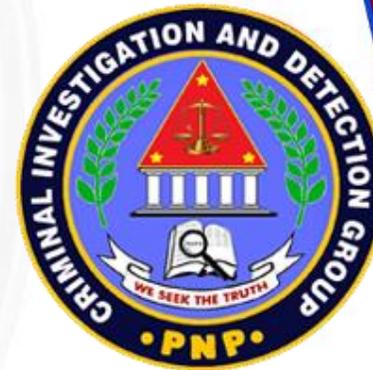


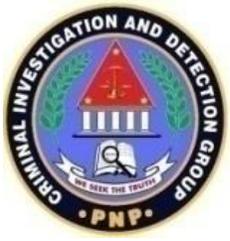
*"We Seek The Truth"*

# CIDG-AFCCU

## Informative Briefing



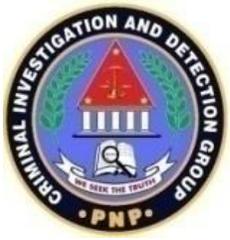
**Presented by: PMAJ HECTOR E TANIO JR**  
Chief, IPR Section, CIDG-AFCCU



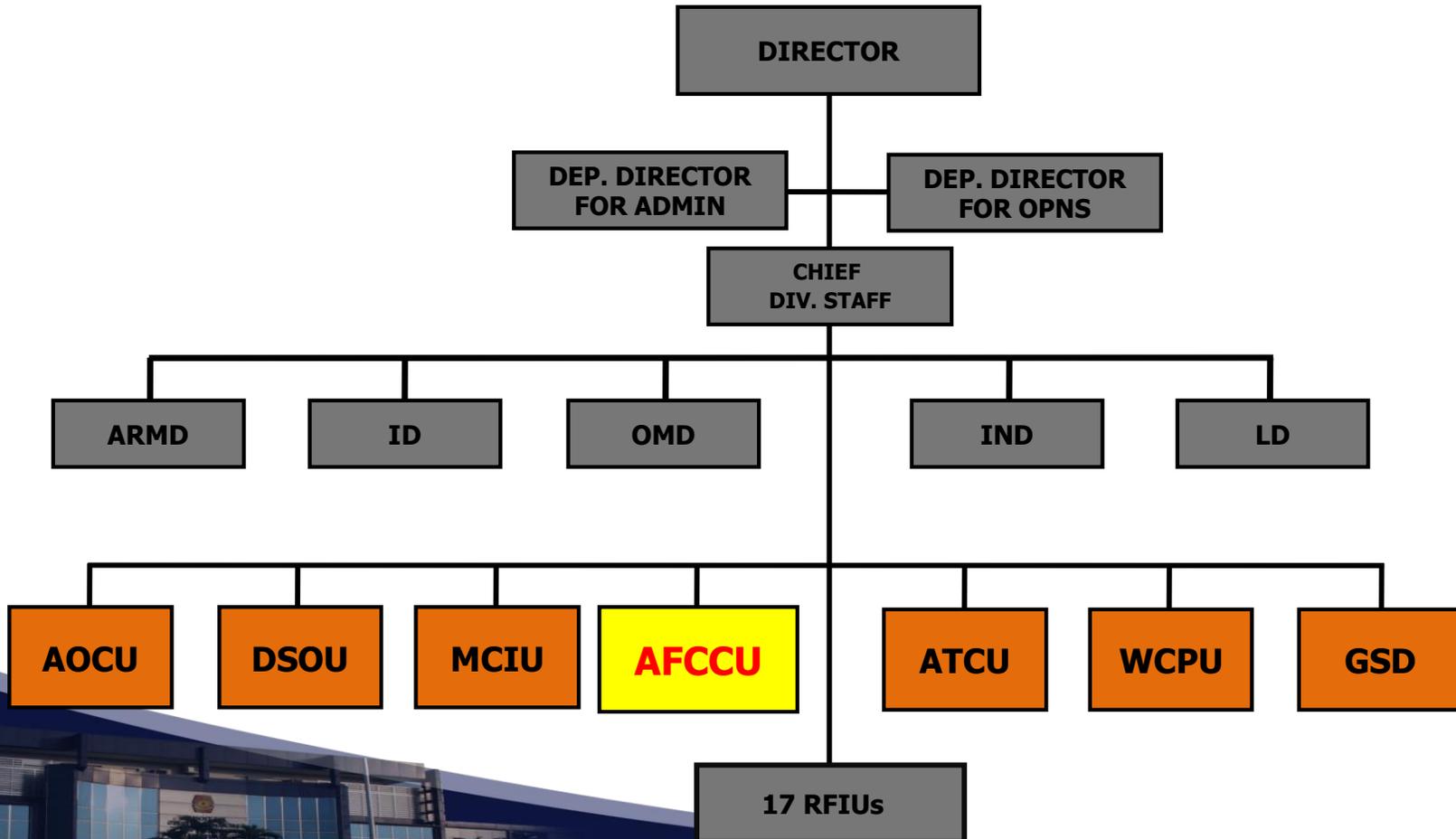
# **CIDG MISSION**

- 1. To undertake monitoring, investigation and prosecution of all crimes involving economic sabotage and other crimes of such magnitude and extent as to indicate their commission by highly placed or professional criminal syndicate or organization.**
- 2. To investigate all major cases involving violation of the Revised Penal Code (RPC).**
- 3. To operate against organized crime groups**





