

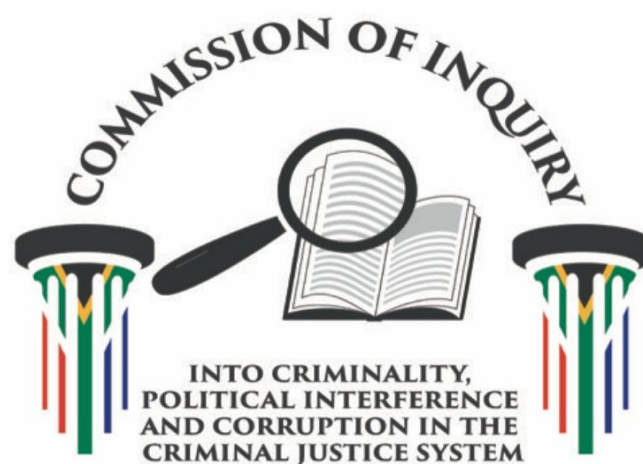
**JUDICIAL COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO CRIMINALITY,
POLITICAL INTERFERENCE AND CORRUPTION IN THE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

HELD AT

BRIGITTE MABANDLA JUSTICE COLLEGE

17 NOVEMBER 2025

DAY 34



PROCEEDINGS ON 17 NOVEMBER 2025

CHAIRPERSON: Ms Hassim.

ADV HASSIM SC: Good morning, Chair. Good morning, Commissioners. The topic that we will be dealing with through the evidence today is the question of the handover of the 121 dockets to the head office and the return of the dockets to the PKTT. There will be two witnesses testifying today. The first witness is Major General Motsepe, and she is available and ready to proceed and she will be led by Adv

10 Poee.

CHAIRPERSON: Good morning, Ms Poee.

ADV POOE: Good morning, Commissioners. Chair, the witness is ready to be sworn in. She will be taking the oath.

CHAIRPERSON: Good morning, General Motsepe.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Good morning, Commissioner.

CHAIRPERSON: Please place your full names on record.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: I am Mary Cockey Motsepe.

CHAIRPERSON: Please speak up a bit if you can,
20 General, and maybe use both mics.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Okay, thanks.

CHAIRPERSON: And pull both closer to you. Thank you.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Thanks, Commissioner. My name is Mary Cockey Motsepe.

CHAIRPERSON: Do you swear that the evidence you are

going to give is the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth. If so, please raise your right hand and say, “So help me God”.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: So, help me God.

MARY COCKEY MOTSEPE (d.s.s.)

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, General.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Thanks.

QUESTIONS BY ADV POOE: Thank you, Chair. General, in front of you there should be two files, the first file
10 labelled “statements and annexures”, the second file labelled “121 dockets”. And, General, if you move to the first tab of the file that has statements, the first statement is your statement, and it ends at paragraph 20. Can you see that, at page 20?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, I can see that, thanks.

ADV POOE: And at page 20 you have signed the statement. Can you confirm that that is indeed your signature?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, Commissioner, that is correct,
20 that is my signature.

ADV POOE: Commissioners, I was informed that all the Commissioners but for Commissioner Khumalo’s files were updated with the signed statement.

CHAIRPERSON: Ag, it does not matter. You can simply replace the last page at any convenient time.

ADV POOE: All right, thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

ADV POOE: And, General, you confirm that this is the statement you have prepared for purposes of giving your testimony before the Commission?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, Commissioners, that is the statement.

ADV POOE: Thank you, General. General, if we could start by describing the position you currently hold within the
10 SAPS and your reporting lines.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Okay, thanks, Commissioner.

“I am a female police officer in the South African Police Service with the rank of a Major General and currently serving as a Component Head for Serious and Violent Crime Investigations attached to the Detective and Forensic Services Division. I report directly to the
20 Divisional Commissioner, Lieutenant General Senthumule who report directly to Deputy National Commissioner for Crime Detection, Lieutenant General Shadrack Sibiyi. I am stationed at the SAPS head office at 231 Frances

Baard Street, Pretoria.”

ADV POOE: Thank you, General. And can you then give just a brief summary of your service history.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, I joined the South African Police Service as a student at Hammanskraal Police Training College from 1st of June 1991 until 31 December 1991. I would only highlight a few of my achievements to date. I joined the SAPS Detective Service attached at the Child Protection Unit as an investigator until September 10 1993. I moved through the ranks in the Detective Service as a General: Crime Investigator, then as a Sergeant, Inspector, Captain, Lieutenant Colonel and a Colonel.

On 1st of May 2012, I was appointed as a Section Head at National Detective Service with a rank of a Brigadier where I was responsible for inspections, interventions, docket investigations at provincial, station level and the performance monitoring thereof. In August 2016, I was appointed Gauteng Provincial Deputy Commissioner for Crime Detection as a Major General until 20 31st December 2018.

I was later transferred to my current role as a National Detective Service as a Component Head of Serious and Violent Crime. I am holding a diploma in police administration, B.Tech Policing. I am also in possession of relevant Detective courses and leadership courses.

ADV POOE: Thank you, General. You have set out in some detail your roles and responsibilities. Can you give us a summary of that, your current roles and responsibilities and the units that you oversee.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Okay, Commissioners, my role and responsibility within this division, Detective and Forensic Services as the National Component Head for Serious and Violent Crime Investigations, I am responsible for the effective and efficient investigation of serious and violent
10 crimes. I am responsible nationally for investigation, monitoring and evaluation of the performance of the following units, Murder and Robbery ...[indistinct] Investigation Unit, Stock Theft and Endangered Species, Taxi Violence and also the monitoring of the tracking teams in all provinces.

According to the mandate of the Serious and Violent Crime Investigations, political killings from within Murder and Robbery units which is within my component. In fact, there are dockets that were given to Political Task
20 Team that were originally dockets within my components. There are also officers and members from my component who were deployed by the PKTT to join as investigators, but most of them returned to the national and provincial office.

ADV POOE: Thank you, General. We will then move into your involvement in handling the 121 dockets. You say that

you first found out about the dockets coming to head office in early March 2025. Can you tell the Commission how you found out and what would be your involvement.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Okay, Commissioners, I think it was some time in March, myself and General Senthumule we were from General Sibiya's office. It was an informal meeting. When we were about to go out in the entrance, it is an entrance, sort of a security entrance, that is when General Senthumule asked me if whether I have heard that
10 Political, the PKTT is disbanded. Then I said I am not aware. Then he said all those dockets they are coming to you. Then I said it is fine, because political killing falls within my mandate. And then she said that they are still busy with the discussion thereof, I would be informed later.

ADV POOE: And when were you officially then informed of the dockets coming to your office?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: I was never informed officially. After we have this engagement, myself and General Senthumule, I received a call on the 27th of March. It was
20 about 18:45 when I received a call and General Senthumule ...[indistinct] that he is from a meeting. Then she said that General, where are you. By that time, I was not in the office. Then she said can you please accompany me to the office of Crime Intelligence where General Khumalo is Divisional Commissioner to collect the dockets of the PKTT.

Then I did not answer the question, because she already in March sensitized, I mean some two, three weeks back she sensitized me about this collection. Then I said I am not in the office, but I will arrange with Brigadier Kgotodithata to accompany her to collect those dockets from General Khumalo's office.

ADV POOE: And even in this engagement did she inform you of what exactly your involvement with these dockets would be?

10 **MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE:** No, she never mentioned. She just wanted me to go and accompany her to collect the dockets. She never elaborated further.

ADV POOE: Thank you, General. And then on the 28th, the following day, the dockets were then collected. Can you tell the Commission about this.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, on the, after arranging – let me go back a little bit, Commissioners. The manner in which she called me on the 27th actually we were supposed to go on the 27th, then I learned later that herself, Brigadier
20 Kgotodithata, Colonel Mdluli, Colonel Ramoroka and Lieutenant Colonel Masogobathe, he is presently on retirement, actually they went on the 28th, not on the 27th, so immediately when I spoke with her so that she can arrange with Brigadier Kgotodithata, I got Brigadier Kgotodithata, then he said that General Senthumule

already called him and they have made some arrangement.

Then on the 28th they went to CI and then they collected the dockets where Brigadier Kgotodithata they have made some audit when they were there, and they were informed that this docket actually they are enroute to KZN. And then Brigadier Kgotodithata and the other Colonels they came with the dockets, and they put them in the strongroom at our national office. The strongroom is on the second floor where Brigadier Kgotodithata is residing.

10 Actually, Brigadier Kgotodithata is the Section Head of the Stock Theft and Endangered Species which fall under my direct command.

CHAIRPERSON: You say, General, that you had no problem with the dockets or you being associated with or the dockets coming to you, because they fell under, let me, let us say your mandate.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, Commissioner. So, what I am trying to say, when General sensitized me about the docket that ...[intervenes].

20 **CHAIRPERSON:** Yes.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: The PKTT is going to be disbanded without giving me some reasons. I did not have a problem, because I know political killings falls under my mandate, especially the section of Murder and Robbery. And my members when the PKTT started 2018, they were deployed

there at the PKTT. I know the works of the Political Task Team there, because I think during 2019, I also went to visit where Major General, the now Divisional Commissioner Khumalo was in charge of the Task Team.

CHAIRPERSON: Yes, so I understand the point about the dockets falling under your mandate, but what I would like to get clarification on is why the dockets had to come to head office. Did you ever get to understand that?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: No. From the onset I did not know
10 why they were coming to, I will elaborate when we go further, the reasons why they were brought here.

CHAIRPERSON: [Indistinct]... [cross-talking].

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, what I am trying to say, from the onset there were no proper explanation to me why the dockets were taken here.

CHAIRPERSON: All right.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Now I am saying through my testimony Commissioners would understand much better ...[intervenes].

20 **CHAIRPERSON:** All right.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Why they were brought here.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Thank you.

ADV POOE: Thank you, General. And you say that even at this point on the 26th after Brigadier Kgopodithata confirmed that the dockets were now in the strongroom,

there were still not a clear indication of what would be done with the dockets.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, until such time myself then I got, because Brigadier Kgopodithata already informed me that whilst they were there at the Crime Intelligence offices, General Senthumule told them the dockets will go to, back to KZN. Then I think the first week of April, it was on Friday, the 5th if I am not mistaken, I called General Senthumule just to find out, General, what now is going to
10 happen with these dockets, because nobody is saying anything to us.

Then she said that actually these dockets they are supposed to go back to KZN to the PKTT. Then I asked the question why for, why now, what is the reason of the docket being here, then they must go back to KZN, back and forth, because I see it does not make sense. Then she said that she still has to make some arrangement to call General Mkhwanazi about us to take the docket back to KZN.

CHAIRPERSON: To your knowledge when exactly had the
20 dockets arrived at head office? I am asking that, because you are basically saying as early as March there was already talk that the dockets should go back to KZN. When had they arrived at head office?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: The docket arrived on the 28th of March.

CHAIRPERSON: And talk for them to go back was when?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Okay, Commissioner, the docket, when they collected the docket on the 28th already they discussed it there, Brigadier Kgopodithata, General Senthumule and the other officers that actually this docket they are only here for auditing, because they audited them whilst they are there, like the counting, they counted from 1 and then the number was 118.

And then actually they were here for ...[indistinct]
10 so that General Senthumule as a Divisional Commissioner she is going to hand them back to KZN. So actually, the docket came to our office on the 28th of March.

CHAIRPERSON: So, meaning even as they arrived the idea was for them immediately to go back as soon as the auditing process have been finalized?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, but General Senthumule was supposed to make arrangements first with General Mkhwanazi. That is when myself now I called the General, I ...[indistinct].

20 **CHAIRPERSON:** No, I just wanted to ...[intervenes].

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON: Understand the purpose for them coming to ...[intervenes].

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON: Coming to head office.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON: So, they are coming up purely to be audited, meaning that as soon as that auditing process had been finalized, they would go back.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON: That is your understanding.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, Commissioner.

CHAIRPERSON: Why could the auditing process not take place in KZN? Why did the dockets have to come up to
10 head office for that simple process?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, really, I do not know. Maybe General Senthumule, when she comes to testify, if she will come to testify, maybe she will explain the whole process. But that is what me I heard from Brigadier Kgopodithata, because I was never part of the previous meetings, which led to the disbandment. So maybe she can explain that, why they were brought here, audited, then again back to KZN.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. I have never understood that
20 it was General Senthumule's instruction that the dockets should come to head office. Was it not a higher up instruction that they should come to head office?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: I think, Commissioner, when I go through the testimony, that is when I said, Commissioner, will understand how those ...[intervenes].

CHAIRPERSON: Ja, you see I am raising these questions because they relate to this fundamental question of why they had to come up in the first place.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, Commissioner.

CHAIRPERSON: Now, you have said General Senthumule is the one who would have to explain why the documents had to come to head office for the simple auditing process. So that is why I am now referring to perhaps the person who would have to explain is the person from whom the
10 instruction came originally. So it is in that context that I raise this. But if, as you say, you are going to say more on this later in your testimony, I will leave it at that.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Okay, thanks, Commissioner.

CHAIRPERSON: I will leave it there at this stage.

ADV POOE: Thank you, Chair. General, and you say that the auditing process was done within the day. Is that your testimony?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, they have done the auditing at the office of Crime Intelligence when they, before they
20 brought the docket here the auditing was done there at Crime Intelligence and they even, there was a handing over certificate and some minutes which were written down where General Senthumule and General Khumalo signed both.

And then in attendance were Brigadier

Kgopodithata together with other members from Crime Intelligence. I do not know is it PKTT, but I know Brigadier Kgopodithata and Mdluli's names also appear in the attendance register where General Khumalo and General Senthumule have signed over the handing over of dockets.

ADV POOE: Thank you, General. Commissioners, for ease of reference, there is a statement in tab 3 of the files. The statement is by Colonel Mdluli. Colonel Mdluli was present for the auditing, and so he is not going to be called,
10 but he has provided a statement and, in that statement, at Annexure IM1 is the attendance register of the persons who were there for the auditing process.

And at IM2 is the audit process itself and you will see at page 6 of that document are all of the signatories that were there for the audit. We wish to hand up or mark the statement as an exhibit. We are at Exhibit 33. General ...[intervenes].

CHAIRPERSON: Ms Pooe, we are saying there is rarely ever reference to the exhibits running on the side. We think
20 it is best to just clearly identify the document according to how it is marked in these bundles and forget about the exhibit numbers on the side. I have forgotten when last we referred to those. It has been, and I think it was when Ms Hassim was leading, I forget which witness, but that was quite a while back. We will not get lost, I do not think, as

long as we just clearly identify what document it is for purposes of the record and for purposes of us going back to it when we want to. Would that be fine?

ADV POOE: Yes, that is fine, Chair. We have a running list and so we will mark it ...[intervenes].

CHAIRPERSON: I am sorry, I am sorry, I am sorry. I know ...[intervenes].

ADV POOE: Exhibit 33, witness statement and annexures of Israel Mdluli. Would that suffice?

10 **CHAIRPERSON**: Okay, all right, all right. I just wanted to avoid the reference to the ...[intervenes].

ADV POOE: Oh, we can ...[intervenes].

CHAIRPERSON: But no, no, let us keep it, let us keep it. Fine, thank you.

ADV POOE: Thank you, Chair. General, the audit process has been done, and you have now had a conversation with General Senthumule, who had informed you that they need to make arrangements for the dockets to be transported to KZN. Did she indicate when this would happen?

20 **MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE**: Yes, Commissioner, she did indicate. She even said that actually, General, let us plan maybe to hand over those docket the following week. So, the following week will be the week of the 9th or 10th. That is when she said that she is planning, but she will come back to us to give us the proper date when we can plan to

go to KZN.

ADV POOE: Thank you, General. And you then go on leave. By the time you go on leave on the 11th of April, still no arrangements to take the dockets back to KZN had been made.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, there was no arrangement, but when I came back from leave during the first week of May, that is when I inquired from Brigadier Kgopodithata actually what transpired whilst I was on leave. Then they explained
10 to me that there was an arrangement which were made and then itinerary was completed. I think it was done on the 24th of April and they were planning to take the dockets to KZN in my absentia.

Commissioners, if maybe you allow me just to go a little bit before the one of the preparation to go to KZN, Brigadier Kgopodithata informed to me when they were doing the audit, conducting audit, actually, there were a plan put in place about the phases which is going to take place about this docket and then the first phase of dockets
20 to be handed over, those are the ones which they were doing the audit. Actually, there were three phases which is going to take place because of now the PKTT is going to be disbanded.

So, the first phase where this docket which they were auditing, the 118, they were docket which were still

under investigation. And the second set of dockets would be what we referred to as decision dockets. Normally, there are some cases where you do not just arrest, you complete the investigation. After that, you send docket for decision for the prosecutor or senior prosecutor to give further guidance. That was the docket which would be the second phase. Those docket they are not yet handed over. It was just phases.

The third phase will be docket from court, where
10 they are finalized or docket which are still on trial. That will be the third phase. But the phase which we are dealing now is 118 docket which were still under investigation.

ADV KHUMALO SC: General, can I just, before you move to the return of the dockets, what is the purpose of an audit? When you audit the dockets, why are you doing that? What are you looking for and what are you hoping to get out of the process?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Okay, thanks, Commissioners. When we do conduct docket auditing, usually we want to
20 check whether the docket, for example, in the printout or checklist, the docket will be 118 with a specific CAS number, station, and the charge. So, when you audit docket, you just want to check whether the very same charge appears on the list, which is on the printout, which you get from the case administration system.

We check whether the complainant is the same and then we have to do it through the, the right way of doing docket audit, you have, you must audit with the system in front of you to check whether the charges relate with the charges which are captured in the system. That is the docket audit.

But some other way of doing, the way they have done it actually is informal. They were just checking docket from 1 to 118, whether they are still the same as the one
10 which are in the checklist or on the printout. But the right way of auditing, you must even audit the charges, the right CAS numbers, formulation of charges. That is how you do the to get audit.

And docket audit, sometimes you couple it with docket inspections. If you do audit, you also do the docket inspection. But auditing is just to get the gist of the docket, whether this corresponds with the system where they are captured.

ADV KHUMALO SC: And then once you have done all of
20 that, what do you do with the results? So, you have completed the audit, you have confirmed that what is captured in the docket is consistent with what is in the documents inside. You have your results, then what do you do with those results?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: With those results, the person who

give instruction to conduct the audit, you must give a certificate to the person, present to her or to him that the audit have been conducted. Actually, we want to, because sometimes we find that the printout will say 118 dockets only to find that if the investigator or whoever is presenting, is 100 and, maybe 110, 8 is missing, then they have to account where are these 8 dockets. Some of them you will find that they are in court, some of them maybe they are also sent for decision. Or some of them maybe they are
10 loss somewhere, then they have to find out for where those dockets are.

But we make sure that dockets are all accounted. If your dockets are 118, they must be like that. And sometimes inside those dockets, you will find that there are other dockets, the main docket, there is another docket inside, but it is independent because that docket will have its own CAS number. So, you have to audit everything, whether the docket comprise of three dockets inside, you have to audit all of them and give the picture, because
20 maybe the printout which you are having will say 118, but inside, when you check actually is no longer 118, it is 120.

And then you find that the very same docket maybe is from another station, but it was not transferred to the station where the docket is investigated. It can be some of the reasons why you find that the audit does not balance.

ADV KHUMALO SC: So, the audit has nothing to do with the performance review. of the individual detectives who are working on the dockets. You are not reviewing performance of the individuals.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: The is why, Commissioner, I said that you can do it simultaneously. You can do docket audit and also do the performance. That is why now you do a proper inspection. You audit that, we are satisfied. I have got 180. Now you say, let me look into the performance of
10 this docket. You have to go one by one of those dockets, then you will do your notes, after then you will write the performance, a sort of review of what transpired in those dockets.

ADV KHUMALO SC: Thank you.

ADV BALOYI SC: General, if these dockets were meant to be returned to KZN, and you are telling us as early as the 28th of March or the end of March, there seems to have been already a consideration and decision that they would go back to KZN, what would have been the point of the, of
20 national conducting an audit on dockets that are going to be returning where they come from? What would be the purpose?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, that is why I said earlier, maybe the, General Senthumule will explain. But maybe the main purpose, from my experience, is maybe

when the docket they were, the PKTT brought 118 which was signed for, then General Senthumule as a responsibility now must confirm 118 from PKTT and whatever she is conducting now the audit. But the main reason of why dockets were sent to our national office, I will elaborate when I go further.

ADV BALOYI SC: Thank you.

ADV POOE: Thank you, Commissioners. General, you then explained that after Brigadier Kgopodithata told you about
10 the plan, which was to move them during that week of the 23rd of April, by the time you return on the 30th of April, the dockets were still not moved.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, Commissioners, the docket was still not moved, and I just want to articulate further that my role in the handing over of the dockets, I was not involved during the handing over of the docket from Crime Intelligence to our office. But when I come back from National, it is a concern for me, because this docket now they are still put in the safe. Then that is when now again I
20 am asking General Senthumule, General, this docket have been long now, it is almost a month, actually, what is going to happen with this docket?

Then General Senthumule said that, hey, General, you know what, let me phone General Mkhwanazi. Then she phoned General Mkhwanazi. It is now May, May month.

After some time, maybe two, four days, two to three, four days, I called her just to find out what General Mkhwanazi is saying. [Indistinct]... persisting. about this docket because it is a concern for me. Then she called General Mkhwanazi, then General Mkhwanazi said that I have got, she told me back now when I called her again just to find out what General Mkhwanazi said, then she said that General Mkhwanazi said that he has got nothing to do with those dockets.

10 I even said just like that as a Provincial Commissioner, actually that docket belongs to him. He is the main custodian of the docket as a Provincial Commissioner. Then she said, hey, I do not know what I am going to do. Then I said, we must do something. Then she said, let me call the National Commissioner. She called the National Commissioner.

After some days again, I called her just to find out what did the National Commissioner's response. Then she said that the National Commissioner said that General
20 Sibiya must ensure, or General Sibiya, it is his environment, he can use his own discretion about those targets. Then on the 20th ...[intervenes].

ADV POOE: General, before you move to the 20th, the time between when you first called General Senthumule to find out about movements of the dockets to KZN and eventually,

when you follow up with her again, that was two weeks. So again, in those two weeks, nothing was happening with the dockets.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Nothing was happening with those dockets, Commissioners.

ADV POOE: And when she informed you of General Mkhwanazi's refusal, did you ask or probe about why he refused the dockets?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, I did probe Commissioners, but
10 I could not get the exact answer. That is when I asked, now what are we going to do with this docket? Then she said she will call the National Commissioner. Then after some few days, again I called her. She said that the National Commissioner said General Sibiya must use his own discretion with those dockets.

ADV POOE: And so by the 19th of May, all that had happened with the dockets would have been that one-day audit that was done on the 28th of March.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: I pardon you, sorry, Commissioner?

20 **ADV POOE**: That by the 19th of May, the only thing that was done to the dockets would have been that audit process.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, the only thing which was done was the audit process. Nothing was done. The docket was still in the strong room.

ADV POOE: Okay, and then you say that on the 19th of May, you are then called to a meeting with Generals Sibiya and Senthumule. Can you tell the Commission about this meeting?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, on the 19th of May, I was called by General Senthumule. Then we went to General Sibiya's office because myself, General Senthumule and Sibiya we were not sitting in the same office. General Senthumule is sitting in Arcadia. Myself
10 and General Sibiya were at the main head office building. Me, I am on the side of, on the 6th floor.

General Sibiya is on the other side of the 7th floor. When I arrived there, I found General Sibiya and General Senthumule. Then General Sibiya said that maybe I have already heard that General Mkhwanazi refuses the docket, and the National Commissioner now says he must use his own discretion in those dockets. Then General Sibiya said that because of the political killing falls under your mandate, under your component.

20 Now the ball is in your court. You must see to it what you do with those dockets. Assemble officers so that you can proceed investigating those dockets. Then immediately they said it is fine, General. No problem, we will proceed. Then I phoned Brigadier Kgopodithata just to assemble officers. And then I even mentioned, can you get

Colonel Mdluli and Colonel Mashile, and then they must identify some other officers.

Actually, I said if there can be maybe plus minus 10, 8 to 10 officers. Then immediately I left General Senthumule and General Sibiya. I went to Brigadier Kgopodithata's boardroom on the 2nd floor. Me, I am sitting on the 6th floor. Then when I arrived there, I just gave them the background because other officers were not part of collecting dockets from Crime Intelligence. So, I have to
10 give them the background of how did this docket come here, the collection part of it, they have been in the safe, I have been called. Now I think we must do something. It has been long for this docket to be here.

CHAIRPERSON: General, you have told us that dockets came up to head office for a very simple process, which was to audit them. Let us leave aside the fact that it does not make sense why they would have had to come to head office for that simple exercise. Now all of a sudden, they are to be investigated. Do you know what informed the
20 change? That is now they must be investigated. What informed that?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, when I was called to General Sibiya's office together with General Senthumule, the explanation was because General Mkhwanazi said it is got nothing to do with those dockets.

And now the National Commissioner is alluding that General Sibiya must have his own discretion. So, the very same discretion is now that me, I must now proceed to ensure that now we proceed with the investigation.

I think maybe what informed the change of no longer auditing to investigation is because General Mkhwanazi refused the docket, which according to my understanding, when they go back to PKTT, they will be investigated. And now the National Commissioner says use
10 our own discretion. It means now at National, because my component is the one which has investigating capacity and capabilities, it is me, now who must proceed to ensure that investigations unfold from those dockets.

CHAIRPERSON: I am just trying to place myself in General Mkhwanazi's seat. The dockets are taken for a purpose that does not make sense. Purportedly to conduct this simple process, which is to audit them. And it just does not make sense that they should have come to Gauteng for that purpose. In that sense, perhaps one can, and I am
20 going to invite your comment on this, one can understand why General Mkhwanazi would have reacted the way that he did. If you wanted the dockets purely to audit them, why take them to Gauteng?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: It is true, Commissioner, I also put myself in the shoes of General Mkhwanazi. You can just

take dockets, and you say it is simply audit, then later proceed with investigations.

CHAIRPERSON: Because you could have audited them in KZN. I am not talking about you. I am talking about those who wanted purportedly. I am not even saying that I am accepting that the real purpose for taking them was to audit them. Could have been done in KZN. Simple exercises, you have explained it.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, Commissioner. Yes, Ms Pooe.

10 **ADV POOE**: Thank you, Chief. General, in paragraph 19, you say that in the meeting you were asked to assemble a team. What did you understand that to mean? Was it to assemble a team within the national office in the same vein as the task team? Or what does that mean?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: No, it was not in the same vein as the task team Commissioners. Because immediately when General Sibiyi said that, assemble a team, then I said, General, let us not be seen as if now we are doing a team because of, according to yourself and General Senthumule,
20 the PKTT is disbanded. Now we are forming another team. I will get officers from the section.

Yes, it can be, we can say a team, but it is not a team. It is not a task team. Actually, it is not a task team per se. It is just members from different sections. Because I was taking members from Stock Theft, National

Investigation Unit, together with Murder and Robbery, just to go and, because they are detectives. We are all trained. We can also conduct investigation, irrespective of the task team.

ADV BALOYI SC: General, what did you mean by that, and why did you think it was necessary to say you should not be seen to be creating a team to replace the PKTT?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, why I emphasise of let it not be seen as a team, because the PKTT is a team,
10 which was a task team, is disbanded. But now we come up with another team. But in a layman's world, we can say it is a team. Just to take two, three, four, they become ten officers. Me, I was preferring to be an investigating team, just to conduct, to proceed with the investigation.

That is how I make it to be understood in that way. Let us not be seen as making another team, because the PKTT is disbanded. I will take members from the different sections. Then we will be a team, but not a team with all those responsibilities of how the PKTT were conducting
20 their investigation in case in KZN. It is not a task team. I did not want us to name it a task team. It is not a team. It is an investigating team who is going to conduct investigations, not a task team.

ADV BALOYI SC: Thank you.

ADV KHUMALO SC: General, is it fair to say that you had

accepted, you were told that the task team, the PKTT, had been disbanded? That was your understanding, right?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, that was my understanding.

ADV KHUMALO SC: Is it fair to say that there was no documented plan, a written plan that was going to deal with the after, what happens after the PKTT is disbanded? Who is going to investigate this KZN political killings? What is going to happen to the dockets? Who is going to be the custodian? Who is going to account to the families in KZN
10 who lost their loved ones? Who is going to account to the courts and the prosecutors in KZN about the cases they were involved with and the dockets they were involved with?

Because I struggle to understand the idea that a detective who deals with stock theft in Johannesburg can be given a docket that deals with a political murder that took place in 2016 in KZN, and that person sitting in Johannesburg can then investigate that murder and get to the conclusion of the investigation, whatever that is. I just struggle with that, and I am hoping, and I know it is not your
20 fault, this was dropped in your lap, but I am struggling to understand how that was going to work. Can you just enlighten us, please?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Okay, thanks, Commissioners. Commissioners, after the meeting, maybe I must proceed now to what the Commissioner is asking. After that

engagement with General Senthumule and Sibiya, then I went to Brigadier Kgopodithata. I have already informed him to get those officers. Then I went to them. I explained what transpired, actually, the background, how this docket came to head office.

