



COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CRIMINALITY,
POLITICAL INTERFERENCE AND CORRUPTION
IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM



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**JUDICIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CRIMINALITY, POLITICAL
INTERFERENCE AND CORRUPTION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
ARISING FROM THE SPECIFIC ALLEGATIONS MADE PUBLIC BY
LIEUTENANT GENERAL NHLANHLA MKHWANAZI ON 6 JULY 2025**

**WITNESS STATEMENT OF
PETRONELLA MARGARETHA VAN ROOYEN**

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INTRODUCTION

1 I am an adult female, Major-General in the South African Police Service ("SAPS").
I hold a Doctorate degree in Law and am the Head of Governance, Legislation and Policy at the Legal Services Division at SAPS.

2 The facts set out in this statement are:

2.1 within my personal knowledge unless otherwise stated or indicated by the context;
alternatively

2.2 obtained through reports made to me in the course of my duties by the various
functionaries within SAPS; *further alternatively*

2.3 gleaned from records under my control or to which I have authorised access.

3 To the extent possible or feasible I will attach any documents I rely on in substantiation
of the averments I make.

4 My core functions as the Head of Governance, Legislation and Policy is to oversee the
governance, legislation and policy service within SAPS. This involves the management
of legislative and regulatory functions, to ensure the legal vetting of new and revised
policies in SAPS, to provide legal support to advocacy functions, to manage and utilise
human, financial, physical and information resources in accordance with the strategies,
priorities and regulatory framework of SAPS.



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OVERVIEW

5 I make this statement at the invitation of this Commission, which was established following certain allegations made publicly on 6 July 2025 regarding criminality, political interference and corruption in the criminal justice system by Lt- Gen Mkhwanazi.

6 I address the following themes in this statement:

6.1 I briefly highlight the constitutional and statutory framework regulating SAPS.

6.2 I provide a legislative overview of the applicable legislation and policies regulating SAPS.


6.3 I provide a detailed analysis of oversight mechanisms that regulate SAPS.

6.4 I discuss the disbandment of the Political Killings Task Team (“PKTT” or “the Task Team”) by the Minister and advise whether the conduct accords with the statutory framework set out in this witness statement.

6.5 Finally, I make some general observations on legal aspects that have been raised and identify potential deficiencies in respect of the oversight mechanisms.

SAPS CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY OVERVIEW

7 In this section, I explain the workings of SAPS with reference to the relevant portions of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, legislation and regulations regulating the Service.


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The establishment of SAPS

- 8 Section 199 of the Constitution regulates the establishment, structuring and conduct of the security services – a single defence force, a single police service and any intelligence established in terms of the Constitution. All these services are structured and regulated in terms of national legislation. Section 199(6) of the Constitution provides that no member of any security service may obey a manifestly illegal order. In terms of section 199(7) of the Constitution,, members of any security service, must always act in accordance with the Constitution and the law, and may not act to either (a) prejudice a political party's interest that is legitimate in terms of the Constitution; or (b) further, in a partisan manner, any interest of a political party.

- 9 Section 198 sets out the governing principles of national security. SAPS, as a national security entity:
 - 9.1 must reflect the resolve of South Africans to live as equals, in peace and harmony, free from fear and want;

 - 9.2 must pursue national security in compliance with the law, including international law; and

 - 9.3 remains subject to the authority of Parliament and the national executive.

SAPS's Constitutional Mandate

- 10 Sections 205 to 208 of the Constitution set out the constitutional mandate of SAPS, the control of the police and assign political responsibility in respect of the police service.

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11 Section 205 stipulates that:

11.1 The objects of the police service are to prevent, combat and investigate crime, to maintain public order, to protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property, and to uphold and enforce the law.

11.2 National legislation must establish the powers and functions of the police service and must enable the police service to discharge its responsibilities effectively, taking into account the requirements of the provinces.

11.3 SAPS must be structured to function in the national, provincial and, where appropriate, local spheres of government.

12 In terms of section 206 of the Constitution, the Minister of Police must determine national policing policy. This he/she does after consulting all the provincial governments and taking into account the policing needs and priorities of the provinces as determined by their respective executives. Section 206(2) provides that the national policing policy may make provision for different policies in respect of different provinces after taking into account the policing needs and priorities of these provinces. Each province is entitled to monitor police conduct within its area of jurisdiction, oversee the effectiveness of visible policing and liaise with the Minister of Police with respect to crime and policing in these provinces.

13 Section 206(8) of the Constitution prescribes that a committee made up of the Minister of Police and members of the Executive Councils responsible for policing must be established to ensure effective co-ordination of the police service and effective

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co-operation among the spheres of government. This is commonly referred to as the “MINMEC”.

- 14 The National Commissioner, appointed by the President in terms of section 207 of the Constitution, exercises control over and manages the police service in accordance with the national policing policy and directions of the Minister of Police.
- 15 Provincial Commissioners are appointed by the National Commissioner with the concurrence of the provincial executives in terms of section 207(3) of the Constitution. The Provincial Commissioners are responsible for policing in their respective provinces as prescribed by legislation and are subject to the power of control and management of the National Commissioner.
- 16 The intelligence division of SAPS is part of the National Intelligence Structures as determined and governed by the National Strategic Intelligence Act 39 of 1994 (“the National Strategic Act”).
- 17 In sum, the Constitution establishes a single police service. This concept creates one, unified and standardised police service across the Republic under the leadership and command of the National Commissioner.

South African Police Service Act 68 of 1995 (“the SAPS Act”)

- 18 The SAPS Act is the legislation contemplated in section 199 of the Constitution.
- 19 In terms of its preamble, the SAPS Act provides for the establishment, organisation, regulation and control of SAPS. It determines the terms of office of commissioners

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(section 7), the recruitment and appointment procedures of members (section 28), stipulates the powers, duties and functions of the respective functionaries and members of the force (sections 11 to 15), national orders and instructions (section 25) and disciplinary proceedings (section 40).