# CIDG ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



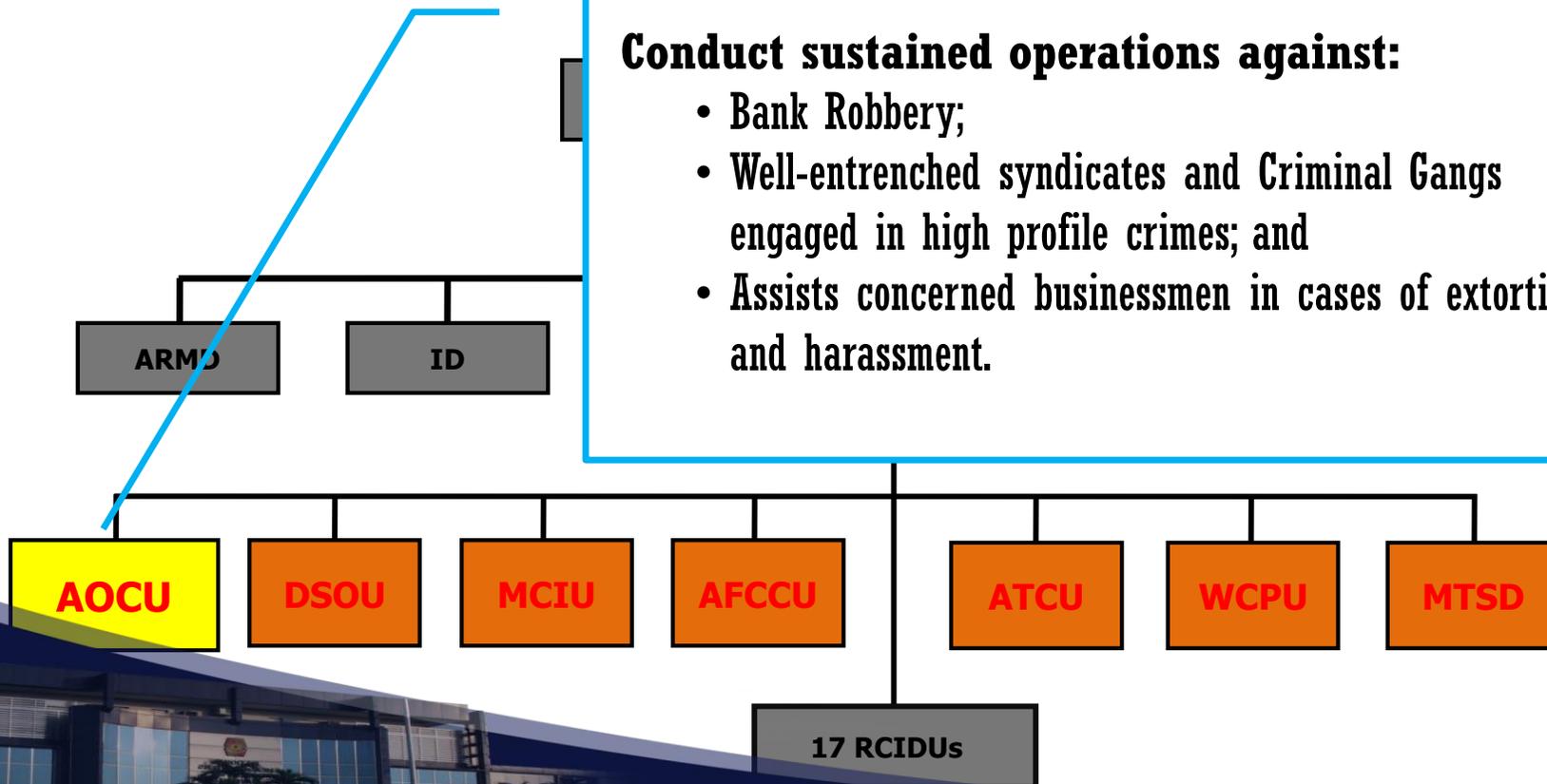


# ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

## Anti-Organized Crime Unit

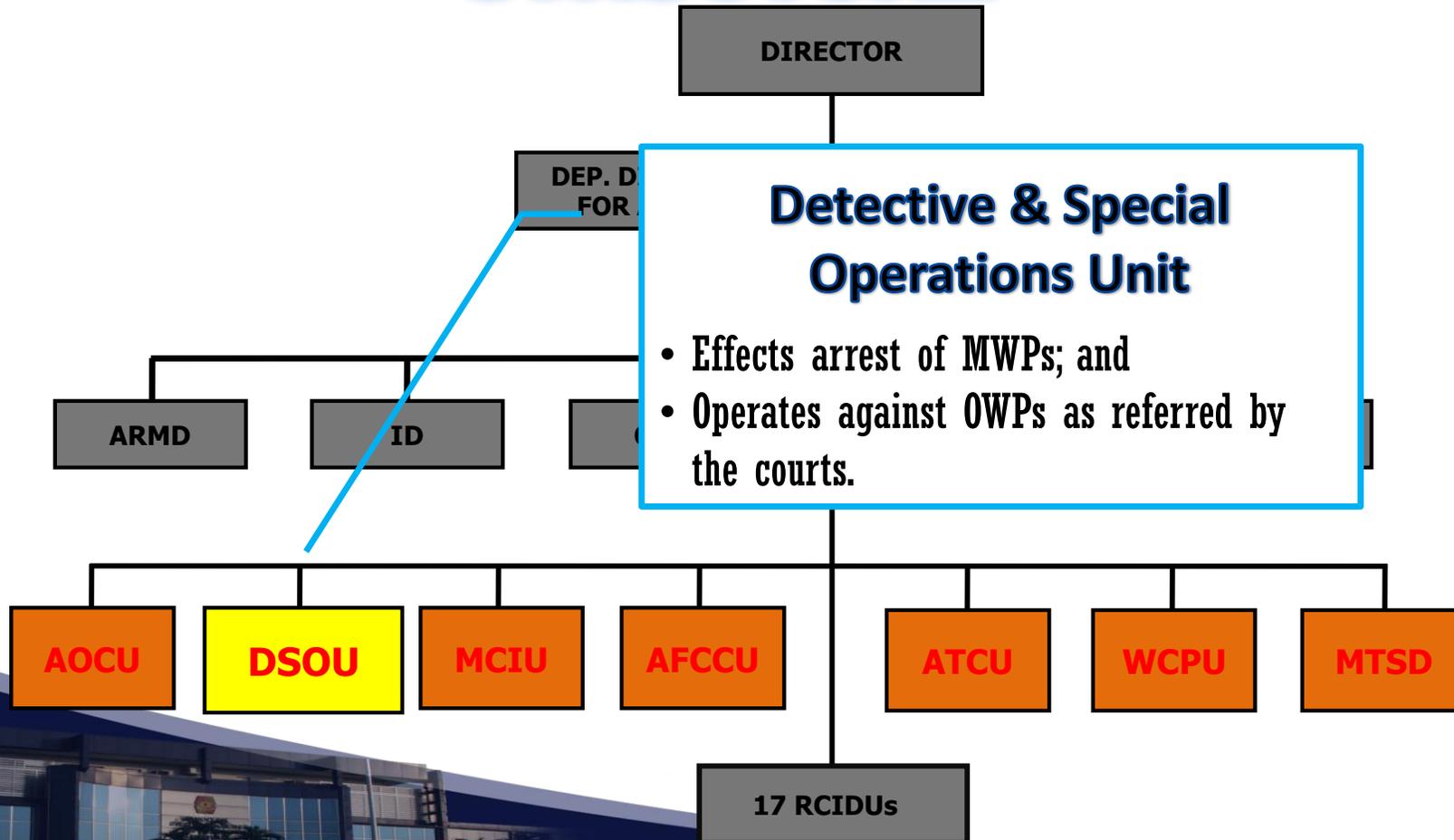
**Conduct sustained operations against:**

- Bank Robbery;
- Well-entrenched syndicates and Criminal Gangs engaged in high profile crimes; and
- Assists concerned businessmen in cases of extortion and harassment.