Then I instructed Brigadier Kgopodithata to take all those dockets from the strong room. I saw them they were there in the crate. Then I said, colleagues, because now the ball is in our hands, as detectives, let us start first with
10 the inspection. Let us take this docket so that we can familiarise ourselves to answer that question, Commissioner, which you said that a stock theft from Johannesburg to go to KZN.

Before you embark, you familiarise yourself with the dockets. But we think that composition of the officers mostly was from National Investigation Unit and the murder and robbery. The stock theft was only for the collection because I know their strength and I know their expertise. So, stock theft in head office, they do not investigate. But
20 murder and robbery and National Investigation Unit and Taxi Violence, we do have dockets. We do investigate. And we also investigate dockets from KZN.

It does not mean that you must be in KZN then you can investigate. We investigate all over the country. We get dockets from National. I go to Western Cape, all the

provinces. We are a detective. We have to swim through. So those dockets, when we went through the inspections, we already saw the hanging fruits, the low hanging fruits, where we can start with the inspection. So, we have conducted the inspections. Then we saw where we can start.

ADV KHUMALO SC: And it is my fault that I said too many things. What I started with, is it fair to say that there was no documented plan about what was going to happen with
10 the dockets?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: At our disposal, there was no plan. I was never given a plan. The ball was in my hand. I have to devise a plan, and I devise a plan.

ADV KHUMALO SC: Thank you.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Okay, thanks, Commissioner.

ADV POOE: Thanks, Commissioner Khumalo. General, in paragraph 20, before we go into the inspection, in paragraph 20, you talk about the reasons that General Sibiya gave you for the disbandment. Can you talk to the
20 Commissioners about that interaction with General Sibiya?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Okay, Commissioners, I just want to mention that after we have engaged with Brigadier Kgopodithata, then I think after a day, I went to General, because now the docket is with me. They are no longer going to KZN. I just want to find the gist of why these

dockets were taken to us. I have to ensure that now investigation unfolds. If Commissioners maybe allow me so that I can read this paragraph verbatim. Okay, paragraph 20, or let me start with paragraph 19. Okay, no, Commissioners, let me go straight to paragraph 20:

10 “I instructed my team to conduct an analysis of the dockets and to prepare a detailed report on their findings. This exercise commenced on the 19th of
20 May 2025 until 30th May 2025. I recall that when I was told that my team would be conducting the investigations, I asked General Sibiya for the real reasons for the disbandment of the PKTT. He told me that according to the approved organisational structure, the PKTT must cease to operate and fall under murder and robbery, which is a section under the Serious and Violent
 Crime Investigations, and of which I am the component’s lead. I am aware of the study and the organisational structure. All that was required was for the murder and robbery unit to be properly capacitated, but the structure

was already in place. General Sibiya also said that there had to be a fair representation of the murder and robbery sections within the nine provinces, not just in KZN, and that the budget allocation for the PKTT was a problem because it was disproportionately higher for the PKTT in KZN than any other unit dealing with

10 the same type of crimes.”

ADV BALOYI SC: General, when General Sibiya tells you about the organisational structure that is there, and that the PKTT must now cease to operate and fall under murder and robbery, you conclude in that paragraph by saying all that was required for the murder and robbery units to be properly capacitated, but the structure was already in place.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes.

ADV BALOYI SC: Does that mean, in that last part, does that mean that as of the time that you get given the

20 instruction to now proceed with investigating these dockets, the murder and robbery units in the new structure were not properly capacitated at that point?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioner, the structure is there.

ADV BALOYI SC: Yes.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: But when you go to other provinces, you will find, especially smaller provinces, you will find that the structure is not fully implemented because of capacity reasons. Let me take an example of Limpopo. In Limpopo, the structure is the same, but you will find that the National Investigation Unit, which in the provinces we call the Provincial Investigation Unit, they are no longer functional like in the past when this structure was introduced.

10 So, the members who were working under the Provincial Investigation Unit are now falling under the murder and robbery. So actually, the plan is the structure must be fully, fully implemented. Like when you go to Limpopo, you will find the structure as it is, like Provincial Investigation Unit, murder and robbery, taxi violence, stock theft, and also the tricking team under the Serious Involvement Crime.

ADV BALOYI SC: So, is the short answer that at the time of this reason given to you by General Sibiya, the murder and robbery units were not fully implemented?

20 **MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE**: No, the murder and robbery are fully. That is why from the onset, Commissioners, if you can recall when General Senthumule was saying the political killing is coming to you, then I said that there is no problem in that one because political killing falls under the mandate of Serious Involvement Crime, Murder an Robbery.

So, the structure is there.

ADV BALOYI SC: Yes, what I am trying to understand is when you say it was not properly capacitated, those units were not properly capacitated, why is that relevant to the decision that you are now being asked to implement?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Maybe Commissioner does not understand your question.

ADV BALOYI SC: So, you say, General Sibiya said to you that he told you that the approved organisational structure,
10 under that structure, the PKTT, must cease to operate and fall under the murder and robbery units, right?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes.

ADV BALOYI SC: Which were already there, right?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes.

ADV BALOYI SC: But you further on in the last sentence, you say all that was required for the murder and robbery units to be properly, was for the murder and robbery units to be properly capacitated. So let us stop there. Let us stop there without reading the rest of the sentence. What I
20 would like to understand is what does it mean when you say all that was required now, all that was left, was for those units to be properly capacitated and how, the second part of my question, is how that would affect this decision that you are now being asked to implement, if at all?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Actually, Commissioner, the way I

understood General Sibiyi, the reason of disbanding the PKTT, actually the PKTT must be capacitated into the murder and robbery of KZN, where the structure is already in place, even though in some provinces it is not fully capacitated because of issues of resources, human resources.

But in KZN, there is a murder and robbery under serious and violent crimes there in the province. So now when you disband this PKTT, some of the members of
10 PKTT, actually, they are not all from KZN. They are from other provinces. So, when they go back to, if it is disbanded, members go back to their station or unit of origin, because some of them, they are not actually from the specialised unit murder and robbery.

They were taken from the stations. And then now they are at the PKTT. So, when this PKTT is going to be disbanded, some of the members will go back to murder and robbery. If they are members from KZN, they will go to the murder and robbery of KZN, and the others will go to their
20 respective.

ADV BALOYI SC: So was it your understanding that the members of the PKTT, the now disbanded PKTT, when they go back to their stations, all of them were now going to slot into murder and robbery unit. Was that the plan?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, it was the plan that when they

go back to their station of origin, it depends on state. Already they have been exposed to the investigating these murder cases for the past five, six years. So, when they go back to the station of origin, we cannot lose that capacity. Actually, they must be slotted into the murder and robberies.

ADV BALOYI SC: Is that what you were told would happen or that is what you thought and expected should happen? Was there a written plan about it? People who are now
10 going back to Limpopo, they were never part of the murder and robbery unit, that they would simply from the PKTT when they get back to their home station, there was a plan already that they would become part of the murder and robbery unit.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Sorry, Commissioner. For me, the way we were engaging with General Sibiya, I did not see the plan. The plan was discussed through the Executive Management, where Generals Senthumule, Sibiya and the others were in that meeting. The plan which I am just
20 alluding now is through the engagement when I am asking why the PKTT must be disbanded.

That is why I say I am aware of this study because I am also the signatory to that study of this establishment of the murder and robbery and other sections. The reason for that study to be conducted for this organisational structure

is because we used to have a lot of tax teams which were consuming a lot of money. So, when the study was conducted, it was how it would be best if maybe the old murder and robbery, the old synapse narcotics, they can come back and they can be capacitated.

Because if you deal with only tax teams to address a certain threat, sometimes you lose it because most of the members of the tax teams, they are not developing. They do not go to courses, the promotions, because they are
10 forever in the tax teams. So, if now they are in this specialised unit, we can plan for them so that they can also develop, they can also be trained.

So, it is one of the reasons why this study was conducted so that it can be fair. When we say murder and robbery in KZN, there will be members within that section. And Commissioners, it does not stop you as a commander or as a component head if maybe you are faced with this emerging threat to come up with a task team. But it is not a unit. You just take members from the very same murder
20 and robbery. They address a problem. Then after stabilisation, then we see this, and now the threat is no longer in that level. Then we proceed with the investigation.

ADV BALOYI SC: And finally, so there should be, I mean, it sounds like a big decision that people, members who are

part of the PKTT, now that it is disbanded, they are going back to their home stations. And whatever is going to happen at their home stations, it sounds like a big decision. They do not just decide, this is where I want to belong. Management makes that decision.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes.

ADV BALOYI SC: So is it fair or reasonable that we should expect there would be a record of that decision and that plan that when they return now that the PKTT
10 disbanded. When these members return to their home stations, identified in a plan, this is what is going to happen to them. We should expect such a plan.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, Commissioner, there should be that plan. There should be that plan. So far, I cannot allude to that plan. But there should be. We cannot just disband people without a plan, go back to their station without maybe provisions for those members when they go back to the state. There should be a plan.

ADV BALOYI SC: Thank you, General.

20 **MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE**: Thanks, Commissioner.

ADV POOE: General, when General Sibiya alludes to some of these aspects of the plan, including the return to stations of origin, did you ask him for the plan?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: No, I did not ask for the plan. I was just asking what was the reasons of disbanding of the

PKTT.

ADV POOE: Okay, and have you had regard to the Minister's letter disbanding the PKTT?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: No, I did not see the Minister's letter. I was just informed by General Sibiya during our engagement that there was a letter from the Minister, but I was never given a copy of the Minister's letter. He did mention that there was a directive from the Minister for the disbandment of this thing.

10 **ADV POOE**: And have you since seen the letter?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: No, I did not see it. I have never seen the letter in General Sibiya's engagement, but later, when we were engaging, I did see that letter, that directive, actually.

ADV POOE: And in that letter, the Minister does set out the reasons for disbandment, which is the team is no longer required, nor is it adding value to policing in South Africa. That sounds different to what General Sibiya described to you as the reasons.

20 **MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE**: Commissioners, I think that one of the Ministers can answer. I do not know what was behind his mind, or what was he thinking when he said that PKTT no longer has value to SAPS service, because even though they are disbanded, they are still police officials. They will serve people somewhere. They will definitely. I do not

know what was the reason behind that. They will never serve any purpose, or they no longer serve any purpose. They will still serve, because they are still carrying those members. So, they do serve something in the communities, and also in the police service.

ADV POOE: Thank you, General. Do you agree with the proposition that the Minister's reasons are articulated in the letter, and those provided to you by General Sibiya were different?

10 **MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE**: Pardon me, please.

ADV POOE: Do you agree with the proposition that the reasons articulated by the Minister in his letter, and the reasons that were given to you by General Sibiya are different?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, they are different, because now General Sibiya was expanding. Only in the letter of the Minister is very minimal. I do not know, maybe when he was with them, engaging, maybe he also gave these reasons which General Sibiya now is articulating to me.

20 **ADV POOE**: Thank you, General. And then on paragraph 22, you express your opinion on how the disbandment took place. Can you explain to the Commissioners what your take is on the disbandment process?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Thanks, Commissioners. Can I be allowed also to read the paragraph? Commissioners, I also

wish to mention that although I was not involved in the disbandment process, I agree with the view that the PKTT should not have been disbanded without proper consultation. I do not know if the Minister had the authority to disband the PKTT.

However, even if the Minister had the authority to disband the PKTT, he had to first consult with all the relevant stakeholders, which would have included me as the component head responsible for serious and violent crimes.

10 I also do not agree that the PKTT should have been disbanded before the upcoming elections. It is a well-known fact that KZN has the highest incidence of political killings, and there is usually a spike in politically motivated killings before elections.

It would not make sense to disband the PKTT immediately unless the stakeholders had advised the Minister that immediate disbandment would be appropriate. Having said that, I do not necessarily agree that the PKTT was more successful than any other team investigating the
20 same types of crimes.

CHAIRPERSON: Why do you not agree?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioner?

CHAIRPERSON: Why do you not agree, General?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: I do not agree with the PKTT.

CHAIRPERSON: Your last sentence.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: I do not agree, Commissioner, because in these nine provinces, we also investigate political killing murder cases, and we also investigate cases of murder, serial murders, serious murders. So now if you say PKTT is the best team than any other teams, I think we are demoralising our members who are working so hard as we sit here chasing suspects. We see in the media, we see all over how our teams or detectives are working more or less the same types of crimes.

10 **CHAIRPERSON**: I am not sure that I follow your reasoning, General. The point is about success or lack of it. What you have said or the reason you give is about working hard, and it does not address the question of success or lack of it. So can you have another go, please, and explain your disagreement.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Okay, Commissioner. What I am trying to say here is we do have successes in other provinces in the very same team, irrespective where there is a tax team, where they do have less resources than the
20 PKTT, but they are succeeding. There is a lot of convictions. Same as PKTT, they differ in dynamics, but what I am trying to just to illustrate here is the PKTT is not the only team within the detective environment which have more successes. Other teams in eight provinces without task team, with the Niagara resources, they also have great

successes, Commissioner. I just wanted to bring to this attention that it is not only the PKTT which have high successes. They also contribute to the performance like any other province which are also contributing.

CHAIRPERSON: Let us take one example. Those who say that the PKTT was significantly successful make the point, for example, that the PKTT had within its ballistic experts, for example, and therefore within the PKTT you would not find the delays that you ordinarily find with the ordinary
10 investigation of crime. What is your comment on that? Is it not a fact that with detectives in other areas within SAPS would have to wait for very long periods, for example, for outcomes on ballistic testing? Is that not a fact?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners in other teams utilise our forensic labs and there is a turnaround under the ballistic bylaws, same with the PKTT. If they take the exhibit to ballistic, the very same ballistic experts use the same forensic lab. They do not have a special lab. They go to the very same lab. So, there is a turnaround of 21
20 days, 30 days.

So, for them when they say they have got the ballistic assigned in their team, it is just to expedite cases which maybe are court-driven. We also do the same in other teams. If the docket is a court docket, the prosecutor from court will write a letter of expediting. So more or less,

Commissioner, if maybe Commissioners were in our shoes of investigating, maybe we will understand.

So, this is the arrangement which they have done with the labs. But it does not mean the other teams, they do not derive joy with some expert from the labs. And Commissioner, we cannot afford to have a ballistic expert in every team. So, this one, it was a dedicated team to address the political killings nature in KZN. That is why they have got this ballistic expert in their team. And when
10 you do investigation, you do not only rely on ballistic experts. There is a lot of experts which are involved. For example, when we do ...[intervenes]

CHAIRPERSON: I said, General, let us take just that one example so as to avoid being all over the place.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: But just to maybe I can conclude, Commissioner, other teams who also enjoy the same example ballistic experts in all the forensic labs which we have.

CHAIRPERSON: But as I understood the evidence with the
20 PKTT, they would expedite this testing in all their methods. That is how I understood the evidence. But as I understand you now with regards to other areas of investigation with other SAPS, it is in the odd case that requests for expediting will be made. Do I understand you correctly?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, Commissioner. When I go

through Commissioners, you will also see that during the inspection, some of the dockets, they were never expedited for ballistic reports. They are still waiting now. It is two, three years. So, they were expediting cases which are court-driven. Same with the other teams. If we arrest a suspect, we request the exhibit to be expedited through the prosecutor request. They also expedite those exhibits.

So, for them, these dockets, 118, some of them, their DNA is still outstanding, ballistic reports are still
10 outstanding because of the agreement or the manner in which we work with the courts. Because we know our forensics are overwhelmed with a minimum capacity of experts. That is why now we request for the expedition because that is how the PKTT conduct their investigation. We arrest a suspect, then we request a forensic to expedite all the exhibits which are related to the crime. If there is nothing, that is why they are still stagnant. There is no ballistic reports. Still outstanding.

CHAIRPERSON: And to very briefly to move to another
20 example, we are told that with the PKTT, investigations were prosecutor directed as opposed to the police from virtually from start to end investigating and investigating in a manner that may not necessarily cover all the elements of the offence or indeed even the necessary evidence in a manner that a prosecutor would require. What is your

comment on that?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioner, in my entire 32 years in the detective, you can just investigate especially serious cases like the murders of this nature without engaging. We do a PGI, prosecutorial guided investigation. In most serious cases, it is not only PKTT. We do with the NPA. Presently, as we speak, we do have a programme to enhance that so that at the end of the day, the outcome can see the convictions. But the PGI, we do mostly all the
10 detectives. We go first, pre-trial. There is a PGI where we engage with the prosecutors. You do not just take a docket to court, then come back. You sit down first with the prosecutor, and then you discuss these cases, and then the guidance will be given. Most of the time, we do.

CHAIRPERSON: Lastly for now, you say that before the decision to disband, the Minister ought to have consulted all relevant stakeholders, and amongst those, you mentioned yourself because you are the component head responsible for serious and violent crimes. Was it the norm for
20 Ministers to consult with you on matters involving your area of function?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioner, yes. I was just illustrating that in this meeting, I understand it is an executive meeting. In the SAPS, we have got the reporting protocols. I am the component head. I have got the

Divisional Commissioner, Deputy National Commissioner, and so forth, National Commissioner. I did not expect the Minister just to call me.

I expected maybe from General Sibiya and General Senthumule to make me part of the decision, which was taken to disband this PKTT, not literally with the Minister, but myself also to be part of the discussion behind the disbandment. Maybe during that period, I should have come maybe with some better input, not just to disband
10 immediately, to look into other areas of investigations or impact if the PKTT is going just to be disbanded immediately. That is how me now, I see it later when I am discussing with General Sibiya.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, General.

ADV BALOYI SC: General, we now know that the instruction or the directive of the Minister was that the PKTT must disband immediately, and it seems General Sibiya must have understood it to be it must be given effect to immediately. That is why the request about the dockets,
20 as we have now heard from other evidence. If you had been consulted, I am not saying necessarily by the Minister, your superiors, if they had in advance of the decision, before the Minister made the decision, they had said to you that there is a plan to disband the PKTT by a certain date. What are the factors or the things that you as component

head would have taken into account or would have suggested and proposed and advised, in fact, would have advised need to be taken into account before the date is fixed for the disbandment of that decision?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Actually, Commissioners, the factors or facts which I will propose during the discussion, I think I will input that maybe we cannot just disband PKTT immediately the way it is stated. We have to look into other considerations, like the one which I have already
10 mentioned, like the issue of the elections, because the municipal elections are next year, and as we know, the environment of KZN political landscape.

Maybe we are supposed to say, let us look into the issue of the political environment in KZN. Maybe let us just take it maybe step-by-step, not just to disband immediately as alluded here, but I cannot say what does immediately mean. Maybe the author can explain what does he mean when he says immediately, which is true, Commissioners, these task themes, really, we spent a lot of money on these
20 task themes.

Maybe we are supposed today to take a gradual phasing out, not just bring docket, then phase two, it will be this one, and phase three, just gradually, and then we put it into a test. Maybe, for example, when we say gradually, then we take a test for three months or four months, then

we see if maybe gradually we have taken this out, and then we just test what is happening in KZN, if this gradual movement will take place, unlike just abruptly. But I do not know this immediately now, or what does immediately mean, but according to me, I would maybe just suggest the gradual phasing out, because it is true, we have got the structure. If we do not do that, when are we going to capacitate the structure which is in place, whilst we are still having the task themes.

10 **ADV BALOYI SC:** And what would you have said about the dockets? What should happen with the dockets that at that point are sitting with the PKTT, as this decision is being considered? And when I say docket, I also take into account that the PKTT is a multidisciplinary team, that is what we have been told. What would you have considered and said should be considered?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: The dockets were supposed to go to the murder and robbery of KZN.

ADV BALOYI SC: So, they would not come to National?

20 **MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE:** No, not to National. We at National, we give support. We give support in investigation, but mostly at National the very same docket, if it was properly discussed with all the stakeholders, it does not make a – there is no problem if some of my members from National will work this KZN docket with the members of the murder

and robbery.

The National Commissioner, together with General Sibiya, was supposed to give just directives. As most of the dockets, they come through their offices for us to give them attention or to take them from the provinces. But through the engagement with the province, we do not just take dockets from the provinces. We engage them because most of these dockets, they come as complaint at our office. So, I do not see any problem, Commissioners, if this docket
10 really were taken and taken to murder and robbery within that KZN.

ADV BALOYI SC: And what about the staff, the members who at that time are members of the PKTT and you have already said they come from different stations and provinces. What would you have said should be taken into account and how it should be handled, if you had had the opportunity before the decision was made?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Okay, Commissioner, I would say those members, because they come from different
20 provinces, but now they are carrying dockets of KZN, they will be within that murder and robbery investigating those dockets there. Some of them, they will say because they belong in KZN, we will maybe encourage them maybe to put some transfers to be permanently maybe posted there in KZN.

Some of them, they work all over the province for a period. Then some of them, they are already interested there. Then they do make some transfers that they can be permanently advised. There is the advice which I will also maybe input. How about those members, those who are interested to be within the murder and robbery in KZN, they can stay there and then we will entertain their transfers as they come.

ADV BALOYI SC: So, you would suggest that last part so
10 that they continue working on the dockets?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, not just to take dockets because they are the ones who know those. You know, Commissioner, if you started the docket investigation up until you arrest, you have this interest, you want to see the outcome. Now somebody come, take your dockets, you go back to your station of origin from your province, you lost touch. Already we have done that relationship with the deceased families. You are the one who is giving feedback. So mine would say let those members remain in the murder
20 and robbery in KZN.

ADV BALOYI SC: And then lastly, in that paragraph 22, you say you would not have, especially because elections are coming up, you say local government elections are coming up, you would not have encouraged the disbanding of the PKTT. Now, I am struggling to reconcile you saying

that and also saying, well, they must be disbanded to go to the murder and robbery, to go and capacitate the murder and robbery units.

And it suggests, and maybe just clarify that, in my mind, that which looks like a contradiction where you say PKTT, you would not have encouraged it being disbanded because we have elections coming, but you are also saying they must go and capacitate the murder and robbery unit. In my mind, it seems to suggest you do not think there is a
10 need for a team such as the PKTT. It seems that what seems to be a contradiction to me seems to suggest that your view is it is not necessary to have that kind of team because this is work that murder and robbery units can do exactly the same way and have exactly the same claimed successes.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Okay, Commissioners, in this statement, paragraph 22, actually I was just showing that if maybe proper consultations were done together with all the role players within the serious and violent crimes, I would
20 suggest to them that for now, let us wait for the municipal elections because we all know what is happening in KZN during the elections.

It is a well-known fact. So how about we package this disbandment up until maybe the municipal is over. But in the meantime, we work the process. We do not just fold

our arms. We work a process so that when the municipal pre-elections, post-elections, there is no casualties, there is no incident, then we proceed with our proper formal disbandment, which now the members will be in the murder and robbery.

So, I was just explaining this one to show that we are approaching. We are only left with some few months, even though we do not know the date for the elections. So, it will be prudent that now, how about we leave this PKTT
10 now. But after that, in the meantime, we work the process of disbanding so that maybe after the election, we do not start afresh.

We have got a plan in place which shows that after the elections, then we start with the disbandment, and the members will be taken in the murder and robbery sections. That is how I am just explaining. Maybe it was contradicting. You say now PKTT is the elections. Now you say murder and robbery. No, I was just trying to show that because the elections are incoming, how about we leave
20 this team in place. But in the meantime, we work the plan, how after the election, then these members, they will be properly placed in their respective, especially in KZN murder and robbery, those who are willing to stay behind.

ADV BALOYI SC: Okay, maybe lastly, and I hope I am not being unfair to you with this question, do you, and do say if

you cannot answer my question.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Okay.

ADV BALOYI SC: Do you or do you not accept that there was a valid reason behind the idea to form a task team such as the PKTT to focus on political killings? Do you accept that there is a scenario where there is merit to having such a team?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: When it started?

ADV BALOYI SC: When it started, yes. Given what was
10 happening at the time.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: There was a valid reason during that period. There was a valid why a task team because Commissioners, we do have task teams also. Irrespective of Political Task Team, we do have task teams where maybe there is cash in transit, where there is also traditional healers are killed, where there is a lot, where women and children are killed, rape and maimed, the gangs in Western Cape, we also have that particular task team. But they are not forever. When we stabilise that threat, the task team
20 ceases to operate. So, there was a valid reason why this team was established from the onset.

ADV BALOYI SC: Is your position that as long as we have not stabilised or you have not stabilised the situation, if there is no evidence that you have stabilised the situation or in fact if the situation continues, the problem with

political killings, for example, if in the next elections you see a spike, is your position that there would still be an argument to retain the PKTT?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, Commissioners. Maybe when we reach that arena, as management of SAPS together with the other integrated or external stakeholders who are the crime fighters, we have to sit down and consider this position of disbandment. During that period, then we have to sit down and reconsider.

10 **ADV BALOYI SC:** So the team having been established, the task team, the PKTT having been established, is it fair to say that the decision to disestablish it or to disband it would have to look on your approach, would have to look at whether you have stabilised the situation, and that is what would inform the decision to disband not just the PKTT but any other task team?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes.

ADV BALOYI SC: Okay, thank you.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Thanks, Commissioners.

20 **ADV POOE:** Commissioners, we are debating if this one minute can be used, but we will ask for a one-minute early adjournment for tea.

CHAIRPERSON: Let us adjourn and resume at 11:15.

INQUIRY ADJOURNS

INQUIRY RESUMES

EXAMINATION BY ADV POOE (CONTINUES): General, where we left off at the break, we are dealing with paragraph 22. In the paragraphs that come afterwards, you deal with the actual audit. Can you confirm that you assembled a team of nine officers to undertake this audit process?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, I can confirm, Commissioners. Commissioners, from that nine, as I go further with my testimony, I will explain why I took one from the nine
10 members.

ADV POOE: Okay, and that this inspection process took place between the 19th and the 30th of May.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, Commissioners, it started from that date.

ADV POOE: And, Commissioners, the actual audit report, or inspection report, is Annexure IM5 to Mr Mdluli's affidavit at page 26 of his annexures, just to note that. General, you were then provided with the audit report on the 6th of June. What did you do with this audit report?

20 **MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE**: Commissioners, when I received the inspection schedule or metrics, I went through it as the norm. When you receive the report from the members, you have to go through the inspection itself. And then I make a compiled and sort of a summary, executive summary, the shortcomings, the findings. And then from there, I called

General Mdluli, the one who was presenting me with this inspection metrics or report, not report as such. He said, it is me who is going to do now a report.

Then I compiled the necessary report for the attention of General Sibiya. Why General Sibiya? During that period, when I came back from leave, I just wanted to bring to the attention of the Commissioners that my direct commander actually General Senthumule, but she was not present during that period. So, I was engaging mostly with
10 General Sibiya. So maybe Commissioners will see through why I am saying General Sibiya, General Sibiya, not General Senthumule. General Senthumule came back on the 7th of June. So, after compiling, then I made that report ...[intervenes]

ADV POOE: Sorry, General, what was the purpose of the report?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Okay, Commissioners, when you do the - when members do inspections, you as their commander, you have to do that summarised report to your
20 immediate leg. General Senthumule is a Divisional Commissioner. So that you take, I am taking General Sibiya through the whole inspection report because myself and General Sibiya, especially General Sibiya, was not involved in the inspection.

So, the main purpose is for him also to get the jigs

of the entire inspection of what transpired through the report. But I also gave him the very same metrics or schedule which Colonel Mdluli compiled. I also gave it to him. And so, it was this metrics and also together with my report, the one which I have made sort of a summary of the findings and shortcomings and recommendations from the bigger report, the inspection report.

ADV POOE: Thank you, General. If you have regard to paragraph 24 of your statement, you describe a different
10 purpose for the report. Can you have a look at the second sentence?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Okay, Commissioners, can I read this:

“Thereafter on or about 6 June 2025, I compiled a draft and signed report in the form of an executive summary of the inspection exercise undertaken. The purpose of the draft report was to motivate for the budget allocation for
20 these dockets to be investigated and to get direction from General Sibiya and General Senthumule as the report is annexed hereto marked as SMCM1.”

Yes, in this draft report, I went to General Sibiya. And then by that time, General Senthumule was back. So, I was just

discussing this inspection with them, what is the findings. Because they said that I must ensure that we proceed with investigation. Then that is when now I told them, I do not have a budget in my component. Because of the PKTT, they are budgeted for. So now I must proceed with these 118 dockets. I need some money to go to KZN to conduct the investigations.

ADV POOE: And General, the need for money, if the PKTT was to be, the members were going to be reintegrated into
10 the murder and robbery unit, which is your component at a provincial level, why was there a need for additional money?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: The money, which is allocated to PKTT, the need was looked into before when the money was allocated to them. So why now I am needing this money? Because I was thinking the management will not go to the money which is allocated budget for PKTT so that they can reallocate or divert the money from the PKTT to 118. So, I thought when I request this money, then I will be given
20 some portion.

Either from the very same money which is given because of 118 dockets is also budgeted within the PKTT. So, by so doing, I thought maybe, for example, they have got 10 million. Maybe I will get a portion, maybe two or 3 million so that I can conduct the 118 because it is already

budgeted. Actually, there I can say I was just trying I can put maybe my luck so that maybe I can get something. And that is when now General Senthumule said, okay, general, just put it in writing, request for funding. In the meantime, I will speak with the Chief Financial Officer, which is General Dimpane.

ADV POOE: Thank you, General. And would you have been able to proceed with investigations if funding was not available?