Key SAPS Role Players

Minister of Police

- 20 Mr Senzo Mchunu was sworn in as the Minister of Police on 3 July 2025. Section 95 of the Constitution provides that before a Minister begins to perform his or her functions, he or she must swear or affirm faithfulness to the Republic and obedience to the Constitution. On 13 July 2025, he was placed on leave of absence with immediate effect. The President has appointed Professor Firoz Cachalia as acting Minister in terms of section 91(3)(c) of the Constitution.
- 21 The powers and functions of the Minister of Police in South Africa are primarily defined by the Constitution as discussed above and the SAPS Act. The Minister's role is to provide political oversight and determine national policing policy, while operational control of the police service is vested in the National Commissioner.
- 22 The Minister's key powers and functions involve:
 - 22.1 **Determination of national policing policy:** the Minister is responsible for formulating national policing policy in consultation with the provincial governments. This ensures that the overall strategic direction of the police service is aligned with national priorities (section 206 of the Constitution). In

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this regard, it should be noted that the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service (CSPS) has drafted various policy documents for approval by the Minister. This includes, for example, the policy on reducing barriers to the reporting of sexual offences and domestic violence. The policy aims to, *inter alia*, strengthen efforts to prevent and deter sexual offences and domestic violence by broadening and deepening the collection of information about such crimes; and increase victims' access to justice by reducing barriers to the reporting of sexual offences and domestic violence. A policy, once approved by the Minister, will require the National Commissioner to take steps for implementation and operationalisation. It should further be noted that the national policing policy was only approved by Cabinet in July 2025.

22.2 Exercise of executive oversight: the Minister is the Cabinet member responsible for policing and overseeing the Department of Police. The National Police Commissioner reports directly to the Minister (section 207 of the Constitution).

22.3 Making regulations: the Minister has the authority to make regulations on a wide range of matters to ensure the proper implementation and administration of the SAPS Act. (section 24 of the SAPS Act). The Minister has, for example, issue regulations on matters such as discipline, employment, municipal police services and reservists.

23 In addition to the above, several key entities report to the Minister. Their functions are regulated by separate legislation, but the Minister provides overall strategic direction and oversight: These departments and entities are:

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- 23.1 The CSPA: The CSPA conducts civilian oversight of the police service and provides policy and strategic support to the Minister and is responsible to give strategic advice to the Minister in respect of developing and implementing policies (section 5 of the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act 2 of 2011). It also monitors SAPS's performance and compliance with policy directives. (section 2 of SAPS Act) and monitor the performance of the police service and regularly assess the extent to which the police service has adequate policies and effective systems and to recommend corrective measures (section 6 of the CSPA Act).
- 23.2 The Independent Police Investigative Directorate ("IPID"): IPID is an independent body that investigates serious crimes and misconduct committed by members of SAPS and municipal police. The Minister plays a role in the appointment and suspension of its leadership (section 6 of Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 1 of 2011).
- 23.3 Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority ("PSIRA"): The PSIRA is responsible for regulating the private security industry under the Minister's purview (sections 10 to 12 of Private Security Industry Regulation Act 56 of 2001).
- 24 Finally, in respect of cooperative governance, at a provincial level the Minister must consult with provincial governments when developing national policing policy to take into account the specific policing needs and priorities of each province (section 206 of the Constitution).

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- 25 Nationally, the Minister chairs a committee that includes all Members of the Executive Councils (“MECs”) for policing. This committee facilitates cooperation and coordination between the national and provincial spheres of government.
- 26 The need for clarity on the role of the Minister has repeatedly been raised as a concern. It appears that different interpretations are given to the words contained in section 207(2) of the Constitution that requires the National Commissioner to exercise control over and manage the police service in accordance with the national policing policy and the directions of the Cabinet member responsible for policing. According to the Oxford dictionary, “policy” refers to a *“course or principle of action adopted or proposed by government to achieve a particular goal, often outlined in written form or as a clear guideline for conduct”*. This appears to be aligned to the requirement that the national policing policy requires consultation with provinces to ensure a course of action to achieve a particular goal (in the case, address policing needs and priorities). This is furthermore consistent with the policies already issued by the Minister of Police, which were written documents and aligned to government priorities, with the aim to provide medium to long term strategic course of action.
- 27 In contrast, a “direction” is defined in the Oxford dictionary as a *“position toward which a person moves or points”* and refers to guidance or supervision. A direction does not require to be in writing and may also include verbal instructions. This appears to be focussed more on immediate or short-term action.
- 28 While neither chapter 11 of the Constitution nor the SAPS Act provide any clear guidance on the ambit or scope of the policy or directives that the Minister may issue,

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it is important to note that section 85 of the Constitution deals with the executive authority of the Republic.

29 Section 85(2) of the Constitution provides that the President exercises the executive authority, together with the other members of the Cabinet, by —

(a) implementing national legislation except where the Constitution or an Act of Parliament provides otherwise;

(b) developing and implementing national policy;

(c) co-ordinating the functions of state departments and administrations;

(d) preparing and initiating legislation; and

(e) performing any other executive function provided for in the Constitution or in national legislation.

30 Section 92 of the Constitution provides that members of the Cabinet are accountable collectively and individually to Parliament for the exercise of their powers and the performance of their functions and must act in accordance with the Constitution; and provide Parliament with full and regular reports concerning matters under their control.

31 In my view, which I offer purely for purposes of assistance while I note that the issue relating to the proper interpretation is reserved for the Commissioners, the role of the Minister is therefore to provide national direction (on a strategic level) in accordance with government policy.

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National Commissioner

32 In March 2022, President Cyril Ramaphosa appointed Lt-Gen Fannie Masemola as the National Commissioner of SAPS.

33 Section 11 of the SAPS Act details the responsibilities and powers of the National Commissioner in managing and controlling the police service, including developing annual policing plans, determining the Service's structure and number of posts, distributing its members, and maintaining training and operational institutions. The SAPS Act was amended by the South African Police Service Amendment Act of 2012, which clarified that the National Commissioner exercises control in accordance with the Constitution.

34 I particularly highlight the following features as alluded to in the affidavit of the National Commissioner:

34.1 **Control and Management:** The National Commissioner holds the ultimate authority to control and manage the entire police service in accordance with the national policing policy and directives from the Minister of Police. (section 207 of the Constitution),

34.2 **Constitutional Mandate:** ensures the police fulfil its constitutional mandate, which includes preventing, combating, and investigating crime; maintaining public order; protecting people and their property; and upholding and enforcing the law (section 205(3) of the Constitution).

