

2024 / 2025



ANNUAL REPORT

DIRECTORATE FOR PRIORITY CRIME INVESTIGATION

COMPILED BY

Strategic Management: The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation

DESIGN AND LAYOUT

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Corporate Communication Services: The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation

FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT CAN BE OBTAINED FROM:

The National Head: Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation

1 Creswell Street

Silverton

Pretoria

1500

012 846 4315

dpcihead@saps.gov.za

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**PAGE
No.****PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION**

i	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS	05
ii	FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER OF POLICE	08
lii	STATEMENT BY THE FIRST DEPUTY MINISTER OF POLICE	09
iv	STATEMENT BY THE SECOND DEPUTY MINISTER OF POLICE	10
v	INTRODUCTION BY THE NATIONAL HEAD OF THE DPCI	11
vi	STRATEGIC FOCUS	14
1	VISION	14
2.	MISSION	14
3	VALUES	14
4.	CODE OF CONDUCT	14
5.	OATH OF OFFICE BY ALL MEMBERS OF THE DIRECTORATE	15
6.	CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE	15
6.1	UPDATES TO LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES	16
7.	UPDATES TO INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES AND KEY STRATEGIES OVER A FIVE YEAR PERIOD	16
7.1	INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES UNDER DEVELOPMENT BY SAPS	16
7.2	INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES UNDER DEVELOPMENT BY DPCI	16
7.3	ORGANISATIONAL STRATEGIES AND HIGH-LEVEL PLANS	17
7.3.1	KEY OPERATIONAL STRATEGIES AND HIGH-LEVEL PLANS BY DPCI	17
7.3.2	KEY OPERATIONAL STRATEGIES AND HIGH-LEVEL PLANS ASSISTED BY DPCI	18
7.3.3	KEY ORGANISATIONAL SUPPORT STRATEGIES AND HIGH-LEVEL PLANS BY SAPS	18
8.	POLICY FRAMEWORKS IMPACTING ON THE SAPS	18
9.	MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AS AT 31 ST MARCH 2025	22
10	ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE AS AT 31 ST MARCH 2025	23
10.1	STAFFING LEVELS PER PROVINCE AND COMPONENT	24
10.2	RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS – VEHICLE ALLOCATIONS	25
10.3	BUDGET ALLOCATION	27
10.4	TRAINING COURSES / WORKSHOPS	28
10.5	GEOGRAPHICAL FOOTPRINT	31

PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

11	GOVERNANCE AND CORPORATE SERVICES	37
11.1	STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT	37
11.2	POLICY AND STANDARDS	43
11.3	INSPECTORATE	46
11.4	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	48

TABLE OF CONTENTS		PAGE No.
11.5	HUMAN RESOURCE UTILISATION	51
11.6	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	56
11.7	FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION SERVICES	60
11.8	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	63
12	EXECUTIVE SUPPORT SERVICES	68
12.1	LEGAL SERVICES	68
12.2	CORPORATE COMMUNICATION SERVICES	78
12.3	RISK AND INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT	84
12.4	EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT & INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	95
13	SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS	100
14	DETECTIVE SERVICES: ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS	101
14	SUB-PROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS	101
14.1	SERIOUS CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION	101
14.2	SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME INVESTIGATION	108
14.3	SERIOUS COMMERCIAL CRIME INVESTIGATION	122
14.4	PRIORITY CRIME SPECIALISED INVESTIGATION	144
14.5	PRIORITY CRIME MANAGEMENT CENTRE	150
14.6	FORENSIC ACCOUNTING INVESTIGATION	154
14.7	TACTICAL OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT SERVICES	158
PART C: GOVERNANCE		
15	RISK AND INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT	161
15.1	FRAUD AND CORRUPTION	161
15.1.1	PREVENTION	161
15.1.2	DETECTION	162
15.1.3	INVESTIGATION AND RESOLUTION	162
PART D: LINKS TO OTHER PLANS		
16	UPDATES TO KEY RISKS	163
17	SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN (SDIP)	164
18	INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY	173
SERVICE DELIVERY CHARTER		

PART:

A



2024 / 2025

GENERAL INFORMATION

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS / ACCRONYMS

A	Annual/ly
ACTT	Anti-Corruption Task Team
AFI	Asset Forfeiture Investigation
AFU	Asset Forfeiture Unit
AGSA	Auditor General of South Africa
AOP	Annual Operational Plan
APP	Annual Performance Plan
APSD	Africa Public Service Day
AR	Annual Report
BP	Batho Pele "People First"
BRRR	Budget Review and Recommendation Report
CAS	Crime Administration System
CATS	Crimes Against the State
CCS	Cross-Cutting Strategy
CDL	Clandestine Drug Laboratories
CI	Crime Intelligence
CIT	Cash-In-Transit
CJS	Criminal Justice System
COE	Compensation of Employees
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019
CPA	Criminal Procedure Act , 1977 (Act no. 51 of 1977)
CSF	Cyber Support Files
DFI	Digital Forensic Investigation
DPCI	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation / HAWKS
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
EC	Eastern Cape
ENE	Estimated of National Expenditure
ERRP	Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FS	Free State
GBVF	Gender Based Violence & Femicide
GEN	The SAPS rank of General
GOSA	Gun Owners of South Africa
CSPS	Civilian Secretariat for Police Service

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS / ACCRONYMS

GP	Gauteng
GPAA	Government Pensions Administration Agency
HRM	Human Resource Management
IA	Internal Audit
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IT	Information Technology
JCPS	Justice Crime Prevention & Security Cluster
KPA	Key Performance Area
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LIM	Limpopo
Lt GEN	Lieutenant General
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAJ GEN	Major General
MISP	Management Information and Strategic Planning
MISS	Minimum Information Security Standards
MLA	Mutual Legal Assistance
MMS	Middle Management Service
MPoA	Ministerial Programme of Action
MPL	Mpumalanga
MPPIP	Management Poor Performance Implementation Process
MTDP	Medium-Term Development Plan
NAC	National Audit Committee
NASC	National Audit Steering Committee
NC	Northern Cape
NCAC	National Conventional Arms Control Act, 2002 (Act No. 41 of 2002)
NDP	National Development Plan
NETVAS	National Vehicle Administrative System
NHO	National Head Office
NI	National Instruction
NOC	National Operational Committee
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
NPVC	National Priority & Violent Crime
NSM	National Strategic Management
NTPP	National Training Provisioning Plan
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS / ACCRONYMS

NW	North West
OCTA	Organised Crime Threat Analysis
OCTM	Organised Crime Threat Management
PAAP	Post Audit Action Plan
PAC	Provincial Audit Committee
PAS	Provisioning Administration System
PCCAA	Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004)
PCMC	Priority Crime Management Centre
PCSI	Priority Crime Specialised Investigations
PDO	Predetermined Objectives
PEP	Performance Enhancement Process
PERSAL	Personnel and Salary Administration System
PERSAP	Personnel System for the SAPS
PFIR	Proactive Financial Intelligence Report
PFMA	Public Finance Managing Act 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999)
PIMER	Performance Impact Monitoring and Evaluation Reports
POCA	Prevention of Organised Crime Act (Act No. 121 of 1998)
POCDATARA	Protection of Constitutional Democracy Against Terrorist and Related Activities, 2004 (Act No. 33 of 2004)
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
Prov	Province / Provincial
PSA	Public Service Act, 1994 (Act No. 103 of 1994)
PSM	Public Service Month
PVC	Priority Violent Crime
Q	Quarterly
QPR	Quarterly Performance Report
R	Rand
RFS	Request for Service
SABRIC	South African Banking Risk Information Centre
SAI	Supreme Audit Institution
SANEB	South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SC	Serious Corruption
SCA	Supreme Court of Appeals

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS / ACCRONYMS

SCC	Serious Commercial Crime
SCCC	Specialised Commercial Crime Courts
SCCI	Serious Commercial Crime Investigation
SCI	Serious Corruption Investigation
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SD	Service Delivery
SDC	Service Delivery Charter
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Programme
Sec.	Section
SERI	Socio-Economic Rights Institute
SHE	Safety, Health & Environment
SHEQ	Safety, Health & Environment Quality
SHERQ	Safety, Health, Environment & Risk Quality
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SMS	Senior Management Service
SO	Standing Order
SO (G)	Standing Order (General)
SOC	Serious Organised Crime
SOCI	Serious Organised Crime Investigations
SOCPI	Serious Organised Crime Project Investigations
SOE	State Owned Enterprises
SOEG	Stella Officij Egregij (Gold) (Awarded the SAPS Gold Medal for Outstanding Service)
SOP	Standing Operating Procedure
SP	Strategic Plan
SPP	State Public Prosecutor
SSSBC	Safety & Security Sectoral Bargaining Council
STATSSA	Statistics South Africa
STR	Suspicious Transaction Reporting (Also see PFIR)
TBD	To be determined
TMS	Technology Management Services
TPP	Training Provisioning Plan
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
WC	Western Cape
WSP	Workplace Skills Plan

ii. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER OF POLICE



PROF F CACHALIA
Minister of Police

It is with both profound humility and steadfast resolve that I present this reflection of the South African Police Service's (SAPS's) performance during the 2024/25 financial year in my capacity as the Acting Minister of Police. This is not a position I sought, but a responsibility I accept with the utmost gravity. I pledge to serve "without fear or favour," guided by the Constitution and the confidence placed in me by the President. Our people's trust in the SAPS is at a fragile point. We must mend this trust through tangible action, restore credibility and combat corruption within the police service. This report is more than data, actions and outcomes, it is a solemn affirmation of the trust our citizens vest in SAPS and a testament to our collective responsibility in upholding that trust.

Even amid transition, our resolve to confront violent crime, rooted in the principles of community cooperation and constitutional values, remains unwavering. Our ultimate goal is to advance intelligence-led and proactive policing, further guided by the Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS), within a whole-of society framework, in order to restore safety and order to our streets.

We recognise that trust cannot exist where misconduct persists. Consequently, we must tighten oversight, reinforce leadership accountability, and support our officers ensuring they are equipped, respected and motivated in their vital roles. The path to safer communities lies in intelligence-driven, expert detective work and building elite detective capacity. Modernisation remains a priority, from expanding forensic capacity and adopting smart policing technologies to enhancing internal systems and frontline services, we focus on building upon success and correcting course where necessary committed to continuous improvement. We must find ways to root out opportunities for corrupt practices to flourish to restore confidence in our policing services and safeguard our national integrity.

Guided by the priorities of the 7th Administration and the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) (2024-2029) and the National Development Plan (NDP), 2030, especially drive to build a capable, ethical state, the SAPS is determined to ensure every officer is accountable, operations are effective and leadership beyond reproach.

I extend my deepest gratitude to the leadership and members of SAPS, particularly National Commissioner General Fannie Masemola, Deputy Ministers Cassel Mathale and Polly Boshielo and former Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) Head Dr/Lieutenant General Godfrey Lebeya. Your enduring dedication, even in the face of adversity, remains an invaluable asset to our nation.

As we move forward, let us recommit ourselves to a safer South Africa, where justice is not only promised, but also consistently realised and where the police serve not just with authority, but also with integrity, empathy and unwavering accountability. My vision is for a police service that is not only capable, but also deeply connected to its communities. It is a police service that operates with professionalism, fairness and constitutional values, an institution that protects without prejudice and serves with integrity.


PROF F CACHALIA, MP
Minister of Police
Date: 23/9/25

¹ The foreword by the Minister, is an extract from the 2024/2025 South African Police Service Annual Report.

iii. STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE POLICE²



It is both an honour and a solemn responsibility to reflect on our performance over the previous financial year. This Annual Report is not only an account of our work, but also a recognition of collective service, an opportunity to reflect on key lessons and a reaffirmation of our commitment to strengthening the impact of policing, nationwide. I continue to draw inspiration from the dedication of the men and women of the SAPS, as well as from the vital contributions of community stakeholders, oversight bodies and civic partners who stand with us in pursuit of a safer South Africa.

Our journey this year has been driven by a shared vision, forging stronger bonds between our proud men and women in uniform and the communities they serve. Through station visits, open dialogues and engagement with oversight bodies, we have deepened our understanding of community needs and reinforced the power of partnership in crime prevention. Together, we are building a policing approach that is responsive, inclusive and rooted in trust.

At the heart of our mission is the delivery of accessible, professional and respectful service, especially at police station level. Every interaction with the public should uphold dignity and fairness, strengthening public confidence in our capacity to protect and serve with integrity.

We have placed special attention on safeguarding young people and the vulnerable among us. Initiatives focused on school safety and youth development not only prevent crime, but they also cultivate hope, resilience and a sense of belonging. We are also reinvigorating our Community Policing Forums (CPFs) as effective channels for community engagement, collaboration and crime prevention.

Guided by the ICVPS, our efforts remain comprehensive and coherent. This strategy embodies a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, ensuring coordinated action across all levels, with community at the centre of every intervention.

Our mandate for oversight continues to be a cornerstone of our work, ensuring that the police service remains professional, ethical and accountable. We acknowledge the challenges ahead yet are inspired by the courage and enduring commitment of our officers. Moving forward, we will continue fostering a culture grounded in discipline, integrity and responsiveness, one that mirrors our constitutional values and unites all South Africans.

I extend heartfelt gratitude to the National Commissioner, General Fannie Masemola, the senior leadership team and every member of our police service. Your dedication underpins our collective progress and embodies our shared aspiration for a safer nation.



MR CC MATHALE, MP
Deputy Minister of Police

Date:

² The statement by the Deputy Minister, is an extract from the 2024/2025 South African Police Service Annual Report.

iv. **STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE POLICE³**



It is with deep honour that I present this reflection on the SAPS's performance during the 2024/25 financial year. In keeping with the President's classification of Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) as a national crisis, we have maintained its elevated priority, recognising that GBVF is not merely a criminal justice issue, but a profound human rights imperative.

To ensure victims are treated with the urgency, dignity and compassion they deserve, I conducted oversight visits to high-risk communities and police stations, specifically to assess compliance with the Domestic Violence Act and to ensure survivors of abuse receive swift, empathetic and effective responses.

Community engagement continues to be a cornerstone of effective policing. School and youth safety initiatives were strengthened through direct collaboration with learners, educators and civil society, ensuring that our efforts not only reduce crime, but also restore public confidence in law enforcement.

Professionalism and ethical conduct remain a critical focus area of our transformation agenda. Our communities must be assured that SAPS members serve not only as enforcers of the law, but as trusted, accessible public servants. Active leadership and oversight at police station level are driving accountability and fostering a culture of respectful service.

I extend special commendation to the women in blue whose leadership and dedication are vital in the national fight against GBVF. Through the continued expansion of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) desks, victim-friendly facilities and ongoing professional development for frontline responders, we are building a more responsive and equitable police service. Looking ahead, our strategy rests firmly on three foundational pillars: partnership, prevention and professionalism.

Guided by the MTDP and the NDP, our transformation efforts are anchored in the priorities of government and the needs of our communities.

We remain resolute in combating crime, while equally committed to the well-being and professional growth of our personnel. To SAPS leadership, community stakeholders and our Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster partners, your dedication has been instrumental in upholding safety for all South Africans. The Ministry of Police, together with SAPS, reaffirms its commitment to uphold the authority of the state with integrity, accountability and unwavering dedication.


MS (Dr) POLLY BOSHILO, MP
Deputy Minister of Police

Date: 2025 - 09 - 02

³ The statement by the Deputy Minister, is an extract from the 2024/2025 South African Police Service Annual Report.

v. **STATEMENT BY THE ACTING NATIONAL HEAD OF THE DIRECTORATE FOR PRIORITY CRIME INVESTIGATION**



The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) has been actively dedicated in tackling national priority offences since the beginning of the 6th Administration of Government, responding suitably to the Governments' short- and medium-term strategic priorities as indicated in the revised 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework. This called especially on us to identify and overcome barriers to reaching performance goals, including the need to enhance our present capacities in support of the governments' developmental function in society. Interactions with the other Government agencies have produced suitable answers to assist our investigative capacity.

This also offered a much more thorough study on areas of non-performance and corrective measures to be carried out to enhance and where required maintain the good work done by the DPCI members. The DPCI, as a sphere of government, is dedicated to guaranteeing the attainment of results as stated in the National Development Plan 2030 in relation to its Operational Mandate as defined in Section 17D of the South African Police Service Act. The final Annual Performance Plan for the 2020-2025 strategic cycle will forecast the continuous inter-governmental cooperation in tackling major corruption, major organised crime and serious commercial crime with this in mind.

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) added South Africa to its "greylist" in February 2023 in order to better monitor efforts to combat money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing. The main areas that need attention are state capture, money laundering risks, law enforcement, and judicial capacity. In light of this, South Africa has one year to show that it has made progress towards implementing the suggestions outlined in the FATF's 2021 Mutual Evaluation Report.

The FATF Action Plan, which was created in March 2023 in response, details how the DPCI, SAPS, SARS, the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), and other government and corporate organisations are attempting to address the specified immediate outcomes. Additionally, the DPCI's partnership with the Banking Association of South Africa (BASA) and South African Banking Risk Information Centre (SABRIC).

While the first National Drug Master Plan (1999) aimed to address "health risks and other damages associated with drug misuse, including the spread of communicable diseases, resulting in premature death, it is desirable to minimise harm and promote human rights through harm reduction, supply reduction, dismantlement of clandestine laboratories, prevention and rehabilitation of victims." In conjunction with Crime Intelligence, the approach will include addressing the supply routes, extending from cultivation, manufacturing, trafficking, couriers, drug outlets, and emerging threats. Support for drug policy reform has grown globally over the past ten years, and Africa's long history of drug cultivation, production, consumption, and trade reflects the complexity of the drug issue that requires attention.

The SAPS and the DPCI in particular have always made stopping cash-in-transit robberies (CITs) a top priority. Increased efforts are necessary due to the recent spike in the incidence of CITs. There should be a stronger and more concentrated effort to combat this scourge in conjunction with the Cash-In-Transit Association of South Africa (CITASA). Despite the fact that from April to June of this year, 27 arrests and six convictions related to cash-in-transit heists were obtained, the public and the Republic's security are at risk from these crimes. By ensuring the identification of organised crime groups, the enhanced intelligence collection capability will disrupt their operational coordination and tactics. Additionally, keeping the public informed about CIT-related incidents will enhance their perceptions of safety in South Africa.

Attention must be paid to these undesirable developments in light of the rise in illegal mining incidents where miners hold community's hostage, commit various violent crimes, damage infrastructure, engage in gangsterism, traffic

human beings, launder money, deal in illegal weapons, and deal in explosives. Since the government considers these serious criminal activities to be a threat to our national security, significant intervention is required. In light of the National Security Council's (NSC) and the National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure's (NATJOINTS) conclusion regarding the dangers of illicit mining activities, including those involving abandoned and disused mines, as well as the NICOC's analysis of "zama-zamas," the regional, continental, and international dealers and mine workers need special attention.

In order to improve security in the individual mines, we should continue to demonstrate our determination to fight illegal mining and related crimes through joint and disruptive operations, the use of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act (POCA), SARS and FIC investigations, and coordination of private sector efforts. The ultimate goal of sabotaging and dismantling organised crime groups that plan illegal mining operations will be accomplished.

One of the main dangers that criminals continue to pose is corruption. This includes state capture, which has seriously hampered economic growth. The impact of this loss is felt in the erosion of public institutions and the loss of public funds. The efficient provision of essential public services, especially energy and transport, as well as the confidence of both domestic and foreign investors are harmed as a result. The Anti-Corruption Task Team (ACTT) has been restructured as the National Priority Crime Operational Committee (NPCOC) in order to expedite investigations, prosecutions, and asset recoveries in order to bolster the fight against corruption. This strengthens the spirit of cooperation.

In this sense, specific municipalities that embezzle from taxpayers will receive ongoing attention. The Prevention of Organised Crime Act 121 of 1998 and the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities (PRECCA) Act 12 of 2004 will both be used by the DPCI. The comprehensive pieces of legislation are an arsenal that needs to be used effectively. The efforts that led to the recent arrests and convictions will continue to be a top priority, given the ongoing killings of police officers that deny the public the services they are entitled to. The DPCI will keep pushing for the requirement that members be watchful and respond appropriately in situations that could endanger both themselves and the communities.

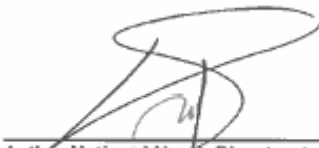
In addition to the current priorities, the Directorate will continue to work with other national and international agencies to maintain its focus on FATF compliance obligations. The investigation of issues arising from the state capture report will also continue. To restore the public's trust in the police, this entails combating corruption in all of its manifestations and upholding the law to guarantee that contemporary issues with the nation's infrastructure, intricate corruption cases, and illicit money flow are resolved.

The Priority Crime Specialised Investigation and the Forensic Accounting Investigation capacities continued to prioritise money laundering and asset forfeiture investigations within the Republic and elsewhere whenever necessary as a means of ensuring that complex money laundering schemes and professional launderers are effectively addressed.

We implore the community to keep up its support of the DPCI efforts to make South Africa a safe and secure place for everyone.

The DPCI shall continue to participate in the processes for the implementation of Chapter 6A of the South African Police Service Act No.68 of 1995, including section 17G thereof, by prioritising the investigations and recommendations from the State Capture Commission under the chairpersonship of the Acting Chief Justice RMM Zondo.

The integrity of personnel attached to the DPCI remains an integral part of the work they do and the manner in which they conduct themselves. The DPCI will be guided by Section 195(1) of the Constitution, Section 17B (b) and Section 17E of the SAPS Act, to ensure that the integrity of members is beyond reproach.



Lieutenant General
Acting National Head: Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation
DP Mbothe
Date: 2025/10/15

vi. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW OF THE DPCI

1. VISION

To create a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa.

2. MISSION

- To prevent and combat national priority crime that may threaten the safety and security of any community.
- Investigate any national priority crimes threatening the safety and security of any community.
- Ensure that offenders are brought to justice; and
- Participate in efforts to address the causes of national priority crime.

3. VALUES

- Protecting everyone's rights and be impartial, respectful, open and accountable to the community.
- Using the powers given to us in a responsible way.
- Providing a responsible, effective and high-quality service with honesty and integrity.
- Evaluating our service continuously and making every effort to improve on it.
- Ensuring the effective, efficient and economic use of resources.
- Developing the skills of all members through equal opportunity.
- Cooperating with all communities, all spheres of government and other relevant role players.

4. CODE OF CONDUCT

I commit myself to creating a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa by:

- participating in all endeavours aimed at addressing the root causes of crime;
- preventing all acts that may threaten the safety or security of any community;
- investigating criminal conduct that endangers the safety or security of the community; and
- bringing the perpetrators to justice.

In carrying out this commitment, I shall at all times:

- uphold the Constitution and the law;
- take into account the needs of the community;
- recognise the needs of the South African Police Service as my employer; and
- cooperate with all interested parties in the community and the government at every level.

To achieve a safe and secure environment for all the people of South Africa, I undertake to:

- act with integrity in the rendering of an effective service that is of a high standard which is accessible to everybody and continuously strive towards improving this service;
- utilise all available resources responsibly, efficiently and cost-effectively, thereby, optimising their use;
- develop my own skills and contribute towards the development of those of my colleagues to ensure equal opportunities for all;
- contribute to the reconstruction and development of and reconciliation in our country;
- uphold and protect the fundamental rights of every person;
- act in a manner that is impartial, courteous, honest, respectful, transparent and accountable;
- exercise the powers conferred upon me in a responsible and controlled manner; and
- work towards preventing any form of corruption and bring the perpetrators thereof, to justice.

5. OATH OF OFFICE BY ALL MEMBERS OF THE DIRECTORATE

- A as a member of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI), I do hereby swear/solemnly affirm that:
- I will in my capacity as the National Head of the DPCI/Deputy National Head of the DPCI /member of the DPCI /employee at the Directorate/being seconded to the Directorate, uphold and protect the Constitution and the Bill of Rights entrenched therein, enforce the Law of the Republic without fear, favour or prejudice and as the circumstances of any particular case may require, in accordance with the Constitution and the Law.

6. CONSTITUTIONAL & LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

- The SAPS derives its mandate from Section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. The objects of policing are to -
- prevent, combat and investigate crime;
- maintain public order;
- protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property; and
- uphold and enforce the law.

The DPCI as established in terms of **Section 17C** of the South African Police Service Act 1995, (Act No 68 of 1995), is mandated to investigate national priority offences, as provided for in terms of **Section 17D** of the SAPS Act.

Section 17D (1) of the Police Act provides as follows:

The functions of the DPCI are to prevent, combat and investigate:

- (a) National Priority Offences, which in the opinion of the National Head of the DPCI need to be addressed by the Directorate;
 - (b) Offences referred to in Chapter 2 and 34 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004).
- (2) **Section 17D (2)** of the Police Act provides that if during the course of an investigation by the Directorate, evidence of any crime is detected and the National Head of the DPCI 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.
- (3) **Section 17D (3)** of the Police Act provides that the National Head of the DPCI may, if he or she has reason to suspect that a national priority offence has or is being committed, request the National Director of Public Prosecutions to exercise the powers of Section 28 of the National Prosecuting Authority Act, 1998 (Act No 32 of 1998).

The following Acts are impacting directly on the SAPS including the DPCI, and are administered by the Minister of Police:

- Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act No 2 of 2011).
- Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Act, 1985 (Act No 53 of 1985).
- Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act No 15 of 2013).
- Explosives Act, 1956 (Act No 26 of 1956).
- Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000).
- Game Theft Act, 1991 (Act No 105 of 1991).
- Intimidation Act, 1982 (Act No 72 of 1982).
- Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2011 (Act No 1 of 2011).

- National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980).
- Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No 56 of 2001).
- Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 33 of 2004).
- Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No 205 of 1993).
- Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No 6 of 2009).
- South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995).
- Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act No 57 of 1959).
- Tear-Gas Act, 1964 (Act No 16 of 1964).

6.1 UPDATES TO LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES

Acts Impacting Directly on the SAPS, Administered by the Minister of Police:

- Administrative Adjudication of Road Traffic Offences Act, 1998 (Act No 46 of 1998).
- Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2010 (Act No 6 of 2010).
- Criminal Matters Amendment Act, 2015 (Act No 18 of 2015).
- Cybercrimes Act, 2020 (Act No 19 of 2020).
- Financial Sector Regulation Act, 2017 (Act No 9 of 2017).
- Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No 4 of 2013).
- Mandate of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation .
- POCDATARA.

7. UPDATES TO INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES AND KEY STRATEGIES OVER THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD

7.1 Key Institutional Policies of the SAPS

The following institutional policies have been earmarked for review, development and implementation by the SAPS during the period 2020 - 2025, and may influence the duties and functions of the DPCI:

- An inter-departmental programme on the development and alignment of performance indicators in the criminal justice system (CJS).
- Counter and Security Intelligence Policy for the Division: Crime Intelligence, informed by the National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act No 39 of 1994).
- Cash Management Policy.
- Loss Management Policy.
- Strategic Management Policy Framework, informed, inter alia, by the Revised Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans (DPME: 2019).
- National Instruction on the Use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems.
- Review of National Instruction 4 of 2014: Public Order Police: Crowd Management During Public Gatherings.
- Review of Policy 3 of 2018: Presidential Protection Services.
- Review of the SAPS Promotion Policy.

7.2 Institutional Policies under development by the DPCI

The following institutional policies have been earmarked for review, development and implementation by the DPCI during the period 2020 - 2025:

- Protocol on the Protection of Directorate For Priority Crime Investigation personnel

- Policy document of Investigative Projects, Major investigations and a registered enquiry.

7.3 Key Organisational Strategies and High-level Plans

The SAPS' strategic direction comprises a comprehensive set of strategies and high-level plans that are designed to accelerate the SAPS' implementation of the vision and the various strategic thrusts of government. The strategies and high-level plans that are reflected here are the key strategies and high-level plans that will be addressed during the period 2020 - 2025, structured into two broad categories, namely Operational and Organisational Support Strategies and High-level Plans.

These strategies and high-level plans, including the full collection of strategies and high-level plans will be coordinated through the SAPS' Departmental Annual Operational Plan (AOP), which will be developed in conjunction with the APP, over the five-year period. The Departmental AOP will structure the linking of these strategies and high-level plans, with the outcomes and sub outcomes that comprise the SAPS' Strategic Focus.

7.3.1 Key Operational Strategies and High-level Plans by SAPS

The DPCI is a stakeholder in the following Strategies and high-level Plans under development:

- On-line Crime Prevention Strategy.
- National Crime Combating Strategy.
- Integrated Tourist Safety Action Plan.
- SAPS Implementation Plan for the National Drug Master Plan.
- Crime Detection Framework, which includes the requirements related to the implementation of the CJS 7-Point Plan.
- Organised Crime Threat Analysis (OCTA) Strategy.
- Cybercrime Strategy and Implementation Plan.

7.3.2 Key Operational Strategies and High-level Plans by the DPCI

The Directorate, lead the following key operational Strategies and high-level plans:

- Counter Terrorism Strategy (Inclusive of an Action Plan to address terror financing and an Action Plan to respond to the FATF recommendations).
- The Strategy has been endorsed by NICOC principals. Waiting for approval by the Cabinet.
- National Illegal Mining Strategy.
- Not yet implemented but finalised) National Head directed that the strategy be presented to JCPS, waiting for the next sitting from Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME). Cabinet memorandum to be compiled for JCPS.
- Money Laundering Strategy.
- Under development.
- National Integrated Cash Services Robbery Strategy.
- It was proposed that the strategy be abandoned as it is unworkable and be replaced by the CIT strategy that will be developed in May/June 2024 once NPVC is allocated budget.
- DPCI Protocol: Protection of DPCI Employees (in support of the SAPS Police Safety Strategy).
- Under development.

7.3.3 Key Operational Strategies and high-level Plans assisted by DPCI

The DPCI is a role player and or stakeholder in the following Strategies and high-level Plans and provide regular feedback to the project owner, on actions implemented by the Directorate in support of these Strategies or high-level Plans:

- National Drug Master Plan.
- Police Safety Strategy (Investigative responsibility: Police Killings).
- GBVF departmental action plan (Trafficking in Persons).
- Integrated Resource Management Strategy.

7.3.4 Key Organisational Support Strategies and High-Level Plans by SAPS

The following High-level plans as developed by the SAPS, will influence the day-to-day activities of the DPCI:

- SAPS Transformation Plan.
- The review of the Employee Health and Wellness Strategy.
- SAPS Corporate Governance Framework, including, inter alia, a Combined Assurance Approach (including consequence management).
- Corporate Communication Turnaround Strategy.
- The review of the Integrated Resource Management Strategy.
- Information Systems/Information and Communication Technology (IS/ICT) Strategy and Plan.
- Access to Service Points Strategy.

8. POLICY FRAMEWORKS IMPACTING ON THE SAPS

Agenda 2063 - The African Union (AU) Commission's 2015 Agenda 2063 is a strategic framework for Africa's socio-economic transformation over the next 50 years. It aims to accelerate past and current continental growth initiatives and sustainable development. Agenda 2063 envisions an integrated continent, politically united and based on Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance; an Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law; a peaceful and secure Africa; an Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, shared values and ethics; and an Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially women and youth and caring for children. These aspirations have Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)-aligned priorities.

Sustainable Development Goals - The SDGs aim to end global poverty and hunger, combat inequalities within and between countries, build peaceful, just and inclusive societies, protect human rights, promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and preserve the planet and its natural resources. Countries committed to the SDGs aim to foster sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into consideration diverse country development and capacity. The SDGs balance economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development. This global agenda has 17 SDGs.

National Development Plan, 2030 - The NDP is a long-term vision for the country that provides a broad strategic framework for significant government choices and actions and focuses on crucial competencies needed to transform the economy and society. The plan emphasises that South Africa's accelerated development requires active public support, leadership in all sectors that prioritises the nation's communal interests over narrow, short-term aims and radically enhanced government performance.

Medium-Term Development Plan (2024-2029) - The MTDP serves as the 5-year medium-term plan for the 7th Administration of the Government and also serves as the implementation framework for the National Development Plan (NDP): Vision 2030, the existing long-term plan for South Africa towards 2030. The MTDP 2024-29 reflects three strategic priorities which are: i) Inclusive growth & job creation; ii) Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living; iii) Build a capable, ethical and developmental state.

White Paper on Safety and Security - The White Paper directs government departments' development and alignment of policies, strategies and operational plans to create safer communities. The White Paper gives governance and oversight tools to measure and hold departments responsible. The White Paper on Safety and Security aims to: provide an overarching policy for safety, crime and violence prevention in a clear legislative and administrative framework to facilitate synergy and alignment of safety and security policies; and facilitate the creation of a sustainable, well-resourced implementation and oversight mechanism that will coordinate, monitor, evaluate and report on crime prevention priorities across all sectors.

White Paper on Policing - The White Paper on Policing separates the police-focused policy from the White Paper on Safety and Security and provides an enabling legislative framework for civilian oversight and aligns the police service with the rest of the public service. The NDP-backed White Paper on Policing focuses on key law enforcement and policing issues to reduce crime and build safer communities.

Spatial Development Frameworks - Despite enabling legislation and policy, spatial transformation and inclusive economic growth remain elusive. Post-apartheid state and private sector spatial planning, infrastructure investment and social development expenditure have reproduced, entrenched and strengthened these past spatial patterns. Spatial Development Frameworks aim to rethink planning, budgeting, infrastructure investment and development spending in the country.

Policy Framework for the Government-wide Monitoring and Evaluation System - A set of organisational structures, management processes, standards, strategies, plans, indicators, information systems, reporting lines and accountability relationships that enable national and provincial departments, municipalities and other institutions to perform their monitoring and evaluation functions effectively. The organisational culture, capacity and other enabling conditions will determine whether the monitoring and evaluation role influences decision making, learning and service delivery.

Revised Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans, 2019- To align and strengthen government planning systems and procedures and institutionalise development planning, the Department for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) revised the 2010 Framework for Strategic Plans and APPs. It covers strategic and annual performance planning, operational planning, implementation programme planning, infrastructure planning and monitoring, reporting and evaluations and aligns with Government's outcomes-based approach.

National Evaluation Policy Framework, 2011 - The National Evaluation Policy Framework provides a minimum system of evaluation throughout government and a uniform language for public service evaluation. It ensures high-quality evaluations that reveal what works and what doesn't, improving government efficiency and impact. The framework recommends using credible and objective evaluation-derived evidence in planning, budgeting, organisational reform, policy review and programme and project management to improve performance.

National Cybersecurity Policy Framework - National cybersecurity encompasses all electronic information, data and media services that affect a country's security, economics and well-being. Thus, securing a country's cyberspace requires multiple steps. The JCPS Cluster will develop a National Cybersecurity Implementation Plan in consultation with stakeholders to support the National Cybersecurity Policy Framework, which promotes cybersecurity measures by all role players. The plan will identify roles and responsibilities, time frames, specific performance indicators and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

The King IV Code of Corporate Governance for South Africa, 2017 - The 1993 King Committee on Corporate Governance produced the King Report on Corporate Governance. The King Report on Corporate Governance suggested norms of behaviour for boards and directors of listed businesses in South Africa, based on principles and practises. The PFMA, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999) and the Companies Act of South Africa, 2008 (Act No 71 of 2008), necessitated a review of King I (1994), King II (2002) and King III's (2009) reports. King IV's "apply and explain" approach was necessitated by corporate governance and regulatory developments, locally and internationally. King IV emphasises public sector corporate governance.

Minimum Information Security Standards - To protect national security, institutions must implement the Minimum Information Security Standards for sensitive or classified information.

White Paper on Affirmative Action in the Public Service - This White Paper outlines the actions national departments and provincial administrations must take to create and implement their affirmative action policies.

White Paper on Human Resource Management in the Public Service - For South Africa to fulfil its democratic, economic and social goals, it needs a professional, impartial and representative public service. Transforming the public service into an instrument capable of bringing about the new South Africa depends on many things, but above all, it depends on the commitment and effectiveness of its employees, which in turn depends on leadership.

White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery - The White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery, published on 24 November 1995, lists eight transformation priorities, with Transforming Service Delivery being the most important. The transformed South African Public Service will be measured on its effectiveness in meeting the basic requirements of all South Africans. Thus, the public service transformation programme's purpose is to improve service delivery.

White Paper on Public Service Training and Education - The White Paper on Public Service Training and Education establishes a clear vision and policy framework to guide the introduction and implementation of new policies, procedures and legislation to transform public service training and education into a dynamic, needs based, proactive instrument that can play an integral and strategic role in building a new public service for a new and democratic society in South Africa.