10 **MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE**: If funding was not?

ADV POOE: If it was not made available.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: No, I would not proceed with investigations because of Commissioners, when you go to KZN, we plan to go there on a fortnight. I even make a breakdown of the hotels, the daily allowances, and so forth, like the PKTT. Then we said we will not go and stay there for 6 months. Maybe go for a fortnight, we come back, just like that, and go back.

20 Up until maybe this 118, we reduced them to the acceptable level. We even said that maybe 6 months. Actually, we wanted to start from 1st of June until December. Then January, we do our assessment to see from this 118, because already through the inspection, we saw which one we can start with.

So, 118, maybe within those 6 months, maybe 60,

70 dockets, maybe we were supposed to finalise. Sorry. It depends on the dynamics of KZN when we arrived there. But that one, it was another story. That is how we planned we were going to do. At least 6 months, there must be an impact on these 118 dockets.

CHAIRPERSON: I know it was not your decision, General, but it just does not make sense to me to bring in a fresh or a new team when there was a team in place already. Once it had been decided by General Sibiya that investigations
10 should go on, I just do not understand why those investigations should not have been conducted by the PKTT. It just does not make sense.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, Commissioners, because now I was finding myself in that dilemma. I also have to swim. I must come up and advise as a manager how am I going to swim with this 118. That is why I was taking all these actions or maybe some suggestions. How about we do this so that we can also ensure that these 118 dockets can be investigated.

20 Because, Commissioner, these dockets, they have been there also, not being given attention. And then I know, Commissioner, if dockets are sitting a long time with investigating officers, what feedback are you giving to the deceased family, especially where here we have lost life? Irrespective, what is a housebreaking or a theft of motor

vehicle, the people need answers, and they need satisfying answers. So that is why me, I was eager. Just give me money, I will go and work this docket, Commissioner.

CHAIRPERSON: And also, I mean, with the new investigators coming in cold, there would be delays. Do you accept that?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, I accept, Commissioner. I accept that.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, General.

10 **ADV POOE**: General, your report, the draft report that you compiled is page 1 of the annexures. Commissioner, that is MCM1, which starts at page 1, the annexure set of documents. General, if you can have regard to paragraph 1.1 of that statement - of that draft report. So, it is immediately after your statement.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Okay, yes, I see it.

ADV POOE: You say there that:

20 “On 31 December 2024, the Minister's office issued an instruction through the office of the Deputy National Commissioner, General Sibiyá, who was acting as the National Commissioner at the time.”

Is that a correct reflection of what happened?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, in this one, I think it

is a typo to say General Sibiya. Because from our office, we thought it was General Sibiya who was acting. But he later, during our engagement, he also brought this to my attention, because he also signed. He said that I saw you, you wrote me, I was acting. Actually, it was not me who was acting. It was General Msegithi. So already these letters, they were signed. But I would like to apologise just for that one, because I wrote General Sibiya. Actually, it was General Msegithi who was acting.

10 **ADV POOE**: And, General, this report, this draft report, did you give it to Generals Sibiya and Senthumule?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: No, this report, as I was explaining to Commissioners, General Senthumule, during the engagement of the dockets, she was not present. I just gave this report after we finished, and then General Senthumule came. I think it was on the 7th, mostly of these inspections. But the main one, the one when we were discussing with General Sibiya and General Senthumule, I gave them the bigger one, where I went and just explained
20 to them what transpired through the inspections. And when we were engaging about the extra money, it was on the 7th of June, when General Senthumule advised that I must write an information note pertaining to a request for extra budget or funding to go and conduct those dockets in KZN investigations.

ADV POOE: Commissioners, that information note is MCM2, which is at page 13 of the annexures. General, you talk about the meeting, and that General Senthumule asked that you prepare the information note. But at paragraph 27, you go on to talk about a second information note that was prepared regarding the missing statements. Can you tell the Commissioners about this?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, during the inspection of these dockets and through my perusal, I was
10 approached by Captain Van Der Berg, who was also part of the inspecting team. But during that inspection, we took two dockets from Eastern Cape. The one of Namhla[?], who passed on. Then, because of the sister of the deceased, was calling General Sibiya just to get feedback of the cases.

There were two cases, attempted murder, and the murder one. So, the docket was initially investigated in my office when it was taken by PKTT during October 2023. So, in those dockets, Captain Van Der Berg brought to my
20 attention that there were 32 statements which were missing from the docket. Then, immediately, it raised some concern. I even asked Colonel Mdululi because he was leading the inspecting team, the inspection.

Then, I asked him, they did not experience similar incidents like this one where statements are missing. Then,

General Mdluli informed me that general actually we also realised that Umlazi and Greytown, there were also statements missing. Ten, 12, he even said that it is mentioned in the inspection metrics. Then, from there, I penned down this information note. I brought it to the attention of General Sibiyi that in these three dockets, the Greytown, Umlazi, and Mthatha, there were statements which were missing.

How we saw it, Commissioners, is under the C-clip, 10 which is the entire SAPS5, the statements were annexed. For example, it will say, General Motsepe's statement A4, Commissioner Madianga's statement A5, Commissioner Khumalo's statement A6, and so forth. But when you check the A-clip, there is no statement as such. Because you cannot annex the C-clip without a statement. The statement speaks to the C, A part speaks to the C.

What you do on the A part of the docket is reflected under the C-clip. It is your diary. So, immediately, I brought it to the attention of General Sibiyi. Then, General 20 Sibiyi wanted to call General Khumalo. Then I said, no, you can still call but let us put it in writing so that maybe he can respond to why these statements are missing from the docket, whereas they have been annexed under the C-clip. That is when I wrote this information note to General Sibiyi.

CHAIRPERSON: Are there instances when investigators

would remove statements from dockets, General?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioner, pardon?

CHAIRPERSON: Are there instances when investigators would remove statements from dockets?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: No, Commissioners, we do not have those instances. Usually, when you take a statement, maybe you, for example, you go out, take a statement. When you come back to the office, you do most now administration. We have to put it there and annex. So, you
10 cannot annex C-clip, my statement, whereas the statement is not there.

So, it shows the statement was there, clipped, I am just assuming, and then they were taken out. Or maybe they were annexed before they were put under the A-clip. I do not know what the rationale behind that was. But you can just reflect it under the C-clip, whereas it is not on the A part because they go handing in. Sometimes, you put them under A, you do not annex. So, when you go through the dockets, you see that A4 is not reflected. Then we have
20 to reflect it under the C-clip. So, in this one, I do not know what happened, but they were not there.

CHAIRPERSON: Just explain the C-clip to me, please.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: On the C-clip, Commissioners, the docket is divided into, I can say, five parts. It is the front part is the front page, then it will be, we call it the E-clip,

second page. The third one is the B-clip, where we put all the correspondence. Then becomes the C, where we put all the diaries. And then the last part, it will be where suspects are arrested, then we are charging.

That is where we charge all the suspects who reflect, but provision is made only for two suspects. But we have got an additional paper, or not a paper as such. It also forms part of the docket where you attach it. It is sort of an annexure that it will say maybe suspect 1, 2, 3, then
10 the other one will be 4. If there are 15 or 20, you can put as much, as long as they will reflect in the docket. And they look the same as the first one where we have charged.

CHAIRPERSON: So, the clips are basically part of the docket folder.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, when I say the C-clips, actually we call it the SAPS C5-diary, it is a C part. So, where you write every activity, like when you write ...[intervenes]

CHAIRPERSON: All of that, all of that is part of the folder.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, yes.

20 **CHAIRPERSON:** It used to be brownish.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, when you open the docket ...[intervenes]

CHAIRPERSON: It used to be brownish in the olden days.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: It is brown, still brown.

CHAIRPERSON: So those are there. Then the statements

are loose pieces of paper that get put in, that are placed in this folder, in the docket folder.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, the docket like this file in front of us. Then it goes upwards. We call it A1 it is the complainant statement.

CHAIRPERSON: Yes.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: It is 1.

CHAIRPERSON: It is a loose piece of paper.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, it is a statement. You put A,
10 this one is A1. Then on the C part of the docket
...[intervenes]

CHAIRPERSON: You make a note of it.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: You make a note, the statement of General Motsepe is C, is A1. Just like the ballistic report obtained from Forensic Lab, A2. Just like that, because it is part of the evidence of the statement. So, they go hand in hand.

CHAIRPERSON: So, you were able to tell from the folder, this brown folder, that notes had been made. That there is
20 this statement, there is that statement, there is that statement. But the actual statements themselves were not in that folder.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: They are not here in the A part.

CHAIRPERSON: I hope the evidence leaders will not fight with me about this. From a statement that we have read, a

point is made that investigators had taken some of the statements out of the dockets. That is how I understand the statement. So, you are basically saying that that is not supposed to happen.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: It is not supposed, Commissioners ...[intervenes]

CHAIRPERSON: So, if you want a statement for purposes of your investigation, you will have to take the entire docket. Is that what you are suggesting?

10 **MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE**: No, what I am trying to say, Commissioners, is you can write under the C, the diary, and mention a annexed statement of General Motsepe.

CHAIRPERSON: Yes.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: But the very same statement of General Motsepe, which is A4, whatever number, is not here in the docket.

CHAIRPERSON: No, no, no, what I am saying is, let us suppose that the statement of General Motsepe was actually taken.

20 **MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE**: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON: And because it was taken, it is noted as A4 or whatever.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON: But when you get to the docket, the physical statement itself is not there.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: It is not there, Commissioners.

CHAIRPERSON: So, my question is, but it was taken. My question is, is there anything wrong with investigators removing A4 for purposes of their investigation, taking it out of the brown folder? Is there anything wrong with that?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioner, that one, really, because I do not know what happened during the investigation. Maybe they have got reasons. They put A4 there, but they took the A-statement for some other reasons
10 of their investigation. But when you are an inspecting officer, you expect the docket. That is where the audit comes, an inspection. When I take the docket like this, I expect to see the A4 attached under the docket. If maybe they took it for purposes of maybe for inspections or for bails or whatever during the nature of the investigation, maybe something which maybe they would explain. Maybe they took it for something.

CHAIRPERSON: So, in your experience, if as part of my investigation I want to go around, but I want to have this
20 statement readily available for purposes of my investigation, what would I have to do? Would I have to take the entire folder with all the statements in it, even if all that I want is General Motsepe's A4? Would I have to take the entire docket?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioner, if you take the

statement for the purposes of investigation, you can make a copy and certify it. You can make a copy and leave the docket. The docket actually must be intact because this brown folder is evidence which in future we intend to produce it before court. But if you take, just imagine, 32 statements are not in the docket for purposes of investigation. What type of investigation? Why do not in the diary you mention somewhere? Or maybe in the pocketbooks.

10 Maybe in their pocketbooks they mention because pocketbooks and the diary, actually they go hand in hand. If maybe in their pocketbooks they have mentioned that I took this docket for purposes of another docket investigation. But usually, we make copies. If maybe this one is an original of the statement of that particular case, you must make a copy and use it for purposes of investigation. But in that scenario, I do not know why those statements were taken from the docket.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, General.

20 **ADV BALOYI SC:** General, I think either in your statement or in one of the other statements that we have, we are told that some of these dockets were inherited. I think the dockets go as back as 2006. I think that is the earliest. Now, where you found, your audit finds that statements are missing, were enquiries made that resolved the question,

where do they miss the statements?

At which point were they there and when do they go missing? And I ask the question because from your evidence, and I do not know if that is the intention of what you are conveying, from your evidence it seems you are saying the PKTT members removed statements from the dockets. Now, given that some of those dockets, if we accept that evidence, inherited dockets that were given to the PKTT as things moved along, do you know whether
10 those statements that were identified as missing, where in fact, did they go missing? Did they go missing in the hands of the PKTT or from whence those dockets came?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, these dockets, especially the ones which I alluded to the Mthatha one, they were inherited from my office. But the statement, which was annexed under the diary C, is the handwriting, is the member of the PKTT. Where Colonel Odendaal stopped in the diary, where he wrote whatever investigation he conducted, it shows you have to sign with a date and time.
20 But the one which I am mentioning is the PKTT members. Thanks, Commissioners.

ADV POOE: And General, you mentioned that you then made an enquiry to General Khumalo through the information note Annexure MCM3. Do you know if that information note was ever sent to General Khumalo and his

response?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, I wrote the information note to the attention of General Sibiya, and then I just ended up with General Sibiya. I do not know whether it was taken further with General Khumalo, but I brought it under his attention because General Khumalo reported directly to General Sibiya.

ADV KHUMALO SC: So General, just to follow up on Commissioner Baloyi's question, did you get responses from
10 the PKTT on all of these queries that are mentioned in your report? So, in instances where there is a statement missing, was there ever an enquiry to the PKTT to say, I have got docket, let us say, docket 95. It is noted that there should be a statement in the docket. When we audit the docket, we see that the statement is missing. Was there ever an enquiry made to the PKTT to say, where is the statement that should go with this docket?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, I never
20 communicated with the PKTT myself. I was doing it through protocol, through General Sibiya, so that he can communicate with General Khumalo. That is why I put this information note down, so that he can take the matter up with General Khumalo.

ADV KHUMALO SC: As far as you know, that was never taken up?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Myself, I did not get a response from General Khumalo at the statement. I never received a response from him, because I took it upon General Sibiya, who was supposed to give me feedback. But so far, I have never received any response from General Khumalo or General Sibiya about this missing statement.

ADV KHUMALO SC: Thank you.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Thanks.

ADV POOE: Then, General, you deal with what you
10 highlighted as shortcomings identified from the inspection process. We are at paragraph 29. Can you give a summary of those findings or shortcomings that you identified?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, can I go through and read them:

20 “I further alluded that I was not directly involved in the audit exercise, but I did spot check a few documents and received comprehensive feedback from the team who conducted the audit. The following are a few of the shortcomings that were identified. 23 suspects were identified by witnesses, but these suspects were not arrested. One case was withdrawn by a witness because the suspect was on bail, and the

witnesses were fearful for their lives.

Four cases were found nolle prosequi

because the public prosecutor's

instructions were not complied with.

One case, the suspects were identified

in the identity parade, but they were

not charged.”

Meaning they were identified immediately. When the suspects are identified in the parade, what follows, you must charge them, take them to court. But in this instance, they were only identified in the ID parade. One case, the suspect was arrested with no public prosecutor's instructions in the docket. It shows that the suspect is arrested, taken to court, but it does not show all the court processes because it must appear either at whatever lower court or at the Regional Court, and the prosecutor actually must write something on the docket instructions.

CHAIRPERSON: I am not sure I understand this point, General. Are you saying that PKTT members could not effect arrests without instructions from a prosecutor even if the requirements for an arrest set by the Criminal Procedure Act were satisfied?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Which paragraph is that Commissioner?

CHAIRPERSON: I am referring to your 29.5. One case,

the suspect was arrested with no public prosecutor's instructions in the docket, which I understand to say if there has not been an instruction by a prosecutor, go arrest that suspect. There can be no arrest. That is how I understand your 29.5. Now my question is, are you saying that PKTT members could not effect arrests without instructions from a prosecutor even if the requirements for an arrest set by the Criminal Procedure Act were satisfied?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners in this particular
10 docket, the suspect was arrested. So, when the suspect is arrested and charged, they must go through the processes at court. So, in this one, it does not show that actually the person was arrested, but it seems he never went through the court processes. If the suspect was arrested and released, there was supposed to be a release form inside the docket. So, this one, the suspect was arrested, taken to court. So where did he appear? Which court?

CHAIRPERSON: Also, it is not the arrest that you are querying. What you are querying is the lack of any entries
20 made by the prosecutor on the docket. Is that what your query is?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: No, actually Commissioner, maybe the manner in which it was faced here. I was just showing that the suspect is in the docket. He was arrested, but it seems he ended up without appearing before court because

there are no prosecutor's instructions. If a person appears before court, it is a norm. The prosecutor will write something on the front page of the docket, maybe remanded for bail for seven days and so forth. Even inside, they write something. They will say maybe obtain ballistic report, obtain whatever, medical report. But this one is just a docket. So, it seems he never did. This is why I am emphasising the issue of the public prosecutor, not the arrest.

10 **CHAIRPERSON**: Thank you, thank you. I guess it is a problem with the phrasing. I did not understand. Thank you, thank you.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Thank you, Commissioner.

ADV POOE: General, these findings or the shortcomings that you identified are pretty serious. Did you then communicate these findings to General Khumalo to enquire about some of these challenges?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, everything in this inspection report was never communicated to General
20 Khumalo. It was communicated to General Sibiya. They reported a template for the protocol. You speak with General Sibiya. By that time, General Sibiya was supposed to call General Khumalo just to bring this to his attention. Myself and the team were just doing the inspection. Now we are giving the outcome of the inspection to General

Sibiya to take it further with General Khumalo.

ADV POOE: And then, General, at paragraph 30, can you confirm those are the three cases wherein there were missing statements that you referred to earlier?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, Commissioners. Umlazi CAS47904-2016, 10 statements missing. I just mentioned here the victim was an ANC member. And then Greytown CAS2-11-2018, which is murder, 82 statements. Actually, I think, Commissioner, it was a typo from ourselves. Let me
10 apologise. It is not 10 statements. It is 12. The 32 statements are the one of Mthatha, the one of the murders. So, for Greytown, it must read as 12 statements, not 32.

ADV POOE: Thank you, General.

CHAIRPERSON: Can you please explain the Mthatha case? My recollection, which may not necessarily be accurate, is that in the Eastern Cape, the cases investigated by the PKTT were Fort Hare cases. I seem to recall that there was also mention of an East London case. But probably it was connected with the Fort Hare cases. I
20 am not sure. I do not remember mention being made of a Mthatha case.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, at the initial stages, we spoke about 118 dockets. Actually, we were supposed to say 121. Let me apologise for not taking you through. So PKTT, through the testimony of General Khumalo and

the National Commission, they did mention the cases from Eastern Cape. So, when did the docket get taken back after three weeks ...[intervenes]

CHAIRPERSON: My issue is not with the 118, 121. Because my understanding was still that to make up the total of 121, three cases were added from the Fort Hare cases. So, what I am saying is I do not remember a Mthatha case ever being mentioned. I do not quite see why the Mthatha case would have been part of the Fort Hare
10 cases. So, the Mthatha case sounds like it is something new altogether. Do you get me now? So, I was just trying to understand where and how the Mthatha case features.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, 121 dockets, actually, is this docket. It is two dockets from Mthatha and one from Alice, which was part of Fort Hare. But when the dockets were brought later, the three dockets, it was Alice and two Mthatha. So, the two Mthatha is this one.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, thank you.

ADV POOE: Chair, if I may be of assistance, in General
20 Masemola's testimony, he indicated that there was a trip to Fort Hare when there was a directive for them to include it as part of the PKTT's mandate. He said there was uproar about a particular murder, which was the Namhla case, and he then requested head office to give that case over to the PKTT. So, it was not related to Fort Hare but was added

because of a public outcry at the time they were there to address the Fort Hare issues.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, thank you.

ADV POOE: General, you then deal with the stalling of investigations that you noted at paragraph 31. Can you explain what you mean by stalled investigations?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, by stalled investigations, I just want to illustrate that the 121 dockets, they were stalled for some period. The oldest docket is
10 from 2016, where suspects were identified through Section 205 subpoena, but the suspects were not arrested. And then in the big inspection report or inspection metrics or schedule, the last entry on this docket, I think it was investigation was done in 2023.

In this report, Commissioners, I was just highlighting to General Sibiba the outcome from, I did not take all the 121 dockets to put them here. I was just highlighting, like 2016, we are now in 2025. But the last entry in the docket, it was 2023. And then the next one
20 was, this 2016 is Harding case, if I am not mistaken, from the inspection report.

And the other one was no evidence of investigations conducted in some dockets from 2016 until 2024. Senior public prosecutor and director of public prosecution instructions were ignored, not complied with.

Forensic ballistic reports are outstanding for a lengthy period of time. Section 205 subpoenas reports are not analysed. They are there in the docket.

When you receive a Section 205, you have to analyse so that you can make the linkages of the suspect together with the crime committed. So, it does not say if you propose you receive a Section 205 from the service provider, you put it in the docket. So, you have to go through and analyse it so that you can come up with the
10 linkages. Cases are not enrolled because of insufficient evidence. So, in these instances, you will find that suspects are arrested prematurely. You take suspects to court, but there is no evidence to link. That is why they are not enrolled.

ADV BALOYI SC: General, what you have done from paragraph 29 and the same in paragraph 30, you are very specific about the number of dockets that are affected by what you have identified as shortcomings. And in paragraph 31, you have so far identified 31.1, and I think
20 you say it is a Harding case. So, it is clear there that you are talking about one case, one docket, let me say.

The balance of that, 31.2 up to 31.6, you do not say, and maybe you should be specific if you can, because right now the impression is it is a general picture. You are dealing with 121 dockets, and one does not have a sense of

where you say investigations were not conducted from 2016 until 2024. How many dockets are we talking about? Is this a widespread problem? Is it an exceptional problem that you picked up? And so, on up to .6.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, in this one I was just giving a synopsis. Actually, from 121 dockets, it is a widespread where most of the investigations were not conducted. I was just highlighting the few. So, some of these, there are commonalities. If I take the 31.3, Senior
10 Public Prosecutor and Director of Public Prosecution, instructions were ignored.

Maybe from 121, you will find 10 or 15. So here I was just highlighting the shortcomings of what is happening in the 121. But the whole document, this one, the metrics, it is indicating there is a column which shows Harding CAS and then comments by the inspection team from my office, and then actually it does not mean the officers in the PKTT never gave instructions.

They did also give instructions. Some of the
20 shortcomings which we have identified, or the team identified comes from the very same officers who gave instructions. For example, analyse section 205, analyse section 205. Nothing was done also there. So other inspections or outcome come from this new inspection team. They saw other things which the same officers never came

across, but this day it contained in the docket.

So, I was just showing to a large extent what is happening in the docket by then. Because of Commissioners, when you do inspection, by then you get, I will go to Western Cape, more or less I will get the same. Not when we do this inspection, we are criticising or trying to point a finger to the PKTT. When we are inspecting, we will come up with similar findings in some other dockets. I just want to bring this to the attention of the
10 Commissioners.

ADV POOE: Commissioner Baloyi, we can with the general prepare a supplementary to deal with exactly which cases we do have the complete schedule. Is that correct, General?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: It is correct, Commissioner. We do have the metrics here.

ADV POOE: General, at paragraph 32, you deal with the Namhla case and a directive to immediately start investigating. Can you explain what happened there?

20 **MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE**: Commissioners, the Namhla case was investigated prior from my office by Lt-Col Odendaal. So, during October 2023, the docket was taken to the very same docket. There were two dockets attempted, and then they made a one. They were taken to the PKTT. Then when the docket came back, General Khumalo informed the

sister of the deceased that the docket is back to our office. But before that, General Khumalo explained.

I am using General Khumalo as a divisional Commissioner, and then who said that is a project manager. I am going to use, because I engage with the sister of the deceased. She also told me the very same story, that when the docket was, before they were taken to our office, General Khumalo explained to the sister that they identified the motive, and they were supposed to go through with the
10 takedown of the target.

And then the target applied for an interdict against the investigation. So, there was an interim, there was an interdict, let me say there was an interdict, against the investigation, but it was dismissed by the Mthatha High Court, I think this year, January or February. And then later, when they were still busy again now to make the takedown, Commissioner, now we are speaking things of last year.

I think it was somewhere October, the docket was
20 taken in 2023, they were busy with whatever investigation. Then last year, when they were supposed to conduct the takedown, they identified the motive and the target. There was an interdict. It was dismissed this year. General Khumalo told the sister that when they were supposed to do now, it is another takedown this year, the docket was

recalled by General Sibiye.

Said they could not conduct a takedown this year, even last year, because of the interdict. So, the sister called General Sibiya, complaining as if we are taking them, as a family, for a ride. Then General Sibiya gave me the number of the sister. I took this docket from when they were still busy with the inspections. I took this docket, gave it to Captain Van Der Berg, because he was familiar with this docket. He used to work with Colonel Odendaal.

10 And then I took it from him, but he was attending a lot of High Court matters. Then by that time, I had two members whom I deployed in Gqeberha. They were investigating the insurance murders, which is very prevalent in Eastern Cape, especially in Gqeberha. Then I took this docket, so that while they are in Eastern Cape, they must conduct investigation in this docket.

 Then the sister, through that explanation, she was happy. Then she communicated with Colonel Kunene and Mapito. They were now the new investigating officers of
20 this matter. So, while they were also investigating, this went out the docket, and I took it back to KZN. I was just explaining here what transpired of the Mthatha case in Namhla one. That is the whole thing in paragraph.

ADV KHUMALO SC: But does that general not illustrate the problem created with the taking of dockets? Because

now they are supposed to execute the takedown, but they do not have the docket with them. So that takedown never happens because they do not have the docket.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: It never happened. Because the PKTT, they are the one who identified the target. So, I was asking myself, when the interdict is dismissed, but there were two months lapse for the docket to be recalled by General Sibiya, why the takedown did not take place? Because they have identified most of the target last year.

10 **ADV KHUMALO SC**: You are talking about now the interdict is dismissed in January.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes.

ADV KHUMALO SC: And your question is, in February and March, why did they not execute the takedown?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, because they told the sister. That is what the sister is telling me. She understood the interdict after the attempt to make the takedown. Now she is asking, the interdict most is dismissed by January, Feb. Why now they did not take, why they did not affect the
20 arrest or make the takedown before you from national you requested the docket? Now the docket there, we feel you are going to start afresh now. So now the docket with these two colonels is taken back again KZN. I do not know whether it is still in KZN or where is the docket now.

ADV KHUMALO SC: I am with you.

ADV POOE: General, just to clarify, the dismissal was in February.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: It was Feb, okay. Thanks for that.

ADV BALOYI SC: And this is February when, 2025?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: 2025, Commissioners.

ADV BALOYI SC: After the decision to disband the PKTT was made?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, after the directive of the Minister.

10 **ADV POOE:** And then General, at paragraph 33, you speak about General Mkhwanazi's media briefing and some of the statements he made there about the dockets. Do you want to elaborate on this?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, if I can read my statement, this paragraph 33:

20 “During General Mkhwanazi's media briefing on 6 July 2025, he indicated that five dockets had warrant of arrest that had been issued and that the dockets are gathering dust at the head office of General Sibiya without being given the necessary attention. And I said it is not true.”

CHAIRPERSON: Why do you say it is not true because this related to the way any investigation is taking place. Is

that not so?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, Commissioners.

CHAIRPERSON: So, what this meant was the dockets are sitting at the head office with no investigations going on. So it was in that sense that General Mkhwanazi was saying that the dockets were gathering dust. So why do you disagree with that? Because no investigations were taking place.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioner, before the
10 investigation was supposed to take place, we have done the inspections. I think it is part and parcel, even though it is not physical investigations of the docket. But by mere investigation, requesting the funding, it shows that we needed to go and do the rest ...[intervenes]

CHAIRPERSON: But General, you have just agreed that what General Mkhwanazi was talking about was the fact that no investigations were taking place. So, inspections of dockets and so on do not go to the question of actual investigations. So, in that sense, the dockets were
20 gathering dust. Why do you not agree with that?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: That is the explanation which I am giving, Commissioner. The dockets were not gathering dust. Because these dockets were only three months here with us, approximately, maybe three months. And then in the month of March and April, the itineraries were

completed. When General Mkhwanazi refused the docket, the National Commissioner said that General Sibiya must use his own discretion. So also, the inspections which we conducted, it shows we are doing something in the docket.

CHAIRPERSON: General, you should not take this personally. It is not you being criticised at all, let alone personally.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON: What General Mkhwanazi was talking
10 about was that no investigations were taking place. Is that not so? That is what he meant in his media briefing. Is that not so?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioner will take that. Then the investigations were never conducted.

CHAIRPERSON: So, in that sense, in that sense, the dockets were gathering dust. That is what General Mkhwanazi meant. Do you accept that? You see, General Mkhwanazi's statement would still have been true even if
20 someone, maybe a general worker, would pick up the dockets and dust them off every day so that there is not literally dust on them. But they would be gathering dust in the sense that they were not investigated. That is all that General Mkhwanazi meant. Do you accept that?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: I will accept that, Commissioner, if you say it is true.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

ADV POOE: And then, General, your reference is made at paragraph 34 to the criticism that there were five warrants of arrest issued in the dockets. But you there talk about what your audit found. Can you explain what you mean there?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: When the team conducted the audit, Commissioners, they found two warrants of arrest agreed to by the prosecutor and magistrate on 2 October 2024. It was
10 in Ndwedwe CAS127-10-2023. These warrants of arrest were never executed. They were there in Ndwedwe dockets, but they were never executed. And the commander wrote that the suspect must be circulated.

The procedure, as I know, it is when the investigating officer received a signed warrant of arrest. Actually, it is not supposed to be in there. You do not put it there in the docket. You receive a warrant. You have to go and execute. He must proceed to execute the warrant by first tracking and tracing the suspect. If there are no leads
20 regarding the suspect whereabouts, the investigating officer would then complete an SAP55 for purposes of circulation and send this to the Criminal Records Centre for further circulation in the database of wanted circulated persons.