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- 34.3 **Strategic Leadership:** responsible for maintaining an impartial, accountable, transparent and efficient police service (section 25 of the SAPS Act).
- 34.4 **Personnel Management:** recruitment, appointment, promotion transfer and discipline of employees of the Police Service, including the appointment of provincial commissioners (chapter 9 of the SAPS Act, section 207(3) of the Constitution (on appointment of Provincial Commissioners) section 8 of the SAPS Act (on the loss of confidence in a Provincial Commissioner), as well as the South African Police Service Discipline Regulations, 2016 (dealing with discipline matters of employees of the SAPS, except where regulated otherwise in the SAPS Act) and chapter 4 of the South African Police Service Employment Regulations, 2018).
- 34.5 **Operational Support:** ensures the provision of vital services such as crime intelligence, criminal records, crime statistics and forensic laboratory services (section 218 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 (Act No. 200 of 1993) which was retained in accordance with item 24 of Schedule 6 (transitional arrangements) of the Constitution).
- 34.6 **Internal Security:** responsible for maintaining the internal security of the nation (section 218(1)(c) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993).
- 34.7 **International Cooperation:** international police liaison to facilitate cooperation and information exchange (section 218(1)(c) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993).



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- 34.8 **Reporting:** reports directly to the Minister of Police, as the executive authority responsible for policing in terms of section 206 of the Constitution, and the President, as the authority who appoints the National Commissioner, in accordance with section 207 of the Constitution. (In this regard, it should be mentioned that the employment contract of the National Commissioner is concluded with the President in terms of the SAPS Employment Regulations, 2018 and the President is responsible to deal with a loss of confidence in National Commissioner in terms of section 8 of the SAPS Act.)
- 34.9 **Account:** responsible to account to Parliament (in accordance with section 55(2) of the Constitution) and various other legislative oversight bodies, including Chapter 9 institutions (in accordance with their respective mandates as set out in legislation).
- 35 In addition, I believe it will be prudent to highlight certain specific powers of the National Commissioner:
- 35.1 **Strategic Planning:** He develops a plan at the end of each financial year outlining policing priorities and objectives for the following year (section 11(2)(a) of the SAPS Act).
- 35.2 **Service Structure:** He determines the fixed establishment of the Service and the number and grading of posts within the organisation (section 11(2)(b) of the SAPS Act).



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- 35.3 **Resource Distribution:** He decides on the distribution of the Service's numerical strength after consulting with the board (section 11(2)(c) of the SAPS Act).
- 35.4 **Organisational Setup:** He organises or reorganises the police service at national level into various components, units or groups (section 11(2)(d) of the SAPS Act).
- 35.5 **Institutional Development:** He establishes and maintains necessary training institutions for the training of students and members (section 11(2)(e) of the SAPS Act).
- 35.6 **Maintenance of institutions:** He establishes and maintains institutions necessary for the Service's overall management and maintenance, such as bureaux, depots, workshops, and other facilities (section 11(2)(f) of the SAPS Act).
- 36 At this juncture, I pause to note that clear constitutional distinction exists between the political responsibility of the Minister and the operational control of the National Commissioner. The Minister focuses on policy, governance and political accountability whereas the National Commissioner controls and manages the day-to-day operations of the police service in accordance with the Minister's policy directives.
- 37 This structure is intended to ensure political accountability while insulating police operations from undue political interference.

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Provincial Commissioners

38 Section 12 of the SAPS Act outlines the powers and responsibilities of a Provincial Commissioner, who commands and controls the police service within their respective province, including establishing and maintaining police stations and units, and determining the strength distribution of the service under their jurisdiction. It should also be mentioned that section 219 of the 1993 Constitution (which deals with the mandate of a Provincial Commissioner, subject to the mandate of the National Commissioner to control and manage the Service) has been retained in terms of item 24 of Schedule 6 of the Constitution.

39 The SAPS Amendment Bill which is currently in the final stages before introduction in parliament proposes substantial amendments to the section to clarify the Provincial Commissioner's authority to act on the directions of the National Commissioner.


40 For the benefit of the Commission, I highlight the following:

40.1 **Command and Control:** Provincial Commissioners have overall command and control over the police service within their province, subject to the power of the National Commissioner to exercise control over and manage the police service (section 207(4) of the Constitution).

40.2 **Establishing Police Infrastructure:** Provincial Commissioners are responsible for establishing and maintaining police stations and units within their jurisdiction (section 12(2)(b) of the SAPS Act).

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- 40.3 **Determining Strengths:** Provincial Commissioners determine the distribution of police personnel and resources across different areas and units under their command (section 12(3) of the SAPS Act).
- 40.4 **Constitutional Alignment:** the duties of Provincial Commissioners are performed to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution, particularly the command-and-control functions of the service (section 12(1) of the SAPS Act).
- 40.5 **Direction from National Commissioner:** Provincial Commissioners operate under the directions and authority of the National Commissioner, a role that has been emphasised in amendments to the SAPS Act (section 207 of the Constitution).
- 40.6 **Crime Prevention:** a Provincial Commissioner is responsible for the prevention and investigation of all crimes or alleged crimes committed in the province. Where an investigation of a crime or alleged crime reveals that these relate to organised crime, the Provincial Commissioner is required to report the matter to the National Head of the DPCI who may, at his/her discretion after consultation with the Provincial Commissioner concerned, direct that the investigation or any part thereof, be conducted by the Provincial Commissioner (section 16(4)(a) of the SAPS Act).
- 41 In order to ensure accountability, each provincial commissioner must report to the provincial legislature annually on policing in the province, and must send a copy of the report to the National Commissioner (section 207(5) of the Constitution).


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- 42 I emphasise that this distinction in roles is important as it enhances provincial autonomy and accountability by granting provincial heads of the police service the authority to manage their forces while also ensuring they are accountable to the national leadership. It enhances operational effectiveness: The section ensures that resources are deployed efficiently and effectively across the province to meet local needs and maintain public order.

Provincial MECs

- 43 Section 206(4) of the Constitution provides that a provincial executive is responsible for policing functions— (a) vested in it by Chapter 11 of the Constitution; (b) assigned to it in terms of national legislation; and (c) allocated to it in the national policing policy.
- 44 SAPS organisational structure is set up to ensure effective law enforcement across South Africa. It is hierarchical and comprises of various divisions (under the supervision of Divisional Commissioners, reporting to the three Deputy National Commissioners in accordance with their respective spheres of responsibility), the 9 Provincial Commissioners and various District Commissioners, station- and unit commanders, all managed and overseen by the National Commissioner.
- 45 Below is a pictorial depiction of how SAPS top management is structured and the current incumbents of the various posts.