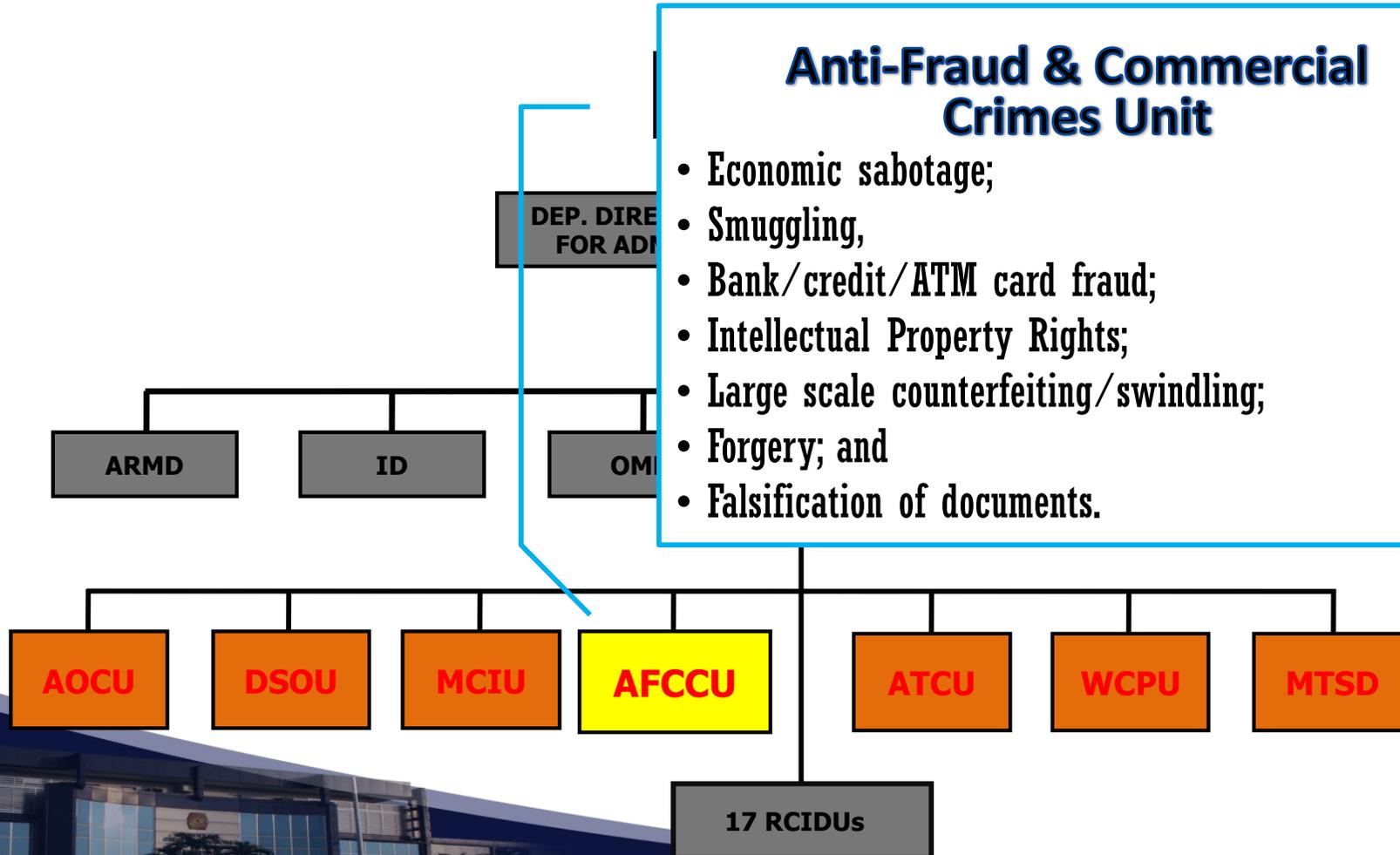


# ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