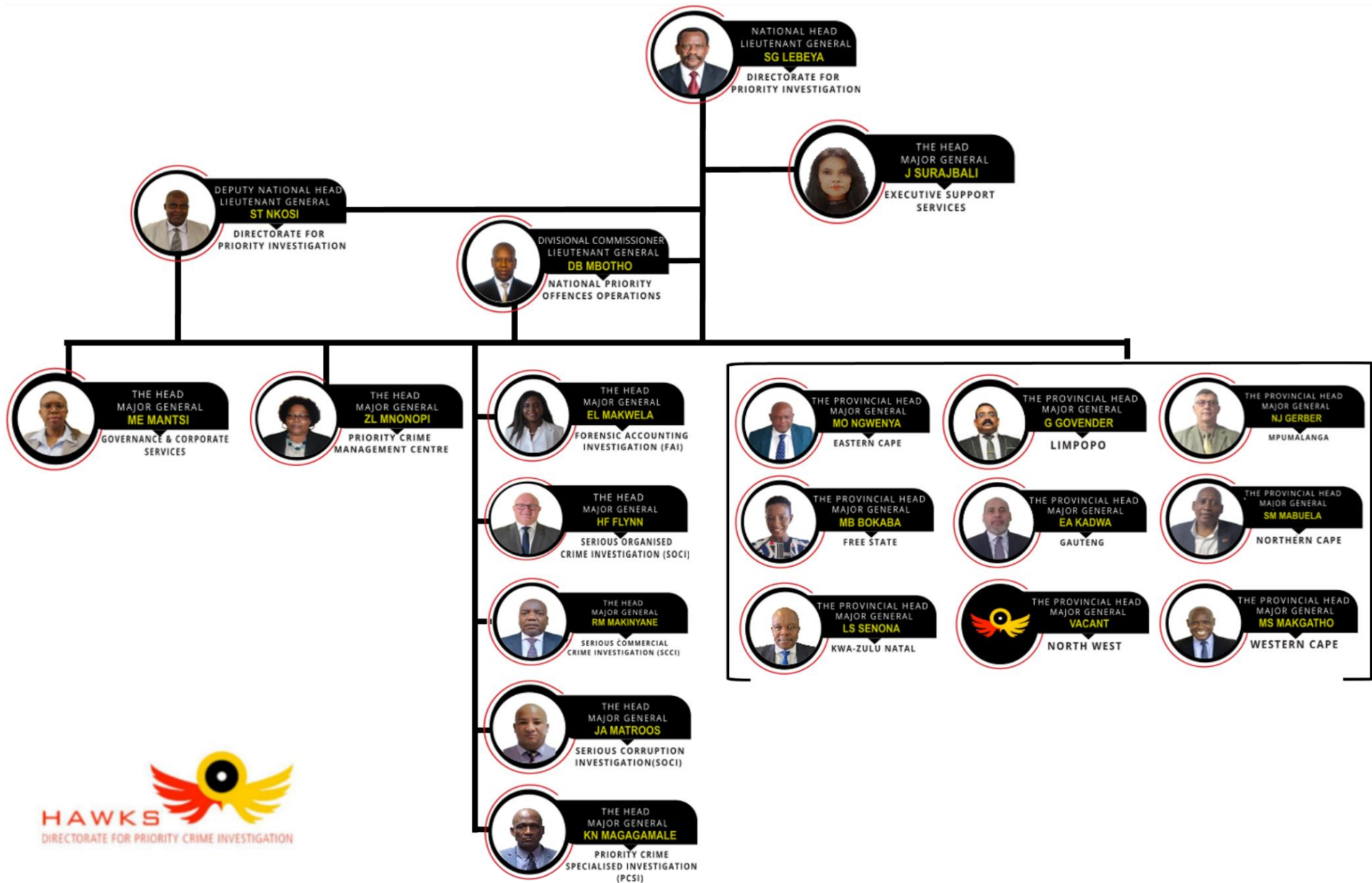
White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - The 2015 Cabinet-approved White Paper aspires to involve all sectors of society in the socio-economic inclusion of persons with disabilities by expediting transformation and redress towards full inclusion, integration and equality for persons with disabilities.

Departmental Drug Master Plan (2019-2024) - The Departmental Drug Master Plan (DDMP) integrates policy reforms, coordinated implementation and resource deployment from all sectors of society. The SAPS will implement NDMP reaction action plans at all levels, including local level.

National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance - The National Action Plan provides a comprehensive policy framework for corporate and public sectors to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. The National Action Plan is meant to complement existing legislation, policies and programmes that address inequality, inequity and discrimination, rather than to replace them.

9. **District Development Model** - On 19 January 2021, the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA) announced “Guidance on the Implementation of the District Development Model (DDM)”. This circular will guide DDM implementation and outline the One Plan development process, provide guidance on the One Plan content, establish technical and political structures to implement the DDM, including monitoring the One Plan and ensure that short-, medium- and long-term implementation actions in relation to critical milestones in DDM Implementation Plans for each district and metropolitan area are implemented.

10. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE OF DPCI AS AT 31st March 2025



7 ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE AS AT 31st MARCH 2025

DPCI: POLICE ACT PERSONNEL									
SALARY LEVEL	MALES				FEMALES				TOTAL
	AFRICAN	INDIAN	COLOURED	WHITE	AFRICAN	INDIAN	COLOURED	WHITE	
15 (Lt Gen)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
14 (Maj Gen)	6	2	1	2	4	1	0	0	16
13 (Brig)	26	3	3	8	22	1	2	2	67
12 (Col)	70	6	5	31	58	2	0	20	192
10 (Lt Col)	136	15	13	44	115	2	11	18	354
8 (Capt)	235	12	38	70	167	7	10	26	565
7 (WO)	290	10	26	77	165	5	9	18	600
6 (Sgt)	69	0	7	0	27	0	3	0	106
5 (Cst)	151	0	6	2	70	1	2	0	232
1 (S Cst)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	985	48	99	234	628	19	37	85	2135

DPCI: POLICE ACT AND PUBLIC SERVICE ACT PERSONNEL									
SALARY LEVEL	MALES				FEMALES				TOTAL
	AFRICAN	INDIAN	COLOURED	WHITE	AFRICAN	INDIAN	COLOURED	WHITE	
8	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	5	8
7	14	0	1	1	44	0	5	4	69
6	3	0	0	0	18	2	3	25	51
5	60	3	7	4	205	10	18	10	317
4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	25	0	1	0	14	0	1	0	41
2	32	0	1	1	63	0	2	0	99
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	135	3	11	6	346	12	29	44	586
SALARY LEVEL	MALES				FEMALES				TOTAL
	AFRICAN	INDIAN	COLOURED	WHITE	AFRICAN	INDIAN	COLOURED	WHITE	
TOTAL	1120	51	110	240	974	31	66	129	2721

10.1 STAFFING LEVELS PER PROVINCE AND COMPONENT

SALARY LEVEL	HO		EC		FS		GP		KZN		LIM		MPL		NC		NW		WC		DPCI TOTAL	
	SAPS	PSA	SAPS	PSA	SAPS	PSA	SAPS	PSA	SAPS	PSA	SAPS	PSA	SAPS	PSA	SAPS	PSA	SAPS	PSA	SAPS	PSA	SAPS	PSA
15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
14	8	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	16	0
13	28	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	5	0	4	0	3	0	67	0
12	65	0	18	0	13	0	24	0	21	0	11	0	10	0	7	0	8	0	15	0	192	0
10	128	0	22	0	18	0	42	0	34	0	22	0	15	0	20	0	21	0	31	0	354	0
8	159	4	57	0	42	0	71	0	56	2	35	0	35	0	35	0	34	1	45	1	565	8
7	147	36	55	4	39	3	103	4	73	7	35	2	31	3	21	2	40	3	45	5	600	69
6	17	8	21	10	2	3	30	10	10	4	7	2	2	3	4	1	7	3	7	7	106	51
5	18	76	11	38	13	20	77	38	20	34	33	29	17	18	5	24	19	19	17	21	232	317
4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	16	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	6	0	1	0	4	0	41
2	0	31	0	10	0	9	0	14	0	12	0	6	0	6	0	4	0	3	0	4	0	99
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	573	106	179	34	133	21	353	32	220	43	149	20	115	21	98	24	133	14	164	33	2135	586

10.2 Vehicle Resources

A total number of vehicles: 2024/2025 was 1 336. The table below depicts the allocation of vehicles in the DPCI:

PROVINCE	TOTAL VEHICLE STRENGTH	RECOMMENDED FOR BOARDING	ACTIVE VEHICLES	Marked vehicles
HEAD OFFICE	384	14	370	08
EASTERN CAPE	133	03	130	05
FREE STATE	84	1	83	04
GAUTENG	188	12	176	04
KWAZULU-NATAL	159	13	146	04
LIMPOPO	59	1	58	05
MPUMALANGA	62	01	61	04
NORTHERN CAPE	83	2	81	05
NORTH WEST	80	3	77	02
WESTERN CAPE	104	11	93	04
TOTAL: (HO + PROV)	1336	61	1275	46

The objective of the vehicle fleet management is the enablement, coordination and promotion of quality and safety in land transport. The Directorate provides transport (fleet Vehicles) as a work tool to deliver services and the fleet vehicles must be used in the most cost-effective and responsible manner. Vehicle fleet as part of supply chain management is tasked to ensure that an integrated, well managed, and sustainable transport system is available for use in the Directorate nationally.

The DPCI nationally has 1 336 transport assets and has an approved norm of an average of 2 721 personnel, per vehicle for effective investigation in the country. The ratio, at the end of March 2025 was, based on 1 336 vehicles and 2 721 personnel. During 31 March 2025, the DPCI had 46 marked vehicles nationally installed emergency lights and sirens as well as reflective insignia for operational use. The identified requirement for 2024/2025 financial year did not satisfy the intended end-user requirements. The approval of the 2024/2025 financial year post promotions for the DPCI necessitated a massive growth in personnel strength and thus resulting in an urgent need for the acquisition of sufficient resources.

The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation was allocated R 30, 226, 000.00 for the procurement of vehicles for the financial year 2024/2025 financial year. Due to budget constraints, the vehicle fleet management had embarked on strategies to source additional funding to accommodate this requirement through the approved virement of R 4, 369,884.00 for the procurement of vehicles in order to mitigate the shortages identified to capacitate the newly recruited personnel and the approved vehicle ratio was utilised to determine the intended vehicle resources during distribution.

In order to achieve the set strategic goals and objectives of the strategic plan and the procurement plan of the Directorate had indicated in their submission for the 2019/2020 financial year submission, which objective and priority in the Strategic plan will be addressed and the identified vehicle need aligned with the allocated budget of R 34, 482, 851.00.

10.3 BUDGET ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS

The budget allocation in the tables below represent the total budget allocation to the DPCI as on 2025-03-31. All Outputs, Outcomes, Activities and Actions mentioned under Part C of this AOP will be funded from this allocation. However, it should be noted that this allocation is not exclusively intended for only the mentioned Outputs, Outcomes, Activities and Actions in this AOP.

DPCI	2020/2021			2021/2022			2022/2023			2023/2024			2024/2025		
ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	BUDGET ALLOCATION	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	PERCENTAGE	BUDGET ALLOCATION	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	PERCENTAGE	BUDGET ALLOCATION	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	PERCENTAGE	BUDGET ALLOCATION	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	PERCENTAGE	BUDGET ALLOCATION	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	PERCENTAGE
	'000	'000		'000	'000		'000	'000		'000	'000		'000	'000	
CURRENT PAYMENT	R 2 069 604	R 1 457 572	71.34%	R 2 016 350	R1 630 668	81%	R 298 488	R301 341	100.96%	R298 367	R276 359	91.82%	268 968	270 250	100.48%
• COE	R 1 801 334	R 1 478 109	82.06%	R 1 743 862	R1 407 217	80.70%	R 18 627	R18 821	101.04%	R 14 308	R11 480	59.46%	16 443	17 097	103.98%
• Goods & Services	R 268 270	R 208 034	77.55%	R 272 488	R223 451	82.00%	R 279 861	R 282 520	100.95%	R 284 059	R264 879	94.04%	252 525	253 153	100.24%
TRANSFERS & SUBSIDIES	R 14 109	R 33 970	240.77%	R 14 331	R22 261	1.55%	R 1 215	R 1 255	103.29%	R 1 276	R1	85.15%	1 280	1 180	92.19%
Prov & Mun	R 1 168	R 1 346	115.26%	R 1 183	R1 148	97.05%	R 1 215	R 1 255	103.29%	R 1 276	R1	85.15%	1 280	1 180	92.19%
• Households	R 12 941	R 31 134	240.58%	R 13 148	R21 113	160.59%	R 13 627	R 21 307	156%	R13 730	R21 202	154.42%	14 341	23 648	164.89%
PAYMENT OF CAPITAL ASSETS	R 45 937	R 130 781	284.70%	R 48 463	R44 250	91.31%	R 50 886	R 49 576	97.42%	R 51 904	R48 840	91.93%	47 641	46 998	98.65%
• Building & Other Fix Structures	R 0.00	R 0.00	0.00%	R 0.00	R0.00	0%	R 0.00	R 431	0.00%	R0.00	R0	0%	0.00	0.00	0%
• Machinery & Equipment	R 45 937	R127 572	96.84%	R 48 463	R44 250	91.31%	R 50 886	R 49 145	96.58%	R 51 904	R48 840	91.93%	47 641	46 998	98.65%
TOTAL	R 2 129 650	R 1 850 895.70	86.91%	R 2 079 144	R1 697 180	81.63%	R 350 589	R 352 172	100.45%	R 351 547	R326 247	91.82%	332 230	342 076	102.96

10.3 TRAINING COURSES/ WORKSHOPS

A total number of 116 courses, (71) combined 71 were presented, a total number of 2052 members within the DPCI environment trained:

Type of Training	Number of Members trained
Advanced Interviewing for Law Enforcement Investigation (Botswana)	2
Advanced Women Policing Leadership Course	19
Afripol-Interpol Financial Crimes Investigation Training Course	2
Afripol-Understanding and Combating Money Laundering: (Algeria)	1
Anti-Corruption and Asset Recovery Course (Botswana)	2
Anti-Corruption Training Prac Course	2
Anti-Corruption for Practitioners	10
Authorisation To Drive State Vehicle	148
Basic Crime Investigation Practice	137
Basic Financial Investigation Practice	7
Basic Management Learning Programme Level 1	21
Crypto Currency Investigation (Cyber Security and Digital Forensics)	50
Chinese Government Scholarship Program for International Law Enforcement for Master's Degree (Ongoing)	1
Commercial Forensic Practice (NWU)	59
Combating International Organised Crime in Caserta (Italy)	1
Countering Terrorist Financing at the National Terrorist Financial Investigation Unit	2
Conducting Forensic Investigation, Digital Forensic and Financial Analysis Sabric Work Session	66
Counter Illicit Finance Team (CIFT) Training by Financial Intelligence Centre	9
Cybercrime Training Course	1
Detective Commanders Learning Programme	61
Discipline Management Process Learning Programme	11
Enhance Negotiator Course for High Threat Incidents	3
Executive Development Management Learning Programme	1
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Cyber Division's 2024 International Task Force (ITF)	1
France; Malware Analysis Training	3
Fraud Awareness Training (SCM)	43
Frontline Officer Training (Workshop)	16
Governance Of Corruption and Fraud Auditing	14
Identification Of Un-Polished Diamond Training	16
Information Security of Communication System at the Institution of The Ministry on Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation In Voronezh, Russia	2
Inter-Agency Cooperation in Financial Investigations	1
Inter-Sectoral Training Interventions on Tackling Corruption Programme (Satac)	28

Type of Training	Number of Members trained
Interpol Investigation of Corruption Related Cases and Asset Recovery Course	2
Investigation And Prosecution of Complex Money Laundering	12
Investigations Of Cyber and Electronic Crimes Course	7
Investigation Of Economic Offences	2
Investigation Of Major Cases Learning Programme: TTT	3
Implementation Of Section 205-Supoea Work Session	424
48 The International Senior Police Officers Command Course (Senior Level) Series 2/2024	1
Junior Management Learning Programme	10
K53 Learning Driver Licence (Code B)	19
Maintenance Shooting	263
Middle Management Learning Programme	2
Mini Mental Health Awareness Event	101
National Capacity and Training Assessment (NCAT) Law Enforcement Support Programme on Radiological Crim Scene Awareness Training	6
National Law Enforcement Training on Investigations of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing (MI/TF) Linked with Precious Metals and Stones:2024	14
Turning Financial Intelligence into Evidence-Addressing Serious, Stand-alone and Complex Money Laundering	22
OECD Africa Academy for Tax and Financial Crime Investigation	2
Orientation Of Newly Appointed Saps Employees	2
Persal And Persap	5
Professional Diploma in Policing Leadership and Innovation (PIL) Dubai	2
Physical Fitness Assessment	271
Review Of The PGI/SCCU/DPCI Strategy: Workshop	27
Search And Seizure, CCA And CPA, Recent Legislation, Discipline Management and Grievance Management	60
Seminar Of Police Exchange: Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, Peoples Republic of China	2
Serious Organised Crime Investigation Learning Programme	10
Serious Organised Crime Investigation Learning Programme: Pilot	10
Senior Investigating Officer (SIO) Course	10
Small Arms Trafficking Course	2
Strategic Management Processes Learning Programme 1/2024	2
Specialised Narcotics Investigation Learning Programme: Train the Trainer	3
SSA Intel Analysis Course	4
UNODC: Combating Trade-Based Money Laundering (TBML) Workshop	3
USA 2024 Regional Applied Trade Enforcement Workshop in Port Louis, Mauritius	1
Using Intelligence in Organised Crime Investigation	2
USA: Nomination Of the Federal Bureau of Investigation: National Academy (Fbina) Quatico Virginia	1
Workshop on Action to Contrast Drug Trafficking	2



Type of Training	Number of Members trained
Workshop on Works of Arts	3
Total	2052

10.4 GEOGRAPHICAL FOOTPRINT

Below is a table with the addresses of the DPCI occupied offices thus reflecting the geographical footprint.

10.4.1 NATIONAL HEAD OFFICE

FUNCTIONARY	ADDRESS	FUNCTIONARY	ADDRESS	FUNCTIONARY	ADDRESS
National Head	Promat, House 1 1 Creswell Street Silverton Pretoria	Divisional Commissioner: National Priority Offences Operations (NPOO)	Promat, Main Building	SCCI – Component Head	Promat, Main Building
Deputy National Head	Promat, House 2	NPOO: MISP	Promat, Main Building	SCCI – Serious Economic Offences	Promat, Main Building
PCMC – Component Head	Promat, Main Building, Block C	SOCI – Component Head	Floor 2 Gen Piet Joubert Building 218 Visagie Street, Pretoria CBD	SCCI – Serious Commercial Crime	Promat, Main Building
PCMC – Operational Support	Promat, Main Building, Block C	SOCI – CATS	Floor 2 Gen Piet Joubert Building	SCCI – Government Fraud	Promat, Main Building
PCMC – Threat Analysis & Assessment	Promat, Main Building, Block C	SOCI – SANEB	Floor 2 Gen Piet Joubert Building	SCI – Component Head	Floor 5, Curator Building 421 Pretorius Street Pretoria CBD
Governance & Corporate Services – Component Head	Promat, Main Building	SOCI – Economic Protected Resources	Floor 2 Gen Piet Joubert Building	SCI – Serious Corruption Offences	Floor 5, Curator Building
Strategic Management	Promat, Main Building	SOCI – NPVC	Floor 2 Gen Piet Joubert Building	SCI – Anti-Corruption Investigation	Floor 5, Curator Building
Policy & Standards	Promat, Main Building	PCSI – Component Head	Floor 5, Koedoe Building 236 Pretorius Street, Pretoria CBD	Executive Support – Component Head	Promat, Main Building
Inspectorate (DPCI)	Promat, Main Building	PCSI – Financial Investigation	Floor 5, Koedoe Building 236 Pretorius Street, Pretoria CBD	Executive Secretariat & Management Information	Promat, Main Building
Human Resource Management & Development	Promat, Main Building	PCSI – Asset Forfeiture Investigation	Floor 5, Koedoe Building 236 Pretorius Street, Pretoria CBD	Legal Services	Promat, House 3
Finance & Administration Services	Promat, Main Building	PCSI – Cyber Crime Investigation	Floor 5, Koedoe Building 236 Pretorius Street, Pretoria CBD	Corporate Communication	Promat, House 3
Supply Chain Management	Promat, Main Building	Forensic Accounting Investigation (FAI) – Component Head	Promat, Main Building	Risk and Integrity Management	Floor 5, Curator Building, 421 Pretorius Street, Pretoria CBD
		FAI – Investigative accounting	Curator Building, Ground Floor		
		FAI – Forensic Analysis	Curator Building, Ground Floor		
		Section Head: TOMS	Floor 2 Gen Piet Joubert Building		

10.4.2 PROVINCIAL OFFICES

PROVINCE	EASTERN CAPE	FREESTATE	GAUTENG
ADDRESS / LOCATION			
Office of The Provincial Head Provincial Head	3 Buxton Street, Allied Building, Allied Building East London	Absa Building, 6th Floor, 64 Charlotte Maxeke Street, Bloemfontein	Ben mare Building 165 Meyer Street – 5 th floor, 165 Meyers Street, Germiston
PROVINCIAL COMMANDER:			
Serious Organised Crime (SOCl)	3 Buxton Street, Allied Building, Allied Building East London	1st Floor, Tourism Centre, 61 Park Road, Willows, Bloemfontein	Ben mare Building 165 Meyer Street – 9 th floor, 165 Meyers Street, Germiston
Serious Commercial Crime (SCCl)	3 Buxton Street, Allied Building, Allied Building East London	Absa Building, 4th Floor, 64 Charlotte Maxeke Street, Bloemfontein	Ben mare Building 165 Meyer Street – 5 th floor, 165 Meyers Street, Germiston
Serious Corruption Investigations (SCl)	3 Buxton Street, Allied Building, Allied Building East London	Absa Building, 4th Floor, 64 Charlotte Maxeke Street, Bloemfontein	Ben mare Building 165 Meyer Street – 5 th floor, 165 Meyers Street, Germiston
Priority Crime Specialised Investigations (PCSl)	3 Buxton Street, Allied Building, Allied Building East London	1st Floor, Tourism Centre, 61 Park Road, Willows, Bloemfontein	Ben mare Building 165 Meyer Street – 5 th floor, 165 Meyers Street, Germiston
Priority Crime Management Centre (PCMC)	3 Buxton Street, Allied Building, Allied Building East London	1st Floor, Tourism Centre, 61 Park Road, Willows, Bloemfontein	Ben mare Building 165 Meyer Street – 5 th floor, 165 Meyers Street, Germiston
Governance & Corporate Support Services	3 Buxton Street, Allied Building, Allied Building East London	Absa Building, 4th Floor, 64 Charlotte Maxeke Street, Bloemfontein	Ben mare Building 165 Meyer Street – 5 th floor, 165 Meyers Street, Germiston
Legal Services	3 Buxton Street, Allied Building, Allied Building East London	Absa Building, 4th Floor, 64 Charlotte Maxeke Street, Bloemfontein	Ben mare Building 165 Meyer Street – 6 th floor, 165 Meyers Street, Germiston
Corporate Communications	3 Buxton Street, Allied Building, Allied Building East London	1st Floor, Tourism Centre, 61 Park Road, Willows, Bloemfontein	Ben mare Building 165 Meyer Street – 1 th floor, 165 Meyers Street, Germiston
Risk & Integrity Management	3 Buxton Street, Allied Building, Allied Building East London	Absa Building, 4th Floor, 64 Charlotte Maxeke Street, Bloemfontein	539 Struktura Building stanza Bopape Street, 1st floor
Management Information and Strategic Planning	3 Buxton Street, Allied Building, Allied Building East London	Absa Building, 6th Floor, 64 Charlotte Maxeke Street, Bloemfontein	Ben mare Building 165 Meyer Street – 4 th floor, 165 Meyers Street, Germiston
Support Commander	3 Buxton Street, Allied Building, Allied Building East London	Absa Building, 6th Floor, 64 Charlotte Maxeke Street, Bloemfontein	Ben mare Building 165 Meyer Street – 4 th floor, 165 Meyers Street, Germiston
PROVINCE	KWAZULU NATAL	LIMPOPO	MPUMALANGA
ADDRESS / LOCATION			
Office of The Provincial Head Provincial Head	15 Bram Fischer Rd, Durban 13th floor Servamus Building, Durban	106 Hans Van Rensburg Str, Empire Place Building Polokwane 0699	Jaconel Building (Stats House), 17 Henshall Str Nelspruit
PROVINCIAL COMMANDER:			
Serious Organised Crime (SOCl)	15 Bram Fischer Rd, Durban 13th floor Servamus Building, Durban	17 Grobler and Market Str Van Riebeeck, 2nd – 4th floor, Polokwane Building, Polokwane 0699	33 Van Rensburg Nelspruit
Serious Commercial Crime (SCCl)	12th floor, John Ross House office block, 20 Jonsson lane, Victoria Embankment, Durban	17 Grobler and Market Str Van Riebeeck, 2nd – 4th floor, Polokwane Building, Polokwane 0699	33 Van Rensburg Nelspruit
Serious Corruption Investigations (SCl)	15 Bram Fischer Rd, Durban 13th floor Servamus Building, Durban	17 Grobler and Market Str Van Riebeeck, 2nd – 4th floor, Polokwane Building, Polokwane 0699	33 Van Rensburg Nelspruit
Priority Crime Specialised Investigations (PCSl)	12th floor, John Ross House office block, 20 Jonsson lane, Victoria Embankment, Durban	21 Market Str, Albatros Building Polokwane	33 Van Rensburg Nelspruit
Priority Crime Management Centre (PCMC)	15 Bram Fischer Rd, Durban 13th floor Servamus Building, Durban	17 Grobler and Market Str Van Riebeeck, 2nd – 4th floor, Polokwane Building, Polokwane 0699	Jaconel Building (Stats House), 17 Henshall Str Nelspruit
Governance & Corporate Support Services	15 Bram Fischer Rd, Durban 13th floor Servamus Building, Durban	17 Grobler and Market Str Van Riebeeck, 2nd – 4th floor, Polokwane Building, Polokwane 0699	Jaconel Building (Stats House), 17 Henshall Str Nelspruit

PROVINCE	KWAZULU NATAL	LIMPOPO	MPUMALANGA
ADDRESS / LOCATION			
Legal Services	15 Bram Fischer Rd, Durban 13th floor Servamus Building, Durban	17 Grobler and Market Str Van Riebeeck, 2nd – 4th floor, Polokwane Building, Polokwane 0699	Jaconel Building (Stats House), 17 Henshall Str Nelspruit
Corporate Communications	15 Bram Fischer Rd, Durban 13th floor Servamus Building, Durban	17 Grobler and Market Str Van Riebeeck, 2nd – 4th floor, Polokwane Building, Polokwane 0699	Jaconel Building (Stats House), 17 Henshall Str Nelspruit
Risk & Integrity Management	15 Bram Fischer Rd, Durban 13th floor Servamus Building, Durban	106 Hans Van Rensburg Str, Empire Place Building Polokwane 0699	Jaconel Building (Stats House), 17 Henshall Str Nelspruit
Management Information and Strategic Planning	15 Bram Fischer Rd, Durban 13th floor Servamus Building, Durban	17 Grobler and Market Str Van Riebeeck, 2nd – 4th floor, Polokwane Building, Polokwane 0699	Jaconel Building (Stats House), 17 Henshall Str Nelspruit
Support Commander	15 Bram Fischer Rd, Durban 13th floor Servamus Building, Durban	106 Hans Van Rensburg Str, Empire Place Building Polokwane 0699	Jaconel Building (Stats House), 17 Henshall Str Nelspruit
PROVINCIAL UNITS:			
PROVINCE	NORTHERN CAPE	NORTH WEST	WESTERN CAPE
ADDRESS / LOCATION			
Office of The Provincial Head Provincial Head	De Beers Consolidated Building, 27 Stockdale Street Kimberley Central, Kimberley, Ground floor	West End Building, 3rd Floor, 51 Leask Str, Klerksdorp, 2nd and 3rd Floor Room 9.	Old SARS Building, 3 AJ West Str ,Boston, Bellville
PROVINCIAL COMMANDER:			
Serious Organised Crime (SOCI)	De Beers Consolidated Building, 27 Stockdale Street Kimberley Central, Kimberley, 1st floor	West End Building, 3rd Floor, 51 Leask Str, Klerksdorp, 2nd and 3rd Floor Room 9.	Old SARS Building, 3 AJ West Str ,Boston, Bellville
Serious Commercial Crime (SCCI)	Markstead Building, C/O Knight and Markstead Str, 1st Floor, Kimberley Central, Kimberley	West End Building, 2 ND Floor Room 9, 51 Leask Str, Klerksdorp	Old SARS Building, 3 AJ West Str ,Boston, Bellville
Serious Corruption Investigations (SCI)	De Beers Consolidated Building, 27 Stockdale Street Kimberley Central, Kimberley, 1st floor	West End Building, 3rd Floor, 51 Leask Str, Klerksdorp, 2nd and 3rd Floor Room 9.	Old SARS Building, 3 AJ West Str ,Boston, Bellville
Priority Crime Specialised Investigations (PCSI)	De Beers Consolidated Building, 27 Stockdale Street Kimberley Central, Kimberley, 1st floor	West End Building, 3rd Floor, 51 Leask Str, Klerksdorp, 2nd and 3rd Floor Room 9.	Old SARS Building, 3 AJ West Str ,Boston, Bellville
Priority Crime Management Centre (PCMC)	De Beers Consolidated Building, 27 Stockdale Street Kimberley Central, Kimberley, Ground floor	West End Building, 3rd Floor, 51 Leask Str, Klerksdorp, 2nd and 3rd Floor Room 9.	Old SARS Building, 3 AJ West Str ,Boston, Bellville
Governance & Corporate Support Services	De Beers Consolidated Building, 27 Stockdale Street Kimberley Central, Kimberley, Ground floor	West End Building, 3rd Floor, 51 Leask Str, Klerksdorp, 2nd and 3rd Floor Room 9.	Old SARS Building, 3 AJ West Str ,Boston, Bellville
Legal Services	De Beers Consolidated Building, 27 Stockdale Street Kimberley Central, Kimberley, 1st floor	West End Building, 3rd Floor, 51 Leask Str, Klerksdorp, 2nd and 3rd Floor Room 9.	Old SARS Building, 3 AJ West Str ,Boston, Bellville
Corporate Communications	De Beers Consolidated Building, 27 Stockdale Street Kimberley Central, Kimberley, 1st floor	West End Building, 3rd Floor, 51 Leask Str, Klerksdorp, 2nd and 3rd Floor Room 9.	Old SARS Building, 3 AJ West Str ,Boston, Bellville
Risk & Integrity Management	De Beers Consolidated Building, 27 Stockdale Street Kimberley Central, Kimberley, Ground floor	West End Building, 3rd Floor, 51 Leask Str, Klerksdorp, 2nd and 3rd Floor Room 9.	Old SARS Building, 3 AJ West Str ,Boston, Bellville
Management Information And Strategic Planning	De Beers Consolidated Building, 27 Stockdale Street Kimberley Central, Kimberley, Ground floor	West End Building, 3rd Floor, 51 Leask Str, Klerksdorp, 2nd and 3rd Floor Room 9.	Old SARS Building, 3 AJ West Str ,Boston, Bellville
Support Commander	De Beers Consolidated Building, 27 Stockdale Street Kimberley Central, Kimberley, Ground floor	West End Building, 3rd Floor, 51 Leask Str, Klerksdorp, 2nd and 3rd Floor Room 9.	Old SARS Building, 3 AJ West Str ,Boston, Bellville

10.4.3 SUMMARY ON ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE DPCI

The DPCI is currently accommodated in 62 buildings all over the country and the Directorate are procured within SAPS needs. Of these premises 51 buildings are leased premises with a total approximate extent of 65 500m². Stemming from the entire leased portfolio there have been growing concerns on the state of habitability of the buildings. The most common denominator in all buildings is a general lack of maintenance and the over utilization or overcrowding of buildings. The main concern on the latter is with the current capacitation projects taking place they do not necessarily intertwine with the availability of resources and the availability of office space in order for newly appointed members to execute their day-to-day activities. The recurring challenges experienced over the previous financial years are the following;

- The acquisition of new accommodation for the following 2 buildings for which the Prohibition Notices were issues and members working from home; PMIS 235 – Van Riebeeck building – Polokwane and Old Court building – Upington.
- The flooding of the EX SARS-Building during rainy seasons – Bellville during rainy seasons
- Non-maintenance of the John Ross House, 136 Victoria Embankment and the Commercial City (Durban) and the Sanlam, 200 Church Street building (Pietermaritzburg)
- Disconnection of utility accounts at 33 Van Rensburg (Mpumalanga)

Buildings occupied by the Directorate do not necessarily comply with the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) regulations and run the consistent risk of being condemned by the Department of Labour. The joint committee that was established to expedite the preparation of documents for the procurement of alternative accommodation is yet to make some headway on progress made on the approval of recommendations to acquire or repair and renovate existing accommodation; Turnaround times to conclude the procurement of accommodation; and inadequately equipped facilities and the poor maintenance of leased properties.

The ideal situation for the DPCI would be to prioritise the DPCI's future accommodation acquisition plan and to avert a future occurrence of current DPCI accommodation challenges. Furthermore, to ensure that there is a standard specification guideline for DPCI buildings. It has become ever more apparent that there needs to be a prioritised approach in the execution of the DPCI state owned accommodation solution to alleviate the current challenges experienced by the Directorate.

PART:

B



2024/25

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

PROGRAMME 1



PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

Purpose: To regulate the overall management of the Directorate and provide centralised Support Services

11. GOVERNANCE AND CORPORATE SERVICES

11.1 Key Performance Area: Strategic Management

11.1.1 The facilitation of the Strategic Planning and Monitoring process and the provision of strategic Support within DPCI

11.1.2 The provisioning of a centralised Strategic Management Support Services and the facilitation of the Strategic Monitoring and Evaluation process within the DPCI

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
The provisioning of a centralised Strategic Management Support Services and the facilitation of the strategic monitoring and evaluation process within the DPCI – Strategic Planning	The facilitation of the strategic planning and monitoring process and the provision of strategic Support within DPCI	Number of Strategic Planning sessions facilitated (APP/ AOP)	1 planning session conducted	1 planning session conducted	1 planning session conducted	1 planning session conducted	1 session	1 planning session conducted	-	Target achieved.
		Number of APP input compiled for submission to National Strategic Management	1 APP input document submitted to NSM	1 APP input document submitted to NSM	1 APP input document submitted to NSM	1 APP input document submitted to NSM	1 APP input	1 APP input document submitted to NSM	-	Target achieved.
		Number of AOP's compiled for DPCI.	1 AOP compiled	1 AOP compiled	1 AOP compiled	1 AOP compiled	1 AOP	1 AOP compiled	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		Number of TID documents compiled for submission to NSM	1 TID for 2020/2021 compiled	1 TID for 2021/2022 compiled	1 TID for 2022/2023 Compiled	1 TID for 2023/2024 Compiled	1 TID	1 TID for 2024/2025 compiled	-	Target achieved.
The provisioning of a centralised Strategic Management Support Services and the facilitation of the strategic monitoring and evaluation process within the DPCI – Strategic Monitoring		Number of quarterly performance reports (QPR) submitted.	4 QPR's submitted	4 QPR's submitted	4 QPR's submitted	4 QPR's submitted	4 QPRs	4 QPR's submitted	-	Target achieved.
		Number of APP AR input compiled for submission to National Strategic Management	1 APP AR input submitted	1 APP AR input submitted	1 APP AR input submitted	1 APP AR input submitted	1 APP AR input	1 APP AR input submitted	-	Target achieved
		Number of Annual Reports compiled for the AOP (DPCI)	1 AR for 2021/2022	1 AR for 2021/2022	1 AR for 2022/2023	1 AR for 2023/2024	1 AR	1 AR for 2024/2025	-	Target achieved
Ensure the implementation of Cross Cutting Strategies and the provisioning of a strategic support service within DPCI		Number of SDIP input submitted to National Strategic management	1 SDIP input submitted	1 SDIP input submitted	1 SDIP input submitted	1 SDIP input submitted	1 SDIP input	1 SDIP submitted	-	Target achieved

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
Ensure the implementation of Cross Cutting Strategies and the provisioning of a strategic support service within DPCI		Number of SDIP reports submitted to National Strategic Management	New KPI in 2020/2021	2 (1 per semester)	2 (1 per semester)	4 (1 per quarter)	4 SDIP reports (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	--	Target achieved
		Number of DDMP input compiled for submission to Division: Visible Policing	1 DDMP input compiled	1 DDMP input compiled	1 DDMP input compiled	1 DDMP input compiled	1 DDMP input	1 DDMP input compiled	-	Target achieved
		Number of DDMP quarterly reports submitted to Division: Visible Policing	4 DDMP quarterly reports submitted	4 DDMP quarterly reports submitted	4 DDMP quarterly reports submitted	4 DDMP quarterly reports submitted	4 DDMP reports	4 DDMP quarterly reports submitted	-	Target achieved

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		Number of quarterly feedback reports submitted to National Strategic Management on the coordination and facilitation of DPCI strategies and High Level Action Plans	New KPI 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	4 reports submitted to NSM	4 reports	4 reports submitted to NSM	-	Target achieved
Coordinate the AGSA and Internal Audi (IA) for predetermined objectives Audit in the DPCI		Percentage of responses coordinated in relation to Audit General of South Africa (AGSA)/ Internal Audit (IA) audit findings within the prescribed time frame (5 working days).	No audits	100% (1 of 1)	100% (4 of 4)	100% (4 of 4)	100%	100% (6 of 6)	-	Target achieved
Coordinate the AGSA and Internal Audi (IA) for predetermined objectives Audit in the DPCI		Percentage of PAAP responses coordinated in relation to Internal Audit findings within the prescribed time frame (5 working days)	No audits	No audits	No audits	100% (2 of 2)	100%	100% (12 of 12)	-	Target achieved
Coordination of effective and		Percentage research	New indicator	New indicator	100% (11 of 11)	100% (17 of 17)	100%	100% (9 of 9)	-	Target achieved

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
efficient Information Technology Support Services		applications coordinated within 3 working days								

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

The Strategic Management section is responsible to facilitate the input for the 5-year Strategic Plan for the DPCI, which includes the following:

- Review of the APP for the next financial year.
- Review of the TID for APP KPIs for the next financial year.
- Assess the suitability of the TIDs of the current financial year.
- Provide strategic support to key components.
- Consult previous document, reports for informed planning.