CHAIRPERSON: Can you please explain the concept of circulating a suspect? What does that mean?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, in this Ndwedwe, there is a warrant of arrest in the docket. So, the commander, instead of urging the investigating officer to trace the suspect, then when we went through the diary, it never indicates where the suspect was traced. The main purpose of signing a warrant of arrest is to execute. Execute meaning you must go and trace the suspect. So, this one, again, is attached under Ndwedwe CAS, and the commander just say, circulate. How can you circulate a
10 suspect who was never traced?

CHAIRPERSON: It is exactly that circulating that I am interested in. What does it mean to circulate a suspect? How do you do that?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Okay, Commissioner, when we circulate a suspect, we complete this SAP55 for the purpose that there will be a hit if the suspect is arrested somewhere. Then in the system, because now it is captured in the system, it will be a hit. Then the investigating officer in that particular, he will inform this one that your suspect is
20 arrested. He will come in. That is the main purpose of circulating.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, thank you.

ADV POOE: General, and then you deal with one other docket at paragraph 35, where there was an unsigned warrant.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, in this one, it is still warrant of arrest. Furthermore, there was one docket where the warrant of arrest was completed by the investigating officer, but not signed by the prosecutor or magistrate, meaning the warrant was never issued. So, it is a warrant of arrest, J50, completed, but not signed by the prosecutor or magistrate.

So, it is just a J50 there in the docket. I am just responding to what General Mkhwanazi was alluding, that
10 there were five warrants of arrest which were imminent. We were delayed because docket was gathering dust. That is why this warrant of arrest were never executed. So, we found these types of warrant, two which were signed, the other one where it was not signed. Those are the only warrant which we found in the dockets.

ADV POOE: And General, earlier you explained that one of the purposes of doing the inspection was to identify low-hanging fruit so that if there is anything that needs to be done urgently that can be attended to. Is there a reason
20 why these ones, where there was either a need for circulation or perhaps getting the warrant signed, why those were not given priority while the administrative processes for getting funding were going on?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Actually, Commissioners, we planned it in that way from the onset. When they were

doing inspection, then they are bringing me some heads up. I even suggested, how about maybe before we look into the funding, we look into our own monies, the one which I am having, then we go and execute on, especially these two warrant of arrest. So that, at least because you can see they are there.

And they were issued last year, October, the 2nd of October 2024, if I am not mistaken. They were issued last year, and now they have never been executed. We thought
10 it in that line that these low-hanging fruits, if you have got money we are going to start first, like the one which I mentioned, where I said 23 suspects were at the witness identified suspect. Those were the first dockets which wanted to start with actually.

ADV POOE: So General, the question still remains, why was not this done if that could have been done while you were waiting for the big money issue to be settled?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, when we look into our coffers, especially my budget, we did not have enough
20 money to embark and conduct this investigation. We wanted to go there, but because of money, because finance office, they are the one which will guide you. Immediately when you arrive there, that this target come. You have to outlay what is happening. This target come from the PKTT. They all know that there is money being allocated to PKTT.

Then we have to explain. That is why now we took this route of requesting for an extra budget.

ADV BALOYI SC: So General, these dockets, at least the two that you have given dates for, the October one, October 2024, we know there is a period of about two months before the PKTT is disbanded. You are saying in that period, in that window period before they were disbanded, these warrants should have been executed in that period.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: By the PKTT.

10 **ADV BALOYI SC:** Yes, I understand that.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, Commissioners.

ADV BALOYI SC: In those two months period.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes.

ADV BALOYI SC: Then the PKTT is disbanded on the 31st, at least that is the directive. So, for all intents and purposes, as far as the Minister is concerned, it seems that from the 31st of December or from the 1st of January, there is no PKTT to speak of. I guess that is why General Sibiya instructs that the files must come back, the dockets must
20 come to Johannesburg, to Pretoria rather. Now, what that means, and this speaks to an earlier point by Commissioner Khumalo, that because of this decision, we know now that from January up to whenever these dockets were returned to KZN, these two warrants were never executed. On your explanation, because you were waiting for a budget.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, Commissioner.

ADV BALOYI SC: Thank you.

ADV POOE: General, just to complete the point, it was also not possible for you to speak to your provincial counterpart, I think it is Maj-Gen Gopal.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, Maj-Gen Gopal.

ADV POOE: In the same component, especially for the urgent matters to be attended to.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, we never
10 communicated with them. This is the outcome of the inspection, and then we never communicated. Up until we finished by 30th May, we have never communicated and brought to the attention that we found two warrants of arrest in the docket. How about maybe you expedite that we never communicated with them.

ADV POOE: General, we are going to move to the next topic, being the allegations of defeating the ends of justice. There you speak about a visit. You first talk about the funding request that was sent. Do you want to explain what
20 happened with that funding request that was sent to the National Commissioner to request funding for these investigations?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, ...[intervenes]

ADV BALOYI SC: Maybe, General, before you answer that, just keep the question in mind, but what I am going to

ask you is related in a way. The information note that we looked at, MCM2, that we looked at earlier, under recommendations, you have got two recommendations, and the one is the funding issue recommendation. And then the first one, though, is that you recommend that the dockets be returned to KZN for investigation.

And then that is the first recommendation. And then the next recommendation you make is for funding, that a dedicated budget be given to the national team. Why, in
10 your thinking, was that the first preference, your first preference, that the dockets be returned to KZN? Why was it your first preference?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, in this one, I was recommending that if maybe we are not going to get the budget, let the docket go back to where they belong, because the PKTT team already has got funding, or they are budgeted, inclusive of these 121 dockets which are under investigation. And then the next recommendation is the one of the funding from the regional Commissioner.

20 **ADV BALOYI SC**: How do you think about it? I mean, at this point, this is a memo in June, or information note in June, so we know that the PKTT, rather, is disbanded by this point, at least according to the Minister and General Sibiya. It is disbanded, and yet you are saying the dockets must go back to KZN. Can you just explain how you thought

it would play out? And I do understand you are saying because the PKTT were already familiar with the dockets, but it is now disbanded.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, when I wrote this, the PKTT is not disbanded. According to me, it was never disbanded. It was partially, because it was the first phase of investigation where the dockets were brought, but they are still operating, and they were still operating whilst I was there and there was no formal directive for us to say that
10 now the PKTT is no more. So, I was just making these recommendations that if maybe the National Commissioner, then cannot apportion some budget for us, then this docket, they must go back to the PKTT, because they were still operating.

ADV BALOYI SC: Because practically they were still operating.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Practically they were still operating.

ADV BALOYI SC: Thank you.

ADV POOE: General, so at this stage, the funding request
20 had not been considered by General Sibiya, and it had not been approved by the National Commissioner. That is what you say at the top of the page on page 14. And you then further say that you could not investigate until you received the additional funding.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, the first

information, the one which we are discussing now, it was revised because it is myself who signed it. Then later it was sent back for ratification. But the signed one, myself, I was not in the office. I was in another meeting. It was signed by Brigadier Kgopodithata on my behalf. So, this one is the first one where myself I have signed it. But it was never signed by the Divisional Commissioner because it was sent back from the office of the Divisional Commissioner for some ratification. We just put it here to
10 show that actually we started this request for funding on the 23rd of June.

ADV POOE: And then, General, earlier in your testimony, if you look at the information note MCM3 at page 17, which would have been the initial one, and the corrected one is at page 19, MCM4, you will recall I asked you about paragraph 2.1 in a different document. That would have been the summary of the audit findings that you provided about the background section where you say that Lt-Gen Sibiya was the Acting Commissioner. This is found again at this
20 information note, which you prepared in June 23. And then again in the revised one, which was signed by Brigadier Gogo Kgopodithata on the 1st of July.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, Commissioner.

ADV POOE: And is it that at this point your team was operating under the impression that General Sibiya was the

Acting National Commissioner at the time?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, I explained earlier that in all the correspondence we wrote General Sibiya as acting. He also brought to our attention, to my attention, that actually it was not himself that he was acting. Actually, it was General Msegithi. But in most of the information note and the reports, we wrote General Sibiya, but not to portray or to bring to the Commission that General Sibiya is the one who was acting. Actually, it was General Msegithi. But
10 most of the reports, even the National Commissioner signed one of the requests for funding where we also mentioned that it was General Sibiya.

ADV POOE: Thank you, General. And then you deal with a request, a visit and a request to take photographs of the docket. And you were told about a case at paragraph 38. Can you summarise the events? You have set them out in a lot of detail in the statement. So, if you can summarise what happened there with Brigadier Kunene.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, can I proceed with
20 paragraph 38 reading it or just to summarise?

ADV POOE: Just to summarise.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, on the 22nd of July, I think it was two days. It was two days after the proclamation, if I am not mistaken. Let me go through this paragraph, then I will summarise it, Commissioners, with

your permission. On the 15th of July, I received a call from General Mangale. He is the component head of criminal record and crime scene management, national office. Then he said that he received a call from General Mkhwanazi that he must avail the photographer for standby.

And then he must take photos of the dockets. And then we must also furnish statement to Brigadier Kunene as well. Actually, let me speak. General Mangale mentioned only about the taking of the photos. Then the following day,
10 I communicated with Brigadier Kgopodithata because the docket, they are laying in Brigadier Kgopodithata's floor, second floor in the strong room.

Then Kgopodithata, Brigadier Kgopodithata also confirmed that he communicated with Brigadier Kunene. So, Brigadier Kunene left KZN on Monday. And then we saw him the following day on the 16th. I think it was around 11 o'clock. It was myself. Before Brigadier Kunene came, I was with Brigadier Kgopodithata and Colonel Mdluli, but Colonel Mdluli got some commitment work, related
20 commitment.

Brigadier Kunene came, and then he explained the purpose of his visit. He mentioned, he said that General Mkhwanazi instructed him to come and take some photos, and then the strong room must be considered as a crime scene. We must condole of that strong room as a crime

scene. Then I asked Brigadier Kunene, crime scene, what crime is it committed when you condole?

Because we have been going through that, if it is a crime scene, we have already tampered with it. I do not understand the logic of condoling of the strong room as a crime scene. Then he said, this is the instruction which he was given. Then from there, through our engagement, then I said, what is the interest of taking photos? Then he said, no, he was just given the tasking by General Mkhwanazi.

10 Then from there, I said, let me call General Sibiya, because General Sibiya by then was still in office. I called General Sibiya. General Sibiya said that, let me find out from the Commission. I do not know whom he called. He said, let me find out from the Commission whether photos of those documents can be taken, or whether you can also give statement.

After about 10 minutes, General Sibiya called back. The phone was on the speaker. We were the three of us. Then General Sibiya explained that the instruction is, or the
20 advice is, photos can be taken of those documents provided the National Commissioner authorise. Then we must make an OB entry to that effect. From there, then I told Brigadier Kunene.

ADV POOE: General, when you say that General Sibiya enquired from the Commission, you mean the Madlanga

Commission?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, from Madlanga Commission.

ADV POOE: Thank you. Then thereafter, you ...[intervenes]

CHAIRPERSON: Do we know who was contacted within the Commission? Were you told, General?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, I do not know who was called, but General Sibiya said that he received an instruction or an advice. If documents need to be taken
10 photos, and for us to give statement, the National Commissioner must authorise that instruction. Then Brigadier Kunene was not happy with the explanation of General Sibiya.

Then from there, he said, hey, it seems now it is going to be a fight between himself and General Mkhwanazi. Then I said, you take instruction from General Mkhwanazi. I am also taking instruction from the Deputy National Commissioner General Sibiya. Let us wait. Maybe the National Commissioner will call, and maybe he will
20 authorise, because by then I learned later that General Mkhwanazi was with the National Commissioner in KZN.

There was a protest march there. Then Brigadier Kunene left. I went to my office. At around 16:05, I was with Colonel Mkhabela, whom I met from the lift. He was greeting me, then we went to my office. The National

Commissioner called. Then he said that there is a certain investigating officer who is experiencing some resistance in the building.

Then I said, who is that investigating officer? Then the National Commissioner said, no, General, we just need some photos. Then I said, General, who is the investigating officer? So, when he mentioned the photos, I recall now it is Brigadier Kunene. I just reminded General Sibiya, no, the National Commissioner. I think you are mentioning
10 Brigadier Kunene.

He is the one I had an engagement earlier with pertaining to photos. But now they are saying, you must give - I called General Sibiya, and then he said, enquired from Madlanga Commission that permission must be granted. You must authorise. Then the National Commissioner said, it is fine, General, I will authorise that one. But it never came to authorise that photos can be taken. So, Brigadier Kunene, photos were never taken. I even gave feedback to General Mangale.

20 **ADV POOE**: And General, are you aware that at this point, General Mkhwanazi had opened a defeating the ends of justice case for the men in which the dockets were taken?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: I was not aware. I was not aware, Commissioners, that there was a docket opened by General Mkhwanazi.

ADV POOE: Thank you, General. And then you then speak about the investigation that was conducted by Lt-Gen Patekile. Can you also summarise then what happened for your interactions there with the General?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioner on the - I was caught by General Patekile, the provisional Commissioner of Western Cape. It was on the - the President made the proclamation on the 13th.

10 **ADV POOE**: It was on the 21st of July when you got the call.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: 21st.

ADV POOE: Yes.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: No, I was just adding seven days to that proclamation of the President to get the exact date. It was only the 21st of July.

ADV POOE: Yes.

20 **MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE**: I was called by General Patekile in the evening on Sunday. And then he said that he wants to see me on Monday at the college. Then I said pertaining to what he said, pertaining to the 121 dockets. He has been appointed by the National Commissioner to conduct the investigation. Then he wanted to know actually what is happening with those 121. How did they come?

Then I gave him the whole story, the way I put it in my statement here. And then he said, okay, we will discuss

at length tomorrow. Then I said, then he told me that he is coming with a team of five. Then I also told him I would come with my team, meaning Brigadier Kgopodithata, General Mdluli, General Mashile. And we went to the college. We waited for them. Then he came around 1 o'clock. He was with the Deputy Commissioner, his deputy, Crime Detection, General Maqashalala, together with Brigadier Trouta[?].

CHAIRPERSON: I think you pronounced it correctly, but
10 the writing there is wrong. The X should be a Q, General Maqashalala, not Maxashalala.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Or not X.

CHAIRPERSON: The X should be a Q.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioner will rectify.

CHAIRPERSON: But you pronounced it correctly.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Thanks, Commissioner. Then they came with Brigadier Trouta, the provincial head legal service. And then General particular explained the purpose to all of us, the four of us. And from there, he wanted to
20 know actually what is happening with these 121 dockets. He started advising to start first with Brigadier Gopa, because he is the one who collected the docket with Colonel Mdluli.

Then he explained, and later it was myself. I explained exactly what transpired and the way I put it in my

statement that the docket was brought to General Khumalo, General Senthumule, arranged the collection, came to our office, conducted inspections, the reports. I even gave him this matrix, this fake inspection. We made copies for himself, General Maqashalala, together with Brigadier Trouta.

And then later, I wanted to know when he said he was investigating. Then I said, General, you say you are investigating. What are you investigating, actually? Then
10 he said, you know what, after this, whatever you told me, you must give both statements to me. Then we want to see whether there was no defeating the ends of justice. Then I even asked him, who is defeating here? Myself, Brigadier Kgopodithata, General Senthumule, General Khumalo?

Then he said, no, I will not mention who is defeating. I am going to make a report to the National Commissioner. It is up to him with my recommendation. Then if he agrees, then the recommendation, then there will be a defeating. So, during that time, I do not know, actually
20 the defeating was against who. I was never consulted later as a suspect or somebody who is involved in the defeating of dockets, of these 121 targets. Then we furnished statements on the 24th. Then I gave General Patekile my statement.

ADV POOE: And then, General, you note that on the day

you posted the statement, you also received notification from the National Commissioner that the funding approval was denied.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioner, that is true. The National Commissioner did not approve on the 22nd. Then the file was brought to my attention on the 24th that the National Commissioner did not approve.

CHAIRPERSON: What reason did the National Commissioner give for not approving the funding request?

10 **MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE**: The National Commissioner, if I can just say without reading it, he mentioned that the PKTT is already budgeted. And then what are the dockets doing here at the National Office? And then the docket must go to the station of origin as agreed. Then me, I do not know where does this agree comes from. Maybe they have discussed it before that and through the disbandment, actually the docket must go to the station of origin as they agreed in their executive management meetings. But he wrote it in that way that docket must go back to the station
20 of origin as agreed.

ADV KHUMALO SC: General, page 21 of MCM4. Just to be fair to you.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: MCM4.

ADV KHUMALO SC: MCM4, page 21. Your recollection was spot on, but just to be fair to you, you were referring to

what is written there by the National Commissioner.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, Commissioners, I was referring. Must I read it? Okay, Commissioners:

10 “The National Commissioner did not approve. Then he cited the following reasons. We cannot spend double on the same function. Political Killing Task Team is there already doing the functions. Why are dockets at HQ? As
it was agreed that some dockets from the team be returned to station of origin.”

ADV POOE: And then, General, to complete then your team's possession of the dockets, you talk about what you hear from Maj-Gen Mogale on the 25th of August about the return of the dockets to KZN. Can you briefly address that?

20 **MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE**: Okay, thanks, advocate. Commissioners, on the 25th of August, we were preparing ourselves to attend an Interpol conference in Cape Town. I was approached by a Maj-Gen Mogale. He is one of the components with myself at the division. He is responsible for crime investigations, the so-called general crime. Then, he is presently the Acting Division Commissioner because General Senthumule is Acting Deputy National Commissioner for General Sibiya.

Then, he informed me that there was a virtual meeting between himself and General Mkhwanazi. And then, I must make available a brigadier pertaining to the taking back the dockets to KZN. Then, I said, I do not have a brigadier. Kgopodithata, was on leave because Brigadier Kgopodithata is the who started the collection. Then, actually, he was supposed to be the one who attended when they were taken back to KZN.

Then, I proposed I would give him two colonels, the
10 one who was also involved with the docket. His Colonel Mdluli and Colonel Mashile. Then, he said that the meeting would be tomorrow. They confirmed the meeting would be tomorrow on the 26th. Then, on the 26th, the meeting did take place. And then, when myself, I was departing to the airport, he came to my office. Then, he said, General, yes, we did attend the meetings, confirmed the docket must go back to KZN. Did you make copies of the dockets?

Then, I said, no, we did not, but we are thinking of making copies. But we have never made copies, but it is
20 not a problem. I will arrange before I leave that copies are made. I called Colonel Mdluli and then informed also Colonel Mashile that they must ensure that these docket copies are taken. And then, to be handed over, the arrangement was they must be arranged. The arrangement was made that they must be handed to one of the PKTT

commanders at the college.

I understand it was Lt-Col Khumalo. So, I left for Cape Town. And then, whilst I was there, I kept in touch with them just to check whether how far are they with making the copies. They completed. And then, the docket were handed over. And then, they were taken back to KZN. In fact, the same as they were taken from Crime Intelligence by the Brigadier Kgopodithata and General Senthumule. And they were taken back to KZN on the 28th of August.

10

ADV KHUMALO SC: Can you just assist the Commission with this? From 28 March 2025 until the 27th of August 2025, are there entries in any of those docket that the investigation was progressed further? In other words, there was progress from when the docket were first taken to when they were returned to KZN.

20

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, in the diaries, the entries which was done was of the inspecting team. When they were inspecting, just maybe like Section 205 to be obtained, witnesses. But there were no entries of investigation as no investigation did take place.

ADV KHUMALO SC: So, it was the audit, basically. The only entries were that an audit has taken place, and these are the shortcomings that were picked up.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, the one of the inspections, yes.

ADV KHUMALO SC: But the murder cases themselves were not investigated.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Only those two of the one of Eastern Cape, they attempted and the murder was taken by Colonel Mathe whilst they were in Eastern Cape. It is the only docket where they wrote their investigation, what they have done so far, with that limited time.

ADV KHUMALO SC: Thank you.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Thanks, Commissioners.

10 **ADV POOE:** And General, do you know that in that docket, the Eastern Cape one, the investigators had only gotten an opportunity to introduce themselves to the family and to the previous investigating officers?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, I am aware. If I can elaborate further, they even went further to, I think it is three stations where the investigating officers who were investigating this docket, they were killed, three of them. So, they went to those stations. I forgot the stations, but they are mentioned in the dockets because of the
20 information where Colonel Odendaal was pursuing.

We were supposed to get statement from those three investigators who were conversant with this murder of Namhla. Only to find that when they were busy with investigations, they were killed. So, these two colonels, they went to those stations to collect the murders of those

deceased investigating officers to investigate together with this one of Namhla. Because they were killed because they do have first-hand information of who killed the deceased.

CHAIRPERSON: Were these the original investigators before the docket was handed over to PKTT?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON: Okay, thank you.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioner, let me rectify. The original was Colonel Odendaal. He knew about these three
10 investigators who were killed. So, still now, there are three murder cases in Eastern Cape. Where now, the new investigating officer, Adv Pooe, was just saying to bring to the attention of the Commissioners that in the docket of Namhla, there is only an entry which introduced themselves to the sister of the deceased. Now, I am alluding further that even though maybe it is not written in the docket, they went as far as to those three stations to collect those three dockets because those three dockets where investigating officers were killed were supposed to be investigated
20 together with this main docket of Namhla.

CHAIRPERSON: Maybe let me ask the question differently. The three investigators that were killed were not PKTT investigators?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: No, they were not.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: They were not.

ADV POOE: General, and then now we are going to move to the last topic of your statement, and that is the leaked audit report to Sunday World. So, you start with the call that you received from Brigadier Mathe alerting you to an article that would be published. Can you explain what happened there in your response to Brigadier Mathe?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, actually, the call was made on the 16th, not the 17th. Brigadier Mathe called
10 me on the 16th. Brigadier Mathe is the spokeswoman of our National Commissioner General Masemola. She called me that a journalist by the name of Setumo from Sunday World, he needs some input pertaining to 121 dockets. Then I said to Brigadier Mathe, I do not have any input because I do not report to the General Setumo, and then I do not see any need to input to him about these 121 dockets.

And then he sensitised to me that it seems the following day on the 17th of August, which is Sunday, it seems there is a leaked report of my report to them, and
20 they are going to publish. That is why they wanted some inputs to me. Then I said that the report from myself, I did not give the report to any newspaper or media or any journalist. I do not know what is happening.

Then Sunday, Brigadier Mathe called me, then he said he even sent the article via WhatsApp to my phone,

WhatsApp. I went through it. Then I asked, how come, what is happening here? Then he said, General, I do not know. Then she asked me, who did you give this report? I said the only person whom I gave is General Sibiya. I gave him not electronic card it was a printout. Then immediately I phoned General Sibiya. I said, General, I gave him the whole story.

That General that Brigadier Mathe called me on Saturday, then here is the newspaper clip now. Then he
10 said, let me go and get the newspaper. So around 11, he called me. He said, yes, I see the leak, I see the newspaper. Then I said, how come that report appears in the Sunday World? Then he said, he also does not know. Then I said, you are the only person whom I gave. Did you share it with somebody else? Maybe that person is the one who leaked this in the newspaper. Then he was adamant that he never shared this report with anyone.

ADV POOE: And then it was quiet about this leaked report for a while until you received a call from the National
20 Commission on the 15th of September. That is at paragraph 53 of your statement. What was your interaction there with the National Commissioner?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Commissioners, on the 15th of September, I did receive a call from the National Commission enquiry about the report. I even said, General,

you know now about this report, it was *mos* 17th of August. Did Brigadier Mathe not bring it to your attention? Because initially, when we were engaging with Mathe about it, I even asked him, did not you bring this to the attention of the National Commissioner?

She said, I did send the National Commissioner, but he never responded because maybe he was busy. That is why he never gave me the response to enquire further from you. Then the National Commissioner asked me about
10 this report. Then I explained to him, I am aware I was brought to this leak by Brigadier Mathe on the 16th of August. It is already a month now. Then the National Commissioner said that do I have a report with me?

Then I said, yes, General, I will check. I think we still have that report. Then on the 16th, I was attending a management meeting which was chaired by General Senthumule when I received the call from the National Commissioner, he was waiting for that report. I explained
20 to the National Commissioner that I have asked my secretaries just to check in the system so that we can bring it. But they said that it seems when they were typing, they did not save it.

Then I said, okay, I will excuse myself from this meeting and go and look for that report in my office on the table. Then whilst we were engaging with the National

Commissioner, he said that, am I aware that now I am the star witness that General Sibiya leaked the report? Then I said, General, me, I am not the star witness of the leakage. I am the witness that I gave General Sibiya this report. He is the only person. I gave him in a print form.

I did not send it electronically. Then before I left excusing myself, I told General Senthumule. Then he said, she said that they were discussing this matter a week, a previous week, they were in Cape Town. Actually, she also
10 advised the National Commissioner that they must conduct an investigation on how did this report leak into the Sunday World.

CHAIRPERSON: So, you are saying you did not type the report yourself?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: I could not hear that, Commissioner.

CHAIRPERSON: You are saying you did not type the report yourself?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: No, it was not typed by me.

CHAIRPERSON: Your PA typed it?

20 **MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE:** Yes, my secretary.

CHAIRPERSON: So actually, then it was not just you and General Sibiya who had access to the report. It was you, your PA and General Sibiya?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, Commissioners. Maybe if I can explain my PA. When we were busy typing this report, the

one which I put that I dispute what General Mkhwanazi said. My PA sent it to the office of General Sibiya, the secretary there. Because we were busy with this report, then I called my office, just sent it to General Sibiya's office. Then that secretary that I put only issues that paragraph which said that I dispute what General Mkhwanazi was saying. So now from there, I got the copy.

I gave the copy to General Sibiya. So, when a National Commissioner was requesting a copy, that is the
10 copy which I was saving. And then from that meeting from General Senthumule I went to the National Commissioner, then I gave him that copy. So, what Commissioner is asking is true. The person who typed, it was electronical, but it was printed, copy to General Sibiya and the other copy. I did have another copy.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, General.

ADV BALOYI SC: So, in fact, General, your PA and General Sibiya's PA had access electronically to this report that ends up with the newspaper.

20 **MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE:** Yes, but I asked them about the leakage. They were also amazed. They can investigate. They can take our gadget. Mine also, I am saying, can be taken. It can show that I did not send the report to the Sunday World.

ADV BALOYI SC: Thank you, General.

CHAIRPERSON: So, any one of the four of you could have.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, could have.

ADV BALOYI SC: It is actually any one of the three, because you firmly say it is not you. So, it is either the two PAs or General Sibiya if we accept you say ...[intervenes]

CHAIRPERSON: The General has already agreed to the mouth of any one of the four of you.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: No, Commissioner, but just to affirm
10 or confirm that I did not leak.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, General.

ADV POOE: Thank you, Commissioners. And then at paragraph 56, you confirmed that you did hand over the physical copy that you had to the National Commissioner.

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Yes, I did give to the National Commissioner, and then the Commissioner wanted to know why it is not signed. Then I said it was just a draft sort of executive summary. I was discussing with General Sibiya so that they must give me further directive to that one.

20 **ADV POOE**: And then to conclude, General, in paragraph 57, you clarify your position as regards to the 121 dockets. Do you want to read that into the record?

MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE: Thank you. Commissioners, yes, I concluded by saying the dockets were not gathering dust, and by saying that an audit was conducted and the dockets

would have been investigated once funding was approved. I had no involvement in the disbandment of the PKTT, nor did I have any involvement in the handing over process. Once the dockets were under me, I of my own accord tasked my team to conduct an audit, and if funding had been approved, the dockets would have been investigated.

ADV POOE: Thank you, General. Unless there is anything else you would like to say that concludes your testimony.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much.

10 **MAJ-GEN MOTSEPE**: Thanks, Commissioners.

CHAIRPERSON: Let us adjourn and resume at 2 pm. Let us adjourn.

INQUIRY ADJOURNS

INQUIRY RESUMES

ADV HASSIM SC: Afternoon, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON: Good afternoon, Ms Hassim.

ADV HASSIM SC: Commissioners, the next witness is Lt-Col Ntate Paul Khumalo, and he is ready to take the oath.

CHAIRPERSON: Just repeat, will he swear or affirm?

20 **ADV HASSIM SC**: He will take the oath.

CHAIRPERSON: Okay. Thank you. Good afternoon. Please state your full names for the record.

WITNESS: [Indistinct].

CHAIRPERSON: Do you swear that the evidence you are going to give is the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the

truth? If so, please raise your right hand and say, so help me God.

WITNESS: [Indistinct].

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

NTATE PAUL KHUMALO: (duly sworn states)

EXAMINATION BY ADV HASSIM SC: Thank you. Lt-Col Khumalo, can you just ensure that your mic is on when you are speaking? And perhaps turn on both mics so that the audio is, ja, can pick you up clearly. Thank you. In fact,
10 while I am here, as I say, Lt-Col Khumalo, perhaps I should just get this out of the way. Are you related to Lt-Gen Khumalo?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Thank you, Commissioners. Maybe I should say it in Setswana, so that the whole South Africa should know that I am Khumalo, but not Khumalo from Zululand, but Khumalo from North West.

CHAIRPERSON: Then you are probably related to this Khumalo, who is from the North West.

LT-COL KHUMALO: No. In short, Commissioner, I am not
20 in any way related to Lt-Gen Khumalo. Not at all. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, Colonel.

ADV HASSIM SC: All right. Can you begin by describing your role and the office you occupy in the SAPS?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Thank you, Commissioners.