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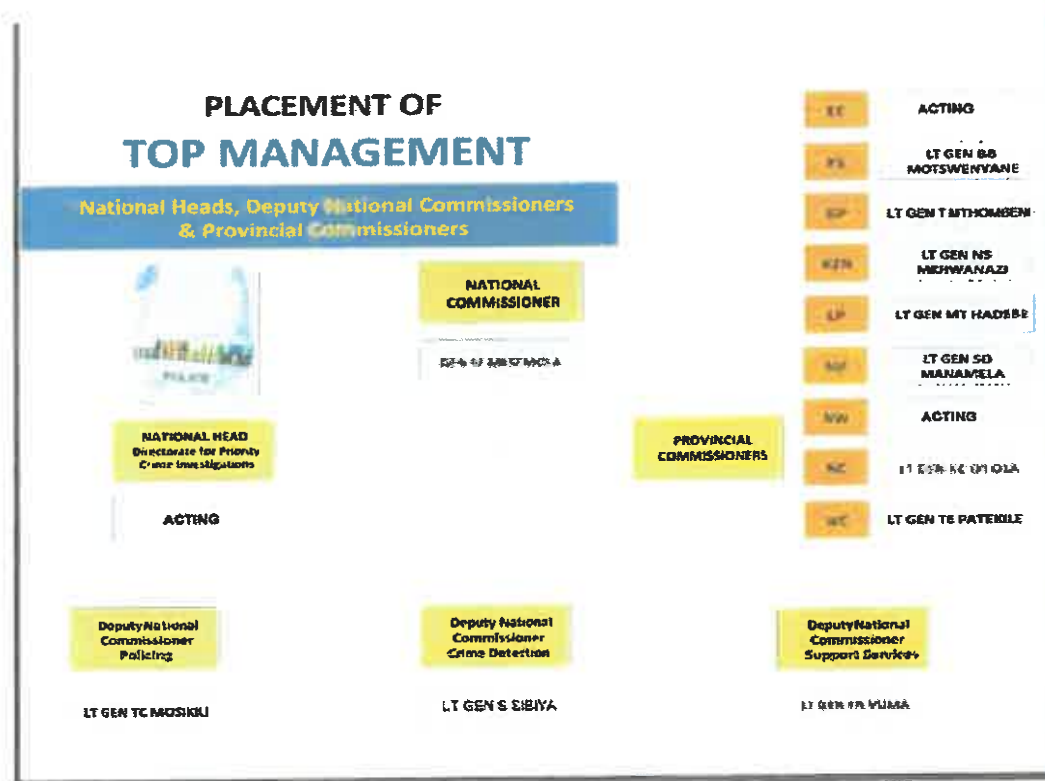


Table 1: Saps Top Management Organogram (Source: SAPS Website)

OVERSIGHT FRAMEWORK REGULATING SAPS

46 SAPS is extensively regulated by various statutes. From an operational point of view, this ranges from legislation conferring powers on police officials (such as the power to arrest, search and seize articles), which are important to ensure the effective execution of the constitutional mandate of the Service as set out in section 205(3) of the Constitution, in particular, to prevent, combat and investigate crime and to uphold and enforce the law.

47 In addition, numerous pieces of legislation regulates co-ordination, reporting and oversight measures in respect of the SAPS, in this context, the following is highlighted:

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- 47.1 Secret Services Act, 56 of 1978.
- 47.2 National Strategic Intelligence Act, 39 of 1994.
- 47.3 Intelligence Services Oversight Act, 40 of 1994.
- 47.4 SAPS Act.
- 47.5 Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 121 of 1998.
- 47.6 Public Audit Act, 25 of 2004.
- 47.7 Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 1 of 2011.
- 47.8 Public Administration Management Act, 11 of 2024.
- 47.9 General Intelligence Laws Amendment Act, 37 of 2024 (awaiting proclamation).
- 47.10 SAPS Regulations relating to the code of conduct for members, 1997
- 47.11 SAPS Employment Regulations, 2018.
- 47.12 Amendment of regulation 39 of the SAPS Employment Regulations, 2018.
- 47.13 SAPS Regulations for the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation, 2010.
- 47.14 Amended SAPS Regulations for the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation, 2025.

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48 The following oversight guidelines and Memorandums of Understanding are applicable:

48.1 Guidelines for constituency and individual oversight visits: Portfolio Committee on Police.

48.2 MOU regarding co-operation between IPID, SAPS and municipal police services to comply with the IPID Act.

48.3 MOU between the Financial Intelligence Centre and SAPS (2019).

48.4 MOU between Auditor-General, SAPS and DPCI.

48.5 MOU between SAHRC and SAPS (2023).

49 The internal policies and strategies are the following:

49.1 National Instruction 18 of 2019: Integrity Management in the South African Police Service.

49.2 Policy 1 of 2020: Compliance with the regulatory framework in SAPS.

49.3 Policy 1 of 2021. Strategic Management Evaluation Framework.

49.4 Policy 2 of 2021: SAPS Risk Management policy.

49.5 Policy 3 of 2021. SAPS Combined assurance policy.

49.6 Policy 4 of 2025: SAPS Security vetting of employees.

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49.7 Policy 5 of 2025: Fraud and corruption prevention policy.

49.8 Policy 7: SAPS Internal Audit Policy.

49.9 Circular 4/5/1 (1 April 2022): Mandate of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation.

50 In the following section and based on the above, I now turn to discuss the various SAPS oversight mechanisms. These include parliamentary oversight bodies, Chapter 9 Institutions as well as SAPS internal and ministerial oversight mechanisms.

ENTITIES EXERCISING OVERSIGHT OVER THE SAPS

51 In order to give effect to the principles of transparency and accountability, various bodies and entities exercise oversight over SAPS. These include, parliamentary oversight measures, Chapter 9 Institutions, oversight by other departments within the Ministry of Police, provincial and SAPS internal regulatory functions.

Parliamentary Oversight

52 A number of parliamentary bodies regulate SAPS.

Portfolio Committee on Police

53 The Portfolio Committee on Police ("PCOP"), established in terms of sections 55(2) and 57 of the Constitution, is responsible for the exercise of parliamentary oversight over SAPS within the National Assembly. A select committee on security and justice is responsible in the National Council of Provinces.

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- 54 These entities exercise oversight through parliamentary questions directed at the Minister of Police; meetings where SAPS is required to appear to explain and account; oversight visits; and the publication of guidelines. A Provincial Commissioner is required, in terms of section 207(5) of the Constitution, to report to the provincial legislature annually on policing in the province.