The number of Strategic Planning sessions facilitated (APP/ AOP), number of APP input compiled for submission to National Strategic Management, the number of AOP's compiled for DPCI, and the number of TID documents compiled for submission to NSM were achieved by 1 against a target of 1. The number of quarterly performance reports (QPR) submitted was also achieved by 4 against a target of 4.

The number of performance review sessions coordinated were 4 against the target of 4. Only 1 performance review session was conducted against a set target of 4. The number of Annual Reports compiled for the APP was achieved by 1 against a set target of 1. The number of feedback reports submitted to National Strategic Management on the implementation of the Service Delivery Improvement was achieved by 4. The percentage of responses coordinated related to AGSA on audit findings was achieved by 6 giving a 100% performance. Coordinate the AGSA and Internal Audit (IA) for predetermined objectives Audit in the DPCI was also achieved by 12 and the percentage of end user support requests coordinated was achieved. A 100% performance was also achieved on percentage of research applications coordinated (9 from the total of 9 research applications coordinated). The Strategic Management section achieved all the 15 indicators during 2024/2025 set target.

11.2 Key Performance Area: Policy and Standards

11.2.1 The development and implementation of Policy and Standards in the DPCI

11.2.1 The facilitation of a Policy and Standards function within the DPCI

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/2024	Reason for deviation
The facilitation of a Policy and Standards function within the DPCI	The development and implementation of policy and standards in the DPCI	Number of Terms of Reference (ToR) developed.	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	Target achieved. Constant consultation and follow-ups with all business units.
		Number of databases maintained and updated of all policies, directives and SOPs applicable to the DPCI environment	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	Target achieved. The database is continuously updated, maintained and annually circulated to all business units within DPCI.
		Number of analysis report compiled within 90 days after request	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	Target achieved. Constant consultation and follow-ups with all business units.
		Percentage of Policies/Directives / SOP's of the DPCI developed, within 90 days on request	2	2	2 (Indicator Reviewed in 2023-2024)	100% (13 of 13)	100%	100% (5 of 5)	-	Target achieved. Developing of synergy with renowned research Institution, (SAPS Research Component ISS,

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2023/2024	Reason for deviation
										CSIR, and DPSA) for benchmarking process as well as adoption of best practices.
		Percentage of policies and directives reviewed as requested/needed within 60 calendar days	New KPI	100%	100% (1 of 1)	100% (1 of 1)	100%	100% (18 of 18)	-	Target achieved. Policies and SOPs are reviewed and analysed after every three years of operation or when need arises, to conform to the challenges and gaps identified.

POLICY AND STANDARDS

The Section: Policy and Standards achieved its targets based on the best practices which are as follows:

- Realistic targets were set in order to attain them.
- More efforts such as constant consultation and follow-ups with all business units were put to ensure that the Section meet and achieve its targets.
- Development of synergy with other departments for benchmarking and best practices.
- Institutionalisation of Project Management Principles; viz Time, Quality and Cost in attending to Section targets.
- Collaboration with the SAPS Component Research and Legal Services on Policy issues.
- Institutionalisation of Monitoring and Evaluation.

The above-mentioned best practice aided the DPCI in achieving its Strategic objectives in the sense that, targets were achieved. All targets achieved cut across the mandate of the DPCI.

The number of Terms of Reference (ToR) developed was achieved by 1 against the target of 1. The database was continuously maintained and updated of all the policies, directives and SOPs applicable to the DPCI environments and annually circulated to all business units within DPCI. The number of analysis report compiled within 90 days after request were achieved by 1 against the target of 1. The percentage of Policies/Directives/ SOP's of the DPCI developed, within 90 days on request achieved by 100% (5 of 5), and the percentage of policies and directives reviewed as requested/needed within 60 days was also achieved by 100% (18 of 18). Developing of synergy with renowned research Institution, (SAPS Research Component ISS, CSIR, and DPSA) for benchmarking process as well as adoption of best practices.

Additionally, eight (8) Policies/Directives/SOP's were approved by the National Head: DPCI, namely:

1. Policy No. 1 of 2024 on Monitoring of Precursor Chemicals within the DPCI.
2. Directorate Instruction No 1 of 2024 on the Management of Project Driven Investigations.
3. SOP No. 2 of 2024 on the Management of Financial and Assets Forfeiture Investigations within the DPCI.
4. Policy No. 1 of 2025: Media Liaison within the DPCI.
5. Policy No. 2 of 2025: Policy on the Protection of DPCI Personnel.
6. Policy No. 3 of 2025: Selection and Recruitment Procedure in the DPCI.
7. Directorate Instruction No.1 of 2025: Management of DPCI Investigation on Task Teams.
8. SOP No. 1 of 2025: Management and Coordination of Financial Intelligence Reports within the DPCI.

11.3 KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: Inspectorate

11.3.1 Compliance to organisational directives

11.3.2 Management inspections and interventions conducted within the DPCI

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
Management inspections and interventions conducted within the DPCI	Compliance to organisational directives	Percentage of compliance visits conducted at Provincial level by the DPCI Inspectorate.	New KPI in 2021/2022	No inspections	100% (9 of 9)	22,22% (2 of 9)	100%	100% (2 of 2)	-	Target achieved
		Percentage of compliance visits conducted at Component level by the DPCI Inspectorate.	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	0% (0 of 7)	100%	100% (2 of 2)	-	Target achieved
		Percentage of prioritised inspections conducted at Provincial level by DPCI Inspectorate.	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	44,44% (4 of 9)	100%	100% (2 of 2)	-	Target achieved
		Percentage of prioritised inspections conducted at Component level by the DPCI Inspectorate.	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	0% (0 of 7)	100%	100% (2 of 2)	-	Target achieved

INSPECTORATE

The Section: DPCI Inspectorate plays a crucial role in ensuring that police operations and practices adhere to legal standards and internal policies. The Section is responsible for conducting compliance and prioritised inspections at the Provincial and National Head Office Components.

The Section works concurrently with the Operational Units in order to achieve its objectives. In order to achieve its objectives, the Section drafts inspection plans and upon approval conduct the planned inspections, subsequently compile inspection report and then establish intervention plans. The inspection reports compiled by the Section after each and every inspection conducted is assisting the Provinces and Operational Components to ensure that shortcomings are addressed to improve performance and service delivery.

During 2024/2025 Financial Year the Section was capacitated with members and this has assisted the Section in achieving its targets. A total of seven (7) inspections were conducted and achieved 100% planned annual target during the 2024/2025 Financial Year.

11.4 KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: Human Resource Management

11.4.1 The effective and efficient coordination of the DPCI's Human Resource Management functions

11.4.2 Effective and efficient Personnel Management

Outcome: The effective and efficient coordination of the Directorate's Human Resource Management functions

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation of planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
Effective and efficient Personnel Management	The effective and efficient coordination of the DPCI's Human Resource Management functions.	Percentage of minimum workforce maintained against the approved establishment.	47.52% (2 534 of 5 332)	49.76% (2 653 of 5 332)	50.32% (2 683 of 5 332)	52.61% (2 805 of 5332)	98%	52,61% (2805 of 5332)	-45,39%	Target not achieved. Delay with finalisation of quality checks on appointment processes by SAPS HRM. High turn-over rate.
		Percentage of Prioritised vacant funded posts within 6 months of the date of advertisement.	79.03% (524 of 663)	98,80% (166 of 168)	91,67% (242 of 264)	96% (72 of 75)	90%	95,98% (382 of 398)	5,83%	Target achieved. The advertisement of post promotions Project 350 advertised and filled (336/350) had positive impact on achievement.
		Percentage of people with disabilities employed in relation to the total workforce	1.07% (27 of 2 534)	1.16% (31 of 2 653)	1,06% (36 of 3 386)	1,57% (44 of 2805)	2%	0,90% (48 of 5332)	-1,1%	Target not achieved. Limited applications for members with disability were received and that had a negative impact on the performance.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation of planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		Percentage of finalised service terminations submitted to Division: HRM for submissions to GPAA within 22 working days of the date after employee's exit of the Service	85.53% (130 of 152)	76.47% (104 of 136)	92,76% (205 of 221)	98,85% (86 of 87)	80%	100% (43 of 43)	-	Target achieved. Improved performance for termination of case services and Continuous monitoring of the pending cases

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Human Resource Management (HRM) is a strategic approach to managing organisation employees, the work culture and environment to ensure that employees function as effectively and efficiently. HRM ensures employees benefits for increasing their contribution towards the achievement of the organisational goals. Human Resource Management invest a lot of hard work in the management of various activities such as recruitment (hiring suitable candidates for the position), performance management (evaluating employees' performance based on the set goals at regular intervals), employee recognition and appraisal (appreciation and acknowledgment of employees contribution to the DPCI) and many more.

It is essential that the DPCI manages its human resources, to ensure the effective, economic and equitable distribution and use of all human resources, to ultimately be able to deliver on the core objectives of the DPCI. The DPCI in accordance to the allocated budget and the set targets and priorities, which are contained in the Estimate of National Expenditure (ENE), ensured that targets have been achieved by the end of the financial year.

The percentage of minimum workforce maintained against the approved establishment was not achieved by 52, 61% (2 805 of 5 332) against a set target of 98%. Underperformance was due to delay with finalisation of quality checks on appointment processes by SAPS HRM. High turn-over rate. Percentage of prioritised vacant funded posts filled within prescribed timeframe (6 months) from the date of advertisement was achieved, by 95, 83% (46 of 48) against the set target of 90%. Over performance was due to the fast-tracking process of filling SMS posts which enhanced service delivery. Percentage of people with disabilities employed in relation to the total workforce was not achieved by 0, 90% (48 of 5 332) against 2% set target. Limited applications for members with disability were received and that had a negative impact on the performance. The percentage of finalised service terminations submitted to National Head Office for submission to GPAA within 22 working days from date after the employee's exit from the Service consultations and synthesis of information to produce recommendations was achieved by 100% (43 of 43) against the set target of 80%.

11.5 Key Performance Area: Human Resource Utilisation

11.5.1 The effective and efficient coordination of the DPCI's Human Resource Management functions

11.5.2 Effective and efficient Personnel Management

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation of planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
Effective and efficient Personnel Management (Discipline)	The effective and efficient coordination of the DPCI's Human Resource Management functions	Percentage of discipline related investigations completed within 30 calendar days	36,17% (17 of 47)	30,77% (12 of 42)	51,55% (50 of 97)	48,57% (34 of 70)	69%	61,90% (39 of 63)	-7,1%	Target not achieved. Appointment and recusal of investigators. Investigating officers struggling to balance between their normal day to day activities vs disciplinary investigations vs court appearance
		Percentage of investigations placed on the roll within 25 working days.	0% (0 of 10)	80,56% (87 of 108)	58,50 % (31 of 53)	25,26% (24 of 95)	90%	75,86% (22 of 29)	-14,14%	Target not achieved. Investigations took longer and investigators requesting extension due to complicated cases. Victims/ complaints not available to give assistance in investigations.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation of planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		Percentage of disciplinary (hearing) finalised within 60 calendar days.	100%	80,56% (87 of 108)	32,86% (23 of 70)	18.51% (10 of 54)	69%	78,26% (18 of 23)	9,26%	Target achieved. Functionaries are appointed in time in placing of matters on roll and finalising of cases. Reduced number of recusals by appointed functionaries. Early reporting by Provinces.
		Percentage of IPID recommendations initiated within 30 days	100% (3 of 3)	100% (1 of 1)	58,50% (31 of 53)	0% (0 of 1)	100%	100% (5 of 5)	-	Target achieved
		Percentage of finalised investigations relating to IPID recommendations completed within 30 calendar days	New indicator in 21/22	100% (3 of 3)	51,55% (50 of 97)	0 (0 of 1)	69%	100% (5 of 5)	31%	Target achieved. Prioritisation of investigation of the cases related to IPID recommendations
		Percentage of personnel with Job Descriptions	99,97% (2 508 of 2 534)	100% (2 572 of 2 572)	99,91% (2 482 of 2484)	99,96% (2 961 of 2 962)	99%	100% (2 596 of 2 596)	1%	Target achieved. Compliance with stipulated time frames from different components

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation of planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
										contributed to the good practice.
		Percentage of personnel with performance management plans/instruments.	SMS 92.31% (28 of 70) PEP 99% (2 508 of 2534)	SMS 97.10% (67 of 69) PEP 100% (2 572 of 2 572)	SMS 98,76% (80 of 81) PEP 99,91% (2 482 of 2 484)	SMS 100% (87 of 87) PEP 99% (2691 of 2718)	SMS 100% PEP 99%	SMS 95,70% (89 of 93) PEP 100% (2 596 of 2 596)	SMS -4,30% PEP 1%	Target not achieved by SMS. Lack of compliance by some of the relevant role players.
		Rate of compliance with MPPIP instructions.	100% (2 of 2)	100% (3 of 3)	100% (3 of 3)	100% (2 of 2)	100%	0%	-	Target not achieved
		Quarterly Section 21 report for the DPCI compiled and submitted to National SAPS Head Office, on or before the due date.	4	4	4	4	4	4	-	Target achieved
Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS		Percentage of grievances finalised within 30 days.	25% (1 of 4)	100% (8 of 8)	3,7% (1 of 27)	60% (12 of 20)	90%	16,67% (5 of 30)	-73,33%	Target not achieved. Lack of compliance by some of the relevant role players as well as

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation of planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
										non-availability of the role players within the stipulated time frame.
		Percentage of Absenteeism rate (sick leave)	2.12%	2.77%	3.30%	3.21%	Less than 3.25%	3,69% (13 991 of 379 142)	-0,44	Target not achieved. Members constantly booked off duty due to sickness.
		Percentage of revised beneficiary forms (WP1002) captured and submitted to Provincial GEPF.	32,06% (765 of 2 386)	33,81% (895 of 2 647)	37,47% (985 of 2 629)	90.87% (2 549 of 2 805)	100%	99,89% (2 718 of 2 721)	-0,11%	Target not achieved. Changes on GEPF regulations contributes to the non-achievement.
		Number of Employment Consultative Forums coordinated.	1	None (Covid-19)	2	4	4	4	-	Target achieved

HUMAN RESOURCE UTILIZATION

The Human Resource Utilisation (HRU) section provides effective and efficient personnel management. The establishment of Conduct Committees were established at national and provincial level, to provide guidance on the management of discipline. Early warning systems are implemented to track the status of disciplinary hearings. The HRU section conducted provincial visits for inspections, as well as assistance with discipline-related issues. Percentage of discipline related investigations completed within 30 calendar days was not achieved. Appointed Investigators not adhering to time frames as well as a delay by appointed functionaries in placing of matters on roll and finalising of cases and recusals by appointed functionaries contributed to achievement of the performance target. The section suggested that training and workshop of member on discipline management and providing support to functionaries by administrators and commanders will have positive impact on the achievement.

Percentage of disciplinary cases finalised within 60 calendar days was achieved by 78, 26% against the set target of 69%. Percentage of IPID recommendations initiated within 30 days achieved by 100% (5 of 5). Percentage of finalised investigations relating to IPID recommendations completed within 30 calendar days was achieved by 100%.

The rate of compliance with MPPIP instructions was not achieved by 0%. Quarterly Section 21 report for the DPCI compiled and submitted to National SAPS Head Office was also achieved by 4. The percentage of grievances finalised within 30 days was not achieved by 16,67% (5 of 30) against a set target of 90%, because of lack of compliance by some of the relevant role players as well as non-availability of the role players within the stipulated time frame.

11.6 KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: Human Resource Development

11.6.1 Effective and efficient Human Resource Development

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
Effective and efficient Human Resource Development	The effective and efficient coordination of the DPCI's Human Resource Management functions	Percentage of learners nominated for training in terms of the National Training Provisioning Plan (NTPP) in line with the total number of allocated seats during training intervention.	100% (146 of 146)	100% (18 of 18)	100% (40 of 40)	79,49% (155 of 195) Reviewed in 2024/25	100%	100% (442 of 442)	-	Target achieved
		Percentage of learners nominated for training in terms of training for prioritised training areas: Crime Investigations in line with the total number of allocated seats during training intervention.	100% (43 of 43)	100% (32 of 32)	99,39% (165 of 166)	98,91% (455 of 460) Reviewed in 2024/25	100%	100% (702 of 702)	-	Target achieved

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
Effective and efficient Human Resource Development		Percentage of learners nominated for specified training areas: Money Laundering and terror Financing and Cyber Crime Investigations in line with total number of allocated seats during training intervention.	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	94,79% (91 of 96) Reviewed in 2023/24	100%	100% (187 of 187)	-	Target achieved
		Percentage of DPCI SAPS Act members nominated to attend training areas: Legal Principles and the use of firearms in line with total number of allocated seats during training intervention.	100% (7 of 7)	0	66,67% (14 of 21)	76,47% (26 of 34) Reviewed in 2024/25	100%	0% (0 of 0)	No training planned and implemented during the period under review	Target not achieved No training planned and implemented during the period under review.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		Percentage of DPCI SAPS Act members declared competent in terms of Use of Firearms (handguns).	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	75% (3 of 4)	97%	100% (715 of 715)	-	Target achieved

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Human Resource Development (HRD) assist the organisation to conform to government regulation and guidelines by training employees on relevant laws and regulations. HRD is a variety of training programmes that assist employees adjust to new rules and learn more about the organisation and its culture.

Achievement of 100% (188 of 188) for the percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of their training in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP) against the set target of 100% was realised during 2024/2025. An achievement of 100% (157 of 157) for the percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in prioritised training areas: Crime Investigations against set target of 100%. This performance indicator was achieved as a result of commander's interventions to ensure that all members nominated to attend training interventions. An under achievement of 100% (186 of 186) for the percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in prioritised training areas: Money Laundering and terror Financing as well as the Cyber Crime Investigation was realised against the set target of 100%.

No training planned and implemented during the period under review, a 0% achievement for Legal principles and the use of firearms: handgun was realised, against the target of 100%. Majority of newly appointed members under the SAPS Act, 1995 (68 of 1995) still need to attend training (Introductory Police Development Learning Programme (IPDLP), wherein Legal Principles and the Use of Firearm learning programme is incorporated), resulted in the under achievement of the performance indicator. A 100% of (715 of 715) achievement for the Firearm compulsory Maintenance Shooting, against the set target of 100%, most of the members do not adhere to the Call-up Instruction which results in the none-attendance without any valid reason.

The TPP, for 2024/2025, aimed to capacitate operational personnel with the knowledge and skills, in order to execute the DPCI operational mandate. Over and above the capacitation of operational personnel, and support personnel were capacitated with the relevant development programmes, in order to perform their support functions, to provide required support to operational personnel. Other alternative training methods, such as online training and practical training have been implemented. The programmes were presented by local as well as international stakeholders. Over and above the basic detective training, specialised investigation courses were presented to selected detectives to sharpen the skills of specialist investigators to deal specialised investigation.

11.7

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: Finance and Administration

11.7.1

The effective and efficient coordination of the DPCI's Financial Management functions

Sound financial management

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
Sound financial management	The effective and efficient coordination of the DPCI's Financial Management functions	Percentage expenditure of allocated budget.	91,56% (309 204 of 337 702)	84,38% (285 015 of 337 761)	100,45% (352 171 of 350 589)	91,82% (326 247 of 355 319)	100%	100% (318 426 of 317 888)	-	Target achieved
		Percentage of legitimate invoices paid within 30 days.	99,26% (20 244 of 20 934)	99,33% (34 533 of 34 766)	99,40% (41 516 of 41 765)	99,87% (39 748 of 39 798)	99,50%	99,78% (15 540 of 15 575)	0,28%	Target achieved. Consistent monitoring of received supplier invoices. Adherence to legislation and internal policies and procedures.
		Payroll certification: from the 20 th before last day of the month	100% (1536 of 1536)	98,22% (1 491 of 1 518)	99,36% (1 712 of 1 723)	100% (2 242 of 2 242)	100%	100% (2259 of 2259)	-	Target achieved

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		Number of incidents of unauthorised expenditure.	0	0	0	0	Maintain at 0	0	-	Target achieved
		Percentage decrease in number of Fruitless and expenditure transaction.	66,67% 5 current-3 previous/3 previous*100 5 incidents with R116 584.26.	-87,5% 1 current-8 previous/8 previous*100 1 incident with R2 523.16.	-77,78% 2 current-9 previous/9 previous*100 2 incidents with R2 904.40.	-200% 3 current-11 previous/11 previous*100 3 incidents with R29 776.37.	-80%	-33% 2 current-3 previous/3 previous*100 2 incidents with R6 678.86.	-47%	Target not achieved. Non-adherence to legislation and internal policies and procedures. Due care and diligence is exercised at all times.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Finance and Administration Services (FAS) is responsible for the performance of administration support, accounting, finance and human resource management duties (FA manages and supervises day to day financial, human resources, procurement of goods and services. The backbone of the finance function is underpinned by the principles of the PFMA, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999), which aspires to build a public sector with sound financial management systems and processes; to ensure transparency, accountability and sound management of the revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities of the SAPS; unqualified annual financial statements, prepared on modified cash basis of accounting; and exercise effective budgetary control, which required monitoring systems overspending by the Directorate.

During 2024/2025 the DPCI achieved the percentage expenditure of allocated budget, by 100%. The DPCI achieved 99, 78% for the percentage of legitimate invoices paid within 30 days, against the set target of 99, 50%. DPCI managed to maintain the number of incidents of unauthorised expenditure at 0 as per the set target. During 2024/2025 the DPCI did not achieve the percentage decrease in the number of incidents of Fruitless and wasteful expenditure, due to non- adherence to legislation, internal policies and procedures, an under achievement of -33% (-1 of 3) was realised. The DPCI achieved payroll certification: from the 20th before last day of the month, by 100%.

11.8 KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: Supply Chain Management

11.8.1 The effective and efficient utilisation of the Directorate's Physical resource

11.8.2 The effective and efficient coordination of the Directorate's Supply Chain Management functions

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
The effective and efficient coordination of the Directorate's Supply Chain management-Demand	The effective and efficient utilisation of the Directorate's resources	Number of demand plans for the threshold of R1 000 000 compiled and submitted to Division Supply Chain Management as per directives.	New KPI in 2023/24	New KPI in 2023/24	New KPI in 2023/24	1	1	1	-	Target achieved
		Number of User Asset Management Plan (AUMP) compiled and submitted to Division Supply Chain Management by 30 September.	New KPI in 2023/24	New KPI in 2023/24	New KPI in 2023/24	1	1	1	-	Target achieved

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
The effective and efficient coordination of the Directorate's Supply Chain management functions- Fleet management	The effective and efficient utilisation of the Directorate's Physical Resources	Ratio of personnel to vehicles	1,980: 1	1,865: 1	2,415: 1	1,670: 1	2,415: 1	2,415:1	-	Target achieved
The effective and efficient coordination of the Directorate's Supply Chain management functions- Moveable Government Property		Percentage of DPCI SAPS Act members not issued with Bullet-Resistant Vests due to not being trained.	New KPI in 2024/25	New KPI in 2024/25	New KPI in 2024/25	New KPI in 2024/25	100%	100% (119 of 119)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of DPCI SAPS Act members who were issued with Bullet-Resistant Vests.	55,07% (266 of 483)	55,43% (265 of 478)	Reviewed in 2023/24 61% (328 of 535)	59,97% (1 329 of 2 216)	100%	86,24% (1 817 of 2 107)	-13, 76%	Target not achieved. Continuous non-adherence to Reg 2 (6) of general safety regulation by Police Act members and commanders within the Directorate. Members not properly inspected during on-duty parades to verify that each member has all essential

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
										equipment, including a bullet-resistant vest, in their possession. Members currently awaiting basics training.
		Number of SAPS owned firearms confirmed as stolen/lost.	0	0	3	2	Maintain at 0	7	-7	Target not achieved. Non-adherence by members to the provisions of Firearm Control Act 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000) and paragraph 72 of National Instruction 06 of 2018.
The effective and efficient coordination of the Directorate's Supply Chain Management functions – Moveable Government Property		Percentage of DPCI buildings visited to conduct compliance evaluation In terms of the Safety Health Environment Risk & Quality (SHERQ) Act ⁴	New KPI in 2021/2022	16.13% (10 Of 62)	13,79% (8 of 58)	100% (58 of 58)	100%	100% (61 of 61)	-	Target achieved

⁴ This KPI is also linked to SDIP.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
The effective and efficient coordination of the Directorate's Supply Chain Management functions – Moveable Government Property		Percentage decrease in the number of incidents (Confirmed Irregular Expenditure)	New KPI in 2020/21	No incidents	No incidents	No incidents	Maintain at 0%	No incidents	-	Target achieved

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

The achievement of ratio of personnel to vehicles by 2,415:1 personnel to vehicles was achieved for the 2024/2025 financial year. The performance target has been achieved due to compliance to National Instruction 4 of 2011. The percentage of designated DPCI vehicles marked with branding and blue lights were achieved by 100% (46 of 46). The percentage of SAPS Act members issued with bullet-resistant vests was achieved by 59, 97% (1 329 of 2 216) against the set target of 100% during 2024/2025 financial year. An underperformance was recorded as a result of deployment of members which compromised service delivery during the reporting period.

The total number of SAPS-owned firearms reported as stolen/lost has been achieved, two firearms lost due to member's negligence. The total number of 127 from 232 DPCI buildings were visited where compliance evaluation were conducted in terms of the Safety Health Environment Risk & Quality (SHERQ). The underperformance was as a result of the National and Provincial offices not established SHERQ Committees. Establishment of SHE committees and monthly monitoring of sub-committees can improve the performance. The Percentage decrease in the number of Incidents of confirmed irregular expenditure was maintained at 0%.

12. EXECUTIVE SUPPORT SERVICES

Purpose: To Provide effective and efficient Legal Services to the Directorate of Priority Crime Investigation

12.1 Key Performance Area: Legal Services

12.1.1 The provisioning of an effective and efficient Legal Services to the Directorate of Priority Crime Investigation

12.1.2 Render operational legal support in respect of prevention, combatting and investigation of national priority offences

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
Render operational legal support in respect of prevention, combatting and investigation of national priority offences	The provisioning of an effective and efficient Legal Services to the Directorate of Priority Crime Investigation	Percentage of requested formal legal opinions provided regarding operational effectiveness within 14 working days.	100% (166 of 166)	100% (68 of 68)	100% (64 of 64)	100% (143 of 143)	100%	100% (162 of 162)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of requested informal legal opinions provided regarding operational effectiveness within 2 working days.	New KPI in 2021/2022	100% (207 of 207)	100% (203 of 203)	100% (345 of 345)	100%	100% (654 of 654)	-	Target achieved.
		Number of quality proactive formal	Revised KPI in 2021/22	100% (17 of 17)	100% (6 of 6)	20	20	45	25	Target achieved.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		legal opinion provided.								Prioritisation of all matters received for legal opinion.
		Percentage of workshops / in-service training conducted to promote compliance to the relevant law and policies upon request.	100% (13 of 13)	100% (27 of 27)	100% (33 of 33)	100% (111 of 111)	100%	100% (335 of 335)	-	Target achieved.
Render operational legal support in respect of prevention, combatting and investigation of national priority offences	The provisioning of an effective and efficient Legal Services to the Directorate of Priority Crime Investigation	Percentage of recommendations provided to the National Management with regards to changes in legislation on the development and review of identified policies with 14 working days upon receipt.	New KPI in 2021/2022	100% (29 of 29)	100% (35 of 35)	100% (106 of 106)	100%	100% (102 of 102)	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		Percentage of requested legal assistance provided regarding operational effectiveness within 14 working days	New KPI in 2024/25	New KPI in 2024/25	New KPI in 2024/25	New KPI in 2024/25	100%	100% (138 of 138)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) finalised upon receipt.	New KPI in 2023/24	New KPI in 2023/24	New KPI in 2023/24	100% (1 of 1)	100%	100% (2 of 2)	-	Target achieved.
Provide legal support on litigation within the DPCI	Provide legal support on litigation within the DPCI	Percentage of investigation relating to civil claims conducted within 14 working days	100% (67 of 67)	100% (56 of 56)	100% (58 of 58)	100% (55 of 55)	100%	100% (27 of 27)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of instructions processed for submission to State Attorney within 14 working days	New KPI in 2021/22	100% (52 of 52)	100% (51 of 51)	100% (45 of 45)	100%	100% (2 of 2)	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		Percentage of investigations relating to motion applications conducted within five working days ⁵	100% (68 of 68)	100% (55 of 55)	100% (52 of 52)	100% (39 of 39)	100%	100% (54 of 54)	-	Target achieved.
Provide legal support on litigation within the DPCI	Provide legal support on litigation within the DPCI	Percentage of consultation attended with regard to litigation matters.	100% (144 of 144)	100 (55 of 55)	100% (57 of 57)	100% (39 of 39)	100%	100% (43 of 43)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of consultation attended with regard to motion applications within five working days after receipt	New KPI in 2024/25	New KPI in 2024/25	New KPI in 2024/25	New KPI in 2024/25	100%	100% (55 of 55)	-	Target achieved.
Provide legal support for Human and		Percentage of quality formal legal opinions /	100% (132 of 132)	100% (97 of 97)	100% (75 of 75)	100% (98 of 98)	100%	100% (173 of 173)	-	Target achieved.

⁵ In some instances, motion application may require urgent attention based on the urgency of the matter.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
physical resource management		informal legal opinions provided regarding disciplinary matters within seven working days upon request								
		Percentage of quality formal legal opinions /informal legal opinions provided regarding transfer within seven working days from the request	100% (13 of 13)	100% (4 of 4)	100% (5 of 5)	100% (12 of 12)	100%	100% (27 of 27)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of quality formal legal opinions / informal legal opinions provided regarding	100% (26 of 26)	100% (34 of 34)	100% (51 of 51)	100% (8 of 8)	100%	100% (35 of 35)	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		grievances within seven working days from the request ⁶								
Provide legal support on labour relations	Provide legal support on litigation within the DPCI	Percentage of disputes (referrals) declared at the SSSBC/ CCMA/ PSCBC, attended to upon the receipt	100% (21 of 21)	100% (18 of 18)	100% (53 of 53)	100% (27 of 27)	100%	100% (35 of 35)	-	Target achieved.
Provide legal support on labour relations	Provide legal support on litigation within the DPCI	Percentage of investigation relating to referrals / dispute conducted within 14 days	New KPI in 2021/22	100% (47 of 47)	100% (26 of 26)	100% (21 of 21)	100%	100% (35 of 35)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of hearings attended on the date set by the SSSBC/ CCMA/ PSCBC	100% (39 of 39)	100% (143 of 143)	100% (118 of 118)	100% (83 of 83)	100%	100% (157 of 157)	-	Target achieved.

⁶ In 2017/2018 to 2019/2020, this KPI was reported on as "The number of legal opinions provided" (Inclusive of Transfers & Grievances)

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		Percentage of arbitration awards implemented within 14 days	New KPI 2021/22	100% (8 of 8)	100% (5 of 5)	100% (8 of 8)	100%	100% (12 of 12)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of arbitration awards successfully finalised within the financial period	Revised KPI in 2023/2024	Revised KPI in 2023/2024	Revised KPI in 2023/2024	100% (5 of 5)	100%	100% (12 of 12)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of review applications (emanating from arbitrations and disciplinary hearings) attended to within 14 days	100% (1 of 1)	100% (6 of 6)	100% (6 of 6)	100% (12 of 12)	100%	100% (1 of 1)	-	Target achieved.

LEGAL SERVICES

Legal Services continues to play an indispensable and strategic role within the Directorate, acting as both a guardian of legal integrity and a proactive enabler of operational excellence. Throughout the 2024/2025 reporting period, the Section remained steadfast in its commitment to providing effective, efficient, and accessible legal support across the organisation. The emphasis has been on building a legally sound and risk-conscious operational environment by enhancing awareness, supporting compliance, and ensuring accountability through robust legal processes.

Legal Awareness and Education

A cornerstone of Legal Services' strategic approach during the period under review was the intensification of legal awareness campaigns targeting key legislative frameworks and procedural compliance matters. These campaigns were methodically rolled out across various provinces, with the objective of capacitating members with knowledge necessary to navigate an increasingly complex legal and regulatory environment.

Topics covered during these sessions included the following:

- The management and mitigation of civil claims,
- The application and execution of search and seizure warrants under the Cybercrimes Act,
- Procedural clarity and adherence to the Disciplinary Regulations and Grievance Procedures,
- Critical updates and amendments to the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) Act, the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) Act, and the Cannabis Act.

These sessions went beyond mere information-sharing—they were interactive, scenario-based engagements aimed at aligning the conduct of members with legal and ethical expectations. Members were empowered to critically assess their decisions and actions, understand the legal consequences thereof, and adopt a more preventative and informed posture in their day-to-day duties. The strategic impact of these interventions is already evident. There has been a significant and measurable decline in the volume of civil claims brought against the Directorate, which not only signals improved internal compliance but also translates into substantial cost avoidance. The number of civil claims registered during the 2024/2025 financial year decreased from 55 in the previous year to 27, representing a 50.9% reduction—a clear return on investment for the Directorate's preventative legal initiatives.

Litigation Management

The litigation environment within which Legal Services operates remains dynamic and resource-intensive. Nonetheless, the Section has consistently strived to ensure that all litigation processes are handled with the utmost professionalism, legal rigour, and fiscal responsibility.

Legal practitioners were continuously sensitised to the importance of expediting internal investigations relating to civil matters—particularly those stemming from letters of demand and court summonses. Adhering to prescribed legal timeframes is critical, not only to safeguard the legal standing of the Directorate but also to achieve cost-effective and outcome-focused litigation.

Despite significant operational challenges, including limited human resources and lack of direct access to the Case Administration System (CAS), the Section demonstrated resilience and adaptability. By collaborating with internal stakeholders who do have CAS access and committing to extended work hours where necessary, the team was able to maintain a consistent level of service delivery and meet its litigation targets.

These efforts have directly contributed to the Directorate's improved litigation posture and further reinforced the downtrend in civil claims. Moreover, they reflect the Sections' ability to manage complex litigation environments while maximising available capacity and resources.

Labour Relations Services

In the sphere of Labour Relations, Legal Services has continued to anchor its efforts on promoting fair labour practices, legal compliance, and organisational harmony. Members were sensitised on the value of resolving labour disputes in a manner that is legally defensible, procedurally fair, and economically prudent. Throughout the 2024/2025 financial year, the Section actively participated in 61 labour-related hearings, which included disciplinary proceedings, grievance hearings, and arbitration sessions. Of these, three cases were concluded and are currently awaiting arbitration awards, while the remainder were successfully managed in alignment with labour legislation and internal policy frameworks.

Notably, of the seven arbitration awards finalised during this period, six were awarded in favour of the Service, resulting in a cumulative cost saving of R13, 547,187.00. These outcomes not only represent significant financial relief but also reinforce the Directorate's capacity to manage internal labour disputes with credibility, fairness, and efficiency. The proactive engagement of members, coupled with legal support during complex labour processes, has helped to build greater internal trust, minimise operational disruptions, and uphold the constitutional rights of both the employer and employees.

Generic Legal Support Services

The provision of proactive and responsive legal advisory services remained a vital function of the Legal Services section. Legal officials continued to provide both formal and informal legal opinions to guide internal decision-making, policy development, and programme implementation.

During the reporting year, two Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs), Institute for Security Studies and Gauteng Department of Community Safety, were thoroughly vetted, legally endorsed, and successfully signed by the relevant Principals. These agreements serve to deepen inter-agency cooperation and facilitate coordinated operational efforts between the Directorate and its strategic partners.

Additionally, Legal Services made meaningful contributions to the review and drafting of key internal policies and pieces of legislation, ensuring they are not only legally compliant but also practically implementable. The integration of legal insight into policy development has proven critical in fostering a responsive and accountable organisational culture.