Previously, I joined the SAPS in 2004, trained at Oudtshoorn Academy. Thereafter, I was attached at the Kuils River Police Station under the Visible Policing. A year later, in 2005, I joined a specialised unit called the National Intervention Unit in Cape Town offices. In 2011, I got promoted to a warrant officer post at the Office of National Commissioner and Head Office.

Subsequent to that, I then got promoted in 2017 to a captain post at Human Resource Development under the
10 Office of EDTP, Education Training Development Practitioner. I then got transferred to ORS in 2019, and I was the coordinator and planning officer under NOC, which is the National Operation Coordination Office under ORS. In 2022, I then got promoted to a Lt-Col rank at iLembe District, a district that is based or that is at KwaZulu-Natal, as the operational commander of the DOCC, which stands for District Operational Command Centre.

Subsequent to that, in the midst of all my promotion, in 2018, I was then deployed at the PKTT as one
20 of the TACJOC commanders of combat. As I was deployed with the team, in 2022, I was then appointed as one of the TACJOC commanders. Subsequent to that, I was then as the other commanders of MAJOC, which is our mission area centre. I got promoted, left the PKTT, I was then appointed as the MAJOC commander. In 2025, I officially left the

PKTT and I moved to head office. Thank you very much.

ADV HASSIM SC: Thank you. So you were with the PKTT from its inception until this year, is that right?

LT-COL KHUMALO: That is true, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: So you are intimately familiar with the work of the PKTT?

LT-COL KHUMALO: That is true.

ADV HASSIM SC: And you have held, if I can put it this way, leadership positions within the PKTT as the TACJOC
10 commander and then the MAJOC commander.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, from the onset, I was at a leadership position as I led the tactical team, which is our combat team. Thereafter, I got obviously moved to other positions as I alluded earlier on.

ADV HASSIM SC: Thank you. Lt-Col, you start your main section of your statement by describing the nature of the dockets that the PKTT handled. And from paragraph, particularly from paragraph 3 to 7, you describe that and there are several reasons. Can you please take the
20 Commission to why you feel it necessary to explain this and what is different about the dockets that are handled by the PKTT?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Perhaps I should first start by explaining the approach that is applied by the PKTT. The moment we all came together, the approach was firmly

explained and emphasised on us. That is a five-pillar approach of which I was familiar with it because prior to me joining the PKTT, I was deployed at Hluhluwe, whereby the same approach was applied on the rhino-poaching project, which was one of the successful projects, if one can say that it yielded good and excellent results.

Therefore, arriving at PKTT was a continuous investigation that one can say in terms of the methodology, one understood very well. Therefore, the pillar approach
10 consists of five pillars. Pillar one, that was for intelligence gathering and analysis. Pillar two, which was your proactive approach, mainly to prevent crime from happening.

Pillar three, combat approach, that is where you find your tactical teams continuously having your density operation, visible policing, and so forth. And then pillar four, which is reaction, that is where mostly you get, obviously the crime already has been committed. Therefore, all the other disciplines come together and try
20 and investigate what actually happened. And then the last pillar, which is pillar five, was the communication and liaising.

The team was then allocated these dockets, and maybe one should say that moving forward, I will fast forward to 2024, the financial cycle of 2023 to 2024, a

financial authority was approved whereby a call-up instruction made a preference of 102 members, but only 98 arrived. And from there, the team continued to work well because all the disciplines were capacitated.

And fast forwarding, then when you look at the team, you try because the project is mainly investigation driven with analysis. And each TACJOC then will be allocated a number of disciplines. Normally, a TACJOC will consist of four detectives, and supported by other
10 disciplines and so forth. At maximum, it will be six, but most of the time, four members and then based on ...[intervenes].

ADV HASSIM SC: Can I just pause you there, just for clarity? Are you saying that every docket would have four to six members of the PKTT working on it?

LT-COL KHUMALO: No. Each TACJOC has four detective members. These four detective members will be divided into two teams. It will be two teams of detectives, two members of combat and the other team. Therefore, a
20 TACJOC will have two teams consisting of four detectives. And then it will then have all the other disciplines in terms of LCRC, ballistic, call data analyst, operational analyst, and so forth, in order to support the detectives. And obviously, Crime Intelligence and Information members from either national intervention or POP, because they have got

such capacity.

Fast forwarding, the team was then allocated with different cases, of which we categorised them in four categories. One, it was, we called them main cases, which were politically related. And second batch, we called them parallel cases. Parallel cases is cases that were linking in any sort of linkage to the main case. Therefore, that docket will come to us on our request.

Then we will have ad hoc dockets. Those were the
10 self-generated cases by the team, whereby whenever the information guys receive information about illegal firearms, or members are driving off the combat and they come across something, they will then search and obviously recover firearm in that case, because firearms are found by us.

We have got the capacity of the detectives. Then we will take over that particular ad hoc case. One should also stress that because majority of the political related cases, a tool that is commonly used is a firearm. And we
20 did recover a lot of firearms that are linked to the cases, but there are still some of them that are still outstanding. Therefore, doing this ad hoc operation, intelligent-driven operation, it is part and parcel of policy. Therefore, it was relevant for us to seek for such firearms. And then last batch of cases, then it was traditional leaders' cases, which

were allocated to us last year April, on an instruction of high authorities.

ADV HASSIM SC: So that was when your mandate was extended as a PKTT, April 2024, to include traditional leader killings.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Indeed, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: Now, the question I asked, and it was with reference to your statement, paragraph 4 to 7, is what about these matters do you say made it complex? What are
10 the reasons you say so?

LT-COL KHUMALO: There is five points that I would like to deduct from my statement, Commissioners. If we look at paragraph 4, I would like to single out a sentence where I say:

“These particular cases are a true orchestrator of these assassinations remain concealed.”

I am saying that based on the fact that there is huge money involved or invested for the perpetrators not to be located
20 or arrested. By who? By the hit orderers. Therefore, suspects will, or hitmen, coordinator, whoever you call him, as per our organogram, will try by all means to evade the arrest. They will go and even live a normal life of hiding for years. And one will make example as I continue with my testimony.

Secondly, the hit orderers, they go as far as paying the hitmen in order for them not to implicate them. There is instances whereby we are able to detect that the hitmen cannot afford a certain attorney. And you will find that the hitmen, the hit orderers, they now pay the legal fees of the suspect if the accused has been arrested and taking care of the family, so long as he is still under custody.

The worst one is when these hit orderers start to threaten the witnesses. And most of the time you find the
10 witnesses recanting from the original statement that they submitted, or you go and you get bystanders and they will tell you straight, I did not see anything, because they fear for their life.

The second point that I wanted to point is at some instances you will find that the motive of killing of these victims is frequently intersect with other criminal offences. Commissioners, in this point I am actually highlighting the fact that sometimes you will find that the motive after we investigate, because the first thing that we try to do is to
20 determine what is the motive. Why is some victim killed? Because that is going to answer and give you clues going forward with your investigation.

One then saw that at some instances you find someone is a politician, but at the same time is a taxi owner. Therefore, as investigation unveils, you will find

that the motive is not politically related, but taxi related violence. But now one asks, why then are you investigating this case? There is a criteria that was approved on which cases, if we say these are politically related cases you investigate.

One, if a member is a card-carrying member of official card-carrying member of a political party, a former card-carrying member of a political party, a municipality official bearer, all those people they fall under the category
10 of saying these are politicians, these are people that the PKTT should investigate their cases. Therefore, the fact that the motive is not talking to the political related, it bears no reason for the team not to investigate. The bottom line is that the victim is a political affiliated member. That is one.

Two, one of the investigations that we picked up during the traditional leaders' cases, we realised that most of the Nkosi's, Nduna's and Isole Nkosi, will get involved in criminal activities. There is criminal activities that you find
20 that there is livestock stolen or forcefully taken from their lawful owners. Daylight, you find people coming and opening the crawl and take your livestock. And that is called, in the northern KZN, called *iskepe*. That is how they term it.

Why they came with that, it is only them that

knows, but they take your livestock, daylight. And the other reason you find that there is issues of land dispute. And you find that the Nduna is selling land, but then through someone and that particular person, before he sells the land to individuals, he will put his interest. And then A goes to Nduna and says, but then you said this land is so much, and your 2iC sold it to me for so much. And that then starts to create conflict and results in death.

The third point, one should stress, Commissioners,
10 that the dockets that have been allocated to PKTT is dockets that have already, especially the political-related ones, already been opened and registered from their police station, respective police stations. PKTT was covering the whole of KwaZulu-Natal policing or province.

And one then asks, how do you get this particular docket to PKTT? There was a process that was tabled and agreed upon. Immediately when the docket is opened and registered, and the station feels that this is politically, because they will be the first respondents, they feel this is
20 politically related, or the person is a politician, or an office bearer of a municipality, they will then transfer the docket to the District Commissioner. The District Commissioner will transfer this particular docket to the Provincial Head. And at the provincial head, the docket is transferred to the Provincial Commissioner of Crime Detection, who then will

liaise with the PKTT.

At the PKTT, we had one person that we nominated as the Natal point, the tactical commander for detectives, which is our branch commander, who will be the one that goes and collects the docket, signs for them, comes with them, sits down with the docket, and then we start analysing the docket.

But this docket, I must say that sometimes you will find the oldest docket of 2016. Therefore, if you get a
10 docket of 2016 in 2019, sometimes 2020, there is quite a lot of information or evidence that has already been tampered with. There is quite a lot of hands that dealt with that docket. Therefore, to sit down with this and we start unpacking the docket, it is very difficult.

I should maybe also mention that that is where you will find that when you go back and try and interview the witnesses, and see if whatever they said two, three years back, they will be consistent with that and witnesses will tell you that I have lost interest, I do not want to continue with
20 that. And that makes our job difficult. But despite that, we continue, continue persuading, because our aim is to solve the matters. And then the fourth point, Commissioners ...[intervenes].

ADV HASSIM SC: You are now on paragraph 6.

LT-COL KHUMALO: I think I have covered that. And then

I will move to point number five, which was the last point, whereby I want to emphasise the significant risk associated with this investigation. One should mention that the hitmen used in these killings sometimes are sourced out from taxi industries, from security companies, and so forth.

Because I recall at some point General Khumalo made an example of a certain firearm that was sliced and the firearm belonged to certain a municipality, and municipalities, because they had securities that were
10 guarding the premises, and so forth. Therefore, there is firearms that we took, and others linked, and so forth, from security companies.

And secondly, you find that the hit orderers, it is people that are financially muscled and it is easy for them to buy anyone in order for them not to come forth and give evidence against them. Hitmen sometimes, they take fall on behalf of the hit orderers in order to protect.

And lastly, the chain of this organogram is long. For instance, you will get hit orderers. Sometimes it is not
20 one hit orderer, they are together, two or three because they have got one common objective. You get a coordinator. Coordinator can be divided into two. Coordinator that knows the hitmen. Coordinator that will deal with resources. Because sometimes hitmen, they do not come with resources.

They tell you that for me to execute this job, you need to give me firearms, you need to get me vehicles. And others will say I come with my firearms, but whatever that you charge me will be double. It is a profession to them. That is what we are trying to dismantle, this PKTT. You also get spotters, people that will sport the victim, where he goes, what time, what vehicle is he driving, who is he travelling with. It is not a once-off thing. The operation can take to a month, up until they get the movement of the
10 victim in accordance to time and so forth.

Then you will get your driver. Person that is only hired to drive, make sure that after the shooting you just drive. Then you get your hitmen. Therefore, that is how we crafted our organogram as we continue with investigating these cases. This is how and the patterns of these killings happening. I think I have ...[intervenes].

ADV HASSIM SC: And finally, you say in paragraph 6, the final reason you talk about the complicated nature of these cases and these dockets is the threat to the investigating
20 officers. Do you want to say something about that?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, Commissioners. Sometimes you find that the same people which wanted or ensured that the victim is no more or has been assassinated. If they see that the team is closing to them, they will then try and come for the investigator. If not, the docket. Because they know

that if we mess up with the docket, there will not be clear evidence to link us. If we capture or ensure that we take the investigator, then we are certain that we are safe.

Therefore, that is when we then decided that combat needs to be with the team. That is going to assist in protecting the investigators, including the docket. You safeguard the docket, you safeguard the investigators. Nothing happens to these two item and a human being.

ADV HASSIM SC: The docket and the investigator?

10 **LT-COL KHUMALO**: And the investigator.

ADV HASSIM SC: And you have had experience of the team being ambushed in the past?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Indeed. Perhaps people might even think that why using National Intervention Unit? Because they are highly trained. Why using Tactical Response Team? Because they are highly trained. They could go out there and fight the crime. Whatever they are doing in PKTT, they are fighting the crime.

20 In the past seven years that I have been with the PKTT, we have experienced three attacks. But in those three attacks, I thank God even today that there were no casualties. The first one happened in 2019 when our team was travelling from southern side of the KZN where they were investigating politically related cases, and they came under fire at night. They were able to survive that, even

though two of them were shot, but the lower part of their bodies.

The second one and the third, they happened actually in the same month. This was in 2022, December. The first one happened in Phoenix. The team was busy with their observation. Shockingly so, I will say the victim in this followed the team up until the team reached a garage. When they were at the garage, the victim started opening fire on our members. It was four members of the PKTT.
10 Luckily, they managed to neutralise the victim, which is normal.

The third incident, on that one as well, two of our members, three members were shot, but luckily no fatalities. On the third one, which is the bizarre one, the team was busy with investigation at Msinga. As they left the police station, going up the mountains of Msinga, a vehicle started following them. They could see that this vehicle was following them. They accelerated, but the vehicle continued to accelerate up until they arrived at a
20 certain point and the passenger drew a firearm, a pistol, and started shooting at the members. The members were able to return fire, and two of them were shot, but not fatally.

One inference that could be drawn, and it is a proven fact, is that on all three attacks, Commissioners, a

hand of a police officer was detected. The matter of 2019, there was an R5 that was used. R5 is carried or allocated to police, SAPS. And then on the other two, definitely the member that shot our PKTT members at Phoenix, he was a member of SAPS. On the one of Msinga, which I said is bizarre, the driver of the suspect vehicle was a police officer. The passenger was a member of the public, and that is the member of the public that actually drew a firearm and shot at our members.

10 And then when we conducted the investigation, the firearm he shot us with is a police firearm. That means a police officer handed the firearm to a member of the public to shoot them. So out of all this, because of combat being part and parcel of the team, we were able to win that particular attack.

 So far, we know that police have been attacked and police are dying. Maybe one should make an example of detectives that were travelling with a suspect in Gauteng, and I think it is two, three months back, and then the
20 particular suspect from court. How he managed to get the firearm and shoot and kill the two police officers, we do not know. But then for us to have a combat, we are trying by all means to avoid such. Thank you Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay. So very high risk involved in the dockets that the PKTT investigates is what you are saying?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Very high, and the attacks come in different ways. And there is quite high profile firearms that are being used. The teams are travelling far, wherever they are based. Sometimes they travel about 500 kilometres to a particular crime scene and back. Therefore, you can imagine all type of terrains they are coming, driving through, and the exhaustions and all that. And that is where your enemy actually will strike. But then we have combat and we made it a clear point that combat you do not
10 drive, so that you can always be alert on the road.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay, thank you. All right, so ...[intervenes].

ADV BALOYI SC: Can I just ask? Colonel, this which you are describing, the risk that confronts the PKTT investigators, is it something that is unique to the PKTT because of the way in which you work and the kind of cases that you handle? That is the one possibility. And the other is that even those detectives in KZN who do murder and robbery, which is not political killings for example, may well
20 face the same risk on a daily basis as they go about doing their work. Which one is it?

LT-COL KHUMALO: I will talk mainly on PKTT because I have not been in murder and robbery and so on. PKTT, one knows that most of the time you find that there is a political element involved. And therefore, I do not think there is any

politician that would want to allow his career to go down the drain easily. Therefore, to deal with this PKTT all the way, out of his way, and in order to save his career, will be the business of the day.

And they know very well that whenever PKTT deals with a certain docket, they do not let go until they get to the bottom of it. Therefore, in essence, they will try everything in their powers in order to protect themselves from a distance. Because others, it is a scary tactics that when we
10 do this, they might not come for us. Therefore, I would not say much or dwell much on the serious and violent crime if there is such attacks on them. But looking at the statistics of how the police are being attacked, one can rule that out as well. Thank you, Commissioner.

ADV HASSIM SC: So, it is not unique to the PKTT, but you are speaking about the specific experience of the PKTT.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Indeed, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay. So you then deal with the issue, you talk about multidisciplinary approach to investigations,
20 but I think you have already explained that at the outset of your evidence.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

ADV HASSIM SC: Can we rather go to paragraph 9, where you speak more practically about the way in which the team investigates? Can you summarise paragraph 9 for the

Commissioners?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Okay, thank you, thank you, Commissioners. First and foremost, as I already alluded about the cases, sometimes you find that they are old cases. The moment we get to the docket, we sit down with all disciplines, all pillars. We sometimes, or as I remember at some point, the project coordinator, then Lt-Gen Khumalo, will call it *isa mbonyani*, meaning we come together. Here it is a cow head, and let us see how we
10 enjoy it. We will take statement by statement and analyse it thoroughly. We look at all angles. You take a statement, you have got your call data analyst, you are sitting with your operational analyst, you are sitting with your digital forensic investigator, which is the DFI, you are sitting with your DFO, designated firearm officer, and including then myself, which is combat commander, because at the end of the day I am a police officer.

I might see things that they do not see. Therefore, we will look at all the statements. If there is things like
20 your call data, vehicle tracker, you sit with statement, you sit with call data, you see what is this person saying versus the call data. Do the two corroborate each other? You are sitting next to the statement, there is a vehicle, a tracker vehicle. Then you look at it. This person says on the 25th of January he was in Pretoria, but the tracker is actually

placing him in KwaZulu-Natal. Is this person telling us the truth or not?

Let us check who was driving the vehicle on the day. You take the call data and you check the call data based on the vehicle, based on what is saying in the statement. And these three need to talk the same language. We follow on exhibits. Where is the exhibit? They were collected, they were submitted at be it ballistic, at lab, at question documents, and so forth, scientific. All
10 these disciplines will sit and we then see how are we going to solve this case.

During that process, Commissioners, we have projected, because the nice thing, as I said ...[vernacular] you have projected. We project in the statement. Whatever that tasking we are generating out of that, it is typed. It is also shown on the screen. Therefore, each and everything that we are doing is going to be followed through via our weekly or daily activities, which we call them the taskings.

Therefore, all the capabilities of the PKTT sitting
20 together are able to generate taskings and follow-ups will be done. What was important is that we then created what we call past 24 hours and next 24 hours. If we give you a tasking today in the morning, we expect within 24 hours we will get the feedback of such. And that feedback, at the TACJOC you have the same structure with TACJOC

commander, branch commander, detective, analyst, and so forth. They go and implement what we discussed at MAJOC level together.

And every morning, they send those taskings to MAJOC. MAJOC sits and then we monitor. We have groups where we check. If we see that what we agreed upon, that you go and meet B, why are you starting with A? We said start with B because we picked up that there is some element that were not included on B's statement. Put A on
10 standby, go to B first. So all that helped in ensuring that our investigation flows.

ADV HASSIM SC: So practically what you have described now and in your paragraph 9 is this teamwork approach to the investigations. That seems to be quite a central theme. It is all of the different experts coming together to detect and investigate. Am I right on that?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Indeed, Commissioners, that assisted a lot because bringing together all these experts were able because whenever a tasking that comes up for a certain
20 discipline, that particular member that knows that I need to run with this and be able to account the following day.

ADV HASSIM SC: So you paint a picture that is quite impressive. Are there never delays in the investigation of these dockets?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Our monitoring tool of the daily

tasking compels you to comply with the instruction. Because when you are given a tasking, it is sort of an instruction that go obtain one, two, three. Commissioners, I must say that sometimes it will be difficult because you find that the members are sitting at court because the matter that they are attending, there is a court appearance. Immediately after that, those members, they are not going back to TACJOC. They must continue with the case that is under investigation.

10 And to set your appointments and so forth, other people will tell you that it is 16:00. I am not there and all that, but to me as a commander sitting there, I will tell you that I want my statement. How you get it? See to it. I have given you resources. I have given you a vehicle. I am protecting you. I have gave you tasking. I want the feedback.

 Therefore, turnaround time was of importance to us because we knew that PKTT is not a permanent structure. Therefore, we need to work with speed in each and every
20 docket we are dealing with. We have limited detectives. We have plus 300 politically related cases. Therefore, at some point, we are giving ourselves two, three weeks, if not a month to finalise a case so that it can move from under investigation to court-going.

 And I must say, at a later stage I will give example

of such, that that particular instruction was attained as cases were investigated. There is a case that was investigated within seven days and that the following Monday, it was at court. That shows the dedication and the instrumental part of having all the disciplines sitting together. Thank you, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: Thank you. So if we can go to paragraph 11, and particularly the last sentence of paragraph 11? You talk about the prosecutor-guided
10 investigations or these sessions, these PGI sessions that you had hold and you refer to verbal instructions. Can you just explain for the Commission how that works? How it would be that there would be verbal instructions on a docket from the prosecutors? So it is your last sentence in paragraph 11. The last two sentences, pardon me.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Okay, no. Thank you, Commissioners. As our approach also involved other departments and its prosecution analysis-led investigation, time and again, because I recall very well that at some
20 point we will have a month, almost every month we will have a PGI. PGI is Prosecution-Guided Investigation whereby a team will sit together with the prosecutors that are dedicated, because we were given serious and violent crime prosecutors that were dealing with us. And during our sessions, they will guide and give advice on how to go with

the investigation.

And some of the tasking will obviously be put on the slide, our tasking slide. And others, the prosecutors will tell us, or sometimes we find out the teams, after we have met and given the report on a new case that was allocated to the PKTT. When the investigation is almost complete, we will go and brief the prosecutors and the prosecutors will look and give guidance there and there.

After that, the prosecutor and the TACJOC
10 commanders will then time and again interact and that is where sometimes you find that the prosecutors will give verbal instruction to the team, that go and obtain this statement. And when you have obtained it, let me know. If possible, give me a summary of the statement. Sometimes prosecutors will make comments on the docket. Or after we have had our PGI, they will request for those particular dockets that we brief them on so that the leader of the team that is dedicated to us will go and read the docket so that he can be able to then allocate them to the prosecutors that
20 are relevant to the cases.

ADV HASSIM SC: And you say these sessions with the prosecutors, or I suppose even what you were describing before, where the team sits to analyse the docket.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

ADV HASSIM SC: That would not be written into the

investigation diary? The C-clip or the SAP5?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Maybe one should, Commissioners, put this out that a docket is divided in sections. You have got a cover docket. You have got the A-clip, the B-clip and the C-clip. Where the senior counsel is referring to as SAP5, it is attached under C-clip. That is where you write the activities of what is happening on the docket. That, it is mainly an investigator's space.

The investigator, branch commander and
10 sometimes a commander, they are the ones who are writing there, and the prosecutor. Because the moment the docket goes to the prosecutor, you need to endorse if you want. So if he will give instruction or he will write the email to the team. The moment the docket goes to court, after court, the prosecutor, if he is having some queries, he will write those queries, it comes back. Or he is there at court with the investigator, he will give those directives.

There is no way that a call data analyst, for instance, can take that and write on the SAP5. There is no
20 way that an LCRC member can take that docket and write on the SAP5.

ADV HASSIM SC: What is LCRC?

LT-COL KHUMALO: LCRC is a Local Record Criminal Centre. This is a system that is used to save the evidence that is found at a crime scene for easy reference or in case

if this docket, for instance, if it can go to another team, a particular IO will just go into the system and be able to get ...[intervenes].

ADV HASSIM SC: Let me pause you there. I really just wanted you to define LCRC for the Commissioners, but I interrupted you. You were saying that it would be only the investigating officer that makes entries into the SAP5.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

ADV HASSIM SC: So, other investigation - well, I do not
10 even know if you would call it, you can tell me. Other work that is done by analysts, other investigative work, would not necessarily be reported in the C-clip.

LT-COL KHUMALO: It will not be reported, but then from the methodology that we applied, we will have our own tasking list.

ADV HASSIM SC: You have a ...[intervenes].

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, that are on the site.

ADV HASSIM SC: Yes. Okay, so ...[intervenes].

ADV BALOYI SC: So, if I have only the docket, are you
20 saying in the docket I will not get information about your forensic analyst? You do not tell me what work they have done or they are doing. The same with your ballistic expert, will that not be in the docket itself?

LT-COL KHUMALO: No, no, no, Commissioner. The information will be in the docket, but who will have written

that information is the detective, not an analyst or expert.

CHAIRPERSON: But effectively, there is a lag, l-a-g, not l-e-g, between your taskings, the progress you are making in terms of those taskings, and what is contained in the docket. The result of the taskings, of course, will, I assume, eventually get into the docket, or find its way into the docket.

LT-COL KHUMALO: In our instance.

CHAIRPERSON: Yes.

10 **LT-COL KHUMALO**: Others are there, others you will find that they are not there, but there is those records that are kept in our archives on the tasking list.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

ADV HASSIM SC: But what I think the Chair is asking you is that there would be a lag, there would be a space of time between the activities and the taskings that result in something concrete that goes into the docket.

LT-COL KHUMALO: No, definitely, definitely, Commissioner.

20 **ADV HASSIM SC**: Okay. Okay, thank you. So, now that all, again to me, sounds quite complex, and it sounds like these dockets would have – so it is a combination of what is physically in the dockets, but also what is in the minds of the investigator and in the PKTT, et cetera.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

ADV HASSIM SC: What does that mean for the way in which the dockets are transferred? And if we could now start heading towards that part of your evidence, the handover of dockets? What does what you have just described, what does it mean for the way in which the dockets must be transferred?

LT-COL KHUMALO: I think, in that way, Commissioners, if the process is being given enough time, ample time, the receiver will get full information. In the sense, the PKTT
10 IOs will definitely draw all the taskings and compare them with the SAP5 if the SAP5 is updated. If not, they can make copies of such, attach them on the SAP5. It will also be imperative for the handing, during the handing over that the other party be present and have ample time to go through the dockets and see, get full explanation on why there is this statement on the A-clip, whereas it is not indexed on the C-clip. That explanation can be there. But in this instance with PKTT, one must say that the handing over was messy.

20 **ADV HASSIM SC**: Before we start the handover, I just want to ask you as a member of the PKTT for seven years, what was the impact of the decision of 31 December 2024 on the members of the PKTT? Were you informed? Were you aware that it was coming? Were you informed beforehand or were you informed afterwards? How did you

come to learn about it?

LT-COL KHUMALO: The 31st of December, one is thinking of family, of having good time and so forth. We never had such luxury anywhere in PKTT. We were working when we came across the letter on social media. I think from the 98 members then that were with the team, all of them were accessing, or having accessible access to the social media. Neither of them was at the age whereby he will say, no, I am not a social media person.

10 Therefore, Commissioners, it struck everyone. It was like a lightning. And me, as the MAJOC commander, I was receiving all these phone calls. And the first thing that came into my mind is how I am going to address these members because this says with immediate effect. It is the 31st of December. We have already submitted the financial documents for January, and there comes this letter. And I first took a phone and phoned the project coordinator because one of my roles as the MAJOC commander was to liaise, be a liaising officer between the team, the project
20 coordinator, which is General Khumalo, and obviously accounting at the same time to the provisional Commissioner, Lt-Gen Mkhwanazi.

 But my immediate commander then was Lt-Gen Khumalo as the project coordinator. I phoned him and I said, *Mtati*, ...[vernacular]? And he said, Khumalo, I am

sure you guys are shocked, but address the members and tell them that we are dealing with this matter. We do not know how this letter came about because there was no official communication with us. We perhaps think this is not true.

Therefore, I then now call the commanders because I felt like let me first talk to the commanders and they go and talk to the members. If the members still do not understand, that is when I will call the whole team. And the
10 comments that I heard from the commanders were not nice. They were – it damaged them. It left scars because there were cases that were remanded at the beginning of January. There were cases that were in the trial stage. Other members, they were out waking on the 31st when this letter surfaced.

And if you are sitting with a person of interest, you are sitting with a witness and he sees this, he tells you straight away that ...[vernacular]. And you are trying to contain yourself as a member but you are unable because
20 this person keeps on saying these things.

CHAIRPERSON: Please translate that.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Please get away because there is no business that brings you to be here. Because this person is referring to this letter. But then I kept on, Commissioners, keeping the members appraised in terms of what is

happening between head office and myself in terms of communication and if we are leaving or we are not leaving because General Khumalo put it clear that stay on put while we are addressing the matter.

Members were, morale was down. They could not take it up until – maybe I should extend it, that I even suggested to General Khumalo that, General, could I coordinate that members perhaps get EHW, which is an employee health wellness, to come and address them
10 because this, they did not take it nicely. And General said before you go there, I will request the Provisional Commissioner to come and address the team.

And indeed, on the 10th of January, General Mkhwanazi, it is unfortunate I was not there, General Mkhwanazi went and addressed the members and he assured them that your are soldiers on the ground, continue doing policing, investigating by preventing and combating crime. We at the executive level will attend to the letter.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay, thanks.