Standing Committee on Public Accounts

- 55 The Standing Committee on Public Accounts (“SCOPA”) considers financial statements of the executive organs of state and constitutional institutions or other public bodies when those statements are submitted to Parliament.
- 56 SCOPA is empowered to report on financial statements or reports to the National Assembly; initiate an investigation in its area of competence; and perform functions, tasks or duties assigned to it in terms of law.

Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence

- 57 The Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence (“JSCI”) is established in terms of section 2 of the Intelligence Services Oversight Act, 40 of 1994. The JSCI performs oversight functions in respect of the intelligence and counter-intelligence functions of *inter alia* the Division: Crime Intelligence in SAPS. In the discharge of its functions, it considers the administration, financial management and expenditure incurred in *inter alia* the Division: Crime Intelligence in SAPS.

Statutory Oversight

The Office of Inspector-General of Intelligence

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- 58 The Office of Inspector-General of Intelligence (“**OIGI**”) is appointed by the President in terms of section 210(b) of the Constitution, read with section 7(1) of the Intelligence Services Oversight Act.
- 59 The OIGI is responsible to investigate complaints relating to the conduct or behaviour of members of Intelligence Services on alleged maladministration; abuse of power; transgressions of the Constitution; laws and policies on intelligence and counter-intelligence; corruption; and improper enrichment of any person through an act or omission of any member and report thereon to Parliament.
- 60 Referrals to the OIGI are made from the SA Human Rights Commission, Independent Police Investigative Directorate and the Public Protector in cases where the complaint relates to any of the Intelligence Services and report thereon to Parliament.

Chapter 9 Institutions

- 61 Chapter 9 of the Constitution provides for the establishment of certain state institutions which aim to strengthen constitutional democracy in the Republic. These include the Public Protector; the South African Human Rights Commission; the Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities; the Commission for Gender Equality; the Auditor-General; and the Electoral Commission.
- 62 Each of the Chapter 9 Institutions have separate legislation which regulates their powers and functions, and which provides for the mandate of such an institution to further the principles of democratic governance. Chapter 9 Institutions have extensive powers to

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conduct investigations into matters within their mandate and to monitor the performance of SAPS.

- 63 SAPS must, in accordance with section 181(3) of the Constitution, assist and protect these institutions to ensure the independence, impartiality, dignity and effectiveness of these institutions.

Ministerial Oversight

- 64 In terms of section 208 of the Constitution, the Minister of Police is, apart from SAPS, also responsible for the CSPA and IPID.

Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service

- 65 In terms of section 208 of the Constitution, the CSPA is required to function under the direction of the Cabinet member responsible for policing. It is established in the Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service Act, 2 of 2011. CSPA monitors the performance of the police service and regularly assesses the sufficiency of policies and systems, in order to make recommendations. It also advises and supports the Minister of Police in the exercise of his or her powers and the performance of his or her functions; and reports to the Minister on implementation and compliance by the police service with policy directives issued or instructions made by the Minister.

Independent Police Investigative Directorate

- 66 Section 206(6) of the Constitution provides that, on receipt of a complaint lodged by a provincial executive, an independent police complaints body established by national

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legislation must investigate any alleged misconduct of, or offence committed by, a member of the police service in the province.

- 67 IPID is the body established in terms of the Independent Police Investigative Directorate, 2010 (Act No. 1 of 2010) to give effect to section 206(6) of the Constitution. It ensures independent oversight of SAPS and Municipal Police Services; investigates offences allegedly committed by members and makes disciplinary recommendations in respect of members of SAPS resulting from IPID investigations.

Internal Regulatory Framework

- 68 SAPS itself, regulates the conduct of its members through the SAPS Code of Conduct encompassing various policies and strategies to enhance integrity, prevent corruption and provide for security vetting of members.
- 69 Regulation 39 of the SAPS Employment Regulations, 2018 regulates the general conditions of appointment and requires, *inter alia*, that the National Commissioner must require an employee or a candidate for employment to be subjected to pre-employment checks for suitability or security clearance.
- 70 SAPS Regulations for the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation regulate matters relating to the integrity of members of the DPCI and promote ethical behaviour by such members.
- 71 In the following section I apply these principles to the disbandment of the PKTT.

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THE POLITICAL KILLINGS TASK TEAM

Formation

- 72 Extensive witness testimony has been led by senior members of SAPS on the formation of the PKTT. For this reason, I will limit myself to addressing the regulatory issues that relate to the Task Team.
- 73 I understand that as currently constituted, it has its inception in 2018. It has its origins in a concerted government response to political killings in KwaZulu-Natal (“KZN”).
- 74 In response to these increased incidents of political violence and fatalities in KZN, the President of the Republic of South Africa (President Ramaphosa) in 2018 tasked the security cluster to mobilise resources to comprehensively address the problem. He appointed an Inter-Ministerial Committee (“IMC”) comprising the Ministers of Police, the State Security Agency (“SSA”), Defence and Military Veterans, Police, Justice and Correctional Services, under the leadership of the Minister of Police (then Minister Bheki Cele). The IMC’s mandate was to establish a multi-disciplinary team to address the ongoing scourge of political killings in KZN.
- 75 Two documents underpin the establishment and workings of the PKTT, namely the *“Implementation Plan: Investigation of Political Related Cases KwaZulu-Natal from 2018-07-01 to 2018-12-31”* and the Strategic Plan.
- 76 I attach both these documents as “VR1”.


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77 As appears from above, the initial framework was approved by the National Commissioner on 18 June 2018.

78 Thereafter, an Integrated Multi-Disciplinary Task Team consisting of members of SAPS, the National Prosecuting Authority (“NPA”), SSA and Correctional Services was established. Lt-Gen Mkhwanazi assumed the leadership of this team.

79 The second more comprehensive strategy was since developed. This is the strategy currently being implemented by this team. In terms of this structure, the PKTT is overseen by the National Steering Committee, the IMC and the President.

80 I seek to explain that the establishment of task teams is a normal operational response by SAPS to address specific issues and challenges in the country. These may be constituted at a provincial or national level. The PKTT is one of many of such project-based interventions.

81 The PKTT, as of 2024, was one of 11 national priority intervention operations operating in 6 provinces and one on a national level:

81.1 three in Gauteng Province;

81.2 one in the Western Cape Province;

81.3 one in the Eastern Cape Province;

81.4 one in the Mpumalanga Province;

81.5 one in the Limpopo Province;

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81.6 three in the KwaZulu Natal Province; and

81.7 one at National level.

82 These task teams are established to address wide ranging challenges in the country, including illicit mining, cash in transit heists, cross border related crimes, political killings, extortion and theft of minerals etc.