However, the Section continues to experience persistent challenges in the area of legal research. The absence of subscriptions to up-to-date legal databases significantly hampers the office's ability to conduct efficient and comprehensive legal research. This

limitation affects the quality and turnaround time of legal opinions, particularly in cases involving evolving jurisprudence or newly promulgated legislation.

Notwithstanding these constraints, the commitment of the legal team remains unwavering. Legal officials often go above and beyond their standard duties—dedicating personal time and resources—to ensure that high-quality legal work continues unabated. This spirit of dedication and resilience speaks volumes of the professionalism embedded within the Directorate's Legal Services team.

Conclusion

Overall, Legal Services has demonstrated a robust and impact-driven approach to legal support, awareness, and compliance throughout the 2024/2025 financial year. Through innovative awareness initiatives, strategic litigation management, responsible labour relations practices, and sustained advisory support, the Section has significantly contributed to protecting the legal interests of the Directorate while promoting a culture of accountability, professionalism, and ethical conduct.

The achievements recorded during this period are a testament to the value of an empowered and proactive legal function; one that not only responds to legal challenges but anticipates and prevents them. As the Directorate continues to navigate an increasingly complex legal landscape, Legal Services will strive to support and provide legal guidance.

12.2 Key Performance Area: Communication Services

12.2.1 Improved corporate image for the DPCI

12.2.2 Administration of an effective and efficient Media Relations Service related to: Media Houses and articles, Media monitoring, The National Head and Social Media & Web)

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
Administration of an effective and efficient Media Relations Service related to: Media Houses and articles, Media monitoring, The National Head and Social Media & Web)	Improved corporate image for the DPCI	Number of newsworthy media statements distributed to media outlets	500	1375	1 081	294	1 000	1 444	444	Target achieved. Effective media cooperation is facilitated by strong relationships and the timely issuance of statements upon receiving reports. It is imperative to establish clear coordination and communication channels between Provincial Heads, Investigating Officers, and Communicators.
		Number of interviews/soundbites conducted with media outlets	New KPI 2022/23	New KPI 2022/23	New KPI 2022/23	3198	1000	2 968	1 968	Target achieved. Media cooperation due to excellent relations and the public interest in successes pertaining to

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
										national priority offences.
		Percentage of media enquiries addressed within 24 hours of receipt.	New KPI 2024/25	New KPI 2024/25	New KPI 2024/25	New KPI 2024/25	100%	100% (1 053 of 1 053)	-	Target achieved.
Effective Internal Communication within the DPCI		Number of internal newsletters published to promote and reinforce DPCI culture within 1 calendar month after the quarter.	4	4	6	13	22	15	-7	Target not achieved. Lack of capacity and skills in graphic design within the Provinces.
Enhanced Stakeholder relations and Marketing of the DPCI (High level events & requests and Local Community)		Percentage of requests for national and international events coordinated and rendered for the DPCI	0	100%	100% (19 of 19)	100% (15 of 15)	100%	100% (32 of 32)	-	Target achieved.
		Number of Crime Awareness Campaigns initiated and participated in by the DPCI	13	13	98	173	20	173	153	Target achieved Full participation in all events as per invitations received from components.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
Enhanced Stakeholder relations and Marketing of the DPCI (High level events & requests and Local Community)	Improved corporate image for the DPCI	Percentage of Government initiatives and programmes to improve and promote service delivery standards participated in by DPCI members ⁷ as requested.	New KPI in 2021/22	4	38	100% (90 of 90)	100%	100% (120 of 120)	-	Target achieved.

⁷ This KPI is linked to the SDIP

COMMUNICATION SERVICES

The 2024/2025 financial year was a defining period for the Communication Services Section of the DPCI, during which the Section continued to demonstrate its growing maturity, strategic orientation, and resilience in the face of evolving communication demands. Positioned at the intersection of public trust, institutional identity, and strategic responsiveness, the Section's core mandate — to administer effective media relations, drive internal cohesion, and foster external stakeholder engagement — was pursued with renewed vigour, creativity, and an unyielding commitment to excellence.

1. Strengthening Media Relations and Enhancing Public Trust

One of the most visible successes of the year was the significant improvement in the reach, frequency, and strategic use of media platforms to promote the DPCI's work and improve its corporate image. A total of 1 444 media statements were distributed to news outlets across the country. This output exceeded the planned annual target of 1 000 and reflects not only an increase in activity but also a deliberate strategic shift towards more consistent and timely communication. These statements covered a wide range of operational milestones, high-impact arrests, court outcomes, public safety warnings, and legislative developments that reinforced the Directorate's leadership in the fight against priority crime.

Complementing this was the Section's impressive performance in conducting 2 968 interviews and soundbites with media outlets across television, radio, print, and online platforms. This figure nearly tripled the set target of 1 000, demonstrating the DPCI's growing relevance as a trusted voice in national law enforcement discourse. Through these platforms, the National Head and other authorised spokespeople were able to directly communicate with the public, clarify investigative matters of national interest, and reinforce the DPCI's message of zero tolerance for corruption, organised crime, and financial misconduct.

Equally noteworthy was the Section's responsiveness to media enquiries. During the year under review, the Directorate received and addressed 1 053 media enquiries, achieving a 100% response rate within 24 hours. This level of responsiveness is indicative of the Section's operational agility and the professionalism with which it manages time-sensitive and sometimes high-pressure information demands. It also reflects a mature and integrated workflow between communication officers, investigators, and leadership to ensure factual, coordinated, and timely responses.

Collectively, these achievements in external communication not only bolstered the visibility of the Directorate but significantly contributed to enhancing its credibility. Media engagement was no longer just reactive but formed part of a broader strategy to shape narratives, foster accountability, and sustain public confidence in the institution.

2. Internal Communication: Building a Cohesive, Informed Organisation

Effective internal communication remains a cornerstone of a unified and well-functioning institution. During 2024/2025, the Communication Services Section made measurable strides in creating platforms and messaging that reinforced the DPCI's values, strategic priorities, and organisational culture.

The Section planned to publish 22 internal newsletters — one per province, per semester, and one at head office, per quarter, with an allowance for special editions or thematic issues. A total of 15 newsletters were produced during the reporting period. While this output reflects significant effort and progress, it falls short of the annual target. The underachievement can be attributed to a shortage of graphic design capacity and communication skills within the provinces, which impacted layout quality, turnaround times, and production schedules. Nonetheless, the content generated was substantive, including updates from senior management, features on investigative achievements, policy developments, wellness initiatives, and staff profiles.

These newsletters served as vital instruments in enhancing internal transparency, celebrating staff contributions, and promoting a sense of belonging within the Directorate. Recognising the growing importance of visual consistency and professional formatting in internal publications, the Section has committed to developing standardised templates and providing digital training workshops to communication officers across provinces in the next financial year.

3. Stakeholder Engagement and Event Coordination

The Communication Services Section continued to play a pivotal role in managing and coordinating stakeholder engagements at both national and international levels. During the reporting period, the Section successfully coordinated and rendered services for all 32 events requested by external partners and stakeholders, achieving a 100% success rate in meeting these demands.

These events, which included strategic roundtables, high-level briefings, international cooperation forums, intergovernmental meetings, and public outreach initiatives, reinforced the Directorate's posture as a collaborative and professional entity. The Section's ability to plan, brand, facilitate, and manage the communications aspects of these events was repeatedly commended by partner departments and delegations, especially for its attention to detail, clarity of messaging, and alignment with protocol requirements.

The Section also prioritised community engagement through crime awareness initiatives. It either initiated or participated in 173 awareness campaigns, well above the set target of 20. These included school visits, community dialogues, rural outreach, radio shows in vernacular languages, and social media campaigns designed to sensitise the public on issues such as trafficking in persons, illicit mining, cybercrime, financial scams, and extortion. These campaigns, often delivered in partnership with other SAPS units, civil society, or local leadership, played a crucial role in educating communities and encouraging public cooperation.

Furthermore, the DPCI ensured its full participation in all 32 Government-led initiatives and programmes aimed at improving service delivery standards. This includes interdepartmental campaigns such as Public Service Month, Women's Month, and the Anti-Corruption Week. Through these platforms, DPCI members actively showcased the Directorate's commitment to ethical conduct, professionalism, and service excellence.

4. Key Insights, Lessons, and Forward Focus

The 2024/2025 financial year has shown that the Communication Services Section is not only operationally sound but increasingly strategic. Its ability to exceed targets in core areas such as media engagement, stakeholder coordination, and public outreach is a testament to its dedicated personnel, refined systems, and growing internal alignment.

However, the shortfall in internal newsletters has brought to light a critical area requiring attention; the uneven communication capacity across provinces. Going forward, a dual strategy will be adopted. First, building local capacity through training and recruitment where necessary; second, the development of centrally coordinated tools, such as ready-to-use templates and content packs, to assist provincial communication officers.

Looking ahead, the Section aims to further integrate digital tools, expand the use of social media analytics, and deepen media partnerships to ensure that the DPCI's voice remains consistent, authoritative, and impactful across all platforms. Strategic communication planning will also be embedded in the Directorate's operational cycle, ensuring that every significant enforcement action is accompanied by timely and compelling public messaging.

The Communication Services Section has emerged from the 2024/2025 financial year as a high-performing, forward-looking, and strategically aligned function within the DPCI. It has played a crucial role in amplifying the Directorate's successes, reinforcing public trust, and enhancing internal cohesion. With most targets exceeded and a clear understanding of areas for improvement, the Section is well-positioned to support the DPCI's continued evolution into a more transparent, accountable, and responsive crime-fighting institution. The journey ahead will require continued innovation, agility, and investment in capacity; but the foundation laid this year sets a strong trajectory for even greater impact in the years to come.

12.3 Key Performance Area: Risk And Integrity Management

12.3.1 Integrity of DPCI personnel beyond reproach.

12.3.2 Compliance by DPCI personnel to disclosures as stipulated by Treasury Regulations, DPSA, National Instruction 18 of 2019 Integrity Management within the SAPS and the SAPS Amendment Act (DPCI Act)

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
Compliance by DPCI personnel to disclosures as stipulated by Treasury Regulations, DPSA, National Instruction 18 of 2019 Integrity Management within the SAPS and the SAPS Amendment Act (DPCI Act)	Integrity of DPCI personnel beyond reproach	Percentage of SMS members who submitted disclosures within 30 days.	100% (69 of 69)	100% (69 of 69)	100% (82 of 82)	100% (82 of 82)	100%	100% (88 of 88)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of MMS members who submitted disclosures within 30 days.	99% (139 of 141)	No disclosure for the period of 2021/22	No disclosure for the period of 2021/22	99,38% (162 of 163)	100%	Not Applicable	-	MMS discloses every 2nd year according to the DPSA the MMS do not disclose for the 2024/25 disclosure period.
		Percentage of Lieutenant Colonels who submitted disclosures within 30 days.	New KPI 2022/23	New KPI 2022/23	No disclosure for the period of 2022/23	No disclosure for the period of 2023/24	100%	100% (342 of 342)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of members from designated groups (Finance & SCM & Ethics Officers) who	99% (233 of 235)	No disclosure for the period of 2021/22	99% (221 of 223)	99% (221 of 223)	100%	Not Applicable	-	SCM and Finance discloses every 2nd year according to the DPSA the

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		submitted disclosure within 30 days.								Category do not disclose for the 2024/2025 disclosure period.
		Percentage of all DPCI personnel excluding SMS, MMS, Ethics officers and Finance & SCM) Who submitted manual disclosures within 30 days.	89% (1805 of 2020)	In process	90% (1491 of 1653)	95,6% (1739 of 1819)	100%	92.89% (1791 of 1928)	-7,11%	Target not achieved. Personnel who are on incapacity leave during the disclosure period delays the process
Compliance by DPCI personnel to disclosures as stipulated by Treasury Regulations, DPSA, National Instruction 18 of 2019 Integrity Management within the SAPS and the SAPS Amendment Act (DPCI Act)	Integrity of DPCI personnel beyond reproach.	Percentage of remunerative work applications processed within 30 days	100% (33 of 33)	100% (55 of 55)	100% (77 of 77)	100% (73 of 73)	100%	100% (97 of 97)	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
An appreciation of an ethical culture and behaviour within the Directorate / Promote ethical culture within the Directorate in terms of part 2 of the DPSA regulation 2016		Number of ethics workshops conducted within the DPCI.	New KPI in 2021/22	6	32	25	17	19	2	Target achieved. Special requests from Provinces and components. In- service training of newly appointed integrity officers.
		Percentage of service delivery complaints against members of the DPCI received and finalised within 60 working days	75.5% (31 of 40)	58% (55 of 95)	89% (40 of 45)	86% (36 of 42)	70%	93.10% (54 of 58)	23.10%	Target achieved. Complaint files were monitored through a brought forward system, and inspections were conducted regularly.
		Percentage of complaints received acknowledged to the complainants within five (5) working days from the date of receipt as per NI 6/2017				New KPI	100%	100% (61 of 61)	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		Percentage of unethical behaviour complaints against members of the DPCI received and finalised within 60 working days ⁸	100% (36 of 36)	100% (1 of 1)	70% (7 of 10)	75% (15 of 20)	100%	86.96% (20 of 23)	-13.04%	Target not achieved. Delay is caused by depending on other stakeholders for information to finalise complaints.
		Percentage of DPCI enquiries referred to relevant stakeholders for further investigation as per NI 6/2017	New KPI in 2024/2025	New KPI in 2024/2025	New KPI in 2024/2025	New KPI in 2024/2025	100%	100% (9 of 9)	-	Target achieved.
An appreciation of an ethical culture and behaviour within the Directorate / Promote ethical culture within the	Integrity of DPCI personnel beyond reproach.	Percentage of polygraph examinations conducted on integrity related issues within one (1) month from	0 ⁹	0 ¹⁰	100% (240 of 240)	100% (246 of 246)	100%	100% (319 of 319)	-	Target achieved.

⁸ This KPI is linked to the SDIP

⁹ COVID-19 pandemic and the measures implemented to restrict social contact, prevented the execution of this function

¹⁰ COVID-19 pandemic and the measures implemented to restrict social contact, prevented the execution of this function

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
Directorate in terms of part 2 of the DPSA regulation 2016		the date of receipt.								
		Percentage of polygraph examinations conducted on incident specific issues within one (1) month from the date of receipt.	0 ¹¹	100% (1 of 1)	100% (7 of 7)	100% (1 of 1)	100%	100% (3 of 3)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of planned integrity testing conducted for the abuse of alcohol by DPCI personnel	0 ¹²	0 ¹³	88,60% (381 of 430)	100% (396 of 396)	100%	100% (1 770 of 1 770)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of planned integrity testing conducted for the abuse of drugs by DPCI personnel.	0 ¹⁴	80% (12 of 15)	81% (353 of 436)	81,69% (290 of 355)	100%	82.62% (404 of 489)	-17.38%	Target not achieved. Failure by members to attend the scheduled drug testing sessions due to study

11 The COVID-19 pandemic and the measures implemented to restrict social contact, prevented the execution of this function

12 The COVID-19 pandemic and the measures implemented to restrict social contact, prevented the execution of this function

13 The COVID-19 pandemic and the measures implemented to restrict social contact, prevented the execution of this function

14 The COVID-19 pandemic and the measures implemented to restrict social contact, prevented the execution of this function

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
										leave/court/incapacity leave
		Percentage of incident-specific testing conducted for the abuse of drugs by DPCI personnel.	New KPI in 2024/2025	New KPI in 2024/2025	New KPI in 2024/2025	New KPI in 2024/2025	100%	0%	-100%	Target not achieved. No requests received.
Uncompromised assets and personnel security	Integrity of DPCI personnel beyond reproach.	Number of ICT assessments coordinated	Revised KPI in 2022/2023	0	Revised KPI	1	1	4	3	Target achieved. Proper coordination of the ICT assessment processes.
Uncompromised assets and personnel security	Integrity of DPCI personnel beyond reproach.	Number of DPCI site assessments coordinated	Revised KPI in 2021/2022	0	3 (Revised KPI)	1	1	1	-	Target achieved.
		Number of MISS awareness campaigns conducted	Revised KPI in 2021/2022.	17	32	17	16	19	3	Target achieved. Increased demand and requests from various components.
		Percentage of security clearance applications processed	100% (163 of 163)	100% (149 of 149)	100% (151 of 151)	100% (64 of 64)	100%	100% (303 of 303)	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		Percentage of DPCI members who have been System Screened	Revised KPI in 2021/2022 4 525 members screened	100% (5 202 of 5 202)	100% (3 911 of 3 911)	100% (1 442 of 1 442)	100%	100% (3 704 of 3 704)	-	Target achieved.

RISK AND INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT

The Risk and Integrity Management (RIM) Section remains a pivotal component of the DPCI, entrusted with the responsibility of safeguarding the ethical foundation, integrity, and professionalism of the Directorate's personnel. This annual report provides a comprehensive reflection on the performance of the Section for the 2024/2025 financial year, as benchmarked against established output indicators aligned to integrity promotion, disclosure compliance, ethical conduct, and organisational security imperatives. The report also draws comparisons with historical performance trends and outlines key challenges and corrective actions taken or proposed.

1. Compliance with Financial and Governance Disclosures

Promoting compliance with financial and governance disclosures remains a key measure to ensure personnel conduct is beyond reproach. This compliance is rooted in multiple regulatory instruments including the Treasury Regulations, the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) guidelines, National Instruction 18 of 2019 on Integrity Management within SAPS, and the South African Police Act (Act 68 of 1995) as amended.

2. Senior Management Service (SMS) Disclosures

The Section achieved a 100% compliance rate among SMS members for the sixth consecutive year. All 88 SMS members submitted their financial disclosures within the required 30-day timeframe. This sustained performance is reflective of a well-entrenched culture of accountability at senior levels, supported by timely reminders, structured tracking mechanisms, and a responsive internal control system.

3. Lieutenant Colonels

With this being the second full year of reporting for this level, an impressive 99% compliance was achieved (162 out of 163 members). The single deviation was due to unforeseen factors such as ill health, retirement, and death. These are uncontrollable and have been duly documented, ensuring that no procedural negligence occurred.

4. MMS and Designated Group (Finance, SCM & Ethics Officers)

Similar to MMS disclosures, no disclosures were required from this category during the reporting period.

5. Non-Designated Group (Manual Submissions)

Of particular note is the 93.89% compliance rate achieved by the non-designated group (1,791 out of 1,928). Although this figure reflects a slight decline (6.11% short of the 100% target), it must be contextualised within the increase in overall personnel figures and the influx of new appointments during the period. Newly appointed members are often not immediately integrated into disclosures, particularly when onboarding overlaps with the disclosure window. To address this, the Section is working closely with Human Resource Management to set reminders and disclosure registration during induction.

6. Remunerative work outside Public Service

The Section successfully processed 100% of remunerative work applications within the stipulated 30-day timeframe. All 97 applications received during the reporting period were finalised timeously, marking a continued standard of administrative

efficiency and regulatory adherence. This outcome not only reflects a robust workflow system but also highlights the active engagement and compliance awareness of members in declaring secondary employment.

7. Promoting an Ethical Culture in the Directorate

Fostering a culture of ethics and professional conduct is central to the Section's mandate. In the 2024/2025 period, significant strides were made through awareness, complaint management, and integrity interventions.

8. Ethics Workshops

A total of 19 ethics workshops were conducted across various DPCI environments, exceeding the annual target of 16. This achievement was made possible through increased collaborations and proactive planning. Workshops focused on the practical application of the DPSA's 2016 Ethics Framework, with emphasis on conflict of interest, whistleblowing protections, and personal responsibility in upholding integrity.

9. Service Delivery Complaints

Out of 58 complaints received relating to service delivery, 54 were finalised within the 60-working day timeframe; translating to a 93.10% resolution rate, significantly surpassing the 70% target. The improved turnaround time can be attributed to the adoption of a digital tracking system and the designation of focal points within divisions to ensure follow-up.

10. Complaint Acknowledgements

All 61 complaints received were acknowledged within the prescribed 5-day window, yielding a 100% compliance rate. This milestone is critical in maintaining public trust and internal accountability, as it assures complainants of procedural fairness and responsiveness.

11. Unethical Behaviour Complaints

Of the 23 unethical behaviour complaints received, 20 were finalised within 60 working days—resulting in a 95.2% performance rate, narrowly missing the 100% target. The shortfall was due to dependency on external stakeholders (e.g., disciplinary units and legal advisors) whose input is often delayed. Mitigation measures now include earlier engagement with external role-players and escalation protocols to avoid future delays.

12. Referral of Enquiries

All complaint-related enquiries that required external referrals (9 in total) were processed timeously in compliance with NI 6/2017, thus meeting the 100% target.

13. Integrity Testing and Polygraph Examinations

Integrity assessments remain a cornerstone of early risk detection. A mix of planned and incident-specific testing was carried out during the reporting period.

14. Polygraph Examinations

All 319 scheduled polygraph examinations on integrity-related issues were conducted within one month of receipt, maintaining a 100% performance rate. Similarly, all three incident-specific polygraph tests were conducted timeously. These results validate the Directorate's capacity to swiftly respond to integrity concerns.

15. Substance Abuse Testing – Alcohol

The Section achieved full coverage in planned integrity testing for alcohol abuse, completing all 1 770 scheduled tests. The continued prioritisation of randomised testing has proven effective in maintaining discipline.

16. Substance Abuse Testing – Drugs

While progress was made, only 82.61% (404 of 489) of planned drug tests were completed, reflecting a 17.39% shortfall. The underperformance was due to unresolved challenges with the contracted service provider. These challenges are beyond the scope of RIM.

17. Incident-Specific Drug Testing

No incident-specific requests were received during the year, resulting in zero tests conducted. This performance does not represent underachievement, as testing is contingent on case-driven requests.

18. Information and Asset Security

In alignment with the goal of safeguarding critical information and assets, several key targets were met or exceeded:

19. ICT Assessments

Four ICT assessments were coordinated during the year; well above the single-assessment target. These included vulnerability assessments, access control audits, and systems compliance evaluations across key sites.

20. Site Assessments

Three physical site assessments were conducted to ensure secure infrastructure at DPCI premises. This represents a significant improvement from previous years and indicates proactive risk identification and mitigation.

21. MISS Awareness Campaigns

A total of 19 awareness campaigns on the Minimum Information Security Standards (MISS) were conducted, exceeding the annual target of 16. These sessions enhanced awareness around document classification, password protocols, and digital hygiene.

13. Security Clearances

303 applications for security clearance were finalised during the period, however, there is a reliance on Division Crime Intelligence for the processing and finalisation of applications for the DPCI. In addition, 3,704 systems screenings were achieved, also achieving full compliance. These clearances form a critical layer of the Directorate's risk assurance framework. However, there is still a reliance.

The RIM Section has demonstrated consistent and commendable performance across a broad spectrum of compliance, integrity, and security indicators. Notwithstanding a few minor deviations, largely due to external dependencies or system limitations, the Section maintained high levels of delivery against strategic and operational objectives. Moving forward, the Section aims to institutionalise digital platforms for disclosures, enhance cooperation with external partners, and deepen the ethical transformation agenda through sustained engagement and awareness. Furthermore, targeted interventions will be introduced to address gaps in drug testing and late disclosures among newly appointed personnel. The year under review reflects a continued commitment to integrity, transparency, and accountability; principles that lie at the heart of the DPCI's mandate to serve without fear, favour, or prejudice.

12.4 Key Performance Area: Executive Secretariat & Information Management

12.4.1 Ensure the rendering of an effective and efficient executive support service in the office of the National Head: DPCI

12.4.2 Render an effective and efficient administrative and executive secretariat support service.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
To ensure the rendering of an effective and efficient executive support service in the office of the National Head: DPCI	To render an effective and efficient administrative and executive secretariat support service.	Percentage of Question in Parliamentary (written reply) finalised within 10 working days.	Revised KPI in 2023/2024	Revised KPI in 2023/2024	Revised KPI in 2023/2024	100% (26 of 26)	80%	100% (40 of 40)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of Questions in Parliamentary (Oral reply) finalised within 2 working days.	Revised KPI in 2023/2024	Revised KPI in 2023/2024	Revised KPI in 2023/2024	100% (13 of 13)	100%	100% (13 of 13)	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		Number of National Priority Crime Operational Committee (NPCOC) meetings held ¹⁵ .	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	5	4	7	3	Target achieved. Ongoing optimisation of internal workflows and investment in skills. development to equip staff with the capabilities required in a dynamic and demanding environment.

¹⁵ In terms of Section 17J of the South African Police Service Act 68 of 1995 (Police Act)

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT & INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Parliamentary Questions serve as a cornerstone of democratic oversight, reinforcing transparency, accountability, and responsible governance. In this context, the Subsection: Parliamentary & Interdepartmental Services has played an instrumental role in facilitating effective parliamentary scrutiny during the 2024/25 financial year. By supporting Members of Parliament (MPs) in their constitutional mandate to question Ministers on government decisions, policies, and actions, the Subsection has enabled a culture of openness and responsiveness within the executive branch. This active engagement ensures that government remains attuned to the needs, concerns, and expectations of the citizenry.

The Subsection's unwavering commitment to excellence is reflected in its outstanding performance: it successfully finalised 100% of written Parliamentary Questions (40 out of 40) within the prescribed 10 working days, and likewise achieved a 100% completion rate for oral Parliamentary Questions (13 out of 13) within six working days; both surpassing the planned targets. These achievements not only demonstrate administrative efficiency but also affirm the Subsection's pivotal role in upholding the integrity of the parliamentary process.

Despite facing notable challenges, particularly in responding to oral questions requiring historical data spanning multiple financial years, the Subsection demonstrated exceptional resilience. In the absence of automated retrieval systems, as experienced with the DPCI, it proactively engaged with various stakeholders to source accurate and timely information. This hands-on approach ensured that comprehensive responses were delivered within tight timeframes, highlighting the team's agility, resourcefulness, and commitment to excellence. Looking forward, the Subsection remains focused on embedding a culture of continuous improvement. Strategic priorities include the ongoing optimisation of internal workflows and investment in skills development to equip staff with the capabilities required in a dynamic and demanding environment. Through innovation and collaboration, the Subsection is poised to further enhance its contribution to democratic governance.

1. Driving Strategic Impact through the National Priority Crime Operational Committee (NPCOC)

The Subsection: Executive Secretariat also delivered exemplary performance throughout the 2024/25 financial year, marked by its leadership in coordinating the National Priority Crime Operational Committee (NPCOC). Formerly known as the Anti-Corruption Task Team (ACTT), the reengineered NPCOC has evolved into a dynamic platform for multi-agency collaboration and strategic intervention in high-priority crime and corruption cases.

Crucially, the NPCOC exceeded its annual target by convening seven meetings; three more than the planned four. These sessions were not perfunctory gatherings but strategic engagements aimed at fostering impactful decision-making. The Committee's proactive stance enabled the identification of emerging threats, enhancement of interdepartmental cooperation, and acceleration of investigations into complex corruption networks.

In navigating systemic challenges such as limited resources and the intricacy of transnational corruption, the NPCOC adopted adaptive and strategic solutions. These included advancing whistle-blower protection initiatives and advocating for the full implementation of the Ministerial Committee, thereby strengthening the framework for accountability.

The NPCOC's achievements extend to tangible outcomes: efforts to address state capture and economic crimes have resulted in the issuance of freezing and preservation orders valued at millions of rands; critical milestones in the restoration of public funds. Furthermore, public-facing initiatives such as the National Anti-Corruption Hotline have deepened civic engagement, encouraging South Africans to become active participants in the fight against corruption.

Recognising the global nature of corruption, the NPCOC has continued to strengthen its international partnerships, contributing to a globally coordinated response to illicit financial flows and cross-border corruption.

2.Outlook and Strategic Imperatives

The path ahead is clear: sustained collaboration with law enforcement, civil society, and the private sector is essential to deepen the impact of anti-corruption efforts. Public awareness and education will remain central to cultivating a national ethos that rejects corruption in all its forms. To this end, the NPCOC and the supporting Executive Secretariat will continue advocating for a robust legislative environment, sufficient resources, and international cooperation to ensure lasting progress.

Together, the Subsections of Parliamentary & Interdepartmental Services and the Executive Secretariat have exemplified what it means to support high-functioning governance through administrative excellence, strategic foresight, and a steadfast commitment to accountability. Their 2024/25 achievements reflect more than performance metrics; they represent a bold and effective response to the call for transparent, ethical, and people-centred public service

PROGRAMME 3



13 SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

SUBPROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS

The mandate of the DPCI is to prevent, combat and investigate national priority offences, focusing on serious organised crime, serious commercial crime and serious corruption.

In terms of Section 17D of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), 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, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004); and

(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.

The following accomplishments were made in relation to the six (6) Annual Performance Plan (APP) Key Performance Indicators (KPI) during the 2024/25 reporting period:

- « A total of 3 621 arrests were made, compared to 2 729 arrests, in 2023/24, an increase of 892 arrests.
- « Convictions totalling 24 866 charges were secured in court, recording a decrease from 256 634 conviction-related charges in 2023/24.
- « Drug seizures totalling R 469 001 464, 15 million were made, along with counterfeit goods, precious metals and endangered species valued at R169 334 054, 95 million. A total of 734 firearms, 9 229 rounds of ammunition and 2 288 explosives and 1 976 other weapon related equipment was seized, as well as 269 vehicles worth R 89 180 535, 02 forfeited to the State.
- « A total number of 350 orders, inclusive of preservation, restraint and confiscation, forfeiture orders related to criminal network assets were issued to the value of R 681 734 854,60 million.

14. DETECTIVE SERVICES

SUB-PROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS

Purpose: Enable the investigative work of the South African Police Service, including providing support to Investigators, in terms of forensic evidence, criminal records and analysis through the Priority Crime Management Centre.

14.1 Key Performance Area: Serious Corruption Investigation

14.1.1 Thorough and responsive investigation of crime

14.1.2 Improved perceptions of corruption in the private and public sectors

14.1.3 Reduce the levels of corruption in the Public Sector

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
Improved perceptions fraud and corruption in the private and public sectors ¹⁶	Reduced levels of serious corruption in the public and private sector ¹⁷	Percentage for trial ready for serious corruption within the Public Sector	82, 48% (372 of 451).	85,12% (412 of 484)	84,38% (470 of 557)	88,64% (593 of 669)	70%	89,80% (581 of 647)	19,80%	Target achieved. Constant interaction and consultation between prosecution and investigation teams. Case planning by both investigators prosecutors (prosecution-guided investigation). Finalisation of investigation before arrest and adherence to timeframes.

¹⁶ This outcome is related to the outcome that has been included in the MTSF (2019-2024): Improvement in Corruption Perception Index Rating. The MTSF outcome has not been included due to the Corruption Perception Index having multiple dimensions, which are not all within the control of the JCPS Cluster, or the SAPS.

¹⁷ This output is included in the MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS' Annual Performance Plans.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		Conviction rate for serious corruption within the Public Sector	KPI reviewed in 2023/24	KPI reviewed in 2023/24	100% (17 of 17)	80,65% (200 of 248)	70%	81,44% (136 of 167)	11,44%	Target achieved. Regular interaction with prosecutors. Regular meeting with management at courts. Prioritising of DPCI cases
		Percentage for trial ready for serious corruption within the Private Sector	78, 48% (124 of 158).	76,32% (116 of 152)	74.43% (131 of 176)	86,36% (190 of 220)	70%	85,77% (223 of 260)	15,77%	Target achieved. Meetings have been scheduled on a monthly basis to try to finalise trial ready cases.
		Conviction rate for serious corruption within the Private Sector	95.12% (39 of 41)	90% (18 of 20)	92% (46 of 50)	87,84% (195 of 222)	70%	98,01% (197 of 201)	28,01%	Target achieved. Regular interaction with prosecutors. Regular meeting with management at courts. Prioritising of DPCI cases
Reduce the levels of Procurement &Tender Corruption	Reduce the levels of Procurement &Tender Corruption	Percentage for trial ready for serious and money laundering.	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	36	KPI reviewed in 2024/2025	60%	96,15% (100 of 104)	36,15%	Target achieved Meetings have been scheduled on a monthly basis to try to finalise trial ready cases.
		Conviction rate for serious and	KPI reviewed in 2024/2025	KPI reviewed in 2024/2025	79	KPI reviewed in 2024/2025	60%	72,60% (53 of 73)	12,60%	Target achieved

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		complex money laundering in terms of Sections 4, 5 & 6 of POCA.								There is an extremely long turn around on trial cases at court. Some of the cases are extensive and bulky by nature and would take long at trial. Limited space on the court role also impacts on this deliverable.
		Percentage of cases with potential money laundering charges referred to PCSI by the SCI component.	KPI reviewed in 2024/2025	KPI reviewed in 2024/2025	KPI reviewed in 2024/2025	KPI reviewed in 2024/2025	100%	100% (122 of 122)	-	Target achieved

REDUCED LEVELS OF SERIOUS CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

Corruption constitutes an infringement of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004). It encompasses the misuse of authority or resources for personal benefit, regardless of whether it occurs within a public or private office, resulting in an inequitable advantage. The expression "Serious Corruption" pertains to instances that have been scrutinized by the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) and are assessed in accordance with the Directorate's legal jurisdiction. The private sector pertains to enterprises that are owned and operated by individual proprietors. The public sector comprises organizations that are either owned or administered by governmental authorities.

The DPCI's Serious Corruption Investigation Component achieved a number of significant milestones in the fiscal year 2024/25 that supported the Department's organisational and operational priorities as stated in the Annual Performance Plan (APP) and were in line with the government's overarching strategic priorities. Serious Corruption Investigation has effectively started and advanced high-impact corruption investigations, especially those that deal with public and private sector, procurement corruption, and misuse of state resources. By registering and actively managing priority cases in important sectors like local government, infrastructure, transportation, and health, the Component surpassed its yearly goal. These accomplishments directly support Pillar 6 of the NACS, which reflects the broader objective of creating a capable, moral, and developing state.

Serious Corruption Investigation strengthened inter-agency collaboration through platforms such as the Fusion Centre and NPCOC, which enhanced interdepartmental alignment. These partnerships have been instrumental in reducing duplication, streamlining processes and expediting high-priority investigations. The Component operationalised key aspects of the National Development Plan (NDP) Chapter 14 and NACS Implementation Plan, which prioritise institutional integrity, risk mitigation and targeting those sectors vulnerable to corruption. By guaranteeing that cases involving systemic corruption are looked into and brought to court, the Serious Corruption Investigation's actions enhanced public confidence and service delivery. That aided in ensuring that corrupt people were held accountable and restored faith in public institutions. These investigations directly improve service delivery, particularly in state-owned businesses and municipalities where corruption has traditionally impeded development.

Evaluating the effect impact of serious corruption on both the public and private sectors may be challenging, but from a reputational perspective, our nation suffers its most dire threat from criminal skims that enables unlawful financial surges fuelling money laundering activities. In South Africa, the levels of corruption are nowhere near desired levels despite the amount of initiatives to fight corruption, which is considerable. The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Anti-Corruption overlooks the so-called 'serious' corruption cases and has formed an inter-agency collaboration called the Anti-Corruption Task Team (ACTT) with the goal of alleviating serious corruption (NDP 2030). Corruption is an infringement of the acts provided within the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities (PRECCA) Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004). Corruption involves the corruption of a public officer or a private officer, as well as the abuse of his or her position. Serious corruption refers to cases that the DPCI investigates and will depend on the jurisdiction of the DPCI.

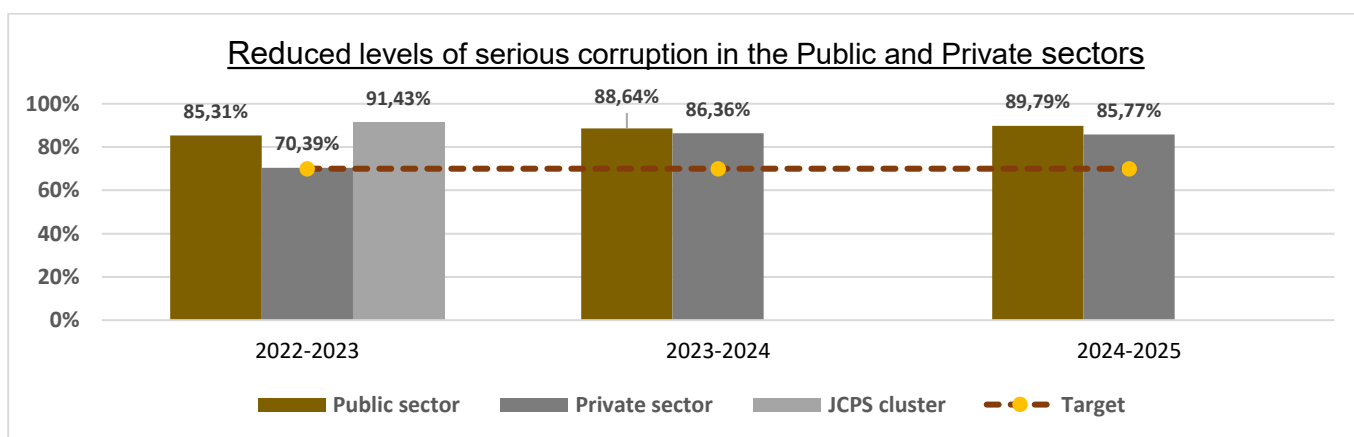
The private sector consists of businesses owned, managed, and controlled by individuals acting in a private capacity. The public sector includes entities that are owned or managed by the Government. The JCPS Cluster encompasses the following departments: Defence and Military Veterans, Finance, Home Affairs, International Relations and Cooperation, Justice and Correctional Services, the SAPS, the Presidency, Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities, Social Development, State

Security, and Small Business Development. Cases reported within the JCPS Cluster are not included in the reporting figures for the public sector. The DPCI has continued to focus its investigations on serious corruption allegations against SOEs and municipalities, serious violent crimes such as cash-in-transit robberies, the murder of police officials, and crimes committed against organized criminal groups. The DPCI collaborates closely with the NPA's Asset Forfeiture Unit (AFU) and the Special Investigating Unit (SIU) to combat corruption related to violations of the 2004 Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act (Act No 12 of 2004).