20 **LT-COL KHUMALO:** It was not a nice feeling, I must say, Commissioners. Thank you.

ADV HASSIM SC: The handover, what you are about to turn to, begins on 25 March. Does that mean between 31 December, and the impact you have described, and 25 March, the work continued, the work of the PKTT

continued?

LT-COL KHUMALO: In between these dates, what the instruction that I got from General Khumalo was that continue working, but you are not doing any investigation. You will only monitor the court-going cases. These are cases that were either at court for bail application, for trial, pre-trial, and so forth. That is what we were supposed to monitor.

All the dockets that were under investigation, we
10 were not touching them. There is only one matter, which
General, I received a call via General Mkhwanazi that there
is suspect that were arrested under the District of iLembe,
and that they are talking about their involvement in the
killing of a certain politician and all that. I then dispatched
a team to go and interview these particular two suspects,
who later confessed and they deposed the confession
statement in that regard through an independent officer that
is not attached with the PKTT on their involvement, and that
their firearms that were recovered were sent to ballistic,
20 and they subsequently linked with other three cases of
which they confessed on those dockets, on those cases.

So that was the only case that during that time we
went and pick up, and within two, three days, I think – okay,
let me say in a space of a week, we were able to place all
these matters at court. Because at first they appeared with

position of unlicensed firearm, and as they continue and are confessing on the other crimes that they committed, and then within a space of a week, we were able to place all these matters at court.

Therefore, that was the last case under investigation that we dealt with. Other than that, whatever that we were investigating, it was the continuous investigation from the directives of the prosecutor on the matters that are already at court perhaps to say go and
10 obtain an additional statement from witness, blah, blah. Go and obtain the video footage because this one that is not clear enough, and so forth.

ADV HASSIM SC: So those were the court-going cases.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Those were the court-going cases.

ADV HASSIM SC: You were following up on instructions on those only. What did you think was going, I mean, what were your expectations? What were you informed? What was going to happen with the dockets, with the remainder of the dockets?

20 **LT-COL KHUMALO:** At an early stage, the only thing that I knew it was do not do any investigation, and we are waiting for directives. But then as time goes on, maybe I will dwell then on the phone call I received from General Khumalo, which was on ...[intervenes].

ADV HASSIM SC: Sure. So between 31 December and the

handover, which starts now on the 25th of March, all that the team was looking at were the court-going cases, and not dockets under investigation. So come 25 March, what happens then?

LT-COL KHUMALO: I received the call, and General Khumalo, by then I was around Pretoria, Commissioners, informed me that, Colonel, coordinate that the under-investigation of all categories cases must be brought to my office before business day of, end of business day of the 26
10 March. I then communicated and coordinated this with my three TACJOC commanders back in KZN ...[intervenes].

ADV HASSIM SC: Sorry to interrupt you, Colonel. The instruction was to bring all of the dockets to head office the very next day. That sounds like a very unreasonable request.

LT-COL KHUMALO: It was. Hence, here on, Commissioners, I say it was messy. Because I think if we were given ample time, there would have been a smooth handing over. Because handing over, it is a very crucial
20 and important process. If it is not properly coordinated, we will start pointing fingers to each other, of which it is not necessary.

ADV HASSIM SC: So you, okay, so you have 24 hours.

LT-COL KHUMALO: I have got 24 hours.

ADV HASSIM SC: All right, and so how did you comply

with the instruction?

LT-COL KHUMALO: I did so. I am a very disciplined member of the South African Police Service, and I take instruction, so long as the instruction is lawful. If it is an unlawful instruction, I get it from any senior officer, I will never carry out that instruction. Therefore, the instruction I received from General Khumalo was lawful instruction. And I then made phone calls to my three TACJOC commanders, including my tactical commander detection based at
10 MAJOC, that ensure that these dockets are collected. After you collect them, that is all under investigation dockets for politically related, parallel cases, ad hoc, as well as traditional leaders cases, which traditional cases were dockets that we received a year ago because we allocated that to us in 2024 April. And there were 45 in total, because we managed to take five to court in that time.

Through my communication with them, Commissioners, the TACJOC commanders, I also told them that as you collect these dockets, because each and every
20 – the PKTT, they divided the region of KZN into segments for each team to focus area of policing that you focus on the northern and central part of KwaZulu-Natal. Then the other team was focussing on the Midland and southern part of KwaZulu-Natal. Therefore you had the third team that was moving around the whole province. And those were the

TACJOC commanders that I was talking to that collect these dockets.

They were in the safe, but I must mention that others were with prosecutors because this came as a surprise. The prosecutors had dockets that they were in court, others they wanted to write instruction or so forth, or just to, maybe the matter was coming up for trial, the prosecutor wanted to formalise himself with certain aspects. Within 24 hours, members had to try and scan all the
10 dockets.

On top of that, I told them that prepare a report so that when these dockets go to head office and that there is questions pertaining certain things, we are able to go to our archives, draw those reports and able to answer on any queries that will come forth.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Indeed, on the 26th, I think it was around 14:00, combat members arrived and they handed these particular dockets to me. I was at the Office of
20 Divisional Commissioner Crime Intelligence, Lt-Gen Khumalo. And I took the 118 dockets. 118 were only from KwaZulu-Natal. I handed to the Office of General Khumalo.

ADV HASSIM SC: So if I could just ask you to look at paragraph 14, perhaps you could just read that on page 5. Just from the last – you say that it was an urgent

instruction. And at the bottom of page 5, you say this resulted in the process being quite chaotic. Perhaps you can just read from there to the rest of the paragraph.

LT-COL KHUMALO: I do not know if I should read it on record or you want me to?

ADV HASSIM SC: Yes, please.

LT-COL KHUMALO:

10 “This resulted in the process being
chaotic. Ordinary prior to a transfer,
each docket goes through a thorough
inspection by the respective branch
commanders, confirming that all
statements are present and intact.
During this process, one is required to
ensure that the work is properly
recorded in the C-clip. In this case,
given the rush, the team scanned the
dockets and quickly prepared them for
transfer. In some instances, we saw a
20 new statement, but we could not
update the C-clip because of the
pressure to move the dockets. In some
instances, the statements were with the
investigating officers as the analysts
were scrutinising them for the purpose

of the record.”

I am saying this, Commissioners, because I was informed during the handing of these dockets sometime in August this year that there were some statements that were missing, but then I will deal with that when we get to the topic that is speaking specifically to that.

Sometimes you will find that when the IO comes back with the statement, I have learned the detectives through my seven years working with PKTT, if you allow
10 them, they sometimes become a little bit messy as well, more especially when it comes to docket. Therefore, monitoring of a docket and ensuring that everything is intact, it is important.

Myself and you can talk about the evidence and so forth, but if the evidence is not inside the docket and the matter goes to court, that matter will never see a successful prosecution on it. Therefore, sometimes you will find that the IO comes and the statement is not attached because he still wants to go through the statement as well and so forth.
20 It is understandable, but you will forget to replace it or put it back.

CHAIRPERSON: What statement would this be? Would this be a statement that has just been taken or are you talking about a statement that would already have been in the docket, but would have been removed from the docket?

What statement are we talking about?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Either way or. One, on the statement that is already taken and was in the docket. Sometimes you find that analyst says I am going through the call data and there is something that I am not satisfied with. Could you please bring me the statement of Witness B? I want to compare or analyse it with the call data. And C, whatever that he says is indeed depleted on the call data, be it because of whoever that he was communicating with, be it
10 the location, because you are looking at the towers, where was he transmitting on that particular day or time? That is one.

The second one, it can be that after the IO has obtained the statement, he comes back, he wants, on the same day, he wants to just read and understand if indeed this person is telling the truth or not. And subsequently, he forgets to go and find the statement. Therefore, it can be one or another. Thank you, Commissioner.

CHAIRPERSON: You were part of the combat team. And
20 that being so, this may not, or in fact, is not your area of expertise. General Motsepe who testified before you, told us that the proper way to do this is to make a copy of the statement and go and use it for whatever purpose you want it for, rather than removing an entire statement or taking out of the docket an entire statement. I do not even know

whether I should ask you to comment on that.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Commissioner, thank you for the question. I would not dispute her version, but I can safely say that no statement was removed in the docket purposely and not returned. The statements that are alleged to be missing from the testimony of General Motsepe, all those statements are accounted for. Thank you, Commissioners.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

ADV HASSIM SC: Thank you, Colonel. So you prepare the
10 dockets, and then you say you did this pre-handover audit where you had a table in which you recorded the status of the docket, and you described that in paragraph 16. And you have explained why you did so. You said you did so, so that you could have for yourself your own record and you could answer questions later on if questions were put to you about the dockets.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

ADV HASSIM SC: And is that what you are talking about, that that is at NPK1, is that correct? If you can turn to
20 NPK1.

LT-COL KHUMALO: That is correct, Commissioners. As I was in Pretoria, during that telephone conversation with my TACJOC commanders, I told them that let us prepare this. And this was in collaboration with me because I need not to be there as I was here for other taskings. And I told them

that we need to compile this as it is going to assist us going forward.

ADV HASSIM SC: So in this table that you prepared, and it is for each of the 121 dockets, the last column, well, maybe for the record I should just say the columns are the docket number, the station and CAS number, the summary of the background of the case, evidence collected, suspects identified and then the last column is remarks or outstanding, remarks/outstanding. What is that last column

10 reflecting?

LT-COL KHUMALO: This is a summary of what needs to be done to continue or making sure that the docket can be taken for further guidance to the prosecutors, and subsequently getting the authority to go and effect arrest. So that is some of the outstanding investigation that needed to be executed.

ADV HASSIM SC: And this is what you noted in March 2025?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Indeed, Commissioners.

20 **ADV HASSIM SC**: Thank you. So you hand over the dockets. Before we just get to the 26th of March and the transporting of the dockets, once these dockets are now removed from the investigating offices, did they have any further role to play in the docket or any further investigation on any of the dockets?

LT-COL KHUMALO: No, Commissioners. The detection, they will not have any further role to play because the dockets are not physically with them. The only thing that they can do is just telephonically because when you investigate a docket, you sometimes build that relation professionally, so with the victims' families and certain witnesses which prefer or feel protected, if not safe, when they deal with a particular member only. Therefore, that is what they will do. And I must say in some other instances
10 that it was not a happy ending because I think there is a part where we are dealing with victims' family that were not satisfied by moving of these dockets.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay. So in paragraph 17 you explain that the dockets were then transported on the 26th of March. What you say is were securely transported to the head office. Who transported them and who handed them over to General Senthumule?

LT-COL KHUMALO: The dockets were transported from KwaZulu-Natal by two combat members. Commissioners,
20 for their safety, can I not mention their names? And they were then handed to me. Then on the same day, because I had to rush to the airport to catch a flight to KZN, I handed them to the office of General Khumalo on the same day of the 26th. That was the last time I touched the dockets, 26 March.

ADV HASSIM SC: So you delivered them to the office of General Khumalo on the 26th and what happened after that, you were not involved in the further handover to General Senthumule?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Correctly so, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay, and you had no further contact with the dockets or investigation or work or nothing? You had nothing more to do with the dockets from that day?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Indeed, Commissioners. I must also
10 just emphasise that from KwaZulu-Natal, I handed 118
dockets. There were three dockets, two Mthatha dockets
and one Alice docket that were from Eastern Cape were not
handed by that time. And I communicated with the team
that was in Eastern Cape and informed them that they
should ensure that those dockets are brought to head office
and indeed, though they arrived late, 23 April, the dockets
were brought to head office. I saw a letter of receiver and
they were subsequently sent to the, or transferred to the
office of Divisional Commissioner Forensic and Detective
20 General Senthumule as well. So that then made the total
number to be 121.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay, then there is a hiatus of five months from the end of March to the end of August. Can you tell us what happens on the 27th and 28th of August?

LT-COL KHUMALO: I think there is, if one has flew, catch

a flight, especially the route between Johannesburg and Cape Town, there is quite a lot of turbulence. And when you hit that moment of turbulence and your flight move from a certain level goes down, the moment it reach the air again and it start to flow, you feel uncertain as yourself. What is actually happening? Is the pilot safe? Are we safe? You look around and so forth.

It was that moment because we did not know that we are going forth back and all that, but we had confidence
10 in our executive officials that a proper decision would then be taken because in essence of what we are doing, we are all police officers and we fight crime. Commissioners, nothing happened between that period on this under investigation dockets, nothing at all.

ADV HASSIM SC: You received, you got the dockets back in August. Let us just start there before we talk about what happened in the five months. So were you then tasked to go to head office to collect the dockets? Is that what happened?

20 **LT-COL KHUMALO:** Commissioners, thank you. I received a call again from General Khumalo on the 25th of August informing me that there will be a two-day handing over of the same docket that was brought down to head office and a venue and time has been arranged for that process to take place. I then phoned PKTT members and requested two of

the branch commanders and one other member to come and join me for that process to take place.

I think one had about two days at least and could make means and ensure that the process this time around is more professional and we are able to account for everything that we are doing. Then on the 27th, we gathered at a venue that was identified and myself, my three members from PKTT and three members from head office consisting of the colonels, we sat down and we started the process of
10 handing back the dockets to PKTT.

We started by counting the dockets physically before we can go to statement by statement if they are still intact. Mind you, Commissioners, that we made copies before the dockets could come and we were comparing that with what we again getting. Because before we started that process, I informed one of the colonels that, Colonels, this is the process that we are going to do.

And the colonel said, no, but then Khumalo, this is not what we did on the 28th of March when the dockets were
20 handed to the office of General Senthumule, I said, I was not there. Therefore, the process of handing over, I need to account for each and everything. This is the process that we are going to do. That is why it took us two days. And I think even the senior officers, for them to allocate two days, they anticipated for that.

Or else, we could have just came there and said, these are the dockets, 120, one, we leave. But because we went into depth of those particular inspection, that is why we could then pick up that instead of 121, there was actually 123 dockets. How then we get to 123 is because the other two dockets were very slim and they were in between the docket, one docket itself, they were in between them. So that is why we could not, because of the rush-rush, I guess even head office, they were, because they
10 were like, no, no, no, it cannot be. We got 121 dockets, but then we are getting 123. And they accepted that ...[intervenes].

ADV HASSIM SC: So, hold on, let me pause you there. You are saying now in August, when you are inspecting the dockets being returned to you, there are 123.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

ADV HASSIM SC: Those two additional dockets were slipped into others because they were these slim folders.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

20 **ADV HASSIM SC:** But were they originally there in March when they were given to the head office?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Surely they were there. It is unfortunate that we never picked them up because according to our categories, those dockets were filed as closed. They were not supposed to come down because

they were not under investigation.

ADV HASSIM SC: They were closed files already?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

ADV HASSIM SC: So the head office had not picked that up either?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Head office did not pick that up because they were also amazed that, no, there is two extra dockets during that process. But then one might say that it was one of those oversight issues. Then we sat down,
10 Commissioners, and we started with the process of handing over. And through the handing overs, one must mention that there is comments that were noted and fairly so by the head office team in respect of the investigation that was conducted by the PKTT.

The comments are on SAP5. And maybe if I can draw the Commissioners on page 10 of my statement under paragraph 22.2 where I mentioned, can I read that in record:

20 “Most of the dockets were audited. 92 were audited and audit notes recorded in the C-clip of the docket. 31 dockets were not audited, and notes were not found in those dockets.”

This is one of some of the assessments that we picked up. I would like also to read on record the next paragraph,

which is 22.3:

“No work was conducted on any of the docket except one. Docket Mthatha 286/04/2022, murder, received attention.”

Maybe the Commissioners might ask what is Khumalo referring to? I am saying this because according to the investigation diary, which is an SAP5, this case in May 2025, Lt-Col Kunene contacted Lt-Col Seatula [?]. I do not
10 know if I am pronouncing correctly, Commissioners, Seatula, Lt-Col Potwana, Lt-Col Odendaal, of whom these are all previous IOs that handled this case before it was reassigned. Reassigned to PKTT.

He also introduced himself to the family of the deceased, and I must put it on record that no investigation was conducted. Because if investigation was conducted, we will have seen the statement or the C-clip having that statement obtained from Witness A, or person of interest, and so forth, or correspondence on the B-clip that call data
20 has been applied for an application of the call data and so forth. Therefore, this docket was not investigated at all.

ADV HASSIM SC: Can I pause you there?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

ADV HASSIM SC: When you are saying that of the 123 dockets only 92 were inspected, audited and inspected?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

ADV HASSIM SC: Because there seems to be a difference between an audit and inspection. So are you saying only 92 had inspection notes?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Correctly so, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: All right. And then I just want to take you to NPK2, because that is a table that you also put together with your team, as I understand it.

LT-COL KHUMALO: I am on NPK2.

10 **ADV HASSIM SC:** So NPK2 is a table and it lists all of the dockets, and the last column says comments. Now, the comments that are transcribed in this column for each docket, are those the comments that were made by the inspection officers at the head office?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Indeed, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay. And so, just to be clear for the Commission, if we were to just take an example, maybe we can just go to the first docket in the bundle of dockets. Commissioners, that is NPK3, but it is a separate bundle
20 that you have in front of you. So if we take the first docket on page 1, and that is an Alice case, what do we see on page 1?

LT-COL KHUMALO: This is a cover docket, which entail the case number, the investigating officer, and all the offences or instrument used to commit a crime.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay, and then if we turn to page 2, this is not the second page of the dockets, technically, as I understand it. This comes from the C-clip.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Correct.

ADV HASSIM SC: Is that right?

LT-COL KHUMALO: That is right, Commissioner.

ADV HASSIM SC: And we know that because it says C-26 in the box at the top of the page. Does that mean C-clip, page 26?

10 **LT-COL KHUMALO:** Correct, Commissioner.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay. And so, and if we turn over the page, again, it says it is on page 3 of the bundle, but it is C-clip, page 27.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, Commissioner.

ADV HASSIM SC: So, these are the last two pages of the C-clip. Is that right?

LT-COL KHUMALO: That is correct, Commissioner.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay. And if we look at the last page, that is on page 3, where do we see the inspection notes of
20 head office?

LT-COL KHUMALO: There is no inspection from the head office team on this particular docket, Commissioners. The last inspection was done in 2023/0217. It is unfortunate the name of the member, it is a little bit, I cannot see, but then I can tell that is Detective Warrant Officer.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay.

LT-COL KHUMALO: That conducted this.

ADV HASSIM SC: So, this is an example of a docket that had not been inspected by the head office?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: So, maybe, can we just try the next ...[intervenes].

ADV BALOYI SC: Maybe before you do that, can I just check something? Colonel, this docket, I think the evidence
10 – maybe let me ask you to confirm. Is this one of the dockets that you received in 2023, the PKTT? Because I think the evidence of General Motsepe is you got the Eastern Cape dockets in 2023.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, October 2023.

ADV BALOYI SC: So, this would be one of the dockets?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, Commissioner.

ADV BALOYI SC: Okay. Now, right at the top of that page 1, in the middle column, so the first column says Alice and then you have got the CAS number in the middle column,
20 and it is 206/12/2012. What are those numbers there, if you are to explain them, 206/12/2012?

LT-COL KHUMALO: That is the serial number. The first number, 206, it is a serial number of the case per month. Each and every month, case numbers start from one and then they will go up until end of the month. And then the

second number there is the month when this case was registered. And then the last digits, it is the year when the crime was committed. So, this particular matter happened on the month of February 2012.

ADV BALOYI SC: And where does one see when this docket was first opened?

LT-COL KHUMALO: That will be on the – it is unfortunate, Commissioners, we do not have example of that, because on that particular document that is where you get the name
10 of the complainant, contact number, where the incident happened, and the time. But then even on this one, if we can look on the – you see there on your left-hand side of the cover docket, Commissioner?

ADV BALOYI SC: Yes.

LT-COL KHUMALO: There is a number starting with 071. Beneath it there is an ink, a red ink.

ADV BALOYI SC: Yes.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Underneath that, you will see it will be date and time of offence or incident. And then it says
20 that in 2012, month, I think the person that was writing there made – it is 12, which is the 12th month. I made a mistake when I said second, it is 12th month. And then the date, it was the 30th, and then that is the 30th of December. Commissioner, are you still following?

ADV BALOYI SC: Yes.

LT-COL KHUMALO: And then time, it happened at – I do not know if my eyes are correct there – 01:00. It was 1 o'clock, early hours.

ADV BALOYI SC: Yes, so this is when the incident happened?

LT-COL KHUMALO: That is when the incident took place.

ADV BALOYI SC: Okay. Now if you go, and maybe let me tell you why I am asking the question.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, Commissioner.

10 **ADV BALOYI SC:** You confirmed that you would have received this docket or the PKTT would have received this docket in 2023.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

ADV BALOYI SC: Now we have heard evidence that you had done no work, the PKTT had done no work at all with this docket. And that is why I am asking the question that I am going to ask. If you look still at that page 1, the very last block which says finding result of trial, you see that?

LT-COL KHUMALO: This is now on my ...[intervenes].

20 **ADV BALOYI SC:** This is on the cover.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Okay.

ADV BALOYI SC: I am still on the cover, I am still on the cover. Right at the bottom?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, at the bottom, yes, Commissioner.

ADV BALOYI SC: You have got that last block which says finding, the heading, finding/result.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

ADV HASSIM SC: In the middle it has got court dates. Are you able to make out what that date is there? 19-10?

LT-COL KHUMALO: 10, I do not know if it is 12 or 17.

ADV HASSIM SC: It looks like 2017.

ADV BALOYI SC: 2017?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

10 **ADV BALOYI SC:** Yes, so I think what I am wanting to establish with you is you get a docket in 2023, but this docket, in fact, goes back at the earliest 2017 when it was in court. So it is an old docket by the time it comes to you.

LT-COL KHUMALO: A very old docket, Commissioner. And maybe one should also emphasise on, this was not one of the main dockets that the team in Eastern Cape were there for. It is a case that was, the team was informed by one of the complainant within the university that there is a docket whereby there was an attack on the staff. And we
20 do not know what happened with that case. And we said, let us draw the docket and we look at it and see if there is anything that we can work on with it.

ADV BALOYI SC: Yes.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Therefore, it did not get much of attention because the Eastern Cape team worked with

speed and was able to arrest quite a lot of people and most of their time, they spend them in court. We are talking today they were in court, it is only two IOs. And the magnitude that was put in that particular investigation at the university is huge.

ADV BALOYI SC: Thank you.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Thank you, Commissioner.

ADV HASSIM SC: Thank you. I just want, just for the sake of clarity, you are saying that this was not what you call a
10 main case. This was a docket that you drew into your pool in order to assist with investigation of the main case.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, Commissioner.

ADV HASSIM SC: So what is the status then of this case as we sit here?

LT-COL KHUMALO: The docket is provisionally withdrawn from the last time we look at the system. One must also, Commissioners, bring you on board that every time there is a movement on the docket, if a suspect is being arrested, the IO and the branch commanders, they must ensure that
20 the system is being updated. This is now the police system. There is a system that are being applied. I am not going to put myself on the corner because that is now the detective work to update the system.

To when the matter goes to court and is remanded for a future date and the reason for that remanding must

also be updated on the system. Therefore, that always, because this is assist in head office monitoring, happens that the case is being moved from this particular IO to another one, you will be able to see as well on the system where was the investigation, what was happening on the investigation.

Therefore, this case was provisionally withdrawn and when we look at it as well, we saw that it is not going to assist us at all in our investigation and not much was then
10 done on it because we could see that whatever that we went for in East London, we were able to address, which were the killings within the University of Forte Hare. And as a plus, numerous cases or one case with lot of suspect or accused then was registered and people were arrested under corruption and fraud charges.

ADV HASSIM SC: That was over and above the charges you were there to investigate.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Indeed, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay, so thank you. You have clarified
20 that docket, which is the first one in the bundle for Alice. Can we please turn to the second docket? And this one is on page 4 and it is an Amanzimtoti case.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay, so the first page is the cover page of the docket, we now know. The next page is from

the C-clip.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, Commissioner.

ADV HASSIM SC: So it looks like the last two pages of the C-clip have been reproduced in each of these sets.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Indeed.

ADV HASSIM SC: So page 6, is that the last page then of the C-clip?

LT-COL KHUMALO: It is the last page, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: And if we look at – can you actually
10 explain, we have got about three entries here, it seems. The first one in black at the top, then the second in red, that is in March 25 and then there is another set of notes in a different handwriting below that in red. Can you just explain each of those entries?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Let me first explain that from the four categories I spoke about, Commissioners, political, ad-hoc, parallel, and traditional, this is one of the dockets or cases that falls under traditional leaders cases. And when we received these dockets in April, it was quite a lot of them,
20 50 of them. And 49, 48 it was murder, one kidnapping, one attempted murder.

Therefore, whilst we were busy investigating the political related cases, we received this mandate. And we could not investigate all of them at a time. There is five dockets that received attention and we were able to take

those five dockets to court. There is one already whereby suspect has been convicted. Therefore, this is part of the dockets that have not received any investigation. What we did, it was the analysis.

Just like when I said from the head office team that they went through the docket of Mthatha 286, as I was saying, there was no investigation done because no additional statement was attached on the docket, just like this. The first inspection there on top, it is by one of the
10 PKTT investigator that is on 2025/03/24. She is addressing those instruction to the branch commander. And then on the 25, then the branch commander also made an entry. And I do not know if I should read this on record.

ADV HASSIM SC: Sorry, just before you go to the – so 24 March, the investigating officer makes an entry saying that she is received instructions on this docket and it will be complied with. Does that come from the analysis, the team meeting? Where does that come from?

LT-COL KHUMALO: This come from the analysis, which
20 we, as I alluded earlier on that, when we got this docket, we sat down. What we did, Commissioners, we first tried and see, can we, with all the analysts, look at what is still outstanding, critical evidence, your ballistic report, your LCRC report. And on a ballistic report, can we group these dockets and see which firearms, which cases are related or

a certain firearm was used on?

When I speak about firearms, we have got rifles. We have got nine millimetres. We have got shotguns and all that. But then with the grouping, then we said on the rifle we have got ballistics experts that are able to tell that on this particular rifles, there is two groupings ...[intervenes].

ADV HASSIM SC: Colonel, I am sorry to interrupt you. And it is interesting and maybe we can return to it.

10 **LT-COL KHUMALO**: Yes.

ADV HASSIM SC: But for now, the purpose, what I am just trying to understand what happened here, this investigating officer, after a meeting that you have already described how those meetings work and how the analysis works, received those instructions or taskings.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

ADV HASSIM SC: And she says instructions noted and will be complied with. Right?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

20 **ADV HASSIM SC**: But she does not enter what those particular taskings are. Is that contained somewhere else?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, we do have those taskings on our daily tasking report and weekly report.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay. So she makes this entry on 24 March 2025.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay. All right, that is fine. Then you can move on to the next one. And the next entry is the next day.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, this is now the branch commanders that is preparing the dockets. Because if you look at it, it is on the 25th. This is the day when I phoned and told them that prepare the docket, they need to come down to head office. Then the officer that did the
10 inspection is given that entry that officer in charge, because he does not know who is going to deal with the matter. The investigation has not yet commenced. Here we have received docket for perusal and for your directives.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay. So that entry is made by the PKTT officer.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Indeed, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay. The next entry then. Can you tell us the date and who made this entry and what it is about?

20 **LT-COL KHUMALO:** This is the entry of a Lt-Col in head office. Can I not mention his name because I think it is visible enough.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay.

LT-COL KHUMALO: And the entry was done on the 19th of March 2025.

ADV HASSIM SC: Is that March or May?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Sorry, it is May. Sorry, the ink is not visible enough here. It is May. And then he is then giving an instruction. Firstly say, IO docket for further investigation. Obtain the photo album and file it in the docket. Obtain the chain statement regarding the handling of the body. Obtain the body identification statement. Obtain the statement, the chain statement from that person that he mentioning regarding the two bullet heads received
10 from mortuary. And then the sixth instruction there is obtain the chain statement regarding the handling of the bullet. And then the seventh, obtain the duty officer statement from that particular captain. And then the last one was then obtain ballistic report. So these are all the entries that are made by an officer in head office.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay. So each of these dockets, those that were inspected, would have this kind of entry and the last page of the C-clip. Is that right?

LT-COL KHUMALO: That is right. The 92 that were
20 inspected will have such.

ADV HASSIM SC: And it would be May 2025, between 19 and I think the 30th or something.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Ja, between 19 and 25, if I am not mistaken, of May.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay. And all of these comments you

say you then reproduced into the table you produced for NPK2.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, Commissioner.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay. Now, if we can then go to your paragraph 23.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Okay, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: So in paragraph 23, you do not reproduce because you have done it already in NPK2. What you do in 23 is you just sort of categorise and summarise
10 the comments that were made by head officers, as I understand your paragraph 23. Please let me know if I am wrong.

LT-COL KHUMALO: That is correct. That is the summary that I gave in terms of the auditing or inspection.

ADV HASSIM SC: So there are, from 23.1 to 23.16 is where you list the comments.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, Commissioner.

ADV HASSIM SC: So my first question is, did these comments accurately capture the status of the investigation
20 in the dockets, in each of the dockets?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Maybe I should mention that this might not be 100% accurate, Commissioners. Why I am saying that, the investigation progress was, it is supposed to be updated on the SAP5. But then due to the methodology that the PKTT applied, we were using this

tasking, daily tasking and weekly tasking reports, where we felt it is important for commanders as well, because we were there for that only, to monitor and follow each and every investigation that was happening on the dockets. That is one.