83 In elucidation of the above, I attach hereto as “VR2” and “VR3”:

83.1 A media statement confirming the launch of the Specialised Multi-Disciplinary Economic Infrastructure Task Team which was established following the 2022 State of the Nation address and was geared at the eradication of illegal mining, extortion at construction sites and copper cable theft.

83.2 A response by former Minister of Police Bheki Cele to a parliamentary question relating to the effectiveness and status of specialised units and task forces dedicated to combatting specific types of crime within SAPS.

84 In later years, the mandate of the PKTT was extended.

84.1 From 1 April 2024, the President expressed a desire to include the investigation of cases involving the killings of Traditional Leaders in KwaZulu-Natal. This was implemented under the direction of the National Commissioner.

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- 84.2 There had been an extension in 2021 – 2022 into the investigations of murders and related offences at Fort Hare University. These major investigations are still on-going.
- 84.3 There was a potential risk that the politically-related cases that the court was involved in, especially the 49-trial ready and 82 cases under investigation at the time, may collapse if the PKTT withdrew without them being finalised.
- 84.4 Incidents of politically-related cases were expected to increase because of the 2024 elections due to the unstable coalition governance as most municipalities within KZN were affected.

Disbandment

- 85 On 31 December 2024, the Minister of Police directed a letter to the National Commissioner directing that the PKTT be disbanded.
- 86 The letter is marked “VR4” and states as follows:

“Political Killings Task Team

In 2019, a directive was made to the National Commissioner of Police following the Moerane Commission report, even though not flowing directly from such that an inter- ministerial task force be established. The key mandate was to stop/investigate/resolve unresolved murders of politicians in the country especially in KwaZulu-Natal.

My observation in this regard as indicated above is that further existence of this Team is no longer required nor is it adding any value to policing in South Africa. I therefore direct that the Political Killings Task Team be disestablished immediately. Further, that a preliminary report in this regard be submitted to the Minister by the 20th of January 2025. The final and closing report must be

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submitted to the Ministry Management Executive Committee meeting late January 2025, the date of which will be communicated as soon as possible."

- 87 It is important to highlight that in his letter the Minister did not direct how the dockets under the Task Team's control should be dealt with. It did however, direct that the disbandment ought to be done *with immediate effect*.
- 88 I am informed that this determination (of the dockets under the Task Team's control should be dealt with) was made by Lt Gen Sibiya in his letter to Lt Gen Senthumule dated 4 February 2025. That letter also makes clear that Lt Gen Sibiya claims to be acting on the instruction of the Minister of Police to disband the Task Team. I annex hereto marked "VR5" a copy of this letter.
- 89 The affidavit deposed to by the National Commissioner in the urgent application brought by Lt Gen Sibiya wherein the latter sought to challenge, in the Pretoria High Court (Case No: 123874/2025), the decision to place him to stay at home, confirms that this action was taken without the authority of the National Commissioner. I annex hereto marked "VR6" the affidavit of the National Commissioner.
- 90 The evidence of the National Commissioner is that he worked with Lt Gen Khumalo to prepare a report to the Minister on the alternative proposal to the disbandment, but that he never authorised the handing over of the dockets.
- 91 However, Lt Gen Mkhwanazi as a Provincial Commissioner, confirmed that he was never informed prior to the removal of these dockets nor was he consulted on the possible disbandment.

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- 92 From March 2025 until August 2025, these dockets were stored at Head Office in compliance with Lt Gen Sibiya's direction. In September 2025, a joint media statement was released by the Ministry of Police and National Commissioner directing that the dockets head back to KZN. I annex hereto marked "VR7" a news report confirming the terms of this statement.

IS DISBANDMENT A POLICY DECISION OR OPERATIONAL IN NATURE?

- 93 From a regulatory standpoint, and based on the legislative excursus detailed above, I am of the view that the decision to disband the PKTT as a task team lay within the exclusive authority of the National Commissioner and that the Minister did not have the legislative authority to disband the PKTT, let alone in the manner he did.
- 94 I say so for at least six reasons, one of which is in the alternative.
- 95 Firstly, section 206 of the Constitution enshrines the role of the Minister primarily as that of providing policy directions at a national and provincial level. The Minister of Police is not a technocrat. His or her role is to advance the development of legislation and national policing policy, particularly in respect of key issues that require executive attention.
- 96 Therefore, a Minister is empowered to select which areas warrant specialised intervention and attention, such as CIT, illegal mining, gangsterism etc. However, a Minister cannot prescribe or direct at an operational level how policy is to be implemented; that is to be left to the National Commissioner, especially in view of the fact that this relates to the distribution and deployment of resources and has financial

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implications, which falls within the exclusive authority of the National Commissioner as the accounting officer of the Department of Police in terms of section 36 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1 of 1999.

- 97 In the event that the Minister is of the view that a particular issue is no longer a priority and no longer warrants additional and specialised resources, the Minister is entitled to express that position. However, its implementation falls within the exclusive remit of the National Commissioner.
- 98 Secondly, the National Commissioner is called in terms of section 207 of the Constitution to exercise control over and manage SAPS. The National Commissioner remains responsible for operational control and resource distribution.
- 99 Again, where a Minister identifies a priority area, the task of how to implement and what resources to deploy rests with the National Commissioner. In circumstances where the Minister says that a particular issue is no longer a priority issue, then it is within the remit of the National Commissioner to determine how best to operationalise that expression.
- 100 Turning to the facts before this Commission, the Minister unlawfully strayed into the constitutional competence of the National Commissioner when he issued a letter for the disbandment of the PKTT.
- 101 What would have been an appropriate path is for the Minister to express that he no longer considers political killings to be a priority and direct the National Commissioner to consider and take steps to align with that his directive.

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102 But it can never be appropriate for a Minister to instruct the National Commissioner not only to disband the PKTT, but also to say that the disbandment must be done immediately. This constitutes not only a usurping of the powers of the National Commissioner, but also undermines the constitutional objects of SAPS as set out in section 205(3), especially in respect of ongoing criminal investigations and the potential risk that further crimes may be committed.

103 Thirdly, due to the nature of the offences under investigation, a task team like the PKTT is privy to politically sensitive materials and its dockets would need to be treated with the requisite sensitivity. The dockets could not simply be taken back to their respective police stations and investigated in the ordinary course.


104 I say this because politically-related cases are highly organised and are executed through different role players such as hitmen, spotters, coordinators and the persons who ordered the hits. In addition, they typically involve a conspiracy implicating well-resourced senior politicians and business persons.