Significant strides have been made in the fight against corruption by certifying case dockets for serious corruption cases across a variety of sectors as trial-ready. The attained percentages, which exceed the predetermined goals, demonstrate effective efforts in getting these cases ready for trial. For the 2024/25 financial year, the serious corruption within the public sector indicator recorded a total of 581 case dockets certified as trial-ready, resulting in a trial-ready rate of 89,80% (581 from a total of 647), exceeding the target of 70% by 19,64% compared to the 88,64% (593 from a total of 669) achievement in 2023/24. A slight decrease of 1, 16% percentage points was noted.

In terms of serious corruption within the private sector, 223 case dockets have been certified as trial-ready, achieving a rate of 85,77% (223 from a total of 260), compared to 86, 36% (190 from a total of 220) in 2023/24, marking an increase of %. This accomplishment also exceeded the 70% target by 15,77% percentage points, thanks to effective investigation management that facilitated a smooth transition from court roll to trial readiness, ongoing training on methodological investigation strategies, in-service training when possible, regular monitoring of investigations with guidance, and consistent engagement of commanders in investigations. Enquiries form the basis for investigations and are converted into dockets when they are ready for arrest. The following figure illustrates the trial-ready performance in the public and private sectors, as well as the JCPS cluster.

Using prosecutorial-guided investigations and preserving strong working relationships with stakeholders, the DPCI demonstrated remarkable performance during the 2024/25 reporting period. The government continues to place a high premium on convicting people of corruption or crimes involving substantial corruption. The timeliness and efficacy of investigations were greatly impacted by improved partnerships with law enforcement including the SIU, which improved the overall performance.



Serious Corruption Investigation

GAUTENG

Corruption- During August 2017, an applicant who is a former employee of the SAPS had applied for a Brigadier post and was shortlisted. During the assessment, she was approached by the accused, who gave her a document containing what he said would be expected in the interviews. The complainant said upon opening the document she realised that it was a case study. She further indicated that the convict solicited R70 000-00 for the document. The complainant paid the accused R48 000, 00. On 26 August 2024, the Kimberley Regional court, convicted the accused for contravention of the Prevention and Combatting of Corrupt Activities Act (PRECCA) brought against him in August 2017.

GAUTENG

Corruption- During 2018, Municipal Infrastructure Support Agent (MISA) under the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, awarded a tender of R3.9m to Digital Vibes to render communication services for twenty four (24) months starting from 20 July 2018 to 19 July 2020. Between 2018 and 2020, the forty nine(49) years old suspect a former director in Infrastructure of Municipal Infrastructure Support Agent (MISA) received eight (8) payments totalling R160 000,00 from Digital Vibes.

On 24th May 2022, the suspect was arrested by the Serious Corruption Investigation of Head Office for corruption in respect of accepting a R160 000-00 gratification from Digital Vibes. She appeared at Pretoria Specialised Commercial Crimes Court where she was released on R5 000-00 bail, with conditions that she should hand in her passport. Regardless of the bail conditions, she travelled to the Eastern Cape without telling the investigator and applied for a passport seventeen days before judgement. On 24 May 2024, she was convicted on eight (8) counts of fraud. After the judgment, the state opposed her application to extend her bail as she failed to comply with the conditions. The matter was postponed to 6 June 2024 for sentencing proceedings and later to 27 September 2024 where she was sentenced to five (5) years imprisonment. This is the first leg of Digital Vibes-related case that has been concluded.

GAUTENG

Fraud and Corruption- During April 2015 and April 2017, suspect aged seventy seven (77), offered gratification and made payments to a number of individuals and companies to influence tenders relating to Eskom. It is alleged that a tender was fraudulently awarded to a company called Tubular Construction Project (Pty) Ltd for services, which were initially part of the tender awarded to Alstom S&E Africa (Pty) Ltd. Tubular paid an entity owned by an official from Eskom who was instrumental in the awarding of the tender to the amount of R 745 804 316, 25. 19 December 2019 three (3) suspects, together with seven (7) juristic persons were secured before court on the allegations of fraud and corruption at Eskom (Kusile power station project) by the DPCI, Serious Economic Offences Unit, and Head Office. Lomas skipped the country and went to the United Kingdom (UK). Suspect was arrested in UK on April 2021 and extradition process started.

GAUTENG

Corruption: During February 2025 the former Minister of State Security was rearrested for corruption case. Suspect was accused of offering a bribe to an evidence leader in an attempt to collapse Parliament's inquiry into state capture at Eskom in 2017, an allegation that the suspect flatly denied. The State had previously alleged that the suspect had committed the crime of corrupt activities relating to public officers' under the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004. The State is expected to argue in its application to put the suspect back on trial.

KWAZULU-NATAL

Serious Corruption Investigation

Corruption and extortion- On 8 September 2024, the members from Durban SCI received a complaint of corruption at Phoenix area where four suspects entered the shop and introduced himself as a police official. He further introduced his accomplices as colleagues from Pretoria. They then searched the shop and confiscated stock of cigarette claiming that it was counterfeit cigarette. They drove to Phoenix police station where they demanded R100 000.00 gratification in order to release the complainant together with his stock. The complainant managed to raise an amount of R79 500.00. Four suspects were arrested immediately after taking cash. The remaining four members handed themselves over to the Hawks and they were also arrested for corruption and extortion. They appeared in the Durban Magistrate's Court where they were granted R7 000.00 bail each. Investigation continues and more arrest is expected.

KWAZULU-NATAL

Fraud and corruption- In 2006, a contract of water purification was entered into between the Department of Health (DoH) in KwaZulu Natal and a Uruguayan, The suspect of seventy-one (71) years old was accused of fraud and corruption relating to the 2006 contract of water purification as well as the Northern Cape where four cases were reported at Kimberly. On 5 September 2024, the suspect was convicted on three (3) counts of corruption and one count of fraud by the KwaZulu-Natal High Court Division sitting at Pietermaritzburg after plea and sentence agreement in terms of section 105A of the Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977. He was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment or R 5 000 000, 00 fine and a further 10 years imprisonment, which is wholly suspended for five (5) years. Over and above, a confiscation order was issued in favour of the state in the amount of R 60 000 000, 00. He was also ordered to pay an amount of R 15 000 000, 00 towards the cost of the curatorship.

LIMPOPO

Venda building society (VBS) heist - A total number of thirty-five (35) VBS arrests have been effected with a total of six (6) convictions already secured. We are still working on the remaining forty-three (43) from the seventy-six (76) suspects, some of whom were not identified during the initial enquiry. So far, 5 455 statements have been recorded by the investigation team and investigations are continuing.

MPUMALANGA

Fraud and corruption- 27 traffic officers, examiners and driving school owners arrested for fraud and corruption 2021, information from Crime Intelligence led the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation to register a project under the name "Kwanele" meaning enough in isiZulu. An investigation was conducted by the Hawks Mpumalanga based SCI in collaboration with the National Road Traffic Management Corporation, regarding drivers' licence testing examiners who colluded with driving school owners to issue learners' and drivers' licences to applicants without following due processes by not conducting prescribed test and assisting the applicants when they write learners' licence tests. Suspects appeared at different courts and granted bail of between R1 000,00 and R10 000,00.

14.2 Key Performance Area: Serious Organised Crime Investigation

14.2.1 Thorough and responsive investigation of crime

14.2.2 Reduced levels of serious organised crime

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
Reduced levels of serious organised crime	Thorough and responsive investigation of crime	Percentage of registered serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed.	78,57% (11 of 14)	72,73% (16 of 22)	71,43% (10 of 14)	83.33% (5 of 6)	70%	81, 82% (9 of 11).	11,82%	Target achieved. Informer network is well maintained.
		Number of new serious organised crime investigative projects registered.	12 ¹⁸	18	17	11	18	7	-11	Target not achieved. Not all project proposals meet the criteria to be registered as a project.
		Number of serious organised crime projects under investigation.	21	35	31	34	36	29	-3	Target not achieved. Not all project proposals meet the criteria to be registered as a project.

¹⁸ In 2020/2021, 44 serious organised crime investigative projects were under investigation. In the same period, 12 New projects were registered and 14 Projects were closed.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious organised crime	59,57% (3 256 of 5 466)	61,53% (2 270 of 3 689)	61,69% (2947 of 4 777)	61.01% (4 993 of 8 184)	66.1%	66,25% (2 624 of 3 961)	0,15%	Target Achieved. Informer network is well maintained.
		Conviction rate for serious organised crime charges	83.37% (366 of 439)	84,2% (170 of 202)	89,39% (632 of 707)	89,19% (586 of 657)	79.7%	94,65% (460 of 486)	14,95%	Target achieved. Good working relationships maintained with Prosecutors.
		Detection rate for serious organised crime dockets	34,66% (715 of 2 063)	31.2% (672 of 1 384)	42,07% (2 047 of 4 789)	53.26% (2 705 of 5 079)	31.3%	68,53% (4 348 of 6 345)	37,23%	Target achieved. Members well capacitated to deal with complexity of the investigations.
		Number of planned disruptive operations conducted	500	586	968	1022	360	948	588	Target achieved. Informer network is well maintained.
Specialised investigation of Crimes against the State	Thorough and responsive investigation of crime	Percentage of investigations finalised for case dockets as referred by the Truth and Reconciliation	100% (3 of 3)	20,18% (22 of 109)	24,24% (24 of 99)	48.51% (49 of 101)	15%	17,21% (37 of 214)	2,21%	Target achieved. Performance can be attributed to finalisation of TRC cases.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		Commission (TRC) ¹⁹								
		Number of terror financing reports received and under investigation	8	9	9	3	8	25	17	Target achieved. Working relationships with all relevant stakeholders is well maintained.
		Number of intelligence reports converted into case dockets TF activities	New KPI in 2024/2025	New KPI in 2024/2025	New KPI in 2024/2025	New KPI in 2024/2025	TBD	0	--	NA
Reduction in the availability of illicit drugs (through the implementation of the Narcotics Intervention Strategy and Drug Master Plan)	Thorough and responsive investigation of crime	Percentage of identified clandestine drug laboratories dismantled with arrests	90% ²⁰ (27 of 30 with 60 arrests)	90% (23 of 25 with 47 arrests)	90, 32% (28 of 31) 44 arrests	95.24% (20 of 21) with 35 arrests	90%	94,74% (18 of 19) with 45 arrests	4,74%	Target achieved. Working relationships with all relevant stakeholders is well maintained.
Reduction in the availability of illicit drugs (through the implementation of the Narcotics	Thorough and responsive investigation of crime	Number of visits conducted at chemical companies	360 ²¹	620	767	837	360	1037	677	Target achieved. Working relationships with all relevant

¹⁹ The investigation has been finalised when the case docket has been submitted to DPP/ SPP for decision

¹⁸ The target has been revised down from the estimated performance by 10% to increase the number of clandestine laboratories dismantled.

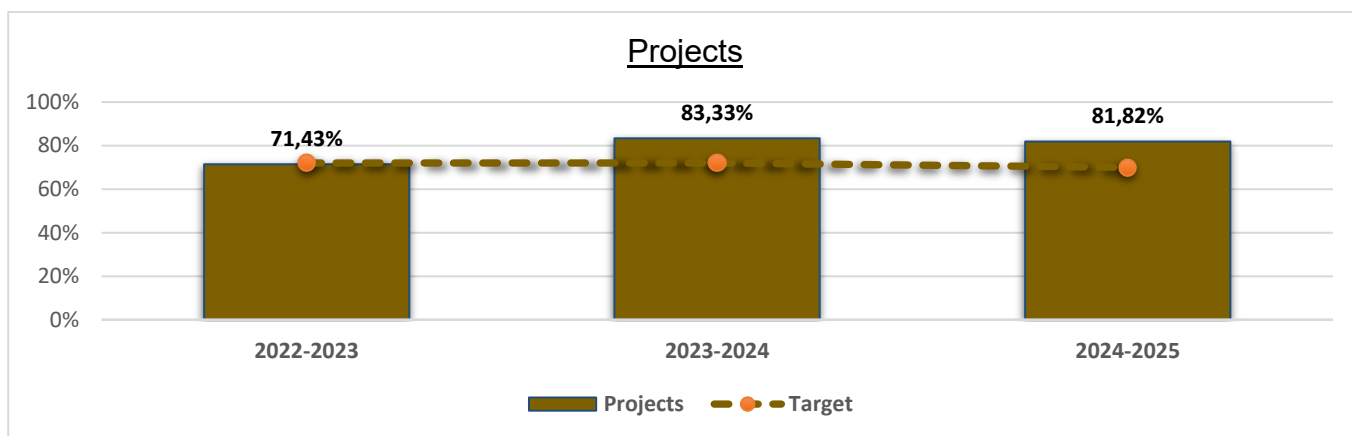
²¹ The target was reduced from the previous year's actual performance due to the impact that the Covid-19 pandemic might have on operational effectiveness.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
Intervention Strategy and Drug Master Plan)										stakeholders is well maintained.
Specialised investigation of National priority violent crimes	Thorough and responsive investigation of crime	Percentage of import and export notifications finalised in relation to notifications received.	Revised KPI in 2021/22	95%	100%	99,76% (1 652 of 1 656)	80%	100% (1 583 of 1 583)	-	Target achieved
		Number of firearms and/ or explosive related cases/ enquiries investigated in the National Priority & Violent Crime (NPVC) environment.	112	143	300	110	24	182	158	Target achieved. Working relationships with all relevant stakeholders is well maintained.
		Number of firearms seized.	1851	1230	885	1324	405	902	497	Target achieved Informer network is well maintained.
		Number of suspects arrested identified in firearm related crimes.	275	30	46	237	60	334	274	Target achieved. Informer network is well maintained.
		Number of dockets under investigation	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	81	TBD	51	--	NA

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		which includes money laundering charges-SOCI								
		Number of investigations completed (dockets with ML charges are trial ready) for money laundering- SOCI	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	38	TBD	56	--	NA
		Number of convictions secured in terms of Sections 4, 5 & 6 of POCA – SOCI	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI 2023/2024	11	TBD	86	--	NA
		Number of charges successfully initiated in terms of POCA related to serious organised crime related charges.	KPI reviewed in 2023/2024	KPI reviewed in 2023/2024	KPI reviewed in 2023/2024	KPI reviewed in 2023/2024	TBD	331	--	NA
		Percentage of cases with potential money laundering charges referred to PCSI by the SOCI component.	New KPI in 2021/22	100%	100%	100% (93 of 93) 254 referrals	100%	97,38% (223 of 229) referrals	-2,62%	Target not achieved. Referral delays influenced by administrative processes.

SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME EFFECTIVELY INVESTIGATED

The Directorate will continue to pursue the prosecution of offenders in accordance with the Prevention of Organised Crime Act (POCA), 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998). National priority offences related to serious organised crime, which require national prevention or investigation, as well as crimes that necessitate specialized skills for their prevention and investigation, are examined through organised crime project investigations. Addressing serious organised crime groups necessitated a threat-based, project-driven, multi-disciplinary case planning and management investigative approach. The success in dismantling drug syndicates and organised criminal groups can be attributed to various factors within the organised crime environment. A robust informer network contributed to the successful closure of nine (9) registered serious organised crime project investigations, with 2 being unsuccessfully closed, resulting in a 81,82 % success rate in the 2024/25 financial year. The annual target was to successfully close 70% of projects. An increase in performance was observed compared to 83,33% (5 projects were successfully closed and 1 unsuccessfully closed) in the 2023/24 financial year. This achievement was attributed to the effective and efficient implementation of project methodology practices, continuous monitoring of projects, and the maintenance of a robust informer network.

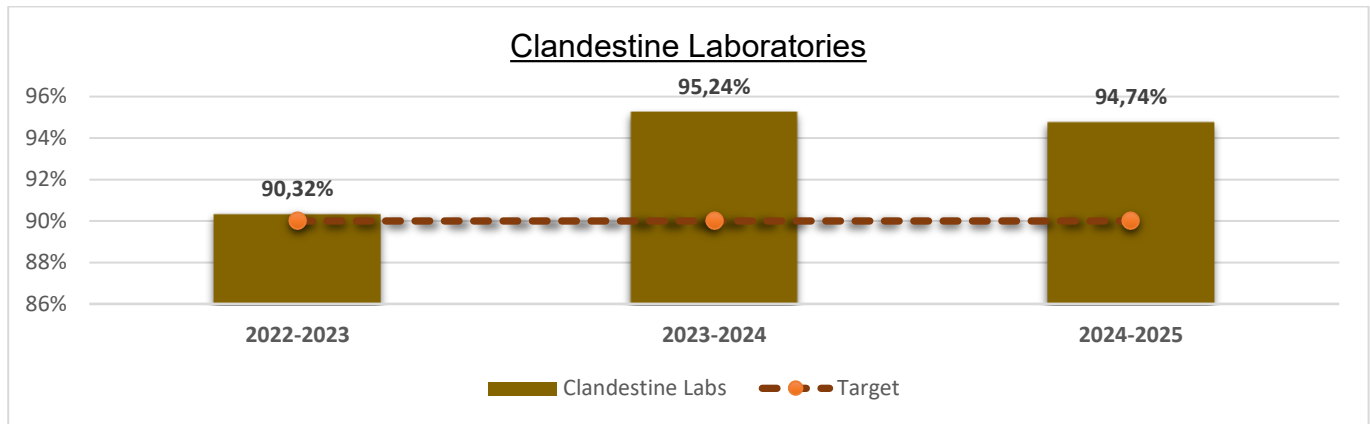


REDUCTION OF DRUG SYNDICATES (THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NARCOTICS INTERVENTION STRATEGY AND NATIONAL DRUG MASTER PLAN)

The Directorate will persist in its pursuit of offenders in compliance with the Prevention of Organised Crime Act (POCA), 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998). The dismantling of drug syndicates and organised criminal groups which required a threat-based, project-driven, multi-disciplinary case planning and management investigative approach. The success in dismantling drug syndicates and organised criminal groups can be attributed to a variety of factors within the organized crime environment. The DPCI has been quite successful in the dismantling of drug syndicates identified clandestine drug laboratories. Associated arrests have also been made.

Hydroponic cannabis drug labs were multi-faceted drug cyclers with organized crime links fuelling national and international demand high on the lists of 'fishing sites' watched out for in the National Drug Master Plan. Due to reliable informers and cooperative Crime Intelligence workflows, 18 clandestine laboratories were dismantled from a total of 19, with 46 arrests. The overall success for 2024/25 was 94.74%, for 19 claimed dismantled labs. The cumulative target of 90% target was achieved by recording 18 clandestine laboratories were dismantled from a total of 19 in 2024/25 were an increase from the 46 arrests made previously, but benchmarked against and achievement of 95,24% (20 clandestine laboratories were dismantled from a total of

21) with 35 arrests against a set target of 90% for 2023/24. This marked a marginal increase of 5.24% against the set target. As demonstrated through efforts funded by the Directorate in the undeclared drug manufacturing and related activities, illegal operations abound as illustrated in the graph below:



Drug Seizures

DRUG TYPE	ARRESTS	WEIGHT	QUANTITY	VALUE
Cocaine	38	438,280	363	R 14 433 765,00
Cocaine Rock	28	9,432	3365	R 3 133 427,00
Dagga	26	150,374	2103	R 155 074 380,00
Cannabis Oil	4	137,139	411	R 207 250,00
Medication	8	20,691	8663	R 403 914,35
Ecstasy	2	0,000	60405	R 760 500,00
Heroin	22	7,293	24372	R 2 051 165,00
LSD	-	-	14	R 1 400,00
Mandrax Tabs	28	151,484	89567	R 5 193 984,00
Chemicals	-	20,000	12	R 126 010,00
Magic Mushroom	-	-	3	R 250,00
Nyaope	3	0,050	137	R 30 950,00
Tik	41	5654,918	698	R 189 733 103,00
Ephedrine	-	0,054	-	R 3 125,00
KHAT	10	1360,615	62	R 2 867 980,00
CAT	6	2,873	135	R 91 390,00
Whoonga	1	-	-	R -
Labs	46	5074,300	19804	R 94 659 299,80
Drugs Utensils (And Drug Related)	1	368,200	251	R 229 571,00
TOTAL	264	13 395,701	210 364	R 469 001 464,15

Serious Organised Crime Investigation

EASTERN CAPE

Police killing- During May 2023, an accused went to the Motherwell court where he approached a court orderly, Sergeant and attacked him. He disarmed the member and shot him with his service pistol. The suspect ran outside, hijacked a taxi and tried to flee the scene. He was arrested by the police and appeared at Eastern Cape Local Division of the High Court sitting at Gqeberha. On 20 September 2024, the accused was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of the police, 57 years imprisonment for kidnapping and robbery of his service pistol.

EASTERN CAPE

Syndicate convicted of pattern of racketeering activity- During October 2013 and June 2014, British American Tobacco vehicles were targeted by a group of organised criminals while delivering cigarettes around East London and surrounding areas. Seventeen (17) case dockets of aggravated robberies and, kidnapping were reported and referred to the Hawks SOCI for investigation. The various investigative techniques were deployed which identified five suspects.

During 04 November 2013 and 24 May 2016, three (3) suspects were arrested. They were charged on 35 counts of robbery with aggravating circumstances, kidnapping and a pattern of racketeering activity. An organised criminal group can only be prosecuted for such crime after the National Director of Public Prosecutions (NDPP) issues a certificate authorising same. On 30 September 2024, two (2) suspects were respectively convicted on seven, five and eleven counts by the Regional Court in East London. All five accused person remained in custody since arrest. Two of the accused were acquitted on all charges and released on 30 September 2024. The case is postponed to 17 October 2024 for sentencing and the convicts remain in custody.

EASTERN CAPE

Major hydroponic cannabis operation- the Gqeberha based Serious Organised Crime Investigation's South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau (SANEB) unit in collaboration with several SAPS units executed a search warrant at Mooiplaas, Quarry Road in Port Alfred On 30 August 2024. The team uncovered a sophisticated large scale hydroponic cannabis cultivation laboratory with cannabis plants being grown under controlled conditions as well as various products that includes dried cannabis.

The laboratory is alleged to be also used for packaging these cannabis products, ready for distribution. The swift action of the Hawks and other law enforcement agencies led to the arrest of five (5) suspects inclusive of two South Africans. The quintet appeared before the Port Alfred Magistrates Court on 2 September 2024. The South Africans were released on R10 000 bail each and the matter against them was remanded to 4 November 2024 for trial. The three foreigners were remanded in custody until 10 October 2024.

FREE STATE

Cash in Transit (CIT) robbers share 142 years imprisonment- On 10 November 2021, security officials were delivering money at an Automated Teller Machine (ATM) in Bethlehem when they were accosted by a group of heavily armed suspects. An undisclosed amount of money and firearm were stolen before the gang fled the scene. Three (3) suspects were arrested on the same day of the incident. The case was taken by the Hawks for further investigation. One (1) was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment on a count of robbery with aggravating circumstances, 10 years imprisonment on five counts of attempted murder, 15 years imprisonment for possession of unlicensed automatic rifle, 3 years imprisonment for possession of ammunition, 15 years imprisonment for possession of unlicensed semi-automatic firearm, 3 years imprisonment for possession of ammunition. All the sentences will run concurrently which means that he will effectively serve 25 years direct imprisonment.

Serious Organised Crime Investigation

Another suspect was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for robbery with aggravating circumstances, 10 years imprisonment on five counts of attempted murder. All the sentences will run concurrently which means that he will effectively serve 15 years direct imprisonment. The last one was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment for robbery with aggravating circumstances, 10 years imprisonment on five counts of attempted murder, 15 years imprisonment for possession of unlicensed automatic firearm, 3 years imprisonment for possession of ammunition, and 15 years imprisonment for possession of unlicensed semi-automatic firearm. All the sentences will run concurrently which means that he will effectively serve 28 years direct imprisonment.

FREE STATE

Drug trafficking- During January 2019, a member of Bethlehem SAPS, recovered sachets of CAT drug and cash upon searching the suspected drug dealer. On 23 June 2021, a member of the Bloemfontein Anti-Gang Unit who was posted in Bethlehem received information about a vehicle transporting drugs. He cornered a vehicle fitting the description at a filling station and confronted the driver. The drug dealer offered him money and was immediately arrested for corruption. He was found guilty and sentenced on 2 July 2024 for dealing in drugs and corruption by the Bethlehem Magistrates' Court. Charged seven years imprisonment of which two years is suspended for five years while on corruption, he was sentenced to three years imprisonment. The two sentences will run consecutively resulting in an effective eight years imprisonment. In addition, the accused was declared unfit to possess a firearm.

In another case, on 6 September 2022, another suspect carrying a black plastic bag was arrested. A search of the black plastic bag was conducted which led to the discovery of a Nestlé Cremora Coffee Creamers box. Several sachets of crystal meth were found hidden between the powdered milk bags. During 5 July 2024, the Bethlehem Magistrates Court sentenced the suspect to 15 years imprisonment.

GAUTENG

Police killing- The seven month pregnant constable stationed at Daveyton SAPS was murdered in Putfontein on her way to work. She was accompanied by her 36 years old husband. Investigation by the Hawks' Serious Organised Crime Investigation (SOCl) and ballistic results revealed that the service pistol belonging to the deceased was used to murder the constable. The husband alleged said that they were confronted by two (2) taxis, where the passengers of both taxis approached them and began firing several shots at the deceased while he ran for cover.

Members of the Hawks' SOCl, Ekurhuleni Crime Intelligence and the Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department (JMPD) arrested her husband and 31 years old suspect after swiftly reacting to information about a suspect demanding cash for murdering the police officer. On 08 April 2024, the suspect and husband, who pleaded not guilty, were convicted of murder, theft of firearm, two counts of illegal possession of firearm and defeating the administration of justice. On 23 August 2024, the Gauteng High Court sitting in Benoni sentenced the suspect and husband to life imprisonment for murder. They were further sentenced to five (5) years imprisonment for theft of firearm, five (5) years imprisonment for possession of unlicensed firearm, and three (3) years imprisonment for illegal possession of ammunition, which runs concurrently with the life imprisonment sentence. They were further declared unfit to possess firearms in the future.

GAUTENG

Police killing- On 2 December 2022, a 36 years old Sergeant unnaturally lost his life. On 07 December 2022, the girlfriend of the sergeant was charged with murder and appeared in the Boksburg Magistrate's court. She was eventually granted R1000, 00 bail in January 2023 following numerous appearances. On 22 November 2023, the bail was revoked and she was referred to Sterkfontein for mental evaluation where she was declared fit to stand trial. She has since been in custody. On 01 July 2024, the Gauteng Local

Serious Organised Crime Investigation

Division of High Court sitting at Johannesburg found her guilty of murder, possession of unlicensed firearm, possession of ammunition and defeating the ends of justice. On 14 August 2024, she was sentenced to 20 years, 7 years, 5 years and 7 years imprisonment for murder, possession of a firearm, possession of ammunition and defeating the ends of justice respectively. She was further declared unfit to possess a firearm.

GAUTENG

Convicted for drugs- A 48 years old suspect was arrested at OR Tambo International Airport upon discovery of 3,65kg of heroin, which was hidden in a compartment of his luggage. On 22 March 2024, he was found guilty and subsequently sentenced on 19 July 2024 to twelve (12) years imprisonment in terms of Section 25 of the Drug and Drug Trafficking Act 140 of 1992. He is further declared unfit to possess a firearm.

GAUTENG

Accused in court for alleged role in police murder case- The Hawks' SOCI has found positive results in a tragic crime incident involving Sergeant and three friends who were lured to Winterveld to buy a VW Polo vehicle. A Sargent was shot and killed, a 25 years old suspect was arrested for possession of the stolen firearm. Case was postponed until 13 March 2025 for bail application. Meanwhile, off-duty Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department traffic officer was shot and killed at a restaurant by armed men who demanded cellphones from customers. The suspects remain unknown and remain at large.

GAUTENG

Drug lab manufacturing and possession of drugs- Two suspects were arrested in Westonarea Magistrate Court for contravention of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act. They were arrested during a search and seizure operation in Alwyn Street, Waterpan, and Bekkersdal. The suspects were arrested after revealing an individual was supplying chemicals and powder for drug manufacturing. The seized equipment, valued at over R6 million, included Mandrax tablets and powder. The case has been postponed for a formal bail application.

GAUTENG

Murder of Police officer- An accused has appeared in the Springs Magistrates Court for the murder of Ekurhuleni Metro Police officer. Skosana was killed while offloading stock from his vehicle. He was arrested after an intelligence-driven operation by various agencies. He led officers to the murder weapon hidden in a pillow case. The matter was postponed to 17 February 2025.

GAUTENG

Impending court judgment on labour exploitation and trafficking-in-persons case- A court judgment is set for 25 February 2025 regarding a serious case of labour exploitation and trafficking-in-persons involving a company in Johannesburg. The Hawks SOCI revealed a concealed factory in Johannesburg, where 87 employees, mostly illegal immigrants from Malawi, were found working in appalling conditions. The employees were paid R65.00 per day, with no rest or leave. They faced unlawful wage deductions, excessive working hours without overtime pay, and no leave. The premises lacked occupational health and safety measures. The accused were held in custody with bail bids scheduled for 28 November 2019. The case is scheduled for judgment on 25 February 2025.

GAUTENG

Killing of yet another police officer- Two suspects, aged 32 and 37, are set to appear in the Springs Magistrate Court on 19 February 2025 for the murder of Captain who was killed during a robbery at a supermarket in Geduld, Springs. The captain was off duty at the time and was shot and killed during the crossfire. A possible suspect was arrested and is currently under police guard. The second suspect was arrested in Evander, Mpumalanga. Their first appearance is scheduled for 19 February 2025.

LIMPOPO

Serious Organised Crime Investigation

Illegal mining- During December 2023, during operation the team went to Triton Chrome Storage in Steelpoort, where they found an alleged geologist, Jan Aucamp, in possessions of piles of chrome valued at R20 million inside the yard. The suspect failed to produce a permit on request by the police and placed under arrest for possession of suspected stolen chrome.

Preliminary investigations established that the recovered chrome was mined illegally from various mines in Sekhukhune District. The recovered chrome was confiscated. The investigation revealed that Aucamp is not the only accused who is responsible for the recovered chrome but other two men who held senior positions at Triton Mineral Africa too. Following investigation, the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) issued warrants of arrest for the outstanding suspects.

On 13 September 2024, the Hawks arrested two (2) suspects in Burgersfort who are believed to be kingpins behind illegal mining activities within the Limpopo Province for possession of suspected property (chrome) valued at over R20 million. They appeared before the Burgersfort Magistrates Court on 16 September 2024 where they were granted bail of R5 000, 00 each. Their case is remanded to 27 – 28 January 2025.

LIMPOPO

Clandestine drug laboratory- During July 2024, four structures were searched at the farm where large quantities of chemicals used in the manufacturing of illicit drugs including acetone as well as crystal meth with an estimated street value of R2 billion were discovered. Three (3) Mexicans and two South Africans were arrested for manufacturing, dealing and possession of illicit drugs.

MPUMALANGA

Possession of rhino horns- On 8 December 2022, the police from Ermelo arrested a 27 years old suspect and 42 years old Mozambican suspect for possession of firearms and four rhino horn to the value of R876 000,00. The duo appeared in court on several occasions until they were granted bail. On 9 March 2023, the first suspect was arrested with two rhino horns valued at R607 260, 00. On 1 July 2024, he was convicted by the Ermelo Regional Court on three counts of possession of rhino horns. He was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment of which 6 years imprisonment is suspended for a period of 5 years. The horns were forfeited to the State.

NORTH WEST

Illegal procurement of gold bearing material- During February 2016 and February 2020, four individuals were alleged to have been involved in illegal procurement of gold bearing material from unlicensed individuals and entities by an active gold mine. During the disruptive operations, gold bearing material to the value of R 17 million was seized from a several premises. A forensic accounting investigation determined that the value of illegally acquired gold that was also disposed of is about R111 million. On 30 September 2024 three (3) suspects were arrested by the SOCI of Klerksdorp. On 3 October 2024, the fourth suspect was arrested. The quartet faces charges of contraventions of the Precious Metals Act 37 of 2005 and Money laundering and acquisition, possession or use of the proceeds of crime in terms of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act (POCA) 121 of 1998.

NORTH WEST

Illegal firearm- During October 2023, members of the Tactical Response Team (TRT) received information about two men who were alleged to be in possession of a firearm in Ventersdorp. The information was operationalised, and the police searched a bag that two (2) foreigners were carrying. Inside the bag, an AK 47 rifle with magazine and ammunition were found. It was also established that the suspects did not possess documents to be in the country and were subsequently apprehended. They were tried and convicted. On 20 August 2024, Ventersdorp Magistrates' Court sentenced first foreigner to eight (8) years imprisonment on charges of unlawful possession of firearm and ammunition; and contravention of Immigration Act 13 of 2002, while the second

Serious Organised Crime Investigation

foreigner was sentenced to R1000, 00 fine or three months imprisonment on a charge of contravention of Immigration Act. The court has ordered that the duo be deported to their country of origin on completion of their sentences.

NORTH WEST

Terror finance- The Crimes Against the State (CATS) arrested a 35 year-old suspect for contravention of the Protection of Constitutional Democracy Against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, also known as (POCDATARA). Cryptocurrency in the form of Bitcoin worth R11, 500.00 was allegedly purchased, through Luno, a Virtual Asset Service Provider (VASP), via transfer of money from the suspect's bank account to Luno's custody account on 30 November 2017. The suspect will appear court on 6 January 2025.

NORTH WEST

Sentenced for possession of explosives- SOCI Unit received information about a suspect at Kanana township near Orkney, who was planning to sell mining equipment suspected to be explosives. On 15 August 2024, The suspect was convicted and sentenced to fifteen (15) years imprisonment for possession of explosives as well as one (1) year and six months for contravention of Immigration Act 13 of 2002. The sentences will run concurrently; therefore, the accused will serve an effective 15 years imprisonment.

WESTERN CAPE

Police killing- Constable was shot and passed away during the search in New Rest Squatter Camp, Nyanga. A 27 years old convict was arrested and kept in custody. On 18 June 2024, He was convicted of murder, attempted robbery, possession of a firearm without a licence, possession of ammunition without a licence of a firearm capable of firing such ammunition, and pointing of a firearm. On 31 July 2024, the convict was sentenced by the Western Cape division of the High Court to life imprisonment; 15 years imprisonment; 5 years imprisonment, 5 years imprisonment, and 18 months imprisonment for the respective charges. The court ordered that sentences imposed on counts 3, 4 and 5 will run concurrently. The convict will effectively serve life imprisonment and an additional 20 years.

WESTERN CAPE

Imprisonment for robbery- Ten suspects entered the premises at Italian Liquor Store, Zwelethemba in Worcester. They forced the staff to open the safe and robbed some cash at gunpoint. Subsequently, the same suspects forced the guards of Fidelity Cash Solution to open the armoured vehicle but they were unsuccessful. In the process, they managed to disarm the crew of his service pistol and fled the scene in a Minibus. When cornered by the police, they exchanged gunfire, which resulted in three suspects being wounded and two arrested. Two AK47 rifles, an Uzzi rifle and two pistols including that of crew were and cash was also recovered. The five (5) suspects were charged and convicted.

On 15 July 2024, the Worcester Regional Court sentenced two (2) suspects to 105 years imprisonment each, while one (1) was sentenced to 120 and one (1) sentenced to 110 years imprisonment. These makes the sentence to a collective 545 years imprisonment for robbery with aggravating circumstances, attempted murder, possession of prohibited firearms, possession of unlicensed firearms and possession of ammunition. In terms of Section 280 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977, the court ordered that the sentences imposed run concurrently and each convict will serve 15 years imprisonment.

WESTERN CAPE

Possession of ammunition without a licence for a firearm- Three (3) suspects were arrested and charged with possession of ammunition without a license for a firearm capable of discharging that ammunition. The suspects were arrested on January 14, 2025, during an operation conducted by DPCI members. The case was remanded for January 22, 2025, for formal bail application. The accused were charged with possession of a firearm capable of discharging that ammunition, possession or usage of a dependence-producing substance, and possession of Mandrax Tablets.