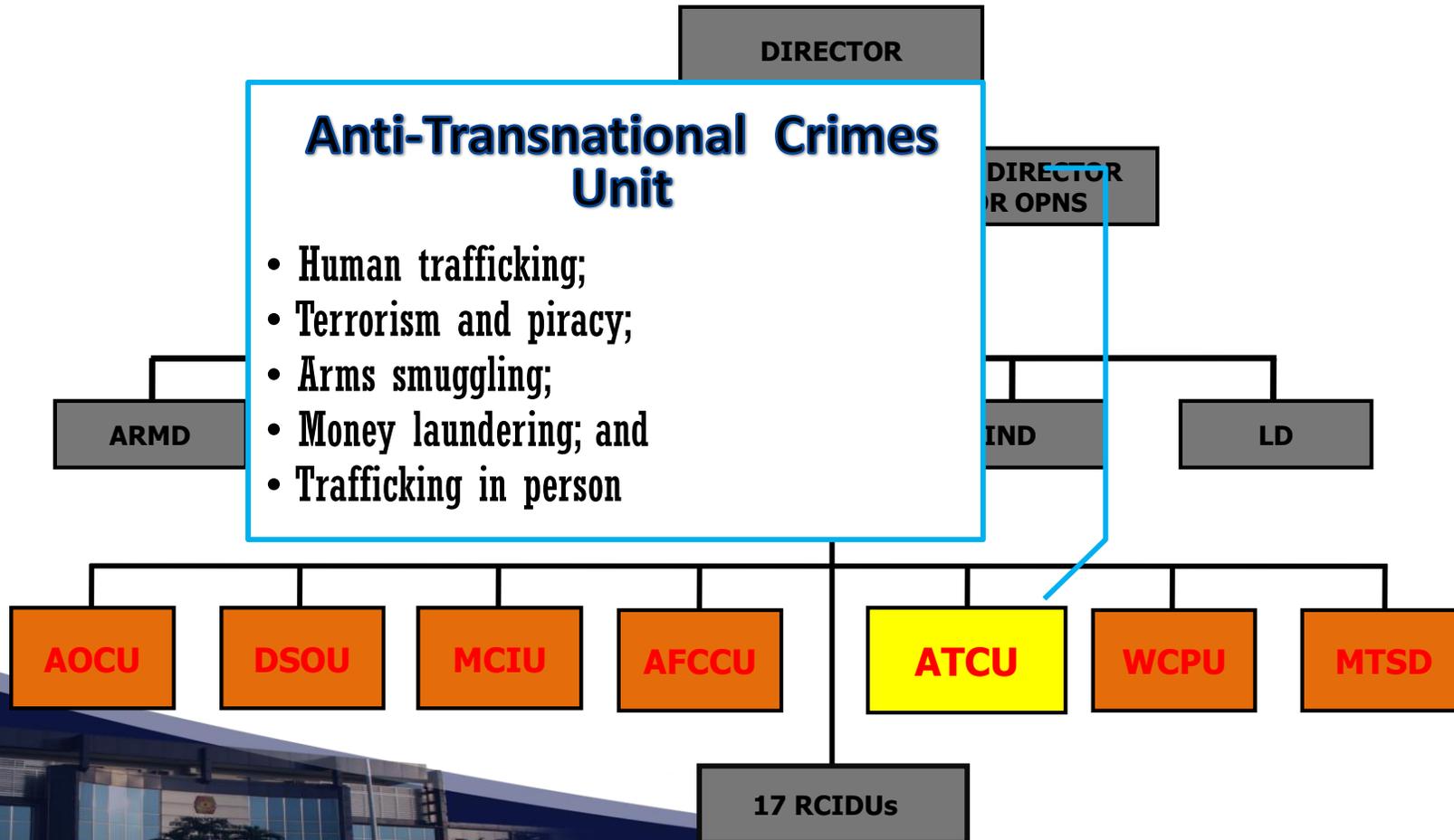


# ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



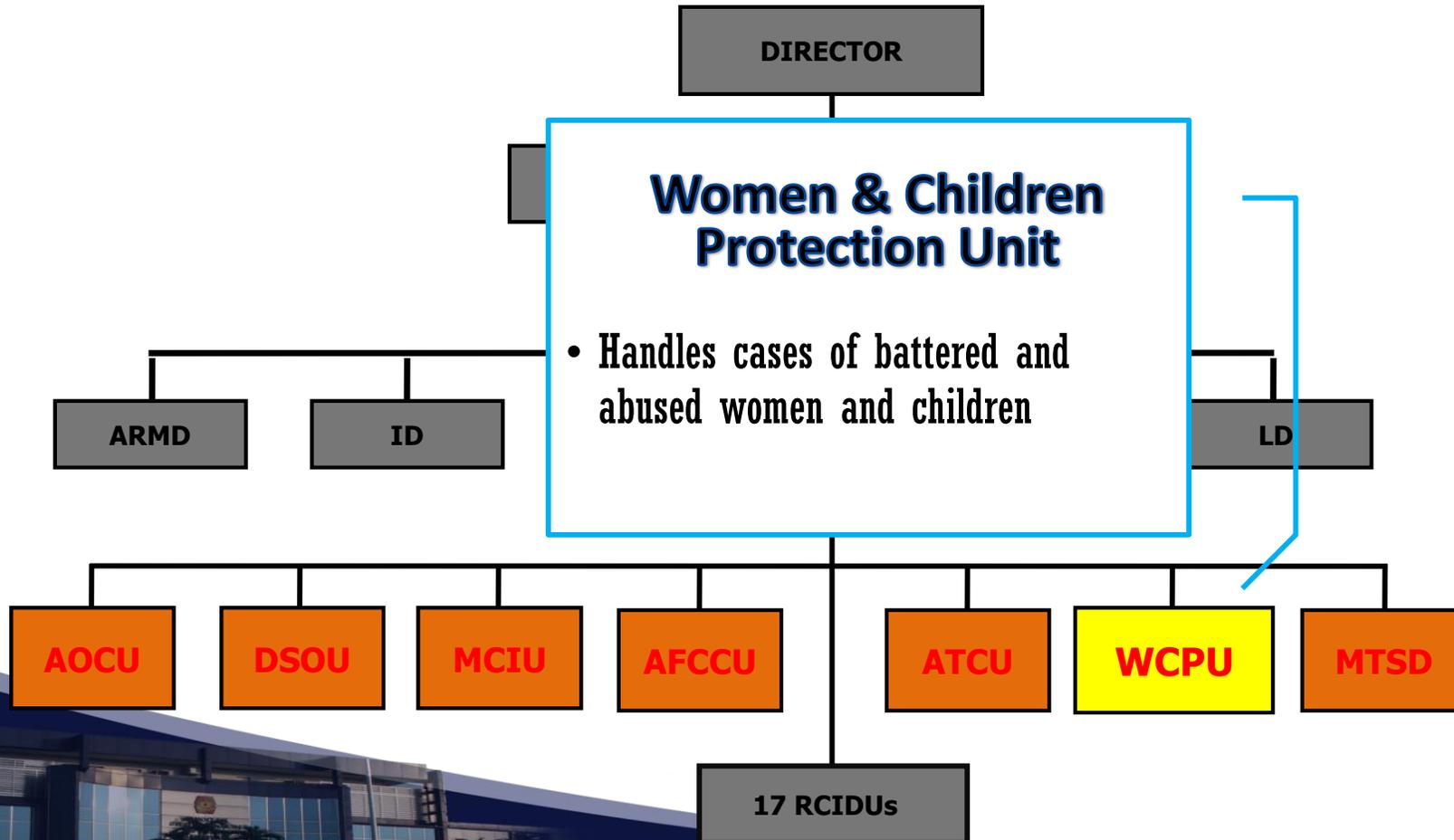