Two, one of the reason that they might not be accurate is the fact that the quick movement of transferring these dockets, as I said earlier, it was very messy. And the dockets remained behind by mistake. I had earlier on
10 ...[intervenes].

ADV KHUMALO SC: Did you mean statements? You said dockets remained behind by mistake. Did you mean statements?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Statements in a file, yes. And then those statements, they were for certain dockets. I think the witness earlier on mentioned three cases and I did tell the senior counsel that all those dockets on those three cases are accounted for and are intact. Actually, one docket, I think it was Umlazi case, the statement came to Pretoria. It
20 is unfortunate that the indexing was not - SAP5 indexing was not talking to the statement on the A-clip.

I will make an example. On the A-clip, the statement is for witness Khumalo as number seven, because you write on the right top corner of the statement. Then on the C-clip, you are writing that statement of the

witness and Khumalo obtained. And if you want to give a summary, you can do that if you want, and you say A7. But what the investigating officer, the lead investigator that was investigating that particular case did is he indexed the statement as number nine, whereas on the A-clip is number seven.

That word confused the members that were doing the inspection from head office. But upon poking more holes from the team, they send me all those outstanding
10 statements, and I have got them on my device.

ADV KHUMALO SC: Colonel, can I ask you a question? I mean, my little knowledge of audit, whatever it is, is that you audit whatever you are auditing. You make your findings, whether positive or adverse.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

ADV KHUMALO SC: You then give the person responsible the opportunity to respond to your adverse findings, and then once you have their response, then you finalise your audit. Is that how you understand it?

20 **LT-COL KHUMALO:** That is how I understand it too, Commissioner.

ADV KHUMALO SC: Because, as you say, I could have filed a statement but in the wrong folder, but it is there.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, Commissioner.

ADV KHUMALO SC: But because the index says it is in

folder A, the person who is doing the audit, if they do not find the statement in folder A, they will assume that there is no statement, whereas it has been misfiled in a different folder.

LT-COL KHUMALO: That is correct, Commissioner. I think on the first handing over of March, because it was within 24 hours, we never picked that up. The dockets came down, head office did their auditing and sat down with us as well. We did not pick that up. But the moment I got
10 their report mentioning this, I said let me follow up on this. Upon phoning the team and saying, can you go to this docket, look at it properly, ask the investigating officer if did he ever remove any statement, they found the statement actually intact in the docket. It is just that it was a wrong filing.

ADV KHUMALO SC: Now that you have done your own, you have audited the auditor, have you gone back to head office in Pretoria to say the queries you raised in your draft audit report, actually here are the responses to it, can you
20 now update your audit report? Because for each of those, I mean, you mentioned three cases where they said statements were missing and you say they are all accounted for. Have you gone back to them to say actually your audit is incorrect because there are statements, they are there, here they are, they are all accounted for?

LT-COL KHUMALO: No, Commissioners. To be honest, I have not done that, of which I take blame for that because we are all working for one organisation.

ADV KHUMALO SC: Yes. My problem is now, head office is standing by their audit, but you dispute their audit, and yet there has not been this interaction.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Ja, no, that is true, Commissioners. It is something that I was supposed to have done and I am taking fault of that. Maybe while we are on that, talking
10 about the missing of statements, on the Mthatha 286 matter, according to the audit there is 88 statements that are missing. Remember, Commissioners, that those dockets of Eastern Cape, they arrived here on the 23rd of – they were handed over to our counterparts on the 23rd of April. Seemingly, when the documents were brought, there is two files that make this document of Mthatha that left behind in one of the safes.

And upon seeing that, I then phoned the team and said, colleagues, I know for the fact that statement were
20 obtained. There is where I was making inspections and giving instruction as well, because I might not be the detective, but as a commander, of which even at the police station you have a police station commander, you have a detective commander. The overall accounting officer is the station commander.

If he feels like he wants to inspect any document, he can tell branch commander, bring this document I want to inspect. Therefore, that is some of the things that I will do and say, bring the document I must inspect and I will make entries. That is why on this document I have got an entry too. So I was shocked to see that that statements are missing. And the one of the IOs that is no more, is not part of the task, the PKTT anymore, I reached out to him and I asked him, where are the statements? He said, no,
10 Colonel, those statements were there. Perhaps if you can tell the members to look properly, they will find them. Indeed, they located them in the safe.

So whoever that brought the Mthatha case and the Alice did not take the other two files that contained those statements. And those statements, as we are talking, they are part and parcel of the file that came to head office and have been handed to the Deputy Provisional Commissioner Crime Detection, Eastern Cape, Maj-Gen Mdladla. He can attest to that too. Then on the last one, which is Greytown
20 2/11/2018, Commissioners, this is one of the dockets ...[intervenes].

ADV HASSIM SC: Colonel, can I pause you for a moment? Chair, it is 16:04. I am sorry to interrupt you, but we have got a little way to go and I just wondered whether it would be possible to have an adjournment, a short adjournment

and keep going until we are done with the witness.

CHAIRPERSON: We have decided 10. Is that fine, or 10 or 15?

ADV HASSIM SC: Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON: You are saying thank you. I was asking a question. That takes us to 20 past. Let us adjourn until 20 past.

ADV HASSIM SC: Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

10 **INQUIRY ADJOURNS**

INQUIRY RESUMES

ADV HASSIM SC: Thank you, Chair. I am eternally grateful for the 15 minutes and the ability to have coffee.

CHAIRPERSON: We are not complaining.

ADV HASSIM SC: Colonel Khumalo, we were on paragraph 23 of your statement and we were talking about the inspection reports by head office that you have listed here. Are there any further comments you wish to make on paragraph 23 and on any of these specific comments before
20 we move on?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, Commissioners. I would like to focus on this paragraph 23 and maybe I will draw the attention of the Commissioners on 23.4, page 11, where it is written that the ballistic request to be obtained and filed for ballistic reports. These cases are cases that never

received any attention from us as they were from the traditional leaders' cases.

It is one of those cases during our analysis we then discovered that there is no ballistic report. Even when we go to the Integrated Case Docket Management System, which is ICDMS, this system is an electrical system used to manage criminal cases to access information related to case dockets by authorised person. They were not loaded, meaning we then had to tell our LCRC that he needs to go
10 to the station physically when we start with investigation of such and locate these exhibits because it happens sometimes that exhibits are recovered from the crime scene or collected, put in the SAP13 of the particular police station and not, because after that the LCRC needed to prepare a covering letter of all the exhibits that he collected from the crime scene and sent those particular exhibits to either ballistic or the lab in Amanzimtoti.

So on these particular six cases of which we have noted them, the ballistic reports were not there. When we
20 moved to 23.6, these are some of the suspects that we have identified and the ...[indistinct] who were there. As I said, Commissioners, that suspects when they commit crime and they know that I am wanted, they will run for their lives. And there is quite a lot of suspects that we are still looking for them. They are at large. We do have J50s and so forth.

I will make a practical example. On the matter of University of Forte Hare where the driver of the vice chancellor was shot and killed in January 2023, we arrested ...[intervenes].

CHAIRPERSON: You said the vice chancellor was shot and killed.

LT-COL KHUMALO: No, the driver.

CHAIRPERSON: Driver? Okay.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Driver of the vice chancellor. That is
10 what I said.

CHAIRPERSON: Most sincere apologies.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Okay, Commissioners.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Was assassinated. We arrested one
shooter. The other two were still at large. That matter
happened in January 2023. We continued to look for them.
We had numerous operations. We could not locate them.
They are from KZN. And sometime in March this year,
March, April, we then got information that they are hiding
20 somewhere in the Vaal from an anonymous call, and we
reacted on the information. We went there. We found
them.

Commissioners, because they know they are wanted, they have to also change their look. If you are a person of a beard or dreadlocks, you will cut so that you

can deceive those that know you very well. And they were not living a normal life, because they say they will stay in their house, not even go outside, so that they cannot be located. Therefore, it is not easy.

One from a face value can say so many suspects are outstanding. Why can they not arrest? They have been identified. With the full capacity that we had, we were putting everything out in order to locate the suspect, but we will struggle. And this actually is a call to the community
10 out there that let us have a working relation with the police so that we can assist each other in locating these perpetrators, because one of the days, it will be me and you.

We have never been victims of the crime. The moment it strikes you, that is when you will realise the importance of working with the police. Therefore, it is not easy, Commissioners. Others, we locate them as far as Nelspruit, hiding, changing their names and so forth. But then intelligence on the ground is key. Informers are being
20 recruited. I see that some of the commands is to recruit informers. This is the first thing that we do.

As the PKTT, pillar one, that consists of gathering of information, that intelligence gathering is the key, because those are the people that unlock our investigation. And when this information is brought to the analyst, they

are able then to analyse statement by statement or any information that is coming and able to feed the investigators to continue with the ...[intervenes].

ADV BALOYI SC: One of the identified shortcomings, and my question is really to try and understand how it works.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

ADV BALOYI SC: One of the identified shortcomings is in respect of J50s, where there are J50s, is that you had dockets, or at least a docket where there were J50s, but in
10 the docket there is no evidence of a trace and track. Instead, there is, I think, a node to circulate the profile, I think, and then in the system something was done, but there is no record of a track and trace. Would that kind of information, the efforts to track and trace, is it stuff that you would find recorded in the docket?

LT-COL KHUMALO: No, Commissioner, because that is an intelligence information that you are receiving. Therefore you go on that particular matter that the witness spoke about, the Ndwedwe matter, whereby two suspects were
20 identified and J50s were approved. We had numerous operations in locating the intelligence operation, in locating the suspects, but neither of the two we could find them, and at a later stage we then find out that the other suspect was shot and killed. One is still at large. Efforts are put in order to locate them.

ADV BALOYI SC: And then something else, another shortcoming recorded is forensic ballistic reports outstanding for lengthy periods of time. Now, we have had a previous witness who has spoken about the challenges in forensics with resources, the problems with resources, but we have also had evidence about quick turnaround times for the PKTT. How do you reconcile that kind of an identified shortcoming that ballistic reports are outstanding for a very long time and what we have heard, that the PKTT, because
10 of how you are organised, you are able to get quick turnaround times, including on ballistics?

LT-COL KHUMALO: If we are unable to locate the ballistic report, one, as I alluded with the six dockets of the traditional leaders, that means those ballistic reports have not reached the lab.

Therefore ballistic members will not be able, because you need those exhibits to reach the lab. So they are sitting somewhere between the station and the lab. In areas like your northern KZN, KZN has only one ballistic
20 offices that are based in Amanzimtoti. If you are in, for example, Babanango, usually the exhibits will be couriered to its destination. It is either if there is members that are driving from there, going to Durban, they will drive with those particular exhibits. But under normal circumstances, they will be couriered.

So couriering those exhibits, anything can happen in between. It is therefore the duty of the LCRC within PKTT to locate those, of which these six is one of them. That is one. Two, I am putting this in with confidence that our in-house ballistic members were able to locate those ballistic reports. They will locate them, they will load them on the ICDMS system, they will make printouts, and they will call their colleagues. The ballistic reports are available. You can come and collect them. If you feel like
10 you are committed, you can go to the system and check them out. Thank you.

Then on the one of maybe I will quickly move, Commissioners, to 23.8, the application for section 205. Usually what will happen in this instance as the IO, when you identify the number of a particular suspect, you will apply and take your application and be approved or authorised by the court. Thereafter, you go and submit it at the Communication Identification Management. This is the Office of OCIM.

20 This office is a liaising office between the stations and the network service providers. And for you to submit that, it does not mean that you will get it tomorrow. That will depend on one number of factors. If your application is from, let us say, 2019 to date, it is quite huge data that the network service provider needs to prepare. Therefore, it

will take time. But if it is a short space of period, then it can within a week be written. Therefore, this is not in control of the IO or PKTT, because there is an external service provider that is involved into this. Then maybe if I can then ...[intervenes].

ADV HASSIM SC: Sorry, Colonel, just to clarify, so you are saying the applications have been made, but the results have not yet been collected?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Still outstanding, yes,
10 Commissioners. Then if I take and draw the Commissioners to 23.5, request for video footage. Commissioners, this is one of the pieces of evidence that plays a crucial role in our investigation, because you find video footage that are clear, whereby a suspect when he commits a crime, he cannot say, no, it is not me. But the challenges when it comes to video footage is the fact that they overwrite quickly.

It depends with the owner when he installed the CCTV cameras. From his contract, he wants this to be live, and that is it, there will not be recording. If there is
20 recording, how long can the recording remain in the data? Therefore, because our cases, we receive them already being reported, the time we receive the docket after a month, most of these video footages, they remain five days, seven days, a month. When you get there, the docket, I mean the video footage is overwritten. Therefore, that is

why we lose such. But I must say, video footage, they play a crucial, important role in our investigation.

ADV HASSIM SC: Again, Colonel, so you are saying that in this example, in 23.15, is this, did you check this particular instance that was being referred to by head office? And in this particular docket, you found that the video footage had been overwritten?

LT-COL KHUMALO: This we did, Commissioners. We do have an expert within the PKTT that has the training and capabilities of downloading, because he goes there with his machines, he downloads, he sits down and analyses, and we look at the vehicles of interest and people of interest. Therefore, most of the time when he goes there, he finds that on this one particular, it was overwritten.

ADV HASSIM SC: That is fine. I just wanted to check that you were not just giving a general answer to this, but that you specifically checked this docket and comment on this docket.

LT-COL KHUMALO: And then the last one, the close, one docket must be closed and undetected. Commissioners, I must emphasise that this is one of the approach that we discouraged to the team. Why we discouraged the team to close dockets as undetected or send them to NPA for *nolle prosequi* or inquest is because we believe in a strategy of saying, because we could see through our investigation that

these dockets, somewhere, somehow, they link. Be it they link ballistically with fingerprints, because it is the same inkabis or hitmen that are being used.

Be it that you can link through WhatsApp communication. So these three factors that I am mentioning are the ones that have gave us hope that instead of closing this docket, we forget about it. Let us take it, put it aside. I think General Khumalo spoke about the fridge. Put it there, and we will continue with another docket and
10 investigate.

If we pick up a certain signature that is similar to that particular docket, we draw that docket and then we investigate it together with this. Somewhere, somehow, they will be parallel because we have got a ballistic report that is linking, for instance. We have got fingerprints, because that is where you catch these criminals. They go there with bare hands, and then we can be able to catch them.

ADV HASSIM SC: Thank you. And the fridge does not
20 become a deep freeze?

LT-COL KHUMALO: No, no, no, no, no. It does not, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: So that is paragraph 23. Instead of going to paragraph 24, I would like to finish this theme, because this interrupts the theme. Because as I see later

in your statement, paragraph 27, you are still dealing with the issue of these comments and criticisms of the PKTT. So can I ask you, Colonel, to just bypass paragraphs 24 to 26 for now. We are going to return to them.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Okay.

ADV HASSIM SC: And go to paragraph 27.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Okay. I am on paragraph 27, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: So this is where you deal with the
10 Sunday World article. And this is attached to your statement as NPK4. So maybe you want to just go to NPK4 and address this paragraph.

LT-COL KHUMALO: I have seen this article, Commissioners, and when the Provincial Commissioner KwaZulu-Natal, Lt-Gen Mkhwanazi made the statement, he made that statement based on his assessment. And I think I do not have much to say based on what he assessed and his conclusion in what happened with the docket.

But then from my own analysis and observation, I
20 also went through the statement of a witness that was sitting here earlier on and I could draw similarities from his statement and this article. And I then drew an inference that this is too accurate for it to be a coincidence. Could it be that the statement was leaked or this report was leaked to media and whoever that publicised it had whatever that

he had?

ADV HASSIM SC: Colonel, I will just pause you there for a moment because at page 62, which is the second page of the article, three paragraphs from the bottom, the article reads:

“According to Motsepe's report that
Sunday World has seen.”

So it would seem that this report is indeed based. So that is why it looks similar to you. It is actually based on
10 Motsepe's report, it says so.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, Commissioners, I see that. And for me, I will say the dockets in KZN were not covering us because we were investigating these dockets from KZN. The fact that the SAP5, because I think this report was drawn from the inspection of the SAP5. We had our own methodology of having the tasking report, which the team of head office never had that preview to see that. Therefore, that is why they then drew this conclusion that the dockets actually in KZN were gathering dust.

20 Dockets were not gathering dust. I will show that immediately after the dockets were brought back to KZN, there were some movement in some of the dockets and I have highlighted later on my statement.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay. So let us, I think we should deal with the examples that you have chosen to draw to the

attention of the Commissioners in your tasking annexure. But before you do that, perhaps you can just wrap up paragraph 28 and then we can go to the Annexure NBK6.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Okay. On paragraph 28, Commissioners, I must mention the fact that the effect of keeping the dockets in the fridge, I will make examples. I will sum it up that it yielded good results, Commissioners, in the sense that I have spoken about the linkages. I will draw one case, which happened in Umlazi, whereby a
10 councillor was shot and killed.

And on that particular matter, it was a 2018 matter. It was one of the things that we attended immediately after happening because we were summoned. And then the case went on and on and we were struggling to get all the evidence and there was quite a lot of interference. That is where we saw the interference of the police, we saw interference of legal teams, but we stood because one of the police officers was then charged for defeating. And if my memory serves me vividly well, he was found guilty two
20 months back, the police officer that interfered on this.

But to show the emphasis of taking the docket, put it on the fridge and continue with analysis, ballistic were able to link this particular docket with other 15 cases whereby the suspect was using a pistol. It was a 9mm pistol. And in those, we had on those 15 cases, it was eight

murders, four attempted murders, one robbery, and one possession of firearms. The possession was now this firearm found with him.

And he was linked in all of those cases because even the identity parade was conducted and the victims, some of the surviving victims were able to point to that particular suspect. So this is one of the methods and methodology that we show in that putting a docket aside, it does not mean that we forgot about it. We had our
10 operational analyst, which we call them our information hub, that whenever something happens, let us remember we go and draw that particular docket.

I will also make an example of a fresh scene where we had a matter in Newcastle. That matter, Commissioners, was investigated and within seven days whereby we were able to arrest the coordinator, the driver, the hitman, firearm, and a vehicle that was used in commission of crime within seven days. And that matter at this stage, it is still at a trial stage.

20 These are some of the examples that we are showing in terms of, do you say you put this aside? If a new case comes, do you say, no, I am busy with this particular investigation, I cannot focus on a new case. We say, let us focus on a new case because there is important evidence that can perish, that can be tempered with.

Therefore, if the case is newly reported, we focus on it and we are able to get results.

We had a case of Magudu where a EFF councillor was shot, banged inside his car. And when we look at it, there were a bit of political fighting within that ward. But instead, our motive proves us otherwise. We arrested the girlfriend of the victim and his accomplice. How did we get to the suspect? Because the girlfriend was a person to go for us. And when we got his phone, and then we then pick
10 up WhatsApp communication between him and the accomplice. And the accomplice provided him with a firearm. In short, he banged the boyfriend.

That case was well investigated. The two suspects were convicted. The girlfriend is serving two life sentences, five years. And the other accomplice was sentenced to 15 years. So these are some of the examples that we are showing that we are able to draw the matter from the fridge. We continue because it is linking. But when there is a fresh case that is reported, we also focus on it so that we avoid
20 that the evidence can be tampered with, or we find video footage being overwritten and so forth.

ADV HASSIM SC: Thank you. So I want to go now to NPK6, because what I understand you to be doing here is to illustrate your taskings methodology. And you have pulled out some examples to explain why the dockets may appear

that there has not been work done. But if you look at the taskings, it reflects the work that has actually been happening in these particular dockets. So that is at page 118 of the bundle. And you have named the cases and their CAS numbers, but I suggest you do not read out the number of the case. You can just refer to the area as we go through it.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

ADV HASSIM SC: But before we go through it, I would like
10 you to also explain these slides. For example, in the first one, there are two pages. Where do they come from? Is it the full extent of the tasking? Just please explain to the Commission.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Okay, thank you, Commissioners. One, maybe first on page 18, and the case number there, it is a mistake. It is supposed to be 2016, not 2026. We are not yet at 2026. And then when we focus on page 19, we can see as we mentioned ...[intervenes].

ADV HASSIM SC: It is page 119.

20 **LT-COL KHUMALO:** 119, yes.

ADV HASSIM SC: Ja, not 19, 119.

LT-COL KHUMALO: 119, sorry. Firstly, on the far left, we have got the reference, which is a case number, followed by the tasking. Earlier on, I spoke about past 24 hours and next 24 hours. Therefore, this then becomes a past,

because if it is next, you will not have a feedback on the right-hand side. You will only have a task that we, as it is written, that members need to proceed somewhere and interview that particular person. And then the following day, you will get a feedback as it is highlighted or typed.

But I want to then draw the attention of the Commissioners on the top of that particular table where the report is given the date, that this matter is 2016 matter, but then in 2024-10-27 it was still receiving attention. And
10 when you go to your SAP5, you will not find this. So that is the difference that I want to show the Commissioner that in other instances the feedback will not be, or taskings and SAP5 will not be updated, but on our daily report and weekly report, you will find these feedbacks.

That, if you go again, Commissioner, to page 120, you will see the same, of which when you look there, those members, the previous one, it was the detective that were doing the work, and the following one is the detection, where they had to go and trace this particular person. So it
20 shows you that all the disciplines were involved.

There was a statement that this docket, and in one of the SAP5 written by head office, that we need to trace one Suspect A and arrest him, or we must apply for the call data of Suspect A. We must locate Suspect B. Commissioners, as I said earlier on, that maybe if we had

sat with the investigating officer from head office and explained this, they would have understood, but then because it was a rush-rush. Both of those suspects, they are mentioned, and the call data of Suspect A was applied. He had two numbers, and was analysed thoroughly. We could not place him at the crime scene, even though certain people are mentioning him.

The second suspect that arrived at the particular house a day before the incident, and then on the incident he
10 walked wearing a certain clothing, of which one of the people that where he slept saw him with that clothing. He went to the crime scene, he found the victim addressing, the victim was a councillor, addressing the community. This is in the afternoon. As he walked, he pulled out the firearm, he shot and killed the victim, and he walked away. Not ran, walked away.

All the people that were standing there, getting audience from the victim, none of them are able to say we can identify this person. It is only one person that followed
20 the suspect, but when we obtained a statement, she said she can only give clothing description. We had numerous PGI's and interaction with NPA, they told us that we cannot put this matter on the roll with such circumstantial evidence.

If there was a description of a human, it was better.

But clothing, anyone can go to the store and we can be five here wearing the same clothing, therefore it would be difficult to prove this. We do not have prospects of a successful prosecution in this matter. Therefore, the tasking and investigation on this matter was thorough done and exhausted. That is one example that I want to draw.

ADV HASSIM SC: So the slides that you have pulled out, this is just for this particular day's tasking, you have pulled it out from a broader set related to this case?

10 **LT-COL KHUMALO:** Indeed, Commissioner.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay. So the second example is on page 121.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Thank you, it is 121, and we can see there that there was five attempted murders and three murders. Actually, it is supposed to be the other way around, it is five murders and three attempted murders, Commissioners. This happened in one of the locations in KZN, and how did we draw this?

20 This is a parallel of the case that is written with red on top. We were using colour codes. For someone who does not sit with the PKTT will not understand when you get there. But with these, Commissioners, if it is a reference of two cases, or sometimes you find it is five, we will ensure that the colour of the tasking matches the colour of the case, meaning this tasking is talking to this case. So in this

instance, the feedback or the tasking there is talking to the colour black of the case.

This, how did we draw this particular case? It linked with ballistic to the main case. And this was a group of boys that was terrorising people between these two areas in KwaZulu-Natal, as per the areas of the case numbers. And they were used as Inkabis. Therefore, this was gang-related for drugs, the one in black, and then the one in red, it was a councillor that was shot and killed, and one of the
10 firearms was, two firearms were used in this matter. But unfortunately, we could not link them 100%.

It is a 2021 matter, Commissioners. If you look at our last report there, it is 2023-08-07, meaning there was movement in this docket, there was attention given to this particular docket. So this is where weekly reports, this is where the TACJOC will be called and we sit with MAJOC, where we will have a gathering and we say, guys, there is no way that this particular case can defeat us. We need to work and solve it. So this is an example that this is not a
20 day today, but when we meet with the team and we populate as much as possible, tasking in order to solve the case.

ADV HASSIM SC: Thank you, Colonel. So that is page 122, but in the same case, if you turn to page 123, you see you had – there is another meeting that took place of the team on the 21st of August 2023. And now on that left-hand

column, you had the red case which you were trying to link. Now you have another case in red. So can you explain that?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Okay. Maybe if we can look first at the date that there is a gap in between. As I said, this is weekly reports, it is not daily, so there will be difference. As we continue with investigation, and this will not appear on the SAP5, the ballistic expert, they were able to link another case whereby the firearm that was used on the first
10 top case, the third one was used. Then the second one was also linked, that there is a firearm that was used to murder that particular victim on the second one. Therefore, this is some of the work that will not appear on the SAP5, because it is done by who? By a certain expert, which is ballistic.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay, so you used ballistic reports to link these cases together?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Together, indeed, Commissioner.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay, and the last tasking was 21 August 2023?

20 **LT-COL KHUMALO**: Yes, Commissioner.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay, and the third example then, which starts on 124?

LT-COL KHUMALO: This was also a parallel case, Commissioners, of the main case, which is red. And if the Commissioners can look at our reference there, we have got

colour red and blue. And on our tasking and feedback, both these particular cases received attention. And on this matter, there were suspects that were arrested. And this particular one with blue, there was a defeating there from one of the suspects that was charged, and the matter then appeared in court.

And as we look at the feedback on 19-07-26, and it was then remanded for formal bail. And in the next page, Commissioners, if we can page, then we get the instruction
10 that the advocate there, he will consider the ends of justice at a later stage. Therefore, it means then this docket will not – ultimately, charges were provincially withdrawn against one of the suspects because he said, hey, this is the advocate. Remember, we are working hand in hand with the advocates who have been advised.

And then he said, can we put this person aside and then we focus on the murder first? Because this ends of defeating ends of justice will not assist us much. And that was on July 23 of 2019. But then the one we have read,
20 investigation continued because that was the murder of an IFP councillor. But later then, the charges were also provincially withdrawn.

And maybe also I must mention that during court proceedings when the charges were withdrawn, the Defence then requested that that particular docket must be sealed

off in front of the Magistrate and everyone else. And it was done so. And to date, that particular docket, the one with ...[indistinct] is still sealed off and it was put in the LCRC forensic bag, and it closed. Therefore, should there be any evidence that we are getting, we need to go back and talk to the prosecutor who will then inform the Defence. And that docket will, that means whatever that we obtain, it will be on the side. That docket will then be sealed off in the normal proceedings at court as well.

10 **ADV HASSIM SC**: Do you recall why it was provisionally withdrawn?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Because the prosecutor felt that we do not have much of a prospect on this as well because one of the witnesses, they recanted. That is one of the challenges that we always find from his original statement, and that was an eyewitness. Therefore, he saw that we will not have much of a prospect in this. Should I continue?

ADV HASSIM SC: You can continue. I think there is one more or two more examples. The next example is 127 and
20 the tasking starts on 128.

LT-COL KHUMALO: 128. Yes, we will focus on the one with red, Commissioners. This tasking was executed in 2022-08-24. And this particular case the main case there was the one with black, where an ANC councillor was shot and killed. And during our investigation, we then learned

that the vehicle that was used in this commission of crime, through the CCTV cameras, was actually belonging to the brothers, which then led us to the particular address.

When the team arrived there, they then linked these two brothers through the cartridges that were found at the crime scene and some of the cartridges that were found at the homestead of the two brothers. But the elder brother then was not around. It was only the younger brother who pointed the members with a firearm.

10 No, sorry, he did not point the members with a firearm. He had another case where he pointed someone with a firearm and we felt like let us draw that case and then we will take the firearm for ballistic report and see if it cannot link. The only thing that we link in there is cartridges, because when you fire a firearm, Commissioners, what links the scenes is the unique markings that you get from the cartridge because each and every firearm has its own unique markings, especially on the barrel of the firearm because it has grooves. But
20 ballistic reports are expected that they can be able to mention that. Even the hammer of the firearms, they differ because they have got their own unique stamps. So those cartridges linked.

One of the evidence that we got at the homestead, it was a number plate that was fixed in one of the kombis.

The same number plate is the one that was fixed in the vehicle that was used in commission of crime. But, as I said, it goes back that the suspect is identified. Why is he not been arrested?

To date, Commissioners, we got a go-ahead to arrest the brother of the suspect that was arrested with the case with red ink, but we could not locate him. He has been – information is he is in Joburg, we have travelled Joburg numerous times, we cannot locate him since 2022 to
10 date. We have not located that suspect. But investigation is going, informers have been tasked to try and locate this particular suspect.

ADV HASSIM SC: And the case you are talking about is the one of the pointing of a firearm?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Pointing of a firearm, but if we get the older brother of a suspect on pointing of a firearm, we are going to enrol him on the main case because we have linked him positively so.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay, so this is a parallel case to the
20 case that is in black ink, that is the main case?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Indeed. Indeed, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay, and then the final example is at page 130, 131.