Serious Organised Crime Investigation

WESTERN CAPE

Dealing in drugs- During November 2024, Interpol reported a British national wanted on a drug deal in the Western Cape. The suspect was identified and arrested on February 18, 2025. He is currently detained at Wynberg SAPS, awaiting Interpol investigation. The suspect is a UK citizen with a forensic bag, Nokia and iPhone phones, and is set to appear at Wynberg Magistrate Court on February 19, 2025.

WESTERN CAPE

Dealing in drugs- The accused, a South African citizen, was found guilty of dealing in drugs under the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, Act 140 of 1992, and sentenced to 6 years imprisonment, with 3 years suspended on February 2025.

WESTERN CAPE

Dealing in medicine and related substance act, act 101 of 1965- During January 2023, a suspected package containing steroids was intercepted from a courier company in Franschoek. The contents were analysed by FSL Platteklouf, and a case docket was opened. Two suspects and addresses were identified, and search warrants were authorized. On February 12, a steroid clandestine laboratory was discovered, leading to one suspect being arrested and detained.

WESTERN CAPE

Possession of firearms and ammunition- During February 2025, SOCI, George received information about two concealed firearms in a vehicle in Thembalethu. POPS members found the car with three male individuals, who did not know the owner. One person was found with keys and a remote, and the car was unlocked. Community members acted threateningly, leading to the vehicle being taken to Thembalethu SAPS. The person in possession of the keys was arrested, and LCRC George was activated to process the vehicle and firearms.

WESTERN CAPE

Fraud, Contravention Of Immigration Act, Act 13 Of 2002- The accused entered into a Section 105A plea agreement in terms of the CPA, Act 51 of 1977 during February 2025. He was found guilty on the following charges: Count 1: Forgery, Count 2: Uttering, Count 3: The Accused is charged with contravening the provisions of Section 49(1) (a) read with section 1(1) of the Immigration Act 13 of 2002. The accused was sentence to Count 1: A fine of R8 000 (eight Thousand Rand) or 8 (eight) month's imprisonment of which R4 000 (four thousand rand) or 4 (four) month imprisonment is suspended for five (5) years on condition that the accused is not convicted of forgery committed during the period of suspension.
Count 2: 12 (Twelve) months imprisonment which is suspended for five (5) years on condition the accused is not convicted of Uttering, committed during the period of suspension. Count 3: 12 (Twelve) months imprisonment suspended for five (5) years on the following conditions: a. That the accused is not convicted of contravening the provisions of Section 49(1) (a) read with section 1(1) of the Immigration Act 13 of 2002, committed during the period of suspension. b. That the accused voluntary departs the Republic of South Africa on/or before the 13th February 2025 as facilitated by the Department of Home Affairs. In terms of Section 32(2) of Act 13 of 2002, it is ordered that the accused be deported to his country of origin. In terms of Section 103 (1) of the Firearms Control Act, Act 60 of 2000 the accused is declared unfit to possess a firearm.

WESTERN CAPE

Dealing in mandrax- During February 2025, accused was found guilty on a charge of Dealing in Drugs in terms of Section 5 (b) of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, Act 140 of 1992. A suspect was found guilty of dealing in drugs and sentenced to 12 years in prison. The cash was forfeited to the state. A second suspect the Director of Specialized Packaging International and father of the accused, handed himself.

WESTERN CAPE

Dealing in drugs- During 3 March 2025, the accused, entered a plea agreement and was found guilty of drug possession. She was sentenced to R50,000,00, suspended for five years, provided she doesn't violate the Drug and Drug Trafficking Act 140 of

Serious Organised Crime Investigation

1992. The accused is sentenced to R50 000,00 or five (5) years imprisonment of which is wholly suspended for five (5) years on condition that the accused is not convicted of the contravention of the provision of Section 4(b) read with Section 1, 19, 25 and 64 of the Drug and Drug Trafficking Act 140 of 1992 – possession or dealing in drugs committed during the period of suspension.

WESTERN CAPE

Dealing in drugs (Cocaine) - During March 2025, SANEB and Border Police discovered a Brazilian citizen with drugs on a flight from Brazil to Cape Town. The suspect was identified, stopped, and searched, finding cocaine in a sports bag. She was then taken to hospital to retrieve the swallowed cocaine bullets. The total number of cocaine bullets swallowed by the suspects is unknown. The suspect was arrested and is currently in hospital and will be detained at Ravensmead SAPS, pending further investigation.

14.3 Key Performance Area: Serious Commercial Crime Investigation

14.3.1 Thorough and responsive investigation of crime

14.3.2 Reduce the levels of serious commercial-related crime

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: Reduced levels of serious commercial crime investigation	Thorough and responsive investigation of crime	Conviction rate for serious commercial crime-related charges	99.10% (72 133 of 72 788)	99.01% (296 166 of 299 138)	90.52% (23 806 of 26299)	99.31% (256 634 of 258 4160)	90%	96,29% (24 866 of 25 823)	6,29%	Target achieved. Constant engagement with the prosecutors. Attendance of court by investigating officers. Adequate consultations with witnesses. Ensuring good quality of evidence collected.
		Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime.	66,09% (1 717 of 2 598)	69,98% (1 761 of 2 629)	67, 04% (1 698 of 2 533)	66,77% (1 650 of 2 471)	65%	75,85% (1 766 of 2 325)	10,85%	Target achieved. Weekly monitoring of cases not trial ready.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
										Prioritizing outstanding investigation on court cases.
		Percentage of SCCI trial ready case dockets for serious and complex money laundering.	New KPI in 2024/2025	New KPI in 2024/2025	New KPI in 2024/2025	New KPI in 2024/2025	60%	100% (78 of 78)	40%	Target achieved. Investigating officers engaging with prosecutors to add ML charges for cases identified.
		Detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges	97.62% (321 885 of 329 722)	98.75% (597 818 of 605 389)	87, 31% (52 509 of 60 141)	94.77% (134 055 of 141 449)	93%	96,44% (202 337 of 209 816)	3,44%	Target achieved. Speedy finalization of investigations (directives from DPP queries). Monthly follow up with DPP. Monthly docket inspection. Constant engagement with the prosecutors.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
										Identification of multiple charges.
		Total number of new major cases registered in the SCCI environment.	10	14	18	New Policy	TBD	18	-	N/A
		Percentage of cases with potential money laundering charges referred to PCSI by the SCCI component	New KPI in 2021/22	100% (748 of 748)	100%	100% (549 of 549)	100%	100% (439 of 439)	-	Target achieved. Good working relationship with PCSI in terms of referrals of new dockets. Investigating officers identify possible money laundering cases. SPP/DPP are also moving in the direction of adding ML charges to cases.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		Number of dockets under investigation with potential serious money laundering charges- SCCI.	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	549	TBD	649	-	N/A
		Number of investigations completed (dockets with ML charges are trial ready) for serious money laundering-SCCI.	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	26	TBD	124	-	N/A
		Percentage of convictions secured in terms of sections 4,5 & 6 of POCA-SCCI	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	100% (13 of 13)	TBD	100% (162 of 162)	-	N/A

THE EFFECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF SERIOUS COMMERCIAL CRIME

Fraud, forgery, uttering, and theft (including theft of trust funds) are all considered forms of commercial crime. Other statutes that fall under this category include those that deal with companies, trusts, and close corporations; long-term and short-term insurance; intellectual property rights; banks and the banking industry; exchange control; estate agents; and computer-related or cyber-related crimes that involve corruption. Serious Commercial Crime refers to cases that are investigated and determined by the mandate of the DPCI.

The indication of a completely investigated case docket when the case has been remanded for trial is known as "trial ready cases." Fully investigated means that all evidence (such as statements, expert reports, etc.) has been gathered, the prosecutor has ordered the witness to be called, and there is no unresolved information that needs to be looked into further by an investigating officer. Due to the investigating officers' prompt completion of the court case investigation, the Serious Commercial Crime Component was able to surpass the predetermined target of 65% by 10,85%, or 75,85%, or 1,765 out of a total of 2,327 trial-ready case dockets. Investigations that were closed as unsubstantiated, investigations that were withdrawn by the complainant prior to the culprit being prosecuted, and the positive identification, arrest, and prosecution of a perpetrator were all examples of successful investigations and withdrawals. The offences being investigated by the DPCI and ongoing investigations from the previous fiscal year that were carried over to the current fiscal year made up the active investigative workload.



Serious Commercial Crime Investigation

EASTERN CAPE

Conviction for fraud and contravention of section 49 of Immigration Act 13 of 2002- During July 2019, the complainant went to visit a traditional healer at East London CBD. He was convinced by the traditional healer to resign from his job in order to get all his pension money. He was told by the duo to withdraw all his pension money and to bring it to them so that it would multiply. He followed their direction and as a result, he lost R3 million. He then reported to the matter, which was assigned to the Hawks for investigation. On 18 March 2021, the traditional healers were arrested by the East London based SCCI team. On 4 July 2024, the duo were convicted and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for fraud and three (3) months imprisonment for contravention of section 49 of Immigration Act 13 of 2002 by the East London Regional court.

EASTERN CAPE

Steal from the Road accident fund (RAF) - An attorney submitted false claim amounting to R8 844 000, 00 to the RAF on behalf of the patient as his client. He falsely claimed that his client was injured in a hit and run motor vehicle accident that occurred on 04 August 2020 near Qhoqho street, Kwanobuhle Kariega. On 19 September 2024, the accused was convicted on one (1) count of Fraud and sentenced to a fine of R10 000, 00 or three (3) years imprisonment.

EASTERN CAPE

Defraud RAF- An attorney lodged a claim for compensation at RAF for an amount of R4 200 000, 00. False docket of hit and run was reported, five months after the alleged accident occurred. A warrant of arrest was issued against an attorney, who was arrested on 25 September 2024 and appeared at Mthatha Specialised Commercial Crime Court on 26 September 2024, on charges of fraud, forgery and uttering against.

EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Fraud-It is alleged that the accused created four (04) false clinic cards for non – existing children and subsequently managed to fraudulently receive birth certificates from the Department of Home Affairs. During March 2006 the accused used those fraudulent birth certificates to apply for child support grant benefits. She continued to receive the child support grant benefits until 2011 when SASSA received information from a whistle-blower, which culminated to registration of the docket and her arrest May 2011.

On the 2nd October 2024 the accused was found guilty and was sentenced on October 2024 to undergo six (06) years imprisonment half (three years) suspended for five (05) years on condition the accused is not convicted of fraud during the suspension period.

EASTERN CAPE

Fraud and theft: A former veterinary clinic employee was slammed with 15 years direct imprisonment sentence by the Gqeberha Specialised Commercial Crimes Court on 14 June 2024 and was further declared unfit to possess a firearm. She was arrested by the Gqeberha SCCI of the Hawks for allegations of fraud alternatively theft on 20 June 2023.

During the period between January 2018 and February 2023, as the employee of the Veterinary Clinic in Humansdorp working in the financial department embezzled an exorbitant amount of cash from the employer. Theft was suspected when one of the suppliers complained about late payment. The matter was reported to the Hawks for probing in February 2023. The expert investigation skills of the Hawks confirmed that Nell misappropriated cash to the value of more than R4.8 million that was transferred to her personal account over a period of five (5) years hence her arrest on 20 June 2023.

She appeared in Humansdorp District Court on the day of her arrest where she was remanded in custody for formal bail application on 26 June 2023. The matter was transferred to Gqeberha Specialised Commercial Crime Court where she made a series of court appearances

Serious Commercial Crime Investigation

until her conviction on 7 March 2024 hence her sentencing on 14 June 2024. Nell will undergo 15 years' incarceration for fraud alternatively theft with no option of a fine and is further declared unfit to possess a firearm.

EASTERN CAPE

Selling, exposed and offering of counterfeit goods- RYMCO IOM Incorporated representing ANCHOR brand who is situated in Pretoria are attorneys who act in trademark related matters, including anti-counterfeiting matters acted on behalf of ANCHOR brand received a complaint that possible counterfeited ANCHOR Yeast were sold from the premises of Mo's Cafe, Old Grahamstown Road, Swartkops, Gqeberha. A contracted agent was tasked to conduct a test purchase in order to confirm if any Anchor Yeast merchandise were counterfeit.

During August 2022 the contracted agent purchased two (2) packets of Anchor Yeast. The purchased items were analysed and found to be counterfeited. The SCCI, Gqeberha received an official complaint from RYMCO IOM Incorporated whereby a case docket was opened for further investigation. During September 2022 a search and seizure warrant in terms of Section 4 and 5 of the Counterfeit Act 37 of 1997 was executed at the premises of MO's Cafe, Old Grahamstown Road, Swartkops and Gqeberha. No additional counterfeited ANCHOR yeast was found during the search. Thus, the accused was charged and tried on the two (2) purchased items to the value of only R1000, 00. The accused was found guilty and convicted on Count 1: Selling / Exposed / offering of counterfeit goods and fined an amount of R 3000, 00.

EASTERN CAPE

Fraud-The South African National Parks (SANParks) is a parastatal organization responsible for the management of South Africa's National Parks. One of these National Parks is the Addo Elephant Park. The Biodiversity Social Projects (BSP) unit within SANParks is responsible for the implementation of the Expanded Public Works Programs (EPWP). The EPWP is a governmental program which aims to combating unemployment through job creation and improving skill advancement through skills development. SANParks implemented various EPWP projects. These projects were administered two human resource components (Management team and Operational team) within the framework of SANParks. The management team inter alia consist of a project manager and a project administrator. They are permanently employed by SANParks. The operational team consist of small, medium and micro enterprises (SMME) which are commonly referred to as contractors. These contractors are registered business owners and are all equipped to perform work which is outsourced to them by SANParks. Section Rangers are the area conservation managers. They supervise the BSP projects within their areas of responsibility. They also perform the final site inspection once operational team has performed the work which is specified in a specific contract.

The Project Administrator processes the relevant documentation once the final sight inspection is completed by a Section Ranger, a Contractor and the Project Manager. The approved documents are then sent to the SANParks Head Office for payment. The payment is made directly into the contractors' bank account by SANParks. Accused 1 was, at all relevant times, contractually employed as a Project Administrator by SANParks. Accused 2 was, at all relevant times, contractually employed as a Project Manager by SANParks.

Accused 3, Accused 4 and Accused 5 were contractors who performed work which were outsourced to them by SANParks. Documentation were falsified to indicate that work will be performed by Accused 3, Accused 4 and Accused 5 on behalf of SANParks as part of the EPWP program and, the signatures of the Section Rangers were falsified in order to purport to SANParks that the final site inspections were performed and/or that the work was performed to the specifications set out in the said contracts. The necessary work was never done although SANParks executed payments to Accused 3, 4 and 5. The benefits were then shared with accused 1 and 2. The total amount lost by SANParks is R718 990, 02.

Serious Commercial Crime Investigation

Sentence: twenty-three (23) counts of fraud. Count 1-23 taken together for the purpose of sentence: Both accused sentenced to 5 years imprisonment subject to the Provisions of Section 276(1) (i) of the CPA and both accused deemed unfit to possess a firearm.

EASTERN CAPE

Fraud - The Gqeberha Specialised Commercial Crimes court convicted and sentenced accused a former law firm trust accountant on 12 November 2024 for fraud. Accused was arrested by the Gqeberha Serious Commercial Crime Investigation of the Hawks on 24 July 2024 and appeared in court the same day of her arrest where she was released on R10 000,00 bail.

During the period between 2018 and 2023, the Accused misappropriated funds from Du Toit Attorneys. During the time, Accused's role at the law firm was to manage the clients' investment funds, trust receipts and payments. The business entity managing director picked up discrepancies in the trust bank account, the matter was referred to the Hawks for thorough investigation. Preliminary investigations divulged that the Accused made unauthorized transactions by transferring cash from practice trust bank account to her personal bank account in tranches.

The investigations by the Hawks further revealed that the accused used login details of a senior attorney and made several transactions by transferring money into her bank account. Subsequently, the law firm was prejudiced cash to the value over R17 million. Furthermore, the accused manipulated the accounting system which resulted into falsification of financial records. The Accused made numerous court appearances until her sentencing by the Gqeberha Commercial Crimes court on the 12th November 2024. She was sentenced to twelve (12) years direct imprisonment with no option of a fine.

FREE STATE

UIF fraud and money laundering- During March and December 2020, a 44 years suspect fraudulently applied for Covid-19 TERS for the period 01 March 2020 to 31 August 2020 on behalf of individuals purported to be employees of Bophelo Botle Solutions that are affected by Covid-19. The UIF made nine (9) different payments to the total amount of R847 015,32. As a result, the UIF was prejudiced and suffered a loss.

During July 2020 and October 2021, suspect fraudulently applied for Covid-19 TERS for the period 1 July 2020 to 31 October 2021 on behalf of individuals affected by Covid-19 and purported to be employees of Izuz Gibbor (Pty) Ltd, The UIF made nine undue payments to the total value of R1 010 555,92. On 25 April 2024, he was arrested on a warrant of arrest and appeared on 26 April 2024 where he was charged with his company Izuz Gibbor (Pty) Ltd. He was granted R1000, 00 bail. On 15 May 2024, the spouse of the suspect was arrested on a warrant of arrest and appeared at court where she was granted R5000, 00 bail. They were charged including Bophelo Botle Solutions company.

The suspect pleaded guilty on fraud and money laundering for himself and the companies. The court returned a guilty verdict against him and the two juristic persons, Bophelo Botle Solutions (Pty) Ltd and Izuz Gibbor (Pty) Ltd. His spouse was acquitted and retained her innocence. The two charges were combined for sentencing and suspect was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for fraud and R10 million fine for money laundering, which are wholly suspended for 5 years. He was also ordered to repay the complainant R1 780 017,24, including 11.25% interest, within the period of five years starting from 01 November 2024 with final payment on or before 30 November 2029.

Bophelo Botle Solutions was fined R2 million for fraud, and R3 million for money laundering, which are wholly suspended. Izuz Gibbor was fined R2 million for fraud and R3 million for money laundering, which are wholly suspended.

FREE STATE

Serious Commercial Crime Investigation

Fraud and Money Laundering: During May 2021, the complainant discovered that Becker created ghost employees at Letaba Lab Central Bloemfontein and transferred salaries into her personal bank account as well as the bank accounts of her children. She was working as a bookkeeper and quality manager at Letaba Lab Central at the time of the incident. These fraudulent transfers of salaries took place between December 2019 and May 2021. As a result of the fraudulent activities, Letaba Lab was prejudiced and suffered a total loss of R1 300 000, 00.

The matter was then reported to the Hawks' Serious Commercial Crime Investigation team based in Bloemfontein for further investigation. The accused was arrested on 23 June 2023. The 37 year old accused appeared before the Bloemfontein Magistrates' Court on, 03 April 2024 where she was convicted and sentenced for fraud and contravention of Section 4 of POCA, Act 121 of 1998 (money laundering). She appeared in court on several occasions culminating in her conviction. The court sentenced Becker to ten years imprisonment for fraud and eight years imprisonment for contravention of Section 4 of POCA, Act 121 of 1998 (money laundering), of which both the sentences were suspended for five years on condition that she is not found guilty of fraud and money laundering during the period of suspension. The court also ordered her to pay an amount of R600 000 back to the complainant in monthly instalments of R10 000, 00 over a period of 60 months. She was ordered to pay the confiscation amount of R133 370, 00 provident fund to the complainant. She was not declared unfit to possess a firearm.

FREE STATE

Fraud And Theft The accused was a spotter for Auto Pedigree in Harrismith. He spotted the clients who does not qualify to buy motor vehicles. He collect the client's bank documents (statement) and alter them as well as creating the pay slips for them to meet the requirements for motor vehicle financing.

The bank investigator discovered that all the vehicles were approved with fraudulent documents. Wesbank suffered a loss of R3 241 862, 00 the vehicles were recovered by the bank except for the one stolen vehicle. The accused was found guilty on the 10th September 2024 for theft and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment suspended to 5 years on conditions that he is not convicted during the period of suspension. He is unfit to possess the firearm.

GAUTENG

Conviction and sentenced - During December 2016, the former Chief Executive Officer, of Steinhof, the suspect allegedly created transactions, which had no economic substance resulting in inflated Steinhoff UK's operating profit of about R5.5 billion. In December 2017, he resigned after earning more than R650 million in four (4) years. The Financial Sector Conduct Authority (FSCA) imposed R475 million fine on the suspect for contraventions of the Financial Markets Act (FMA) related to his reporting on the financial position of Steinhoff International.

On 20 March 2024, the Serious Economic Offences Unit of the DPCI and the NPA secured arrest warrants two (2) suspects on allegations of fraud, a pattern of racketeering activities and contravention of FMA. On 26 September 2024, The accused was arrested by the DPCI and appeared at Pretoria Specialised Commercial Crimes Court where he pleaded guilty on insider trading. He was sentenced to five (5) years imprisonment, which is wholly suspended.

GAUTENG

Convict sentenced for fraud and money laundering- During 2020, the Director of Spiderweb Media Services and Creative Records companies applied for the Covid-19 Temporary Employer/Employee Relief Scheme (TERS) funds. He made misrepresentations to the Department of Employment and Labour's (DoL) Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) by submitting fraudulent claims for 80 employees

Serious Commercial Crime Investigation

whereas such persons never worked for the two companies. He claimed that the 80 employees suffered financial distress as a result of the Covid 19 pandemic.

A case was reported and investigated by the Pretoria based Serious Commercial Crime Investigation. He was arrested and pleaded guilty for unlawfully and intentionally defrauding UIF, prejudicing and causing an actual loss of R812 067-02 which was paid into the companies' account. On 15 July 2024, he was sentenced to six years imprisonment, half of which is suspended by the Pretoria Specialised Commercial Crimes Court, for fraud and money laundering, half of which is suspended.

GAUTENG

Fraudulent passport scam- Department of Home Affairs (DoA) official operating with a syndicate of foreign nationals, colluded with South African citizens to assist foreign nationals from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Democratic Republic of Congo to obtain South African passports by using their identity documents and biometrics. The foreign nationals fraudulently replaced the owners' photos with theirs and assumed the names of the South African citizens. The foreign nationals, were respectively arrested on 19 October 2022, 16 September 2022 and 25 November 2022, as they attempted to leave the country to their various home countries.

DoA official pleaded guilty and was convicted on 1 159 counts of Fraud, Corruption, Contravention of Immigration Act 13 of 2002 and Contravention of Identification Act 69 of 1997. On 1 August 2024, she was sentenced to a combined period of 35 years imprisonment for facilitating the activities of a syndicates operating within the Department of Home Affairs. The trio were each sentenced to four (4) years imprisonment on a charge of fraud and four (4) years for corruption. A further two (2) years for contravening Identification Act, whilst another two (2) year imprisonment term was handed down for contravening Immigration Act. All sentences are ordered to run concurrently and they will each serve an effective four (4) years direct imprisonment.

GAUTENG

Trust funds- It is alleged that from January 2019 to January 2024, the attorney that was attached to Fluxman Attorneys, was mandated to administer a client's account which had R45 million in Trust. He allegedly misappropriated an amount of R39 million from the account into his four personal bank accounts. When he was confronted by his business partner, he resigned with immediate effect. The attorney handed himself on 26 August 2024, and he was then arrested and appeared in court.

GAUTENG

Fraud- During October 2022, the suspect was arrested after becoming a fugitive from justice. She was charged for investment fraud after she swindled numerous victims out of an estimated amount of over R18 million during 2021. Her arrest followed a public appeal by the Hawks in a media statement. She has been in custody ever since her arrest after her numerous bail bids were successfully opposed. Following diligent efforts and unwavering persistence for justice, the DPCI SCCI yielded results when the suspect pleaded guilty to 15 counts of fraud at the Palm Ridge Court on 16 March 2024. The court has sentenced the suspect to a collective 40 years imprisonment. She has however been ordered to spend 15 years effectively as the other years are to run concurrently.

GAUTENG

Fraud and money laundering-The Palm Ridge Specialised Commercial Crimes Court has sentenced a 39 years old suspect, to fifteen years imprisonment on the 08th April 2024, for charges of fraud and money laundering in terms of the Prevention of Organised Crime (POCA) Act.

The conviction originates from the Hawks' SCCI that linked her to 173 counts of fraud. At the time of the crime, the suspect was employed at Nidec Industrial Automation Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd as a payroll administrator as well as an assistant accountant. This meant she was authorized to access the company's bank accounts, which she stole from for a period spanning five years since October 2016 to July 2020. Her modus operandi was to create fraudulent payment instructions and substitute suppliers banking details with her own resulting in the company losing over R6.1 million.

Serious Commercial Crime Investigation

GAUTENG

Fraud- A formerly employed by MMG South Africa (Pty) Ltd as an executive administrator was sentenced to 291 years imprisonment for fraud by the Palm Ridge Magistrate court on, 06 May 2024. She performed duties such as receiving petty cash, reconciliation and processing of the company's invoices. Instead of paying supplier, she fraudulently processed invoices of suppliers for payments and transferred funds into her personal bank account and to an unknown FNB bank account. The company discovered the fraudulent transactions and the matter was reported to the police.

MMG South Africa Management (Pty) Ltd suffered a loss of R15 Million due to her fraudulent activities. She pleaded guilty and was convicted on multiple counts of fraud. The court has imposed a cumulatively sentence of 291 years to her, Fifteen years for each of the 13 counts and eight (8) years for each of the remaining 12 counts. She is to serve an effective 18-years jail term after the sentence was ordered to run concurrently.

GAUTENG

Fraud-The Hawks SCCI has arrested two (2) suspects for fraud and of Contravening the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act. Both are linked to BHI Ponzi Scheme case which has thus far resulted in the conviction and sentencing of 60-year-old suspect. He was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment on 206 counts of fraud and one of Contravening the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act for operating an investment scheme without a license or being registered as a Financial Service Provider (FSP).

He was arrested on , 31 May 2024, after he attempted to flee overseas where he was refused entry and sent back to the Republic of South Africa where he found the DPCI investigating team waiting for him at the OR-Tambo International Airport (ORTIA) whilst Adam handed himself over on the morning of 3 June 2024. The pair subsequently appeared in the Palm Ridge Specialised Commercial Crimes Court sitting in Palm Ridge Magistrates Court.

The DPCI investigation has linked first suspect and second suspect to the Ponzi scheme that started in 2008, wherein individuals invested capital to the tune of over R2.8 billion with promises of generating profits exceeding interest of over 10%. In typical Ponzi scheme fashion, BHI Trust scheme started to falter and failed to keep up with the promised returns on investment. The scheme utilised capital for payments to investors withdrawing their capital from BHI Trust as fictitious profits. The elaborate misrepresentation by the scheme led to massive losses by the investors. Warner has been in prison since his arrest in August 2023 culminating in his recent sentencing. It is expected that more individuals will be arrested in this case.

GAUTENG

Fraud and Section 4 of POCA - investigation into QSG Consultants (Pty) Ltd. in the manner of a pyramid scheme or Ponzi scheme. Participants were asked to make contributions of Seed funds which would later earn high-interest returns. Instead of being used for its intended purpose, the money was transferred to Dubai. The accused failed to deliver the promised returns to the investors. The accused was sentenced as follows: 15 (15) years in jail with a five-year suspension for fraud (6547 counts). Section 4 of the POCA (Money Laundering (6547 counts)): 15 years in jail with a five-year suspension.

KWAZULU-NATAL

Fraud and money laundering- During March 2016, treasury supervisor at Massmart, was to pay all companies that were doing business with Massmart. He colluded with his two (2) friends by falsifying invoices, which were presented to Massmart. It was established that the money was not paid into the accounts of the companies that were supplying Massmart. Instead, the money was paid into the accounts of

Serious Commercial Crime Investigation

the accused's friends. As a result, the company suffered a loss of R2 418 500-00. They appeared several times in court until 28 August 2024, where they were found guilty on nine (9) counts of fraud and 68 counts of money laundering.

MPUMALANGA

Fraud and investment scam Between April and August 2016, Trillion Dollar Legacy (PTY) Ltd and a 34 years old suspect operated an investment scheme that defrauded 119 investors of more than R1million. The suspect was sentenced on counts 1-59, which were taken as one for the purpose of sentence to 10 years imprisonment, count 60 sentenced to 12 months imprisonment; counts 61-119 taken as one for the purpose of sentence to 10 years imprisonment; and count 120 sentenced to four (4) years imprisonment. The sentences for counts 1-59 and 61-199 run concurrently which means that the suspect shall serve 15 years imprisonment. This sentence shall run concurrently with his existing sentence of 36 years imprisonment for the April 2017 murder of his girlfriend in Gauteng.

The juristic person was sentenced on counts 1-59 which were taken as one for the purpose of sentence of R600 000,00 fine suspended for 5 years, count 60 sentenced to R20 000.00 fine suspended for 5 years; counts 61-119 taken as one for the purpose of sentence to R600 000,00 fine suspended for 5 years; and count 120 R400 000,00 fine suspended for 5 years.

KWAZULU-NATAL

Fraud and Money Laundering- Between July 2015 and October 2016, a suspect was employed as a property administrator by at Phoenix Cash and Carry. The suspect transferred R1 150 000, 00 into his personal account. This transaction alerted the employer, who began to question his tenants about payments of rent and they informed him that the suspect had informed them that he will be collecting cash as rent. The owner then discovered that Naidoo had defrauded the company a total amount of R5 873 125, 50.

A case of fraud was reported at Phoenix police station and the case docket was allocated to the Hawks members from Durban Serious Corruption Investigation (SCI). In 2017, the suspect was arrested and appeared in court several times. On 17 July 2024, the Durban Specialised Commercial Crimes Court convicted him on 346 counts of fraud and money laundering. He was sentenced to nine (9) years imprisonment on 344 counts of fraud and three (3) years imprisonment on two (2) counts of money laundering.

KWAZULU NATAL

Fraud and Theft -The accused worked as a spotter for Harrismith's Auto Pedigree. He identified the customers who are ineligible to purchase automobiles. In order to satisfy the requirements for auto finance, he gathers the client's bank records (statements), makes the necessary changes, and creates the paystubs. The bank investigator discovered that all the vehicles were approved with fraudulent documents. With the exception of one stolen vehicle, Wesbank recovered all of the vehicles, resulting in a loss of R3 241 862, 00.

On 10th September 2024, the accused was found guilty of theft and given a sentence of 10 years in jail with a 5-year suspension, provided he is not found guilty during that time. He is not qualified to own the firearm.

KWAZULU NATAL

Fraud – Business man and his business, Doctor Care Centre Incorporate, were found guilty of fraud on 26nApril 2024 by the Durban Specialised Commercial Crime court. An audit was carried out in March 2022 on business man personal income tax for the years 2016 till 2018. The audit's findings showed that the defendant had defrauded the SARS of more than R2 million. The documents filed to SARS revealed that the accused failed to register practice income, and income for the aforementioned years was overstated.

During 26 April 2024, the business man was found guilty and sentenced after several court appearances. He was sentenced to eight years in prison, with five of those years totally suspended if he is not convicted of fraud or a similar offence during that time. His punishment is subject to the requirement that he pay R300, 000.00 in advance and more than R2 million immediately to SARS. The fine of R150 000, 00 was imposed on Doctor Care Centre, and it will be completely suspended for two years.

Serious Commercial Crime Investigation

KWAZULU NATAL

Fraud And Contravention of Tax Administration Act - Suspect and his business, S2 JM Trading CC, were found guilty on 62 charges of fraud and violation of the Tax Administration Act by the Durban Specialised Commercial Crime Court on 30 September 2024. The SARS was the first to bring the case after auditing S2 JM Trading CC for income tax and value added tax (VAT) for the 2018–2019 period. The audit's findings showed that the filed documents were false, causing R1 157 0099, 65 million in actual harm to SARS.

The Hawks members from Durban SCCI were tasked with investigating a fraud case that was reported to the Point police station. The suspect received a sentence of eight (8) years in jail, with a five-year complete suspension if he is not found guilty of fraud during that time. He was also given a five-year prison sentence, with an additional five-year suspension if he is not found guilty of forgery or fraud during that time. He was directed to return R1 157 0099, 65 million to the SARS Commissioner on or before the 7th of every month until the complete and final payment is paid on or before 30 September 2028, at a rate of R24 000, 00 per month, starting on October 31, 2024.

S2 JM Trading CC was fined R80 000, 00, and R40 000, 00 was suspended for five years, provided that it was not found guilty of fraud during that time. Until the fine is paid in full, the accused corporation must pay R2000.00 each month on or before the seventh of every month starting on October 31, 2024, and then R2000, 00 per month after that.

KWAZULU NATAL

Fraud, Corruption and Money Laundering - A suspect worked as a Logistics Manager for Consulens Health Care Solution PTY from January 2015 to September 2017. He was found to have manipulated stock levels on the corporate system and conspired with his accomplices. In order to buy more stock, they supposedly made certain products mandatory.

They produced fictitious delivery notes and invoices totalling R24 million during this procedure, which was then given to the vendors. Hawks members from the Durban Serious Corruption Investigation were given the case docket after a fraud, corruption, and money laundering case was reported at the Cato Manor police station. In November 2021, they were taken into custody and charged appropriately.

The sentence accused received was 10 years in prison for fraud, of which 2 years are suspended for 3 years; 10 years in prison for corruption, of which 2 years are also suspended for 3 years; and 5 years in prison for money laundering, of which 3 years are completely suspended. He will essentially serve eight years of direct imprisonment because his sentence will run consecutively. He was sentenced by the Durban Specialised Commercial Crimes Court on 15 October 2024 for 103 charges of fraud, 102 acts of corruption, and one case of money laundering.

LIMPOPO

Fraud - During June 2024, the Polokwane Specialised Commercial Crimes Court found 45-year-old a former clerk at the Department of Justice, guilty of 22 charges of fraud. The accused received money for maintenance from maintenance payers in July 2009. She took the money that was available for herself after registering that people were using EFT. The auditors discovered the mischief during the inspection and referred it to Hawks Serious Commercial Crime, located in Phalaborwa, for additional inquiry.

The accused was arrested and charged with 22 charges of fraud as a result of the Hawks' investigations. Until the offender was found guilty and handed the following sentence, the case received the proper attention: Count 5: The defendant received a six-year prison sentence. She received five-year sentences on counts 6, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, and 35. All of these sentences will run concurrently with the count five sentence. In accordance with section 103 of the Firearm Control Act 60 of 2000, the accused was also deemed unsuitable to possess a firearm.

Serious Commercial Crime Investigation

LIMPOPO

Fraud- During September 2025 a director of the funeral undertaker, entered a guilty plea and was found guilty on two counts of fraud in the Giyani Specialised Commercial Crimes Court. The accused refused to pay her clients' requests for funeral benefits in September 2022. She told them that the company no longer pays clients and now only performs funerals due to a change in policy. The investigation was started when the issue was reported. According to the investigation, the director neglected to register the business with the underwriter.

After being opened at the Thohoyandou police station, the fraud case docket was moved to Hawks SCCI located in Polokwane, for additional investigation. The defendant was located, detained, and brought before the judge. The case proceeded smoothly until the defendant received the following sentence: On count 1, the defendant was given a sentence of six (6) years in jail or a fine of fifty thousand rands only R50, 000, 00. According to section 103(2) of Act 60 of 2000, the accused in count two was sentenced to either three years in jail or a fine of ten thousand rands alone (R10,000,00). Additionally, the accused is deemed unfit to own a firearm.

LIMPOPO

Fraud – Seven (7) suspects accused individuals who appeared in the Specialised Commercial Crimes Court in Polokwane on 29 January 2025, facing 51 counts of fraud. They were each sentenced to pay R20, 000, 00 or five years in prison.

A senior official with the Road Traffic Management Cooperation's (RTMC) anti-corruption division received complaints in October 2019 regarding the quantity of vehicles seized in Mpumalanga Province that had roadworthy certificates issued at the Phalala Testing Station in Lephalale, Limpopo Province. It was determined that the accused deceived the Department of Road and Transport by issuing roadworthy certificates without adhering to the proper procedures, acting in their individual capacities as officials affiliated with the Phalala Vehicle Testing Station in Lephalale.

Additionally, without the victims' knowledge, the defendants issued roadworthy certifications using their personal information. Additionally, investigations showed that the owners of the vehicles that received certificates never took them to the testing facility for a visual examination. With the help of the RTMC and Special Investigations Unit (SIU), the Hawks carried out an operation called Corolla after gathering the needed evidence. In October 2019, while working at the Shalala Vehicle Testing Station, the accused—administrative clerks and vehicle examiners were taken into custody. After being brought before the Lephalale Magistrate's Court, they were granted bail. Until the defendants were found guilty and given their sentences, the case received the proper attention.

MPUMALANGA

Fraud and Money Laundering- On 8th November 2024, the Nelspruit Specialised Commercial Crime Court found a director of four (4) companies, guilty and sentenced him for violating Section 6(a) of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, Act 121 of 1998-money laundering, Section 235(1)(a) of the Tax Administration Act, Act 28 of 2011, and Section 4(b) read with Sections 1 and 8 of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, Act 121 of 1998-money laundering.