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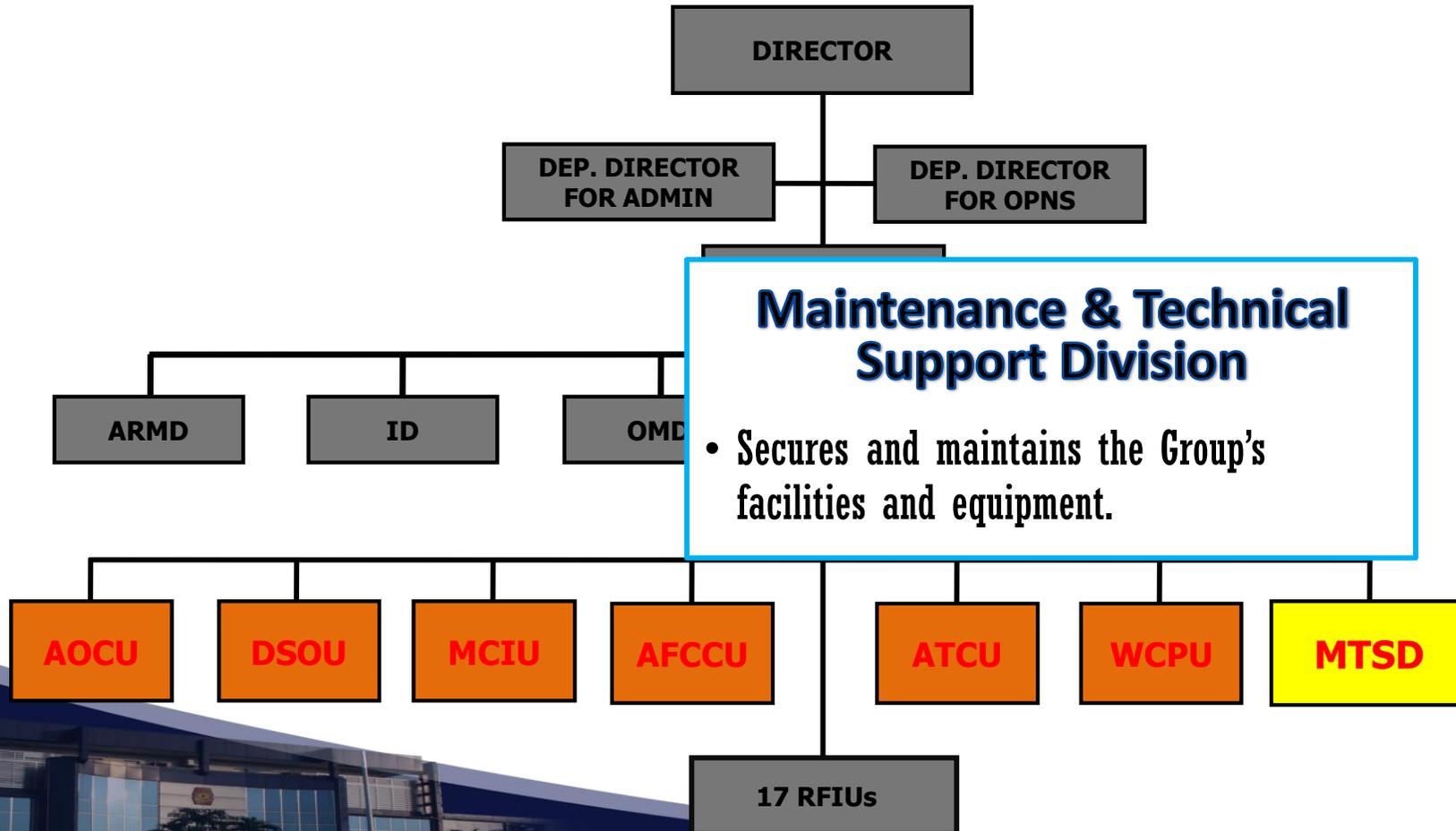


# ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE





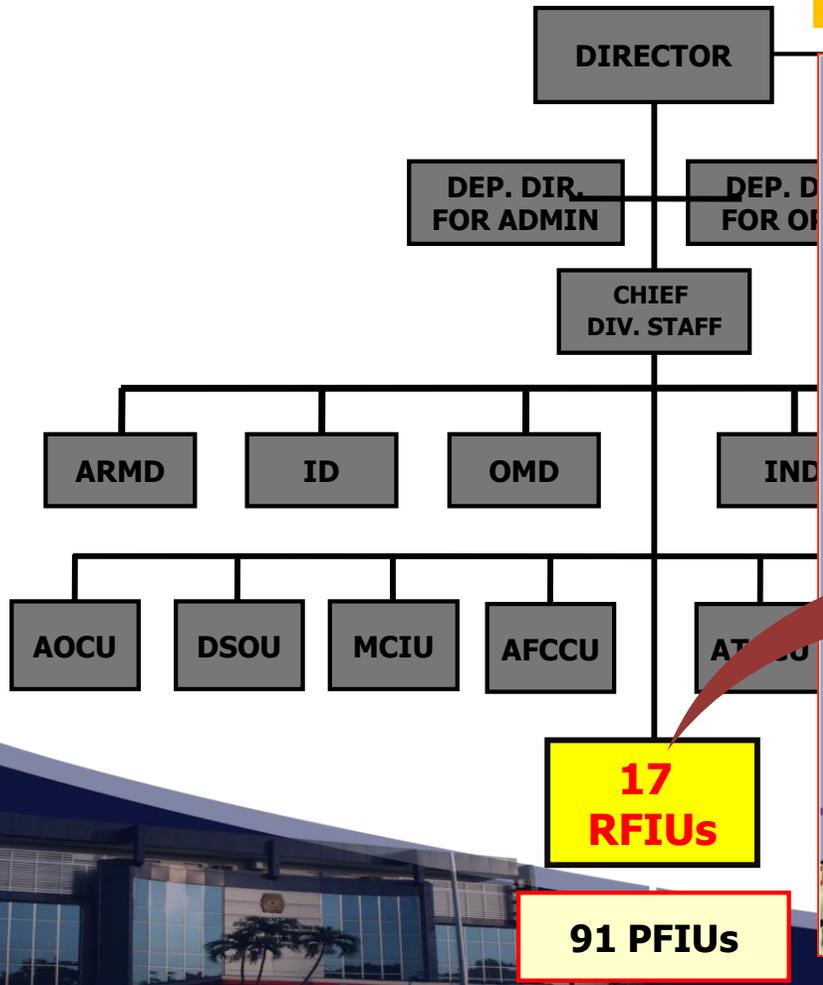
# ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

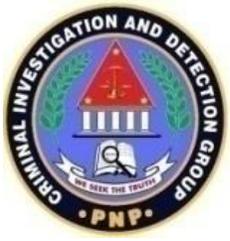




# ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

## Regional Field Investigation Units



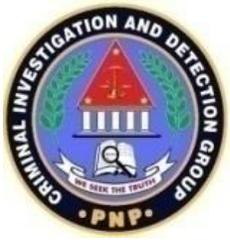


## Definition of “EXTORTION”

**EXTORTION-** is the obtaining of property from another through the wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence or fear. It is simply the taking of a property using coercion or threat of future harm

In extortion, the basic questions usually asked are as follows:

- (a) How suspects commit extortion;
- (b) Examples of Extortion;
- (c) What to do when someone is extorting you  
(Counter-measures)