LT-COL KHUMALO: This case, when we look at our reference, it is the second last case. It is in black,

Commissioners, the first three ...[intervenes].

ADV HASSIM SC: Before you talk about it, I have a question on this because, you know, you have provided the dates of each of these taskings which show that there was work and investigation happening up until recently, but this date is 22 October 2020. So that was some time ago. Does that mean that there has not been work done on these, on this case, eMkhomazi case?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, reason being, this case of
10 eMkhomazi, it was a parallel to the main case, which is the first one, 125. How did it become a parallel? After we identified the suspect, we conducted an intelligence-driven operation and we arrested the suspect. And when we arrested the suspect, we found two firearms. We took those two firearms to ballistic, one firearm linked with the main case, which is 125. The other one firearm, which then became under that case with red, did not link. But because we found it in position of a suspect, we needed to continue with it.

20 Subsequent to that, the suspect on 125, the shooter on 125, main case where a civil engineer was shot and killed, was also linked on 110. But why 2020, as the senior counsel has asked? When we took that matter to court, circumstantially, we got witnesses, but there was no eyewitness. That is one of the cases which the prosecutor

said because there is no eyewitness, we cannot continue. That matter was provisionally withdrawn.

But what is important in all this is the fact that we were able to deal with this suspect. As I am talking to you, on the 125, there were four suspects. There was a hit orderer, there was coordinator, and three, sorry, it was five suspects. Hit orderer, coordinator, and three hitmen. But the other hitmen were shot and killed before we arrested him. The two hitmen and these other two, which is a hit
10 orderer and a coordinator, were found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment each for the murder of that victim on 125.

Therefore, in essence, one can say yes, eMkhomazi, there was not enough to deal with him, but then the same firearm that he used on eMkhomazi, there it is, it is linking at 125, and he was then found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment.

ADV HASSIM SC: So it is the same suspect from the case where you did not have enough evidence to go forward.

20 **LT-COL KHUMALO:** Indeed.

ADV HASSIM SC: You were able to link him to another case, then, rather, you were able to link them to another case.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

ADV HASSIM SC: And they have since been convicted and

sentenced.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Indeed. Maybe the other thing that I can mention, which I forgot to say. On the one where we were requested that we must apply for section 205 and we must link, this is the Hardy matter. Commissioners, I must say that one of the suspects that we were asked to apply for call data, we dealt with the suspect precisely so.

He is a former police officer from Crime Intelligence. He was into taxi industry. He was moving to
10 politics. Therefore, through his journey, he shot and killed one of his friends. And during that scene, that is where we then saw the other external factor. After the shooting, coming and trying and not trying, picking up cartridges. So these are things that you want to avoid. And we could see that through the video footage.

And on the other matter, he shot and killed one of the Taxi Association member. And that suspect or accused, as we are talking, on those two cases, he got two life sentences and 40 years. He is behind bars. So those are
20 some of the things that we do. If we are failing this side, we have got something that we can neutralise the accused on. Thank you, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay, thank you, Colonel. So I think you have now comprehensively addressed the results of the inspection reports and tried to explain the work and

examples of how some cases may look a certain way until you dig a little deeper into the work of the team. Can we then now go back to paragraph 24 that we overlooked in order to finish the theme that you were dealing with? And paragraph 24 is where you address the evidence that was given by Lt-Gen Mkhwanazi before this Commission when he mentioned that there were five cases in which there were warrants of arrest issued. And you wanted to explain that statement. So can you please do that with reference to
10 paragraph 24?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Thank you, Commissioners. Indeed, General Mkhwanazi was not wrong when he gave those figures. When you look at paragraph 24.1, I think I dealt with this matter where I mentioned that two suspects, J50s were issued and we had numerous intelligence operations in locating them. But even to date, we have not located them. And as we are gathered here today, one of them is no more. So there is still one outstanding.

And then we unfortunately, Commissioners,
20 because we are not fully capacitated, we do not have the intelligence people that can go out there and try and locate them. The investigation and locating of such suspects is a little bit slow because the IOs, they remain most of the time at court for the matters that are on trial. And we have had a new investigation because now the dockets are back and

members are working.

And then on 24.2, those three dockets are linking, the three of them. And when the team then briefed the prosecutors, the prosecutors did give verbal authority that the identified suspect can be arrested. And that is the same. As we are talking today, I had a chat with the team, I think last month, and they did tell me that they have submitted an application for J50 for authorisation so that because they do not have the capacity of intelligence, if this
10 suspect can be circulated and be assisted by the community, that will definitely assist them. Indeed, the verbal was given.

And then at 24.3, that will make four. And then the last one, as I put it, that is a more complex one, Commissioners. The main case there is that 184. On 184, two suspects were identified, being the shooter and a spotter. A J50 was then issued for the shooter because he was fully linked. And while the J50 was issued, while they were still on the run, they committed another attempted
20 murder.

If you page to page 13, Commissioners, you will see that case number 170. And on the same case, both suspects were involved again. A shooter and a spotter on 184. And luckily, the spotter was then arrested on this 170. Remember now, J50 is still there for the shooter on 184.

And on 184, last year December, we then got information that the shooter on 184 was shot and killed while still on the run.

And the spotter on both cases, on 170, who was arrested and linked, he got bail this year, 2025 May. And the following day, after being given bail, he was shot and killed as well. So we could not bring him to the case of 184 because he is no more. Because as well, the dockets were here, nothing that we could do. Therefore, these five, I am
10 saying this with confidence that indeed, what General Mkhwanazi spoke about, it is true. Thank you, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: So you are saying there were five cases in which there were either arrest warrants or prosecutor instructions to arrest?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay. We can now, and then if we go forward, we have dealt with this already because it was your response to the report. So the next paragraph for you
20 to deal with is paragraph 31. And this is the, under the heading, work done by the team since the dockets were returned, 121 dockets. So just to be clear, so you received the dockets at the end of August.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: And you are saying, I just – look, the

letter of disbandment was 31 December.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: And we know that you said that between then and the dockets being taken away, there was not much work that could be done by the PKTT.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

ADV HASSIM SC: What was the complement of the PKTT before the disbandment, so in December '24?

LT-COL KHUMALO: The total capacity of having all the
10 disciplines. I am referring now to the operational analysts, our call data analysts in-house, our DFI. I have explained that DFI is Digital Forensic Investigator, dealing with video footage, extracting of cell phones and so forth. Our DFO and ICC, which is, we term ICC our Intelligence Gathering Team. Without them, I must say that since then, because they had to be withdrawn as the team was scaled down ...[intervenes].

ADV HASSIM SC: Colonel, let me take you one step at a time. The question is, how many members were there?

20 **LT-COL KHUMALO:** We had 98.

ADV HASSIM SC: 98 members in December 2020?

LT-COL KHUMALO: In December, yes.

ADV HASSIM SC: And you are saying the composition of that team included analysts like the analysts you have just mentioned?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Mentioned, yes, Commissioner.

ADV HASSIM SC: Forensics, ballistics, et cetera, et cetera.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, Commissioner.

ADV HASSIM SC: And by the time the dockets were returned at the end of August 2025, how many members were there in the PKTT?

LT-COL KHUMALO: 56 members without operational analysts ...[intervenes].

10 **ADV HASSIM SC:** So from 98, you went to 56?

LT-COL KHUMALO: 56.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay.

LT-COL KHUMALO: And then in those 56, we are only having detection, combat members, one digital forensic investigator, and one call data. And from there, it is administrators, personnel. So other discipline experts are not there anymore.

ADV HASSIM SC: So you have lost analysts.

20 **LT-COL KHUMALO:** Quite important pillars for our investigation and a quick turnaround of investigation. We really lost. And this, when one looks at the success of the PKTT compared to what we are currently having, it is going to have an effect and it will be seen as if the PKTT is not working because we do not have full capacity. Besides the 121 dockets that were returned back, already the team has

been given six new case dockets. There is nine that were reported since December, but then they say they are currently having six that they are working on. But the work will not be, you know, intense because they do not have the full capacity.

ADV HASSIM SC: So the analysts, I mean, these include crime scene experts, right, who you would say are integral to your investigation. Is this like Captain Wanda, for example? We have heard in the Commission from Captain
10 Wanda. Is Captain Wanda one of those experts?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, we lost the likes of Captain Wanda, which was a crime scene investigator or examiner.

ADV HASSIM SC: So Captain Wanda is no longer a member of the PKTT?

LT-COL KHUMALO: He is no longer. We had five in December. So after the letter and the team has been scaled down, we do not have any. Therefore, the processing of the crime scene, revisiting of the crime scene and ensuring that we get the tracking of this exhibit is not
20 going to be as quick as when we were capacitated. That includes the ballistic, because we had three in December. Right now, we do not have any.

ADV HASSIM SC: So the progress is not as quick as you would like it to be then?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Indeed, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: But in paragraph 32, you give us examples of where progress has been made.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, I should maybe read it on record with your permission, Commissioners:

10 “The following progress has been made since the dockets were then returned. And on this particular case, three accused individuals were charged on the 5th of September. This is after the dockets were returned. And since then, bail was denied and all of them are still in custody.”

This is one of the dockets that was in the head office. And then ...[intervenes].

ADV HASSIM SC: 32.2?

20 **LT-COL KHUMALO**: That is the Ndwedwe case where we mentioned that there was a J50. The team is currently understaffed and are waiting for additional Crime Intelligence to assist with locating one outstanding suspect because the other one is deceased.

ADV HASSIM SC: So this is not really an example of progress being made? This is just a report?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Just, yes. I think this also, it talks to why there is no quick turnaround in investigation, positive investigation.

ADV HASSIM SC: 32.3?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Then these are the three cases that we mentioned. And then on all three, this is where the verbal approval was given that the J50, I mean, members can go and arrest. But then we have subsequently submitted the J50 for the approval. And upon receiving that, we will then follow the process of circulating these four suspects in total on the media. And hopefully the community at large will be able to assist in locating.

10 **ADV HASSIM SC:** 32.4?

LT-COL KHUMALO: This case, one suspect was identified and the docket was submitted on the 17th of September to the prosecutor for their decision on giving us a go ahead to go and apprehend the suspect.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay, it says for a decision on 17 September 2025.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

ADV HASSIM SC: There is no further update that you have?

20 **LT-COL KHUMALO:** So far, no, no, no, I have not received any further update.

ADV HASSIM SC: And 32.5?

LT-COL KHUMALO: On this one, two suspects were positively identified and investigation is complete. Therefore, the docket also was submitted on the 5th of

November 2025 to get further directive and a decision from the prosecutors.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON: And you say this is over how many months?

LT-COL KHUMALO: This is since August. This is three months, if one can put it, or four, yes.

CHAIRPERSON: So the progress you are telling us about is what, only four matters. I am not stating this as criticism,
10 but this is only four matters.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, it is only four matters, Commissioners. And I should mention the fact that majority of the time the members remain in court. I do not know if the Commissioners are following the news. These days, there has been a lot of success in terms of conviction that have been circulated on the communication platforms for the PKTT. Therefore, courts, they consume a lot of the investigators' time. But then with also the new docket, as I said that when a new docket is reported, the team focus on
20 it in order to preserve and secure the evidence that might be tampered, or as we said, the video footage that might overwrite and so forth.

CHAIRPERSON: But would you not also say that perhaps this is a function of the significant reduction of the PKTT resources?

LT-COL KHUMALO: It is. That is why on paragraph 33, Commissioner, I have mentioned that due to the fact that if the team can be capacitated, the team will be full in its working swing and there can be fast progress in terms of investigation and taking the matters back to court.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, Colonel.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Thank you very much, Commissioner.

ADV HASSIM SC: Thank you. Thank you, Chair. Okay, so the last chapter you deal with then is the effect of
10 disbandment on the work of the PKTT. Now, some of this you have already spoken about. We have just heard from you on what the impact has been on the team being scaled down, and the impact on, therefore, the progress of investigation of the dockets. So you do not need to repeat that evidence.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes.

ADV HASSIM SC: But can you tell us about the other aspects of the effect of the disbandment with reference to paragraph 34?

20 **LT-COL KHUMALO**: The members were, Commissioners, receiving a lot of dissatisfaction from the victims' families, from the victims that are involved in attempted murders and so forth because of this letter. And whenever the members receive such, they need to tell the TACJOC commanders, and the TACJOC commanders need to take it upon himself

or herself to engage with the families because that is one of our strong points of engaging all the time with and give progress to the family members.

But I must put it on record that from the 121, not all of them have reached out to us. Even us, we have never reached out to all 121 family members. But a few of those have, and the members of 34.1, the commander had to phone the victims' families that are reassuring them that investigation will continue. Be it that the team is no more
10 there, investigation will continue. If the team still remains and dockets are brought back by God's luck, then the team will continue where they left.

And then if we page 18 on 34.2, that is one of the instances where one of the prosecutors was saying some remarks that the IO was not happy with. And the IO immediately then informed the commander of when the commander reached out on me that, hey, Colonel, we are having issues. Because if now the prosecutor come and mention such things to the members, why members, what is
20 happening because the task team has been disbanded on the media.

And what must the members feel like and all that, that the PKTT members are not around, while the PKTT member was there at court. So this had a serious impact, not only on the victims, but then in a broader aspect. And

that also includes the 34.3 and 34.4, Commissioners. And I think on the 34.4, it is worse in a sense that it affected the member directly as well. Whereby a J50 was executed, then the team had to go and charge the suspect.

And whenever we do this, sometimes when we want to obviously charge the member or continue obtaining the warning statement and so forth, with warning statement, you interview the member. There is a document, SAP document that you complete and all that. But then when the team
10 arrived at particular station, as it is stated on sentence number three of paragraph 34.4, the branch commander, Lt-Col informed the members that they are there and lawfully so because there is a letter that has been circulated that they are disbanded.

You are in the middle of investigation, Commissioners, and you receive this. The team did not tell me immediately, because I would have driven there and tell them that you stay here. You are police officers. These buildings, property, it belongs to government. And you are
20 employee of the government. You should not leave. Or I would have phoned the station commanders. But the members, for peace's sake, they left. They went to another police station. And this had an interference and affecting the work of PKTT. Then the next one, maybe I will go to 34.6.

ADV HASSIM SC: So 34.5 is another example of the confusion in the family and the concern that was expressed by family.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Indeed.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay, and there were attempts made to then allay their concerns.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, Commissioner.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay, so 34.6?

ADV HASSIM SC: 34.6, there was an article. Let me see
10 this one. There was an article that was circulated by one of the analysts, an expert analyst, Mary De Haas, who then supported the motion of the recusal of one of the prosecutors that dealt with this particular matter. And then the motion was then ...[intervenes].

ADV HASSIM SC: Sorry, Colonel, just to correct you, you referred to her as the expert analyst, but not for the PKTT.

LT-COL KHUMALO: No, no, no, not for the ...[intervenes].

ADV HASSIM SC: Independent commentator, expert.

LT-COL KHUMALO: As per the comments and everything
20 on social media and so forth. Yes, so she supported that motion and wrote things and all that, that the PKTT is disbanded and the team is not supposed to continue doing investigation. But now, on this, he particularly pointed at the prosecutor that was dealing with this matter. And subsequently, an application was brought that the advocate

must recuse himself.

And in short, the judge on that particular matter delivered a judgment and the application was heard and was dismissed, Commissioners. And as we are talking, that matter is at court and therefore the matter was resolved and the trial is going to continue on the next court date. So this is the extent of what the letter ...[intervenes].

ADV HASSIM SC: Sorry, sorry, sorry, Colonel. You say now it is resolved and the trial – but you say that on 23
10 January 2025, that is when this application was brought by the Defence for the recusal of the prosecutor and for, and the arguments about the unit having been disbanded.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, Commissioner.

ADV HASSIM SC: So since 23 January 2025, and today, there has not been any further movement at court on this case? All that is happened is that the application has been ...[intervenes].

LT-COL KHUMALO: I cannot give the exact date when the application was turned down or dismissed, but I know for
20 the fact that it was dismissed. It is just that I do not have the date. Maybe it was my mistake for not getting all the facts on this particular dismissal of the application.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay, and it is ...[intervenes].

CHAIRPERSON: Your understanding, Colonel, is that the judgment may well have been after 23 January 2025?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, but later or mid-2025, Advocate, because I think beginning of this month, I was somewhere in KZN and that is when actually I was told that it was dismissed, but then I was not given the exact date when was it dismissed.

CHAIRPERSON: Unless I misheard again, you seem to mention the prosecutor only, but in your statement you referred to the removal of the investigator as well. Did the case involve that as well?

10 **LT-COL KHUMALO**: No, it was the ...[intervenes].

CHAIRPERSON: Just the prosecutor?

LT-COL KHUMALO: The prosecutor. But then I take the prosecutor because it is a collaboration between the PKTT as well as dedicated prosecutors, but it was the prosecutor particularly.

CHAIRPERSON: Let me just read:

20 “Advocate Mahlamela for the accused noted that the task team was accused of misuse of power, arguing both the investigating officer and the prosecutor should be removed because the unit has been disbanded.”

Is that something else now outside of the case?

LT-COL KHUMALO: No, no, no, no, no. This might – it is as I am saying that I might have captured wrongly, but I will

get the facts right. But I think from the media circulation, this is how it was written. But then if I can talk to the prosecutor or the IO just to find out even the PKTT was involved or not. Because I know that the same Mary De Haas lady was one of the people that was saying PKTT is abusing their powers and so forth and so forth. Yes, so it might be that they included PKTT IOs, investigating officer, but I will check with the team and revert to senior counsel about it.

10 **CHAIRPERSON**: Thank you, Colonel.

ADV HASSIM SC: Thank you, Colonel. I think that brings us to the conclusion of your statement. Before you read paragraph 35 in conclusion, is there any other issues that you wish to place before the Commission?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Commissioners, maybe let me first state, as I have already mentioned, the impact of these letters to the members, the team particularly. I should mention this because I think it is important because this shocked everyone. Sometime in 2021, we had to come and
20 brief the National Steering Committee that was shared by the former National Commissioner, General Sithole, at one of the venues here in Pretoria.

And based on the report that we prepared and looking at the work that was put by the team, General Sithole uttered words that gave hope and trust that

whatever that PKTT is doing, it is within the line of policy and that they are doing a great job. He said PKTT members are pioneers of modern policy because he said whatever approach that they have brought has brought new dimension of investigation. Because these are the cases that were given to previous task teams, they failed, and here they come with this approach of a five pillar. They are able to solve the cases.

Further to that, there were numerous officers from
10 head office that were deployed with the task team. Others, they came and attended some presentation. Our main mission of Lt-Gen Sibiya once attended a briefing session at Durban. Subsequent to that, we drove to Nongoma, whereby the PKTT was investigating a murder of a certain NFP councillor who was shot and killed. But the motive then revealed that there was corruption whereby certain money of the municipality was used to fund some of the killings.

In that first appearance, that was in mid-2024, for
20 fraud and corruption, there was accused, which is the MM of the municipality Nongoma. There was the CFO as well as the supply chain manager. General Sibiya hailed the team for the excellent work. And it was refreshing to hear that we are doing a great job because I was driving General Sibiya on that particular day.

And the witness that was here earlier on, Maj-Gen Motsepe, once visited the team and she stayed at Durban for a week, monitoring the team, attending our meetings and so forth. She was very pleased by the work that was put by the team and the standard of investigation. And she gave, you know, the respect to General Khumalo. If I recall very well, I think General Khumalo was a Brigadier of Maj-Gen by then. But then Maj-Gen Motsepe applauded the team for the great work that she witnessed.

10 We at some point had a Brigadier Ncabi, who then came and was working closely with General Khumalo at MAJOC, who was actively involved with investigation. Because on the sessions, he will be there and advise. But out of all that, he mentioned, because I will now and then engage with the Brigadier also trying to suck information and be able to enhance my investigation forward. It was very ...[intervenes].

CHAIRPERSON: Just so, Colonel, you do not move too far away from General Motsepe, would you be surprised to
20 learn that in her testimony today she said there is really nothing to write home about the operations of the PKTT. As I understood her, she was basically saying the PKTT is just like any other investigative section of the South African Police Service. There is nothing special about it. Would you be surprised to hear that? Based on what you say she

actually said when she visited Durban for a week.

LT-COL KHUMALO: I will be very surprised, Commissioners, considering what she said then and what she said today because that will be contrary to what she said. Or maybe it was just to please us then, I do not know, but it is surprising that she will utter such words. But from the onset, she was pleased and giving advices wherever she had to give advices. And we appreciated and respected that too.

10 **CHAIRPERSON**: Thank you, Colonel.

LT-COL KHUMALO: And lastly, Commissioners, this particular approach was then rolled out to other provinces. We saw members coming to PKTT for their on-duty study, for the members to copy what the PKTT is doing and go back and apply to their respective units and provinces because of the success that the team had. And all this is some of the, I will not say accolades, but appreciations that we were getting from people that were not working closely with us. Therefore, Commissioner, I saw it necessary for
20 me to mention this.

And lastly, in my conclusion, Commissioner, I would like to say thank you very much for this opportunity to come in and share my experience and give the approach that was and the methodology used by the team. The team is still out. And I am happy that the executives are still engaging

and telling that the team must continue working. There is quite a lot of people that are dying.

Others, when you see it, perhaps maybe one day members of the Commission can attend one of the crime scenes and then you will see how these people are brutally killed for nothing. Greedy for money, greedy for tenders, and so forth. And obviously, political tolerance that is among the political parties, parties to parties and so forth. Therefore, the team dedicated themselves and said we will
10 put our work here.

And that letter, it torn them apart. It torn them apart. I am not quitting myself because I needed to be there and protect them on the ground. And I knew that I do have my senior officers that are able to see and will engage all different structures in saying this is actually a suicidal decision that we have taken. And we are coming for the next year, the local government election, and that is where most of the killings are happening as per our analysis, but I will not dwell much into that.

20 But then in short, I would like to say thank you very much. And I will also mention that the team is out working. And as I am sitting here, I am saying good luck to them. They must continue. They must ensure that they do their job diligently and fear nothing but only God. Thank you, Commissioners.

ADV HASSIM SC: Thank you, Colonel. Do you wish to just read out paragraph 35 as you are closing?

ADV BALOYI SC: Maybe before that, let me just ask my question. Colonel, maybe to clear also this confusion, the PKTT continues to operate, as you have just said. And Maj-Gen Motsepe also expressed the view that your dockets should go back, the work should continue to be done by the PKTT because that team is still there. She said practically, they are still doing the work. But we also know from other
10 evidence that your analysts and specialists have gone back to their stations. And yet, you still keep the core team, the investigative team, or is it the investigative detective team? They are still there as PKTT. How did it come about that your analysts have now gone back to their stations? Was there an instruction, specific instructions to them? And where did it come from? So was there an instruction? Where did it come from? And did that instruction, though, recognise that the PKTT continues to function?

LT-COL KHUMALO: Thank you, Commissioner Baloyi. I
20 had the luxury of seeing the information note that was prepared for the current team of 56 members to remain. And in that information note, it was then written that agreement was then reached that the team must be scaled down, or instruction given that the team must be scaled down. Please, I must not be misquoted in that.

And those that will remain, it will be mostly the detective in order for them to oversee the matters that are court-going. And the under-investigation dockets have been withdrawn from PKTT. Therefore, in that instance, there was no need for these other disciplines. That is why your ballistic, your LCRC, your call data analysts, operational analysts, DFOs, intelligence gathering capacity, they had to go back to their origin of units or stations. That is how the decision came about and that is why the team is left with
10 only 56 members.

ADV BALOYI SC: Did I then mishear you to report that the team has now, since the beginning of the year or something, gotten another six dockets? Did I hear you correctly?

LT-COL KHUMALO: There is, I said there is nine dockets that were reported since 2024 December.

ADV BALOYI SC: Okay.

LT-COL KHUMALO: And then at this stage, I did explain how the dockets end up with the PKTT. It is reported at the
20 station, moved to a district, the province, then end up with the PKTT. From this nine dockets, the PKTT is in position of six of those dockets that are under investigation. They are working with those dockets without these other experts, which then obviously the turnaround of successful prosecution will be a little bit, not a little bit, will be slow

because these aspects are not there anymore.

ADV BALOYI SC: Thank you, Colonel.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Thank you, Commissioner.

CHAIRPERSON: Colonel, based on what you say you saw in the document, the document that you say you had the luxury of seeing.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, Commissioner.

CHAIRPERSON: And what that document said, it seems to me then that Minister Mchunu actually achieved what he
10 wanted, which is effectively the disbandment of the PKTT. Would you agree with that observation? If you say all that the PKTT is remaining for is to see to their finality the court-going matters, so effectively Minister Mchunu has achieved what he wanted or not?

LT-COL KHUMALO: I will say partially, Commissioners. Why I am saying that, the immediate disbandment which did not have that impact, dockets were removed under investigation and came to Pretoria while the team is still operating, but it was scaled down. That is an achievement
20 he has achieved. But subsequent to that, the National Commissioner continued to sign what we call call-up instruction that moves you from your origin place of work to wherever you are supposed to go and execute your taskings. National Commissioner has successfully done that because even after that letter, the team remained at

KwaZulu-Natal, but they were not in full capacity. At this stage, as we are talking, the team is not in full capacity, but they are overseeing under-investigation and court-going, which then one says it is a 50/50. In my short understanding. Thank you, Commissioner.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, Colonel.

ADV HASSIM SC: Can I just also clarify based on the question raised by the Commissioners? It is not – because now I became a bit confused. It is not just the new matters
10 that were forwarded to the PKTT that were requiring investigation because after August, the under-investigation cases were sent back to you. So those also still require investigation by the PKTT.

LT-COL KHUMALO: That is true, Commissioners. The 1— and, let me say 18 because the three matters of Eastern Cape were sent to Eastern Cape. The 118 is still under the PKTT. When they left Pretoria, they went straight to a PKTT commander and a Lt-Col that took over from me and that they continued with investigation. Hence, other
20 dockets were submitted for decision on arresting, submitted to NPA and J50s applied and submitted for authorisation and other investigation that is happening. Subsequent to that, they got this new docket that were not yet allocated to them. Maybe one should also quote that yesterday I saw Lt-Gen Mkhwanazi addressing on Sunday, addressing some

group of traditional leaders in the community of Mtubatuba and he made mention of a case that will, traditional leaders, because amongst those 118 is the 45 cases of traditional leaders that the case that has been reported recently will also be overlooked, overseen and investigated by the PKTT. Therefore, they are in full swing but on a scaled down capacity.

ADV HASSIM SC: So to just close this off, I mean, you still have the same number of dockets. There are a few
10 more that have been added to the load but with a significantly reduced team. And unless I am wrong, what for me is important about the reduction is that it defeats the methodology of the PKTT. Because what I have been understanding to be the success of the model of the PKTT is that there are these multiple disciplines and this teamwork. So there are people with different expertise examining a docket and discussing it with each other. You have lost that because those experts and analysts have been taken away. So actually, the team has been defeated,
20 right?

LT-COL KHUMALO: That is true, Commissioners. As I said that with these experts being withdrawn, the turnaround investigation of this docket is going to be longer than previously when we were fully capacitated and there is additional work with this new docket now brought to the

team. So it is a negative impact, actually.

ADV HASSIM SC: Okay, thank you. All right, you can close finally with your paragraph 35.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Okay, thank you, Commissioners:

10 “In this paragraph, I highlight these instances to demonstrate the effect of the disbandment letter and the abrupt removal of the dockets from the PKTT. The real victims of these events were the investigations, ongoing criminal trials, and the family victims.”

That is why we received quite numerous calls and dissatisfaction from the victims' families and so forth. Thank you, Commissioners.

20 **ADV HASSIM SC**: Thank you. Chair, just before we release the witness, actually, I need to inform the Commissioners that General Motsepe, before she left the venue, clarified something and requested that we put this clarification to the Commissioners. And I do not know if the witness may confirm or not. That where she had said that in the Eastern Cape case, the one that is now with different investigators, it has been returned to Eastern Cape investigators. She said that there were three investigating officers who had been killed. She corrected that. They were not investigating officers. There were three suspects,

in fact, who had been killed in that matter.

CHAIRPERSON: It sounds like the Colonel is aware of what happened. You are aware of this, Colonel?

ADV HASSIM SC: Do you wish to comment on that? So General Motsepe had said that three investigating officers in that case had been killed and that, in fact, she got that wrong.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Yes, indeed, Commissioners, the General got that wrong. If you look at the SAP5, the three
10 investigating officers she is referring to, the members of head office that were allocated that docket after being brought to head office, they did meet this particular investigators. Therefore, people that were assassinated is people of interest or suspect that were being used by the hit orderer. And then I guess it is a way of trying and taking out evidence. Maybe knows that one of those shooters will have come and confessed and so forth. So it is not investigators, but suspects that were assassinated. It is three of them. I am aware of such. Thank you,
20 Commissioner.

ADV HASSIM SC: Thank you, Colonel. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much, Colonel.

LT-COL KHUMALO: Thank you, Chair.

NO FURTHER QUESTIONS

CHAIRPERSON: We adjourn until 09:30 tomorrow.

ADV HASSIM SC: Until 09:30 tomorrow.

CHAIRPERSON: Let us adjourn until 09:30 tomorrow.

INQUIRY ADJOURNS TO 18 NOVEMBER 2025