The following was the accused's sentencing based on the charges:

Count 1 consists of one (1) charge of money laundering in violation of Section 6(a) of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, Act 121 of 1998. Count 1: The following sentence was used: A punishment of R 30, 000, 00 or 60 months in jail, suspended for five (5) years, provided the accused is not found guilty of violating Section 6 of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, Act 121 of 1998, which prohibits money laundering during the suspension period. Five (5) allegations of violating Section 235(1)(a) of the Tax Administration Act, Act 28 of 2011, comprise counts two through six. Count 2: The punishment was either a fine of R 60 000,00 or a 12-month jail sentence

Serious Commercial Crime Investigation

An further 18 months in jail, with all of that time suspended for five (5) years, provided the accused pays R 554 085,22 to the South African Revenue Service, the complainant. Count 3: Convicted and sentenced to 20 months in jail or a fine of R100, 000, 00. For punishment reasons, these counts are combined.

A further three years in prison is completely suspended for five (5) years, provided that the accused is not found guilty of violating Section 235 (1)(a) of the Tax Administration Act, Act 28 of 2011, while the suspension is in effect. Count 4: As stated in the sentence: R60, 000.00, or a 12-month jail sentence. An additional four years in prison, with the possibility of a five-year suspension, if the accused pays the South African Revenue Service, the complainant, R 1,980,595,50.

Six (6) accusations of violating Section 4(b) read with Sections 1 and 8 of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, Act 121 of 1998-money laundering are included in counts seven through twelve.

Count 7: The following sentence was given: It is suspended for five (5) years, provided that the accused is not found guilty of violating Section 4 of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, Act 121 of 1998, which prohibits money laundering during the suspension period, or paying a fine of R 30 000, 00 or 60 months in prison, of which half is suspended at R 15 000.00 or 30 months in prison.

Counts 8, 11, and 12: The accused was sentenced to a fine of R 60 000, 00 or 120 months in prison, of which half is suspended for five (5) years, provided that they are not found guilty of violating Section 4 of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, Act 121 of 1998, which deals with money laundering during the suspension period.

For the purposes of the sentencing, these counts are combined.

Counts 9 and 10: The accused was sentenced to R 40 000,00, or 40 months in jail, of which half is suspended for five (5) years, provided that they are not found guilty of violating Section 4 of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, Act 121 of 1998, during that time.

On November 8, 2024, the court mandated that the accused pay the State R300, 000, 00 in fines into the Nelspruit Magistrate Court's account. On the day of conviction, advocate Kobus Van Der Walt filed an application for a confiscating order under Section 18 of the POCA, which calls for an investigation into businesses and entities that the South African Revenue Service has banned for failing to provide any services.

NORTH WEST

Municipality fraud- The Director of Tiro Attorneys (Pty) Ltd allegedly submitted a request for payment to the Ditsobotla Local Municipality for legal services he had rendered. The matter was investigated by Mahikeng-based Serious Commercial Crime Investigation of the Hawks. The investigation revealed that no services were rendered and as a result, the municipality suffered a loss of over R460 000, 00 for paying the services that were never rendered. The director of Tiro Attorneys and acting director of Corporate Services at the Ditsobotla Local Municipality were arrested on 05 September 2024. The trio is facing four (4) counts of fraud and an alternative theft charge.

NORTH WEST

Fraud - On August 14, 2024, two (2) suspects were found guilty of fraud and sentenced by the Bafokeng Regional Court to either five (5) years in jail or a fine of R20, 000.00. According to reports, between 2012 and 2013, a former clerk at the Rustenburg Platinum mine, and another former clerk at the Bafokeng Magistrates office, conspired to construct a false Power of Attorney letter for maintenance from the complainant's beneficiary file. Allegedly, they divided the R5500, 00 they had taken among themselves.

Members of the Hawks' Serious Commercial Crime Investigation nabbed the two during an investigation in 2015. Suspect was released on R5, 000.00 bail, while second suspect was released on a warning. Before being found guilty and given a sentence, the accused appeared in court several times. They were given a punishment of R20, 000, 00 in fines or five years in prison, half of which would be suspended for five years if they were not proven guilty of fraud during that time.

Serious Commercial Crime Investigation

NORTH WEST

Fraud- A suspect produced fictitious paperwork, and the bank accepted his motor vehicle financing. He later acquired a car for which he has never paid since it was purchased. A total of R542 000, 00 was lost by the bank. He was arrested in May 2023 after the case was forwarded to Hawks' Serious Commercial Crime Investigation, located in Klerksdorp, for additional processing. He appeared in court multiple times before receiving a 10-year direct prison term.

The suspect stood before the Klerksdorp Specialised Commercial Crime Court on the 26th March 2025, he was found guilty of fraud and given a 10-year prison sentence. His punishment stems from an alleged December 2021 incident in which the accused reportedly applied for financing of a Volkswagen Kombi worth R542 000,00 at a Klerksdorp car dealership.

NORTHERN CAPE

Fraud and theft - During July 2022 and March 2023, suspect was employed by Northern Cape Cricket Union as a Financial Manager misappropriated funds belonging to the employer. Payments that were due to service providers were deposited into his personal bank account. The entity suffered an actual loss of R424 071, 55.

On 21 December 2023, the suspect was arrested facing fraud and theft charges. On 31 July 2024, the court convicted him on 80 counts of theft and fraud. He was sentenced to (4) years direct imprisonment on count 1 to 40 of fraud. Count 41 to 80, the accused was sentenced to (12) months imprisonment wholly suspended for (5) years on condition that the accused is not found guilty on the same offense during suspension period. The convict was further declared unfit to possess a firearm.

WESTERN CAPE

Fraud and money laundering- A suspect was found guilty on 13 charges of fraud and 9 counts of money laundering by the court on March 15, 2024, while Desiree was found guilty on 5 counts of fraud and 12 counts of money laundering. Both defendants were detained and charged with fraud in 2014. They were held in custody until their punishment after their bail was withdrawn. This comes after claims that both defendants applied for multiple insurance plans between March and May 2014 in an effort to increase their wealth. According to an investigation by the SCCI team in George, they filed false claims, and the money they received was deposited into their bank accounts. Both 47-year-old suspects received sentences for money laundering and fraud. On 10 April 2024, the Oudtshoorn Regional Court condemned Ricardo to 26 years of direct jail, while Desiree received a sentence of 7 years of direct imprisonment. According to the allegations, the accused received an estimated R50, 000, 00 in compensation.

WESTERN CAPE

Fraud, theft, forgery and uttering- A sixty (60) years old accused was sentenced by the Bellville Specialised Commercial Crimes Court on April 15, 2024, for the offences of fraud, theft, forgery, and uttering. This follows her conviction on March 25, 2024. The accused allegedly deceived the victims by claiming to be an agent registered to purchase homes and cars at auction between 2012 and 2017. False and changed documentation of homes and cars that were to be put up for auction were shown to the victims by the accused. For the unfulfilled services, they transferred funds to the accused's bank account. A total of R3 million was lost by the victims.

For further investigation, the case was brought to the attention of Bellville's DPCI: SCCI. The accused was later convicted on eight (8) charges of forgery and uttering, twenty (20) counts of fraud, and one (1) act of theft. Since September 2017, she has been a prisoner awaiting trial. Given that she had been detained since her arrest, the magistrate took into account the six years and eight months when determining her sentence. The defendant received sentences of 11 years in direct jail for 21 fraud charges, 6 years in direct prison for one theft charge, and 5 years in prison on five forgery and utterance crimes. Every sentence was considered as a whole. The accused will be imprisoned directly for 11 years.

Serious Commercial Crime Investigation

WESTERN CAPE

Fraud, forgery and money laundering- An accused convicted of fraud, forgery, and money laundering, was sentenced by the Bellville Specialised Commercial Crimes Court on June 7, 2024. The SCCI team's investigation showed that the accused used false papers to bribe finance applicants for real estate. The overall loss from all of these fraudulent operations, which took place between November 2013 and January 2014, was R8 250 000, 00.

The accused made an effort to buy a property in Durbanville in December 2017 by presenting fake information about her deceased husband and claiming to have R2, 875, 000, 00 in cash on hand to complete the transaction. According to additional investigation, the accused showed OK Mini Market in November 2017 that she was a willing buyer and that she would pay R2, 000, 000, 00, but she never did.

She was found guilty on one (1) money laundering charge, four (4) fraud counts, and three (3) forgery offences. The accused was given a sentence of three (3) years in jail for money laundering, with two of those years suspended for a total of five (5) years, provided the accused is not found guilty of the same crime during that time. The accused was given a sentence of seven (7) years in prison for the combined charges of fraud and forgery, of which six (6) years are suspended for five (5) years, provided that the accused is not found guilty of fraud, theft, forgery, or any attempt to commit any of these offences during that time. She will essentially serve one (1) year of direct jail as a result of the court's ruling that the sentence run consecutively.

Other Successes

EASTERN CAPE

Fraud and tax evasion- The Hawks are turning to the public once again in their efforts to locate a 52 years old suspect in a fraud and tax evasion case linked to the RAF.

Between 2014 and 2015, the suspect allegedly manipulated financial records to mislead SARS, falsely declaring that her business was non-operational. She further failed to declare VAT transactions, defrauding SARS of more than R633, 000, 00. She was arrested by the East London based Serious Commercial Crime Investigation of the Hawks on 24 March 2023 and later released on bail after appearing before the East London Magistrate's Court. However, she failed to appear in court on 23 October 2023, leading to the forfeiture of her bail and the issuing of a warrant for her arrest.

EASTERN CAPE

Fraud Tax Administration Act - It's alleged by the complainant from SARS that Consult three (3) Architects (Pty) Ltd and the Director submitted false VAT 201 returns for the period 11/2015 until 07/2021 contravening Section 235(1)(a)(b)(c)(d)(e) read with Section 235 (2) of the Tax Administration Act no 28 of 2011 in that it was represented SARS that the company (taxpayer) had total minimal VAT liability of R1 065 318,44 and/or nil VAT liability or total VAT refunds of R3 820 146,36 whereas the tax payer had an actual VAT liability of R9 280 994-08 resulting in SARS being actually prejudiced by R3 129 214,81 and potentially prejudiced by R8 215 675,64.

EASTERN CAPE

Contravention of National Credit Act, Contravention of Identification Act, Contravention of Social Assistance Act and Unlawfully possession of live ammunition - During January 2025 members of Mthatha POP followed up a tipoff that accused a suspect of Nomadolo Location in Ngqeleni is having unlicensed firearms and ammunitions. During the search at the suspect's house, members found a stack of cash (notes & coins) inside the blue plastic drum. A total amount of R1 396 879.60 was seized and other items found were as follows: 57 x SASSA & Easy pay bank cards, 13 x Smart card IDs, 22 x green book IDs, 32 x Bank cards of various banks, and 26 x Live rounds of ammunitions (different types).

Serious Commercial Crime Investigation

The accused admitted that he runs and unregistered cash loan business hence the money found in his house. Further, live rounds of ammunitions were found belonging to him, but he has no license for such possession POP members reported to Mthatha SCCI who responded swiftly to conduct a preliminary investigation. The case was registered and accused was detained and processed for court appearance in Mthatha Specialised Commercial Crime Court on 27 January 2025.

FREE STATE

Fraud-The three (3) accused appeared before the Phuthaditjhaba Magistrates' Court on 26 April 2024 where they faced a charge of fraud. A preliminary investigation conducted by the Special Investigating Unit (SIU) at the Department of Employment and Labour discovered alleged fraudulent activities. It is alleged that two (2) companies known as Afrikhan Source (Pty) Ltd owned by two (2) accused and Izuz Gibbor (Pty) Ltd owned by the accused applied for Covid – 19 TERS online on two different periods. During March 2020 and October 2020, Afrikhan Source applied for Covid – 19 TERS on behalf of individuals who are alleged to have been affected by the Covid – 19 pandemic. Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) made nine different payments to the estimated amount of R1 396 053, 40 to the company's account between September 2020 and December 2020.

During July 2020 and October 2021, Izuz Gibbor also applied for Covid – 19 TERS on behalf of individuals who are alleged to have been affected by the Covid – 19 pandemic. The company also received nine different payments from UIF to the estimated amount of R101 555, 92 between July 2020 and December 2021. It was further discovered that the applicants never worked for the two companies. A case docket was registered and handed over to the Hawks' Serious Commercial Crime Investigation team based in Bloemfontein for further exploration. The suspects were arrested in Bloemfontein and Phuthaditjhaba on 25 April 2024.

FREE STATE

Fraud and money laundering - Seven (7) of the nine (9) suspects who were on the wanted list of the Hawks, for a multi-million-rand worth of fraud have been apprehended. They were arrested by SCl detectives on 6 and 7 June 2024. The four females and three males are current as well as former employees of the South African Revenue Services (SARS), who were arrested in Limpopo, Gauteng, Free State and the Eastern Cape.

The suspects appeared in the Ladybrand Magistrates' Court on 10 June 2024, facing charges of fraud, money laundering, contravention of the Tax Administration Act 28 of 2011, contravention of the Customs and Excise Act 91 of 1964, and contravention of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act 121 of 1998. The arrest of the two outstanding wanted suspects is imminent. SARS confirms that five (5) of these employees went through the disciplinary process, where they were found guilty and dismissed. Two employees resigned, pending the disciplinary process. One (1) employee who went through the same process was issued with a final written warning and the other two of the nine are currently undergoing the disciplinary process. It is alleged that the employees were stationed at Ficksburg Bridge, Maseru Bridge and Van Rooyen's Hek Bridge where they facilitated 333 transactions amounting to R653 500 455,28. All identified transactions were imported consignments/cargo (textile) in bond (Removal in Bond) from the Durban port of entry to be exported from the Free State Border Post (Maseru Bridge).

The Hawks, working together with the Anti-corruption Investigation unit of SARS, presented a watertight case before the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). The NPA welcomes the arrests of the accused, and it envisages that these arrests will send a clear message to other perpetrators of corruption and fraud-related offences.

FREE STATE

Tax Fraud - A 45-year-old suspect is expected to appear before the Bloemfontein Magistrates' Court on 25 June 2024 on allegations of contravening the Tax Administration Act 28 of 2011. He was served with court summons on the 05th April 2024. He will appear alongside

Serious Commercial Crime Investigation

four of his co-accused who were also served with summons and re-arrested after similar charges against them were previously withdrawn pending investigation.

A preliminary probe by the South African Revenue Service (SARS) uncovered the suspect's alleged tax fraud where false company income tax returns were submitted which resulted in SARS losing more than R3 million. The incident took place between 2018 and 2020.

GAUTENG

Fraud, theft and money laundering- Four (4) accused have been arrested for crimes of theft, fraud and money laundering after handing themselves over to the DPCI Serious Commercial Crimes Investigation team in Johannesburg on different dates. Accused number 1, was employed as a bursary specialist at KPMG. It is alleged that between 2021 to 2022, the accused misdirected funds meant for bursary recipients. Instead of paying university fees on behalf of students, the accused would pay the money into the bank accounts belonging to friends and individuals who own companies. The money would then be paid back into his personal bank account. KPMG has suffered a loss of R16.5 million due to his fraudulent actions. , accused number 2, a director at Black Ant Suppliers (PTY) LTD received several payments directly from KPMG amounting to a total of R657 000 and transferred R598 000 back into accused number 1 personal bank account. Accused number 3, a director at Business Dynamics Synergies (PTY) LTD received over R1 million from KPMG and is said to have been transferred R880 000, 00 into accused 1 bank account.

GAUTENG

Fraud and money laundering -Fourteen (14) accused, including two former Nedbank employees aged between 25 and 51 years who were arrested on 29 October 2024 in Pretoria, Johannesburg and Ekurhuleni by the Gauteng SCCI of the DPCI on allegations of fraud and money laundering. It is reported that the main suspect unlawfully made payments from suspense accounts valued at over R157 million which were further transferred in varying amounts to recipients who were not entitled to receive such monies. Twenty-three (23) recipients are involved in the matter including fifteen (15) individuals, seven (7) entities and six (6) banks. All accused made their first appearance in the Specialised Commercial Crimes Court sitting in the Palm Ridge Magistrates court on 30 October 2024. The 14 accused were granted bail between R5, 000, 00 and R20 000, 00.

GAUTENG

Fraud and Money laundering- Eskom awarded a tender at Kusile Power Station to Alstom S & E Africa (Pty) Ltd (Alstom) in 2008, . The scope of the work, amongst others, included the completion and construction of the air-cooled condensers for Units 4 to 6 at Kusile Power Station. Alstom subcontracted part of the work to various entities who in return also subcontracted smaller entities. Tubular Construction Projects (Pty) Ltd (TCP) was subcontracted by DBT Technologies (Pty) Ltd (DBT), one (1) of the companies subcontracted by Alstom. 30 January 2023, the Secretary of State, United Kingdom (UK), ordered the extradition of Michael Harry Lomas (Lomas) to South Africa. On the 13 February 2023, the legal representatives of Lomas applied to the High Court for permission to appeal his extradition decision, which was refused. To date, Lomas submitted two further applications for permission to appeal, which were both unsuccessful. On 14 June 2024, Lomas submitted a new appeal, and Interpol cancelled their tickets to collect Lomas. The decision of the UK Court is awaited.

GAUTENG

Fraud, Theft, and Money Laundering- The Johannesburg SCCI team executed a major operation leading to the arrest of several individuals and company representatives on the 3 October 2024. These arrests stem from extensive investigations into fraudulent activities involving NJM Treatment and NDE Services (Pty) Ltd and other entities. The criminal investigation under a case that was registered at Johannesburg central police station in September 2023, concluded with all six (6) individuals and three companies being charged. A warrant of arrest was issued and executed on 3rd October 2024, and the suspects appeared at Palm Ridge Magistrate Court. All accused have been granted R20 000, 00 bail each.

Serious Commercial Crime Investigation

GAUTENG

Fraud- The former CFO was the first to be arrested early in April followed shortly by the other two (2) suspects on, 16th April 2024. All three (3) are expected to appear in the Palm Ridge Specialised Commercial Crimes Court on 08 May 2024. They have been granted bail, of R10 000, 00 bail each, whilst the former CFO was released on R100 000, 00 bail. The outstanding implicated person (daughter) is said to be based overseas.

KWAZULU NATAL

Fraud And Money Laundering- 19 August 2024 suspect appeared in court for fraud and money laundering 19 August 2024. It is alleged that during the period of April 2023, two (2) suspects were employed by Agri Trading solutions (PTY) LTD, to assist the company to buy raw material and convert it to finished products. The accused who is a director of SCOUPTAUR (PTY) LTD and KCG Global Traders, created a fraudulent bank accounts and false invoices, claiming them to be for different companies. Agri Trading Solutions was paying into these fraudulent accounts and for false invoices. The company suffered a loss of R10 million. One (1) suspect was released on R5000, 00 bail. The other suspect is still in custody and the matter remanded to 21 August 2024 for bail application.

LIMPOPO

Fraud And Money laundering- On the 20 February 2025 suspect being a company director and his Clothing (PTY) LTD for alleged fraud and money laundering was arrested. The suspect allegedly collected personal details from 28 individuals and used their particulars to apply for the Employee Relief Funds from the DoL as his employees whereas they were not. As a result, he received a pay out of R304 450,00 from the Department.

LIMPOPO

Fraud- Suspect was arrested in 19 February 2025 for defrauding her ex-boss cash amounting to over eight hundred and ninety thousand rand The investigation was thoroughly conducted. After revealing concrete evidence, the SCCI referred the case to the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) for decision. Subsequent to that, a warrant of arrest was authorised against the suspect. She was traced and arrested at Musina.

MPUMALANGA

Fraud, Contravention of The Tax Administration Act and The Prevention of Organised Crime Act- 15 October 2024 eight (8) suspects were arrested by the Hawks Nelspruit based SCCI 15 October 2024 for fraud. It is alleged that, during 2014, 2015 and 2016 tax period, the listed accused unlawfully and intentionally submitted false personal income tax returns through the bookkeeper. The suspect was submitting on behalf of the other accused fraudulent documents to the South African Revenue Services with the intentions to misrepresent in order for SARS to pay undue tax refunds. The Revenue Service suffered prejudice to the value of R776 453.00. All eight accused appeared before the Nelspruit Magistrates court on 15 October 2024 and were granted R3000, 00 bail each.

MPUMALANGA

Contravention of the Cybercrime Act, Act 19 of 2020 - A 48 year's old suspect was arrested by the Middelburg based Serious Commercial Crime Investigation on the 14th October 2024, as an additional accused in a fraudulent card skimming case. The accused handed himself over after a warrant of arrest was authorised by the court. Hawks, revealed that the additional accused was involved in the card skimming activities that were occurring at a fuel station where motorists were using their bank cards to pay for refilling fuel. . He was arrested and appeared before court on several occasions and was released on R10 000, 00 bail.

Serious Commercial Crime Investigation

NORTH WEST

Fraud and money laundering- Klerksdorp-based Hawks' SCCI investigated the suspect and her company have on the 09th October 2024, appeared at the Specialised Commercial Crimes Court sitting in Klerksdorp on charges of fraud and money laundering Serious Commercial Crime Investigation revealed that the money was transferred to a business account called TNH Collection and General Trading (Pty) LTD, whose sole director is the suspect. On the 07th October 2024, the suspect was subsequently arrested in Johannesburg.

NORTH WEST

Fraud- on the 16 January 2025 The suspect appeared before the Ottosdal Magistrates' Court on charges of fraud worth R2.3 million. In October 2021. The matter was referred to the Mahikeng based Hawks' SCCI, a warrant of arrest was issued for the two suspects. However, the other suspect could not attend court as she was already in custody on a separate fraud case. The other suspect appeared before court and was released on R10 000, 00 bail.

NORTH WEST PROVINCE

Fraud - During March 2025, the suspect appeared before the Klerksdorp Magistrates' Court on charges of fraud. Reports indicate that in May 2022, the suspect went to a car dealership in Klerksdorp to apply for financing of a BMW 4 series M4 Coupe valued at R1.4 million It is alleged that the suspect submitted fraudulent documents and his motor vehicle finance was approved by the bank. The matter was referred to the Klerksdorp based Hawks' Serious Commercial Crime Investigation, the suspect was arrested by the police at OR Tambo International Airport while trying to flee to his home country on 02 March 2025.

WESTERN CAPE

Fraud, money laundering and theft-The suspect, who is a politician, has on 28 February 2025 handed himself over to the Hawks for his alleged involvement in theft and money laundering. This follows after an ongoing investigation by the Bellville based Hawks' Serious Commercial Crime Investigation team. It was alleged that Jadoo and Associates submitted a claim on the estate of the diseased amounting to R3 957 612, 45, which was paid into the estate bank account of the diseased. The suspect of Jadoo and Associates had control over the estate account of diseased. Investigation revealed that there were further payments made from the estate of the deceased to Jadoo and Associates and other business entities.

Commercial crime: Number of cases received, arrests, convictions and value

Crime description	Cases received			Arrests/ First Appearances					Convictions				
	Number	Value (R)		Cases to court for the first time	Number		Value (R)		Number			Value (R)	
		Actual	Potential		SA Citizen	Non-Citizen	Actual	Potential	Cases	Counts	Accused	Actual	Potential
Advance Fee Fraud (419 fraud)	7	R54 400 000,00	R0,00	3	7	0	R60 000 000,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00
Companies Act , 2008 (Act No 71 of 2008)	4	R80 000 000,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00
Competition Act,1998 (Act No 89 of 1998)	3	R90 000 000 000,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No 37 of 1997)	46	R187 273 576,00	R0,00	30	19	35	R19 176 280,00	R21 600 000,00	10	196	10	R3 237 116,00	R0,00
Customs & Excise Act, 1964 (Act No 91 of 1964)	25	R55 870 484,00	R65 825 112,00	5	0	5	R38 500 000,00	R0,00	10	109	13	R248 547,30	R55 488 144,00
Fraud with Stolen Petrol Cards	3	R378 000,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00
Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No 56 of 2003)	0	R0,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00	3	9	3	R3 600 000,00	R0,00
National Credit Act, 2005 (Act 34 of 2005)	0	R0,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00	3	3	3	R6 070 289,64	R0,00
Other Fraud	1097	R396 110 986 716,34	R540 063 051,00	231	408	23	R1 987 054 155,90	R0,00	209	57841	263	R1 717 464 483,59	R0,00
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act 12 of 2004) (Chapter 2)	11	R14 000 000,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00	4	4	4	R193 600,00	R0,00
Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998) Section 2	0	R0,00	R0,00	3	6	0	R12 305 631,27	R0,00	4	24	4	R2 640 000,00	R0,00
Tax Administration Act, 2011 (Act 28 of 2011)	181	R1 548 726 147,90	R0,00	124	149	0	R1 135 185 899,94	R0,00	56	1102	75	R58 368 381,56	R0,00
Theft	43	R92 690 320,00	R0,00	13	27	0	R84 612 488,00	R0,00	33	38	45	R7 179 345,00	R0,00
Tobacco Products Control Act, 1993 (Act No. 83 of 1993)	4	R85 560 000,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00
Value Added Tax Act, 1991 (Act No 89 of 1991)	19	R38 070 310,56	R0,00	2	28	0	R10 889 366,72	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00
Trust Property Control Act, 1988 (Act No 57 of 1988)	10	R38 916 000,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00	6	78	10	R54 800 000,00	R0,00
TOTAL	1 858	R237 891 334 420,26	R4 671 309 838,64	576	929	103	R5 689 377 479,31	R213 096 727,00	367	24 866	455	R1 781 307 385,05	R15 886 148,00

14.4 Key Performance Area: Priority Crime Specialised Investigation

14.4.1 Thorough and Responsive Investigation of Crime

14.4.2 An Effective Response to Cybercrime through Cyber and Digital Forensic Investigation

14.4.3 Effective and Efficient Cyber and Digital Forensic Investigation

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
An effective response to money laundering and other related criminal activities.	Effective and efficient conducting of financial investigation	Percentage of cases referrals identified and investigated with potential money laundering.	100% (643 of 643)	100% (741 of 741)	100% (1 046 of 1 046)	100% (1 270 of 1 270)	741	100% (477 of 477)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of money laundering case files successfully investigated ²²	29.2% (631 of 2 161)	30.02% (148 of 493)	30.78% (739 of 2 401)	30,37% (957 of 3 151)	30%	30,21% (319 of 1 056)	0,21%	Target achieved. Prioritisation of the investigation of money laundering cases.
		Number of subjects charged for money laundering	New indicator in 2023/2024	New indicator in 2023/2024	New indicator in 2023/2024	93	TBD	446	-	N/A
		Number of counts/charges in respect of Section 4 of POCA Self-Laundering	New indicator in 2022/2023	New indicator in 2022/2023	1919	2987	TBD	6076	-	N/A

²² The performance indicator refers to cases successfully investigated during the reporting period. These are cases where submissions have been made to the Prosecutor and/or Investigating officer of the particular case. Method of calculation for successfully investigation (Total number of submissions to the prosecutor and/or the investigating officer divided by total number of cases on hand multiple by hundred). The denominator refers primarily to cases where investigation is still outstanding and excludes the cases already submitted to the prosecutor and/or investigating officer including cases pending in court.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		<p>Section 5 of POCA Third Party</p> <p>Section 6 of POCA Stand Alone</p>								
		<p>Number of convictions for money laundering emanating from decisions by prosecutors in respect of:</p> <p>Section 4 of POCA</p> <p>Section 5 of POCA</p> <p>Section 6 of POCA</p>	New indicator in 2022/2023	New indicator in 2022/2023	16	12	TBD	1054	-	N/A
		<p>Number of PFIR's evaluated for the presence of possible criminal activities²³ within 14 days of receipt from the Nodal Point (PCMC)</p>	New Indicator in 2021/22	201	317	328	201	406	205	<p>Target achieved.</p> <p>Prioritisation of the PFIR evaluations</p>
		<p>Percentage of PFIR's case files successfully</p>	81.25% (52 of 64)	12.72% (29 of 228)	39.43% (125 of 317)	37,96% (249 of 656)	20%	13,25% (55 of 415)	-6,75%	Target not achieved.

²³ The proactive financial intelligence reports (PFIR) refers to the intelligence reports emanating from the Suspicious Transactions Reports (STRs) reported to the FIC. The evaluation process is meant to establish whether there are sufficient grounds to register a criminal case/enquiry for further investigation or whether such PFIR can be linked to an existing case/project. If criminal activities are identified in a PFIR's, the case will be investigated.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		investigated within 150 days								PFRI investigations are dependency investigations requiring intervention of other stakeholders to finalise.
		Number of requests made to FIC in relation to Money Laundering.	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	218	TBD	362	-	N/A
Enable the seizure and or forfeiture of assets which were derived, received or retained in connection with any unlawful activity	Effective and efficient conducting of Asset investigation	Percentage of case referrals identified and investigated for asset forfeiture investigations	100% (833 of 833)	100% (785 of 785)	100% (1 015 of 1 015)	100% (1 752 of 1 752)	100%	100% (1 459 of 1 459)	-	Target achieved
		Percentage of subjects profiled during asset forfeiture investigations	100% (1 692 of 1 692)	100% (1 811 of 1 811)	100% (2 412 of 2 412)	100% (2 747 of 2 747)	100%	100% (488 of 488)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of entities profiled during asset forfeiture investigations		New indicator in 2022/23	100% (301 of 301)	100% (1 683 of 1 683)	100%	100% (1256 of 1256)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of asset forfeiture	51.05% (533 of 1 044)	60.55% (775 of 1 280)	58.43% (728 of 1246)	61,15% (606 of 991)	45%	48,43% (524 of 1082)	3,43%	Target achieved.

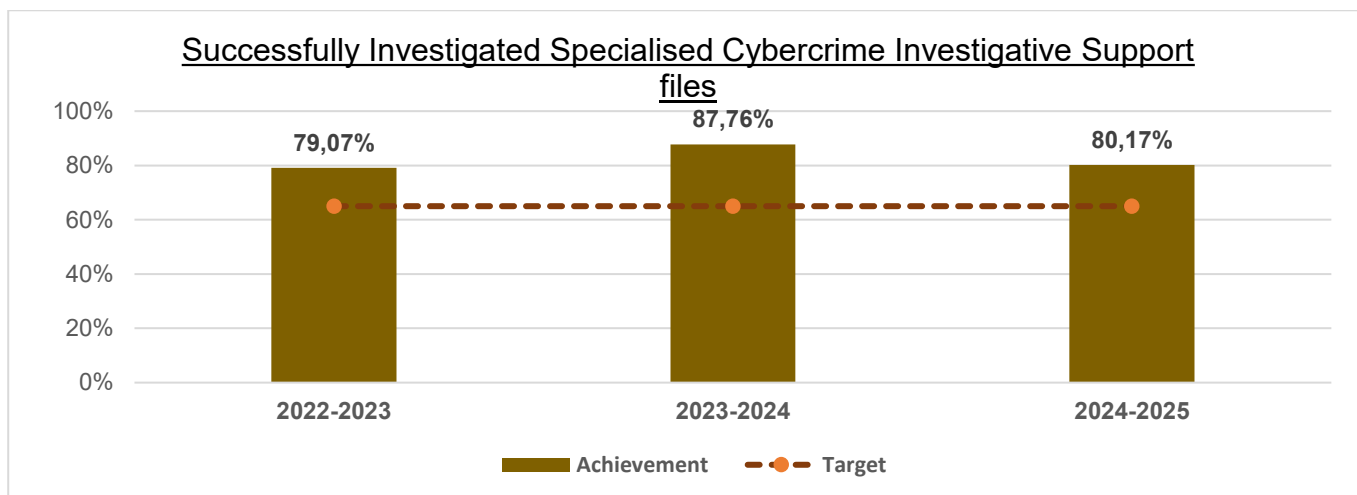
Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		case files successfully concluded.								Commitment and teamwork from the responsible role players.
The effective and efficient investigating, gathering and analysing of evidence	An effective response to cybercrime.	Percentage of serious cyber-related crime support case files successfully investigated within 90 calendar days	Revised KPI in 2021/22 65,05% (67 of 103)	80.30% (53 of 66)	79.07% (34 of 43)	87.76% (43 of 49)	65%	80,17% (93 of 116)	15,17%	Target achieved. Teamwork and commitment from the investigators.
		Percentage of cyber and digital forensic investigative support request received.	New indicator in 2024/2025	New indicator in 2024/2025	New indicator in 2024/2025	New indicator in 2024/2025	TBD	100% (20 of 20)	-	N/A
		Percentage of exhibits processed by DFI ²⁴ within 90 calendar days	Revised KPI 79.9% (4 376 of 5 475)	62.13% (530 of 853)	78% (1489 of 1911)	83.50% (1 974 of 2 364)	50%	75,68% (2097 of 2771)	25,68%	Target achieved. Investigators are well capacitated and collaboration with stakeholders.
Enable the seizure and or forfeiture of assets which were derived, received or retained in	Effective and efficient conducting of financial investigation	Percentage of investigative support files finalised by Digital Forensic Investigation	Revised KPI 70.76% (1 394 of 1 970)	79.24% (715 of 938)	79.07% (34 of 43)	100% (974 of 947)	50%	81,26% (893 of 1099)	31,26%	Target achieved Capacitation of the investigators on Digital Forensic Investigation and

²⁴ DFI process exhibits, which is containing electronic data.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
connection with any unlawful activity		(DFI) within 90 calendar days								collaboration with stakeholders.

Successfully Investigated Specialised Cybercrime Investigative Support Files

The Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002 (Act No 25 of 2002), which deals with fraud and violations relating to the Internet, is still a threat to South Africa and the rest of the globe. By conducting specialised online investigations, social media investigations, open source intelligence, and investigations into unauthorised network access, the Priority Crime Specialised Investigation (PCSI) contributes to international collaboration in the fight against national priority crimes on behalf of the DPCI investigation and offers investigative support for serious cyber-related crimes to the DPCI operational components. The term "case files successfully investigated" describes case files that have a cybercrime component and have either been thoroughly probed or have received specialised investigative assistance. Concerning the proportion of case files that were successfully investigated, the DPCI's Cybercrime Unit was capacitated, adapted to the cyber forensic investigative support environment, as well as enhanced cooperation with stakeholders, all of which contributed to the notable successes. As a result of ensuring an effective response to serious cybercrime, the specialised cybercrime investigative support files were successfully investigated, recording 87,76% (43 out of 49) in 2023/24 and 80,17% (93 out of 116) in 2024/25. This assisted in curbing this expanding global phenomenon. The nature of cybercrime is extremely complicated, and the use of contemporary technology extends to other online crimes that may also include the massive collection of evidence. See graph below, as depicted:



- 14.5 Key Performance Area: Priority Crime Management Centre
- 14.5.1 Thorough and responsive investigation of crime
- 14.5.2 Enhanced investigation, combating and prevention of crime through the provisioning of knowledge-based products and the analyses of modes operandi of committed crime
- 14.5.3 The provisioning of operational support to the DPCI in terms of Threat Identification, Evidential Analysis & Project Administration

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
The provisioning of operational support to the DPCI in terms of Threat Identification, Evidential Analysis & Project Administration	Enhanced investigation, combating and prevention of crime through the provisioning of knowledge-based products and the analyses of modus operandi of committed crime	Number of quarterly Situational Statistical Analytic Reports (SSAR) compiled.	12	12	12	12	4	4	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of Section 205 applications submitted to Mobile Network Service Providers within 24 hours	100% (158 of 158)	100% (1 978 of 1 978)	100% (2 048 of 2 048)	100% (2 145 of 2 145)	100%	100% (1578 of 1578)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of requests for evidential Communication linkage analysis, processed and handed over to requester.	100% (331 of 331)	100% (42 of 42)	100% (250 of 250)	100% (41 of 41)	100%	100% (48 of 48)	-	Target achieved.
		Number of quarterly Projects Committee	4	0	4	4	4	6	2	Target achieved. Enhancement s to the OCTMS to align project

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
		meetings coordinated.								requirements in order to achieve desired goals.
		Number of quarterly consolidated DPCI responses (successes) achieved in terms of the DPCI mandate.	12 consolidated	12 consolidated	12 consolidated	12 Revised KPI	4	4	-	Target achieved.
The provisioning of Threat Analysis and Assessment to the Directorate (SAPS), Evidential Analysis & Project Administration	Enhanced investigation, combating and prevention of crime through the provisioning of knowledge-based products and the analyses of modus operandi of committed crime	Number of Priority Crime Threat Analytical Report compiled and disseminated.	Revised KPI in 2023/2024	Revised KPI in 2023/2024	Revised KPI in 2023/2024	4	4	4	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of reports submitted through Central Reporting Office for Section 34 of PRECCA processed and disseminated within 7 working days of receipt.	Revised KPI in 2023/2024	Revised KPI in 2023/2024	Revised KPI in 2023/2024	100% (5962 of 5962)	100%	100% (5633 of 5633)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of Proactive Financial Intelligence Reports (PFIR) received from Financial Intelligence	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	100% (372 of 372)	100%	100% (352 of 352)	-	Target achieved.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reason for deviation
		Reports (FIR) coordinated.								
		Percentage of threat analysis linked to identified targets finalised within 30 days	5 enquiry reports completed	9 enquiry reports completed	Revised KPI in 2022/23	80% (33 of 41)	100%	100% (84 of 84)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of profiling requests finalised within 14 working days.	55 requests finalised	1 346 requests finalised Reviewed in 2022/23	100% (1145 of 1145) Reviewed in 2022/23	89,02% (965 of 1 084)	100%	87% (672 of 770)	-13%	Target not achieved. Lack of IT equipment High volume of requests for profiling from internal and other government departments. Poor network coverage.
		Number of Threat assessment reports compiled.	New KPI in 2024/2025	New KPI in 2024/2025	New KPI in 2024/2025	New KPI in 2024/2025	4	7	3	Target achieved Commitment from the responsible role players
		Number of DPCI National Integrated threat assessment reports (Picture) compiled.	1	1	(1x reports for 2021 and 1x for 2022)	1	1	4	3	Target achieved. Continuous in-service training.