105 Therefore, the appropriateness of a directive to handle these dockets in such a manner when their contents stood to destabilise and potentially implicate senior politicians and established business persons, should be determined by the Commission.

106 Fourthly, the PKTT was created in collaboration. It has its genesis in President Ramaphosa tasking the IMC comprising the Ministers of Police, the SSA, Defence and Military Veterans, Police, Justice and Correctional Services, to establish a multi-disciplinary team to address the ongoing scourge of political killings in KZN.

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- 107 Thereafter an Integrated Multi-Disciplinary Task Team consisting of members of SAPS, NPA, SSA and Correctional Services was established with Lt Gen Khumalo appointed as the project leader of this Task Team.
- 108 In their evidence before the Commission, both National Commissioner Masemola and Provincial Commissioner Lt Gen Mkhwanazi have testified that they were not consulted before the decision was taken by the Minister. In his evidence, Lt Gen Mkhwanazi provided the Commission with a letter by the Director of Public Prosecutions, Adv E Harrison ("**Adv Harrison**"), where she queries if the PKTT still exists, again revealing a major stakeholder who was not consulted. Assuming that their evidence is accepted, it speaks to a lack of consultation of relevant stakeholders concerning the disbandment.
- 109 Fifthly, a further indication of the inappropriateness of the Minister's direction is that it caused disruption. In her letter, dated 10 June 2025, Adv Harrison points out that the benefit of case coordination efforts under the auspices of the Task Team, of which the NPA is a part, which have led to numerous successful prosecutions, would be lost as the individual dockets would have to be returned to the respective areas where the crimes were committed. On the happening of such eventuality, the dedicated prosecutorial team which had been established by the NPA would have no further role to play and would have to be dissolved. She highlighted the disruptions to matters on the roll. I annex hereto marked "**VR8**" a copy of this letter.
- 110 Finally, even if I am wrong on this score and the decision of the Minister to disband the PKTT can be said to be a policy direction, the direction that the disbandment be done so immediately strays into the operational remit of the National Commissioner.


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- 111 Furthermore, even if one were to assume that the Minister was empowered to disband the PKTT, the manner in which he did could not be lawful and resulted in operational confusion. On one hand, Lt Gen Sibiya took certain steps to take transfer of the dockets while claiming to execute an order from the Minister, whereas on the other hand he circumvented the National Commissioner who was at the same time taking steps to prevent the disbandment.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON LEGAL ASPECTS RAISED

- 112 In furtherance to some issues raised by the Commission, I wish to point out certain aspects to assist the Commission:
- 113 Firstly, the letter of the Minister dated 31 December 2024 also directed that the filling of vacant posts in the Division Crime Intelligence, both at provincial and national level, should be halted immediately. No explanation was provided for that direction by the Minister.
- 114 Section 27 of the SAPS Act provides that the filling of any post in the Service, whether by appointment, promotion or transfer, shall be done in accordance with this Act, which includes the SAPS Employment Regulations, 2018. Section 28 furthermore provides that the National Commissioner may appoint a person to a post in the fixed establishment of the Service.
- 115 Regulation 27 of the SAPS Employment Regulations, 2018 provides that the National Commissioner must, *inter alia*, before filling any vacancy confirm that he or she requires the post to meet the objectives of the Service and ensure that sufficient

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budgeted funds are available for filling the post. The involvement of the Minister in respect of the filling of posts are limited to SMS members (employees appointed to a post level graded on 13 (Brigadier) or above) insofar as the National Commissioner is required to report to the Minister for this information and any directions that the Minister may issue. There is, however, no provision in the SAPS Act or Employment Regulations that authorises the Minister to blanketly halt the filling of posts in a particular division of SAPS. It is my considered view that the Minister's conduct constituted executive overreach.

116 Secondly, during the testimony of the National Commissioner, an issue was raised on the possibility of approaching court to resolve the impasse with the Minister. Assuming that his evidence is accepted, it should be noted that there is a principle that the state does not litigate against itself. In other words, the execute and head of a department should not resolve differences or disputes in court. This is in part necessitated by the fact that public funds are used to litigate and an accounting officer is required, in accordance with section 39 of the PFMA to ensure that expenditure of his department is in accordance with the vote of the department and the main divisions within the vote and effective and appropriate steps are taken to prevent unauthorised expenditure.

117 Chapter 3 of the Constitution furthermore emphasises the need for co-operative government and the need for all spheres of government and organs of state to co-operate. Surely, these principles can also be expected to be complied within a department and not only to regulate relationships that exists with other departments or spheres of government. This matter is even more critical within the security cluster

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where sensitive matters are discussed and shared and where the potential disclosure of the intricacies of disputes may negatively affect safety and security in the country.

118 Thirdly, the terms of reference of the Commission provides for the consideration of the effectiveness or failure of oversight mechanisms. In my view, the Committee should consider this aspect continuously in the evaluation of the evidence presented. However, in my view, the question should also be posed whether oversight could or would have made a difference in some of the matters.

119 For example, the Commission has been presented evidence about the conduct of Lt Gen Sibiya relating to the letter presented to the National Commissioner to formalise the disbandment of the PKTT. Assuming this evidence is accepted, the conduct of Lt Gen Sibiya, to repeatedly approach the National Commissioner with the same letter on subsequent dates and thereafter signing the letter without authority, while he was fully aware of the instructions of the National Commissioner, is not a matter that could be dealt with by means of oversight or more effective oversight. According to the testimony of the National Commissioner, his instructions were ignored by a Deputy National Commissioner.

120 The fact that the National Commissioner only became aware of the existence of the letter signed by the Deputy National Commissioner much later, cannot be overlooked. It points to the disregarding of an instruction of a commander, in this case, the National Commissioner.

121 In addition, the National Commissioner testified that he had doubts (though he did not express them) on the lawfulness of the instruction of the Minister of disbandment or

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disestablishment of the PKTT, but elected to facilitate and oversee the winding down thereof on his terms, for reasons explained in his testimony. The nature of an organisation such as the SAPS requires a clear chain of command and requires respect for instructions and directives. The National Commissioner had no reason to doubt the bona fides of the Minister at the time of the directive or to second guess the motives of the Minister. The apparent motive for the directive only became evident later.