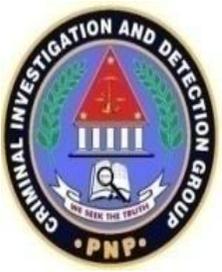
## **USUAL TARGETS:**

**- Coop Officer/s or personnel handling sensitive positions and finances**

## **MOTIVE:**

**- Usual motive for CTGs was to extort funds in furtherance of their communist ideologies and beliefs; and**

**- For OCGs/CGs, they extort funds to benefit their group or to improve their armed capabilities**

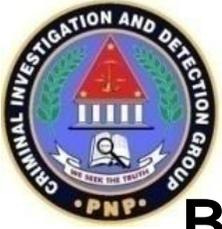


## **A. Example of How Extortion was Committed: In General**

**(a) When somebody threatened you to release embarrassing pictures (your nude pictures or of a family member) unless you give suspect a certain amount is EXTORTION;**

**(b) When a fixer who has in possession of an important document and would not release the same unless you shell out an amount demanded from you, that is EXTORTION;**

**(c) When suspect demands for you to sign a document seceding a property in his favor or to whomever suspect wishes the property ownership transferred and without compliance therefrom, a family will be kidnapped, that is EXTORTION;**



## **B. Examples of Extortion Focusing on Cooperatives:**

**(a) When an OCG/CG demanded funds and non-compliance therewith will result into the victims death or that of an immediate family member;**

**(b) When CTG demanded revolutionary tax and non-compliance therewith will result into chaos, hostile attacks to primary Cooperative Offices;**

**(c) OCG/CG and/or CTG Protection Rackets using dubious schemes**

## What law punishes Extortion?

Robbery Extortion is defined and penalized under Art. 293 in relation to Art. 294 of the Revised Penal Code

Title Ten  
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY  
Chapter One  
ROBBERY IN GENERAL

**Art. 293. Who are guilty of robbery.** — Any person who, with intent to gain, shall take any personal property belonging to another, by means of violence or intimidation of any person, or using force upon anything shall be guilty of robbery.

Section One. — Robbery with violence or intimidation of persons.

**Art. 294. Robbery with violence against or intimidation of persons;**

*But what is meant by the word intimidation? It is defined in Black's Law Dictionary as "unlawful coercion; extortion; duress; putting in fear". To take, or attempt to take, by intimidation means "willfully to take, or attempt to take, by putting in fear of bodily harm". As shown in United States vs. Osorio, material violence is not indispensable for there to be intimidation, intense fear produced in the mind of the victim which restricts or hinders the exercise of the will is sufficient.*

**Penalties. — Any person guilty of robbery with the use of violence against or intimidation of any person shall suffer:**

- 1. The penalty of reclusion perpetua to death, when by reason or on occasion of the robbery, the crime of homicide shall have been committed.**
- 2. The penalty of reclusion temporal in its medium period to reclusion perpetua when the robbery shall have been accompanied by rape or intentional mutilation, or if by reason or on occasion of such robbery, any of the physical injuries penalized in subdivision 1 of Article 263 shall have been inflicted; Provided, however, that when the robbery accompanied with rape is committed with a use of a deadly weapon or by two or more persons, the penalty shall be reclusion perpetua to death (As amended by PD No. 767).**
- 3. The penalty of reclusion temporal, when by reason or on occasion of the robbery, any of the physical injuries penalized in subdivision 2 of the article mentioned in the next preceding paragraph, shall have been inflicted.**
- 4. The penalty of prision mayor in its maximum period to reclusion temporal in its medium period, if the violence or intimidation employed in the commission of the robbery shall have been carried to a degree clearly unnecessary for the commission of the crime, or when the course of its execution, the offender shall have inflicted upon any person not responsible for its commission any of the physical injuries covered by sub-divisions 3 and 4 of said Article 23.**
- 5. The penalty of prision correccional in its maximum period to prision mayor in its medium period in other cases. (As amended by R. A. 18).**



## **COUNTER MEASURES:**

**As the common saying goes “AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN A POUND OF CURE”**

- (a) Report the incident to the nearest police station, NBI or AFP and secure direct contact person for these agencies;**
- (b) Beef up security measures in the Coop Offices by**
  - (b.1) Install CCTVs;**
  - (b.2) If already installed, secure footages, if there’s any;**
  - (b.3) Record cell phone no. used by the suspect/s, preserve text messages and call logs;**
  - (b.4) Secure demand/extortion letters sent by suspect/s;**
  - (b.5) Maintain coordination and open cooperation with law enforcement agencies**



**b.6) Identification of soft targets (personnel or offices) for security planning and initiation of PNP/AFP target hardening measures;**

**b.7) Encourage employee's vigilance and personnel support;**





**END OF  
PRESENTATION**