PRIORITY CRIME MANAGEMENT CENTRE

Number of monthly Situational Statistical Analytic Reports (SSAR) compiled ML and TF, Number of monthly consolidated DPCI responses (successes) report to declare National Priority Offences, ML and TF were achieved by 4, against the set target of 4. Needs and User specific requirement submitted for procurement of IT Equipment and reporting platform. Encouraging investigating officers to update the incident reports in order to have a flow of information e.g. sentences, charged persons. Percentage of Section 205 applications submitted to Mobile Network Service Providers within 24 hours, as well as Percentage of requests for evidential Communication linkage analysis, processed and handed over to requester were both achieved by 100%.

The percentage of requests for evidential Communication linkage analysis, processed and handed over to requester also resulted in the attainment of 100% (48 from a total of 48) achievement for the reporting period. A total of 6 quarterly Projects Committee meetings coordinated against a set target of 4 were achieved and a total of 4 Number of Priority Crime Threat Analytical Report compiled (PCTAR) were achieved against a set annual target of 4. A total of 100% (352 of 352) for percentage of Proactive Financial Intelligence Reports (PFIR) from Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC) coordinated was attained. Percentage of profiling requests finalised within 14 working days was not achieved by deviation of -13% from a total of 87% (672 of 770), against the set target of 100%. Number of DPCI National Integrated threat assessment reports (Picture) compiled 4 report as per the set target.

All DPCI successes verified, and quality checked before submitted to National PCMC Identification and processing Office.

14.6. Key Performance Area: Forensic Accounting Investigation (FAI)

14.6.1 Thorough and responsive investigation of crime

14.6.2 An effective response to Accounting related crime

14.6.3 The effective and efficient investigating, gathering and analysing of evidence relating to Forensic Accounting Investigations

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
The effective and efficient investigating, gathering and analysing of evidence relating to Forensic Accounting Investigations.	An effective response to Accounting related crime.	Number of quarterly progress monitoring reports for co-sourced forensic accounting investigations.	New KPI in 2022/2023	New KPI in 2022/2023	4	4	4	4	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of new members trained on the methodology within 2 months of resumption of duty.	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	87,50% (21 of 24)	80%	100% (1 of 1)	20%	Target achieved. Few new members received and development prioritised.
		Percentage of investigative support files allocated for in-house investigation received and investigated.	New KPI in 2022/2023	New KPI in 2022/2023	0	100% (18 of 18)	100%	100% (13 of 13)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of active investigations that are in line	New KPI in 2023/24	New KPI in 2023/24	New KPI in 2023/24	44,44% (8 of 18)	40%	46,15% (6 of 13)	6,15%	Target achieved. Compliance with the approved timelines.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
		with the timelines stipulated in the approved investigation plan.								
		Percentage of files assessed for professional enablers, third party launderers, professional money laundering networks and terror financing.	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	New KPI in 2023/2024	100% (69 of 69)	100%	100% (41 of 41)	-	Target achieved.

FORENSIC ACCOUNTING INVESTIGATION (FAI)

Forensic Accounting Investigation (FAI) is mandated to provide forensic accounting investigative support to the operational components of the DPCI through expert forensic accounting investigation services. Forensic Accounting Investigation detects the use of proceeds of crime and complex money laundering. It further identifies professional enablers and combats professional money laundering networks. In addition, FAI management ensures sound public finance management practises in outsourced investigative audits. Number of application evaluated for outsourcing / in-house forensic accounting investigations was achieved by 4 against the set target of 4. The percentage of new members trained on the methodology within 2 months of resumption of duty was achieved by 100% (1 of 1).

An achievement of 100% (13 of 13) was realised for the percentage of investigative support files allocated for in-house investigation received and investigated, against the target of 100%. Percentage of active investigations that are in line with the timelines stipulated in the approved investigation plan was overachieved by 46, 15% (6 of 13), against its set target of 40%. FAI are in line with the approved timelines. The plans are subject to change based on the circumstances arising from the project and approved updates. Percentage of files assessed for Money Laundering, Third party laundering and Professional laundering networks and terror financing was achieved by 100% (41 of 41) against the set performance target of 100%. FAI managed to achieve all the indicators during 2024/2025 financial year.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

The primary operations of the business unit.

The Component: FAI in the DPCI was established to provide forensic accounting investigative support services to Serious Commercial Crime Investigation (SCCI), Serious Corruption Investigation (SCI) and Serious Organised Crime Investigation (SOCI) components. Support for investigations and projects consist of proving or refuting the allegations.

A brief overview of the commitments in the National Annual Strategic Plan and progress made towards achievement.

The Component FAI not only deals with the forensic investigation of complex ML and TF but also tackles cases of alleged procurement irregularities and corruption the outcome of which will have a direct impact on the deterrence and prevention of the occurrence of corruption as outlined in the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 of SA.

The State of the Nation and Budget Vote commitments for 2024 where applicable and the progress made towards achieving the target/commitment. Additionally, challenges to achievement should be incorporated.

In his 2024 State of the Nation (SONA) address for 2024, the Honourable (Hon.) President Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa spoke about the collaboration between government and Business Community in the fight against corruption in South Africa (SA) as part of the efforts to get the country out of the greylisting and to address the deficiencies identified by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). In response to that, the priority committees dealing with the project have been established to address the priorities of the country which relates to Energy, Logistics; and Crime and Corruption.

The South African Police Service (SAPS) and the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) participate in committees that deal with Crime and Corruption, under the Joint Initiative on Crime and Corruption (JICC). In the JICC platform, various initiatives are taking place, such as the 10111 modernisation, infrastructure crime and the forensic capacitation project. The DPCI, specifically, the Forensic Accounting Investigation Component (FAI) of the DPCI is part of the forensic capacitation project.

These initiatives will continue to address SA's priorities to combat Money Laundering (ML) and Terror Financing (TF) and have already played a substantial role in the significant progress which SA has made in addressing the weaknesses identified by Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in the law enforcement system. The need to secure the removal of SA from the grey list was again outlined by the Hon. President Ramaphosa in his recent SONA speech for 2025.

Significant achievements: FAI continues to make significant strides through a number of complex ML and TF cases investigated in house in collaboration with the Shared Forensic Capacitation (SFC) of SABRIC as well as by external service providers. The JICC Project will increase the capacity of FAI to deal with complex money laundering and terror financing, which were identified as deficiencies in the country by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). The progress of these cases will be reported to FATF, as an indication that there is a sustained increase in complex money laundering and terror financing investigations that are conducted by law enforcement.

Significant strides have been made in the following completed cases which were outsourced:

1. Sandton CAS 882/01/2019 involving fraud and ML which is in the court of law and was already heard on 14 October 2024, 20 January 2025, 03 March 2025 and 17 March 2025 with the next court date scheduled for 17 July 2025. The total amount registered in court for the matter is at R106 mil.
2. DPCI Kimberley Enquiry CAS 2/11/2019 involving fraud, theft, corruption and money laundering where the amount involved for the period 01 May 2021 to 31 March 2022 was approximately R785 mil. The suspects were arrested and released on bail, the trial is ongoing.
3. Rosebank CAS 97/03/2023 involving the charge of Contravention of Section 4.1 of the POCDATARA Act, namely terror financing. The allegation is that the suspect made an electronic payment to persons involved in terrorist activities. The suspect has been arrested and released on bail. The next court date has been set for 13 May 2025.

14.7 Key Performance Area: Tactical Operations Management Services

14.7.1 Thorough and responsive investigation of crime

14.7.2 Ensure the Effective and Efficient Rendering of investigative, tactical and operational support to the DPCI Operational Investigating Units.

Outcomes and sub outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/2021	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2022/2023	Actual achievement 2023/2024	Planned annual target 2024/2025	Actual achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/2025	Reason for deviation
Outcome: Thorough and responsive investigation of crime Sub-outcome: Ensure the Effective and Efficient Rendering of investigative, tactical and operational support to the DPCI Operational Investigating Units.	The provision of specialized tactical and operational support to the DPCI Operational Investigating Units	Number of specialised disruptive of tactical operations conducted.	60	60	61	59	60	53	-7	Target not achieved. Decline in CIT and business robberies. Decline in requests for assistance for disruptive operations from other DPCI units
		Number of traced, arrested wanted suspects and International Fugitives.	16	16	18	26	16	37	21	Target achieved. Viable tracing network and relationship between national and international tracing stakeholders.
		Percentage of Escorted high-profile suspects, commodities and safeguarding of exhibit.	New KPI in 202220/23	New KPI in 2022/2023	100% (14 from 14)	100% (58 from 58)	100%	100% (57 of 57)	-	Target achieved.

TACTICAL OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (TOMS)

The number of specialised disruptive of tactical operations conducted was not achieved by 53 against a set target of 60, due to lack the decline in CIT and business robberies. The number of requests for operational assistance from other DPCI units also contributed to the declined performance.

The number of traced, arrested wanted suspects and international fugitives was achieved by 37 against a set target of 16 and the percentage of escorted high-profile suspects, commodities and safeguarding of exhibit was also achieved by 100% (57 from the total of 57). The Section succeeded on the number of specialised disruptive of tactical operations conducted through specialised planned and ad-hoc disruptive operations and by assigning members to urgent requests and ad-hoc operations. Planning and execution focusing on specialised operations to prevent CIT robberies and manage the tracing of high profile wanted suspects and selected international fugitives.

PART:

C



2024/2025

PART C: RISK AND INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT

15. MANAGEMENT OF THE INTEGRITY OF THE SAPS: FRAUD AND CORRUPTION **15.1 THE DEPARTMENT'S FRAUD PREVENTION PLAN AND THE PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTING THE FRAUD PREVENTION PLAN (MECHANISMS IMPLEMENTED TO REPORT FRAUD AND CORRUPTION)**

The DPCI is committed to cultivating and maintaining a culture of integrity, accountability, and zero tolerance for fraud and corruption. The Directorate's approach to fraud risk is underpinned by a series of structured, compliant, and integrated mechanisms.

This work is informed by the Public Service Regulations (PSR), 2016, National Instruction 18 of 2019, the Public Administration Management Act No. 11 of 2014 (PAMA), and the South African Police Service Act, 68 of 1995. These prescripts collectively promote ethical conduct, transparency, and lawful behaviour within the public sector and form the legislative bedrock for activities undertaken by the Risk and Integrity Management Section.

PREVENTION

As a proactive measure to instil an ethical culture and prevent misconduct, the Risk and Integrity Management (RIM) Section conducted a wide range of integrity-focused interventions during the 2024/2025 financial year:

- **Ethics Workshops:** A total of 19 workshops were conducted nationally. These engagements aimed to deepen awareness of the SAPS and DPSA codes of conduct, enforce ethical norms, and promote accountability within the Directorate.
- **Minimum Information Security Standard (MISS) Workshops:** 19 workshops were held across the same footprint, reaching various members, with the objective of sensitising personnel to information security requirements and responsible handling of sensitive data.
- **Disclosure of Financial Interests:** All DPCI personnel complied with annual financial interest declarations to ensure transparency and guard against illicit enrichment. These declarations were also subjected to verification to identify inconsistencies, potential red flags, and possible financial misconduct.
- **Applications for Extra Remunerative Work:** The Directorate processed and approved 97 applications for members to undertake additional remunerative work, ensuring compliance with National Instruction 18 of 2019 and PAMA provisions prohibiting unauthorised engagement in outside employment or business with the State.
- **Security Screening:** To mitigate insider threats and prevent the infiltration of criminal elements, 3,704 security screenings were conducted during the recruitment and promotion processes. These screenings accessed multiple intelligence databases to verify candidates' integrity.
- **Gift and Sponsorship Declarations:** In line with ethical best practices, all members were required to declare gifts and sponsorships received, to avoid any perception of bias, conflict of interest, or undue influence.

DETECTION

The Risk and Integrity Management Section plays a critical role in the detection of unethical behaviour and safeguarding the integrity of the DPCI through systematic integrity testing programmes. These activities are authorised under Section 17E of the SAPS Act 68 of 1995 and include:

- **Polygraph Testing:** A total of 319 members (integrity -related) from various provinces and components underwent polygraph examinations as a proactive measure. Members who failed the test were subjected to re-vetting processes, with recommendations for restricted placements where necessary.
- **Drug and Alcohol Testing:** Random drug and alcohol testing was conducted on personnel during duty, reporting for duty, or when called upon for official duties. These measures ensure the Directorate's public image and operational effectiveness are not compromised by substance misuse.

INVESTIGATION AND RESOLUTION

The Subsection: Complaints Management and Investigation, within the Risk and Integrity Management Section, investigates all allegations of unethical conduct, including fraud, corruption, and service delivery complaints. These investigations are conducted in accordance with National Instruction 6 of 2017, the Anti-Corruption Strategy, and relevant sections of the SAPS Act, as follows:

- **Service Delivery Complaints:** A total of 58 complaints were investigated against of the DPCI, of which 54 were finalised. These investigations ensure accountability and restore public trust in the Directorate's operations.
- **Unethical Conduct Investigations:** 23 cases of unethical conduct were handled during the period, with 20 concluded. In substantiated matters, disciplinary or criminal actions were recommended to the relevant Provincial Heads and Commanders.
- **Source of Complaints:** Complaints were received from various stakeholders, including the Office of the Public Service Commission, the Inspectorate, the National Head of the DPCI, and members of the public.

The outcomes of these investigations directly contribute to the improvement of institutional governance, bolster internal controls, and affirm the DPCI's unwavering stance against all forms of misconduct.

CONCLUSION

The Directorate's efforts during the 2024/2025 financial year reflect a maturing integrity management environment, marked by improved detection mechanisms, effective preventative strategies, and resolute action against non-compliance. The integration of ethics awareness, robust vetting, lifestyle audits, and thorough investigation of complaints demonstrates the DPCI's commitment to ensuring a clean and capable service. Through the continuous implementation of the Fraud Prevention Plan, guided by relevant legislative prescripts, the DPCI remains steadfast in its mission to fight corruption within and beyond its ranks, ensuring that those tasked with upholding the law remain beyond reproach.

16. UPDATES TO KEY RISKS

The SAPS has identified the following strategic risks for mitigation during 2024/25. The strategic risks were identified in consultation with the SAPS' top management and are linked to the organisation's outcomes, as per the SAPS 2020 to 2025 SP. Please note that the SAPS has elected not to disclose the mitigating actions that will be taken with regard to the risks that are reflected below, due to the sensitive nature of the information and the possibility that this may comprise the SAPS' response.

RISK PRIORITY	STRATEGIC RISKS DESCRIPTION	RISK OWNER	RESIDUAL RISK RATING
	Slow response to digitation	Deputy National Head: DPCI	Maximum
	Inability to mount effective identification and investigation of money laundering and terror financing investigations	Divisional Commissioner: National Offences Operations (DPCI)	Maximum
	Illicit criminal governance	Divisional Commissioner: National Offences Operations (DPCI)	Maximum
	Health and pandemic risk	Component Head: Risk and Integrity Management	Maximum

17. SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN (SDIP)

17.1 Introduction

In accordance with the Public Service Act (PSA) Section 41 of 1994 Chapter II (3)(1), as amended, the Minister for Public Service and Administration is responsible for establishing norms and standards relating to, amongst others: transformation, reform, innovation and any other matter to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the public service and its service delivery to the public. The SAPS Service Delivery Improvement Plan attempts to respond to the aforesaid through the implementation of Service Delivery Improvement Action Plans at all levels of the organisation.

Major challenges are still being experienced in the areas of impact-driven interventions, innovation, and creativity in the implementation. Challenges associated with leadership, accountability, human resources, basic administration, as enablers remain an area that requires attention at all levels.

Implementation of the SAPS SDIP at station level is critical to the successful improvement of service delivery. Districts and provinces failures to effectively monitor the implementation remains a risk, which cannot be ignored. The performance assessment of managers at all levels were developed to ensure accountability but to also ensure that as public servants mandated with the responsibility of providing efficient and effective services, this is carried out. Challenges further include weaknesses in the management of the Service Delivery value chain in the delivery of services to service recipients, effective engagement with stakeholders and continued inconsistency in compliance with the applicable legal and regulatory framework that lead to silo operations and inefficiencies within the service delivery value chain. This is visible in the number of civil claims, complaints as well as audit findings within the department. Managers at all levels must work with haste to ensure that they support the Service Delivery Improvement Plan of 2025/26.

The funding for the SDIP will emanate primarily from the SAPS' annual compensation budget, as service delivery improvements are primarily dependent on the behaviour and actions of all SAPS members. There are, however, specific budgets within Programme 1 – Administration that will be used to contribute to the SAPS' SDIP, namely the Capital Asset and Infrastructure and the IS/ICT budgets.

17.2 Citizen Experience Journey Map

The South African Government has through the South African National e-Government Strategy and Roadmap envisaged the creation of an integrated digital experience for both Citizens and government officials, enabled by modern technology. The SAPS must as a department respond to this call by ensuring that citizens' experiences of its services are improved with modern technology.

In this regard, it would mean that citizens should be able to access some services from a device, from any place and at any time. The expectation of citizens of their government, given the rapid changes in technology, is that services must change to adapt to the ways in which they want to consume services. Citizens expect to be able to access services quickly, efficiently and in any location that is convenient for them. The SAPS Information System/Information and Communication Technology Strategy must create this reality as depicted in the Citizen Experience Journey Map.



OUTCOME: STAMPING (ASSERTING) OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE

SERVICE DELIVERY PRIORITY 1: IMPROVING THE FUNCTIONING OF FRONT AND BACK OFFICES, IN ORDER TO IMPROVE EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY WITHIN THE SAPS

SERVICE 1: PROVIDE POLICE ASSISTANCE TO CLIENTS, WHO LODGE COMPLAINTS

BATHO PELE PRINCIPLE: ACCESS, OPENNESS AND TRANSPARENCY, ENHANCING CONSULTATION

NO.	KEY ACTION	SERVICE DELIVERY COMPLIANCE STANDARD	RESPONSIBLE FUNCTIONARY	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT If Yes(provide Proof under Source documents and name the source No- if no provide an explanation as to why the action was not achieved	SOURCE DOCUMENTS VERIFIED BY NATIONAL STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT
1.1	The Directorate have Service Delivery Charters, which are developed in the approved format and displayed, at the entrance or reception areas and they are easily accessible to all the Component's clients.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Service Delivery Charters approved by the National Head. 	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation	Service Charter approved for 2025/26 FY and is displayed at the building reception.	Confidential – available on request.
1.2	Implementation of 12 new SMS notifications through the ICDMS systems, i.e. Investigation Case Docket Management System (ICDMS), to provide feedback to complainants/victims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quarterly report on the number of SMS notification sent to complainants/victims. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation • Provincial Heads and Component Heads (SOCl,SCCl and SCl) • Component: Executive Support Service 	Complaints coordinator was appointed.	Confidential – available on request.
1.3	The Service Delivery Complaints against SAPS members are coordinated, and the quarterly feedback is provided within the prescribed time, in terms of National Instruction 6 of 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Complaints Forum meetings are attended, per quarter. ▪ Quarterly Reports on the number of reduced complaints in specific categories are submitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation • Provincial Heads and Component Heads (SOCl,SCCl and SCl) • Component: Executive Support Service 	National Complaints Forum Meetings attended by the service complaints coordinator	Confidential – available on request

OUTCOME: STAMPING (ASSERTING) OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE

SERVICE DELIVERY PRIORITY 1: IMPROVING THE FUNCTIONING OF FRONT AND BACK OFFICES, IN ORDER TO IMPROVE EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY WITHIN THE SAPS

SERVICE 1: PROVIDE POLICE ASSISTANCE TO CLIENTS, WHO LODGE COMPLAINTS

BATHO PELE PRINCIPLE: ACCESS, OPENNESS AND TRANSPARENCY, ENHANCING CONSULTATION

NO.	KEY ACTION	SERVICE DELIVERY COMPLIANCE STANDARD	RESPONSIBLE FUNCTIONARY	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT If Yes(provide Proof under Source documents and name the source No- if no provide an explanation as to why the action was not achieved	SOURCE DOCUMENTS VERIFIED BY NATIONAL STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT
1.4	All Components must put in place interventions, to address service delivery complaints.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of service delivery complaints received, per Province and Component. ▪ What measures are in place to reduce the level of complaints? ▪ Number of service delivery complaints resolved within the stipulated timeframe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation • Provincial Heads and Component Heads (SOI, SCCI and SCI) • Component: Executive Support Service 	Interventions conducted by the appointed service complaints coordinator	Confidential – available on request
1.5	The Directorate has appointed a complaints coordinator to manage and provide quarterly progress reports to the Component: GCS and Section: Inspectorate, on all complaints against the service, and that their contact details.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate of appointed Complaints Coordinators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation • Component: Executive Support Service • Component: GCS 	Complaints coordinator appointed.	Confidential – available on request

OUTCOME: THOROUGH AND RESPONSIVE INVESTIGATION OF CRIME AND STAMPING (ASSERTING) OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE

SERVICE DELIVERY PRIORITY 2: ENHANCING SUPPORT TO VICTIMS WHO HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY CRIME

SERVICE 2: PROVIDE BASIC SUPPORT TO VICTIMS OF CRIME

BATHO PELE PRINCIPLE: IMPROVING COURTESY, IMPROVING ACCESS, IMPROVING ACCESS/OPENNESS AND TRANSPARENCY/INFORMATION

NO.	KEY ACTION	SERVICE DELIVERY COMPLIANCE STANDARD	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT If Yes(provide Proof under Source documents and name the source No- if no provide an explanation as to why the action was not achieved	SOURCE DOCUMENTS VERIFIED BY NATIONAL STRATAEGIC MANAGEMENT
2.1	Implementation of the SAPS Ethics and Anti-corruption Strategy by the Directorate through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submission and approval of Remunerative Work ▪ Submission of Financial Disclosures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of Remunerative Work applications approved. ▪ Percentage of Financial Disclosures submitted. ▪ Percentage of Financial Disclosures for employees working in Finance and SCM that have been prioritised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation • Component: Executive Support Service 	Number of Remunerative work applications for 20224/2025 financial year-end was 97 applications. Break-down as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ninety Seven (97) applications were approved. Percentage of Financial disclosures submitted is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMS: 100% (88 of 88) • MMS: Not Applicable in 2024-2025 (DPSA directives) • Lt Colonels (Level 10): 100% (342 of 342) • Members from designated groups (Finance & SCM & Ethics Officers): Not Applicable in 2024-2025 • DPCI members excluding SMS, MMS ,Ethics Officers, Finance &SCM: 92,89% 1791 of 1928 	Confidential – available on request
2.2	Conducting Advocacy Programmes on Ethics and Anti-corruption at prioritised business units to reduce incidents of unethical conduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of advocacy sessions conducted, quarterly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation ▪ Component: Executive Support Service 	Advocacy Programmes were conducted by the DPCI: Risk and Integrity Management Unit.	Confidential – available on request

OUTCOME: COLLABORATIVE AND CONSULTATIVE APPROACH TO POLICING.**SERVICE DELIVERY PRIORITY 3: ENHANCING SERVICE DELIVERY BY SETTING CONSISTENT STANDARDS TOWARDS PROFESSIONAL POLICING.****SERVICE 3: PROVIDE BASIC POLICE INITIATED SERVICES TO COMMUNITIES.****BATHO PELE PRINCIPLE: PROVIDING INFORMATION, ENHANCING CONSULTATION, SETTING SERVICE STANDARDS**

NO.	KEY ACTION	SERVICE DELIVERY COMPLIANCE STANDARD	RESPONSIBLE FUNCTIONARY	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT If Yes(provide Proof under Source documents and name the source No- if no provide an explanation as to why the action was not achieved	SOURCE DOCUMENTS VERIFIED BY NATIONAL STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT
3.1	<p>The Component Head must institute measures to address the root causes of civil claims at the directorate/component, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unlawful arrests; ▪ Unlawful Detention; ▪ Assaults; ▪ Shooting Incidents; and ▪ Motor vehicle accidents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness sessions, in terms of SOPs for affecting arrests. ▪ Quarterly Civil Claims reports submitted. ▪ Distribution of information to members through circulars in the Information Book and or discussed at on-and-off duty parades. ▪ A certificate signed by the National Head that all members under hi/hers Commander are fully cognisant of the National Instruction on Civil Claims (an attendance register with all the members' signatures. ▪ Number of civil claims registered against the Directorate, per quarter. ▪ Number of members involved, per quarter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation ▪ Executive Support Services 	A total of 28 claims were registered.	Confidential – available on request

OUTCOME: THOROUGH AND RESPONSIVE INVESTIGATION OF CRIME

SERVICE DELIVERY PRIORITY 4: PROVIDING A RESPONSIVE SERVICE TO THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS/COMPLAINANTS OF CRIME

SERVICE 4: PROVIDE FEEDBACK TO COMPLAINANTS/VICTIMS ON REPORTED CASES.

BATHO PELE PRINCIPLE: PROVIDING INFORMATION, ENHANCING CONSULTATION, SETTING SERVICE STANDARDS

NO.	KEY ACTION	SERVICE DELIVERY COMPLIANCE STANDARD	RESPONSIBLE FUNCTIONARY	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT If Yes(provide Proof under Source documents and name the source No- if no provide an explanation as to why the action was not achieved	SOURCE DOCUMENTS VERIFIED BY NATIONAL STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT
4.1	Conduct visit/inspections at identified Units to inspect case dockets, to address the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Feed back to complainants ▪ Quality of the investigation ▪ Disposal of exhibits in dockets ▪ Manner of closure of the case docket. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of units were visits/inspections conducted ▪ Quarterly inspection reports submitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation ▪ Provincial Heads and Component Heads (SOCI,SCCI and SCI) 	The inspections were carried over for all the Provincial Offices	Confidential – available on request.
4.2	Inspections/Audits are conducted on a sample of case dockets. This is to ensure that the following areas are attended to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Feedback is provided to complainants on the status of the investigation of a reported case; ○ commanders and unit commanders are conducting the following inspections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 Hour Inspections; • Weekly Inspections; and • Monthly Inspections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of units visited, per quarter. ▪ Number of inspection reports submitted. ▪ Number of complaints against the SAPS, relating to not providing feedback to complainants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation • Provincial Heads and Component Heads (SOCI,SCCI and SCI) 	Case dockets were inspected during 2024/2025 quarterly inspections.	Confidential – available on request.
4.3	The safekeeping of case dockets is a priority for all investigating officers that are assigned with the investigation of cases, and where measures are put in place to reduce the risk of case dockets being lost or stolen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of case dockets lost and stolen, per province, per quarter. ▪ Number of disciplinary cases initiated for the negligent loss of case dockets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation ▪ Provincial Heads and Component Heads (SOCI,SCCI and SCI) 	Two (2) incidents reported.	Confidential – available on request.
4.4	Communicate relevant directives ,policies and best practices to Units to support them in ensuring that their actions will ultimately support the achievement of successful investigations through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Established detective platforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of communication initiatives distributed through existing platforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation • Provincial Heads and Component Heads (SOCI,SCCI and SCI) 	Directives were communicated.	Confidential – available on request.

OUTCOME: A PROFESSIONAL AND CAPABLE SAPS**SERVICE DELIVERY PRIORITY 5: ENHANCING SERVICE DELIVERY BY SETTING CONSISTANT STANDARDS TOWARDS PROFESSIONAL POLICING.****SERVICE 5: PROVIDE SUPPORT ON THE SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT AND ORGANISATIONAL TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMMES.****BATHO PELE PRINCIPLE: PROVIDING INFORMATION, ENHANCING CONSULTATION, SETTING SERVICE STANDARDS**

NO.	KEY ACTION	SERVICE DELIVERY COMPLIANCE STANDARD	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT If Yes(provide Proof under Source documents and name the source No- if no provide an explanation as to why the action was not achieved	SOURCE DOCUMENTS VERIFIED BY NATIONAL STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT
5.1	<p>The Directorate/Component identify the root causes of civil claims and institutes interventions or actions to reduce the numbers of civil claims at the Directorate/Component such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unlawful arrests; ▪ Unlawful Detention; ▪ Assaults; ▪ Shooting Incidents; and ▪ Motor vehicle accidents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Directorate/Component monitors sections that are contributing to high numbers is civil claims and conducts awareness sessions, on the following but not limited to: ▪ Unlawful arrests; ▪ Unlawful Detention; ▪ Assaults; ▪ Shooting Incidents; and ▪ Motor vehicle accidents. ▪ Quarterly Civil Claims reports are submitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation ▪ Component Head: Executive Support Service 	A total of 30 claims were registered.	Confidential – available on request
5.2	<p>Institutionalise the SAPS Code of Conduct through :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At all Component Heads and or Section Heads meetings (participative management meetings) and endorse that in the minutes of the meetings ▪ Members to sign the attendance register to acknowledge the content of the Code of Conduct. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Copy of the Agenda reflecting the Code of Conduct as a standing point on the Agenda and Participative management meetings is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation ▪ Provincial Heads/Component Heads 	Code of conduct is addressed to all Official Meeting proceedings	Confidential – available on request

OUTCOME: A PROFESSIONAL AND CAPABLE SAPS**SERVICE DELIVERY PRIORITY 5: ENHANCING SERVICE DELIVERY BY SETTING CONSISTANT STANDARDS TOWARDS PROFESSIONAL POLICING.****SERVICE 5: PROVIDE SUPPORT ON THE SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT AND ORGANISATIONAL TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMMES.****BATHO PELE PRINCIPLE: PROVIDING INFORMATION, ENHANCING CONSULTATION, SETTING SERVICE STANDARDS**

NO.	KEY ACTION	SERVICE DELIVERY COMPLIANCE STANDARD	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT If Yes(provide Proof under Source documents and name the source No- if no provide an explanation as to why the action was not achieved	SOURCE DOCUMENTS VERIFIED BY NATIONAL STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT
5.4	<p>The Directorate/Component management must ensure that all members exposed to traumatic events/incidents and crime scenes are referred for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trauma debriefing sessions ▪ Counselling sessions and other services offered by Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) on a regular basis or when they are exposed to such events /incidents or crime scenes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of members referred to EHW when they are exposed to: ▪ Traumatic incidents and or ▪ Crime scenes for trauma debriefing or ▪ Counselling sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation ▪ Provincial Heads/Component Heads ▪ Component Head: GCS 	<p>Traumatic incidents = 19 Counselling sessions = 51</p>	<p>Confidential – available on request</p>

18. INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The implementation of the SAPS' Integrated Resource Management Strategy (IRMS) is driven by an Integrated Resource Management Committee (IRMC), which comprises the various support capabilities and senior representation from the key operational capabilities, including the DPCI. The SAPS' IRMC has identified a number of medium-term priorities for implementation, within the context of the IRMS, during 2024/25.



WHO ARE WE?

The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI/Directorate/Hawks), as established in terms of Section 17C of the South African Police Service Act 1995, (Act No 68 of 1995), is mandated to investigate national priority offences, as provided for in terms of Section 17D of the SAPS Act.

WHAT IS OUR APPROACH?

To create a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa by:

- ✓ Prevent, combat and investigate Serious Organised Crime, Serious Commercial Crime and Serious Corruption;
- ✓ Address high level criminal enterprises through threat based project driven investigations and focusing on criminal groups;
- ✓ Optimal utilisation of all legal instruments by embracing an integrated and multi-disciplinary approach; and
- ✓ Improve investor perception, trust and willingness to invest in South Africa.

WE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING SERVICES:

Our services provided also form part of the priorities and enabler of the Directorate's Priorities:

Operational Services

- ✓ Serious Organised Crime Investigation (SOCI)
- ✓ Serious Commercial Crime Investigation (SCCI)
- ✓ Serious Corruption Investigation (SCI)

Operational Support Services

- ✓ Priority Crime Specialised Investigation (PCSI)
- ✓ Priority Crime Management Centre (PCMC)
- ✓ Financial Accounting Investigation (FAI)

Support Services

- ✓ Executive Support Services (ESS)
- ✓ Governance and Corporate Services (G&CS)

ADHERENCE TO THE BATHO PELE PRINCIPLE:

In providing our services, we embrace all BATHO PELE principles:

- ✓ **Consultation** – determining clients' needs through meetings, hosting workshops, conducting feedback sessions, correspondence and physical visits.
- ✓ **Service Standards** – developing standards to improve the services we have pledged to be monitored by the Directorate's Operational Plan, Performance Agreements, Performance Enhancement Plans and Management meetings
- ✓ **Access** – ensuring clients equal access to the services by means of; physical visits to our offices, e-mail and written correspondences including DPCI publications
- ✓ **Courtesy** – exhibiting the right attitude so we are able to treat our clients with courtesy, empathy and sympathy
- ✓ **Information** – utilizing every opportunity and the media to inform clients about the services they are entitled to through campaigns such as "Know Your Service Rights and Responsibilities Campaign"
- ✓ **Openness and Transparency** – the promotion of the Access to Information Act (Act 2 of 2000) ensures access to information, such as Performance Plan and Annual Reports, being made available to stakeholders
- ✓ **Redress** – ensuring that mechanisms for recording clients' dissatisfaction have been established, clients can lodge complaints in writing or personally
- ✓ **Value For Money** – allocating resources to organisational priorities in the most economical and efficient manner.

WHEN YOU CONTACT US, WE PLEDGE TO:

- ✓ Be impartial and respectful treatment
- ✓ Be treated in an open and responsible manner
- ✓ Be provided with services within a reasonable time
- ✓ Be provided with accurate and updated information, and;
- ✓ Be served without fear, favour or prejudice.

CLIENTS OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT:

- ✓ Minister of Police
- ✓ National Commissioner of South African Police Service
- ✓ Provincial Commissioners and Station Commanders
- ✓ Government Departments
- ✓ Stakeholders
- ✓ Public Protector, Auditor General, Parliament etc
- ✓ Community/ Members of the Public

OUR VALUES

The DPCI has adopted the following organisational values, which are considered central to creating a strong and ethical organisational culture that would support the achievement of the vision and mission:

- ✓ Integrity beyond reproach
- ✓ Act impartially and in good faith
- ✓ Honesty and trustworthy
- ✓ Value for Money
- ✓ Commitment and Dedication
- ✓ Professionalism
- ✓ Loyalty
- ✓ Relevant and responsive
- ✓ Synergy (organisational + individual)
- ✓ Fairness
- ✓ Accountability
- ✓ Responsibility
- ✓ Compliance
- ✓ Transparency
- ✓ Independency and;
- ✓ Confidentiality

YOU CAN HELP US IMPROVE OUR SERVICE BY:

In support of our values and to meet the needs and expectations of our clients, the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation will strive to continuously improve the standard of services by:

- ✓ Respect the dignity of our members
- ✓ Convey your needs to us clearly to ensure specific attendance
- ✓ Provide feedback to assist us improve our service delivery
- ✓ Inform us when our standard of service does not meet your expectations
- ✓ Commend good work
- ✓ Report offences in terms of Section 34(1) of the Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act 12 of 2002)

OUR SERVICE STANDARDS

As a member of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation, I do hereby swear/ solemnly affirm that:

- I will in my capacity as the National Head of the Directorate / Deputy National Head of the Directorate/ member of the Directorate/ being seconded to the Directorate –
- ✓ Uphold and protect the Constitution and the Bill of Rights entrenched therein;
- ✓ Enforce the Law of the Republic without fear, favour or prejudice and as the circumstances of any particular case may require, in accordance with the Constitution and the Law.

SHOULD YOU HAVE ANY SERVICE DELIVERY COMPLAINTS AGAINST OUR MEMBERS (HOW CAN YOU LODGE A COMPLAINT):

Any service complaints about our Services may be directed to:

- ✓ **The Minister of Police**
- ✓ **The DPCI Judge** appointed by the Minister in terms of Section 17L (1)(a) of Chapter 6A South African Police Service Amendment Act, Act 68 of 1995,
- ✓ **The SAPS National Complaints Line:** 0800 333 177; and to
- ✓ **The National Head: Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation**

Details for the National Head of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation:

01 Creswell Road
Weavind Park
Silverton
PRETORIA

Postal Address
Private Bag x 1500
Silverton
PRETORIA
0185

Tel: (012) 846 4001
Email: DPCI:Head@saps.gov.za

OFFICE HOURS OF THE Directorate For Priority Crime Investigation are:
07:30 – 16:00