- 122 The reasonableness of the conduct of the National Commissioner in this regard ought to be considered within the context of the circumstances at the time and as he indicated, he was surprised by the directive and the lack of explanation for the decision. However, the difficulties that flowed from the Minister's directive cannot be attributed to a lack or failure of oversight mechanisms. It is attributable to factors that came to light much later and on account of discoveries from the ongoing testified to by the National Commissioner. These discoveries point to both the Minister's and Lt Gen Sibiya's conduct. In this regard, the National Commissioner testified that:

"[paragraph 184.2] Subsequent phone records obtained from an attempted murder accused revealed communications implicating Lt Gen Sibiya in the forceful and immediate implementation of the Minister's directive to disband the PKTT. These records suggested that Sibiya's actions were not merely procedural but rather tied to deeper connections with individuals identified as members of a criminal cartel. The timing and urgency of his compliance appeared to align with imperatives to shield cartel members from ongoing investigations. This is the subject of an ongoing criminal investigation.

[paragraph 188] In respect of the Minister, knowing what I now know, what I considered to be irrational and inexplicable encroachment into operational issues is now explained by his desire to hold investigations against criminal cartels by disbanding the PKTT. By this I mean the evidence that has emerged which links the Minister to Brown Mogotsi, Cat Matlala and Lt Gen Sibiya."

- 123 Finally, I wish to provide some elucidation in respect of the role of a Chief of Staff within a Ministry. This role is regulated by Chapter 3 of the Guide for Members of the

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Executive, 2022 (also referred to as the “Ministerial Handbook”) which deals with the appointment of certain staff in the office of the Minister, includes the appointment of a Chief of Staff, a Private Secretary and media liaison officer as part of the office of the Minister of Police. The Ministerial Handbook provides that a Chief of Staff seeks to provide administrative and support assistance to a Minister in ensuring good governance with due regard to cost effectiveness and efficiency. Thus, such appointments are regulated in terms of the Public Service Act, Proclamation No. 103 of 1994.

124 The duties of the Chief of Staff include to ensure that —

124.1 administrative support is rendered to the Minister in respect of Parliamentary services, including to coordinate parliamentary questions;

124.2 administrative functions are performed within the office of the Minister, such as internal and external role-players with regard to the portfolio of the Minister; and

124.3 the office of the Minister is effectively managed. This relates to the management of human resources and the budget of the office.

125 The Chief of Staff may participate in discussions with the Minister and management of SAPS, but the Chief of Staff does not have powers relating to the execution of policing functions. In terms of section 207 of the Constitution, the National Commissioner is responsible to control and manage SAPS and remains accountable for the decisions taken by the SAPS.

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DEFICIENCIES IDENTIFIED

126 I have been asked about potential reforms and reconsideration of oversight measures that would assist within the Police Service. I will include my submissions on reforms in this regard in the proposals to be submitted on behalf of SAPS, at a later stage. For present purposes, I set out my preliminary observations below.

127 I seek to highlight certain deficiencies in the statutory scheme and flaws in implementing the oversight mechanism.

Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service (CSPS)

128 In terms of section 6(1) of the Civilian Secretariat for the SAPS Act, the CSPS is mandated to monitor and evaluate the performance of SAPS by regularly assessing whether SAPS have adequate policies and effective systems in place and recommending corrective measures where necessary. The CSPS is further required to advise and support the Minister of Police in the exercise of his or her statutory powers and functions, and to report to the Minister on SAPS's performance as well as its implementation of, and compliance with, policy directives or instructions issued by the Minister.

129 By constitutional design (section 208), the CSPS functions under the direction of the Minister. The current legal framework does not permit the CSPS to operate independently – even though it *is expected* to maintain an “independent character” in exercising oversight. Its effectiveness therefore rides on the Minister's strength, credibility, and willingness to respect the policy/operations divide. Its authority

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depends on political will rather than statute-backed autonomy, oversight vacillates with cabinet reshuffles and ministerial preferences.

IPID

- 130 Section 206(6) of the Constitution provides that, upon receipt of a complaint lodged by a provincial executive, an independent police complaints body established by national legislation must investigate any alleged misconduct or criminal offence committed by a member of the police service in that province. To give effect to this constitutional requirement, the IPID was established under the Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2010 (Act No. 1 of 2010). Section 2 of the IPID Act mandates the Directorate to ensure independent oversight of SAPS and Municipal Police Services; to conduct independent and impartial investigations into specified criminal offences allegedly committed by their members; to make disciplinary recommendations arising from its investigations; and to enhance accountability and transparency within SAPS and the Municipal Police Services, in line with the principles of the Constitution.
- 131 According to the Parliamentary media statement of Thursday, 19 June 2025, IPID is facing a severe case backlog of 14 469 cases carried over into the new financial year. This backlog has been flagged as a major impediment to police accountability, as it contributes to a lack of timely consequences for misconduct within SAPS. The delays in finalising investigations undermine the ability of IPID to enforce disciplinary or legal action against offending officers, thereby weakening oversight and eroding public trust in law enforcement institutions.

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- 132 The statement further stresses that this situation is not merely administrative but poses a systemic challenge to the criminal justice and oversight framework. Prolonged investigations risk evidence degradation, prolong justice for victims, and create space for impunity within SAPS. Parliament has therefore called for urgent strategies and interventions to resolve the backlog and strengthen IPID's capacity, signalling recognition that current resources, processes, and case-management systems are inadequate to meet its constitutional mandate.
- 133 In respect of the mandate of IPID, I wish to point out that the Independent Police Investigative Directorate Amendment Act 15 of 2024 amended the mandate of IPID as set out in section 28 of the principal Act. (Some of the provisions of the IPID Amendment Act came into operation on 29 August 2025, but the amendment to section 28 is still awaiting proclamation by the President.)
- 134 The implications of the amended section 28 are that the mandate of IPID to investigate matters against members of SAPS and municipal police services has been expanded. The mandate will no longer include complaints relating to the discharge of an official firearm or to assault common. The mandate will be extended to investigate cases of attempted murder in relation to a discharge of a firearm or the use of any weapon or instrument, assault with the intention to cause grievous bodily harm and torture as defined in the Prevention and Combating of Torture of Persons Act, 13 of 2013.
- 135 IPID is also authorised to investigate allegations of the commission of an offence where a member acted together with other law enforcement officers or members of the public.

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The implications of the amendments will place an additional burden on IPID and will require additional resources, including investigators to execute the mandate effectively.

The Portfolio Committee on Police and Identified Shortcomings within the Oversight Structures of Police

- 136 The Portfolio Committee has identified shortcomings in relation to the oversight mechanisms within the police. According to the press release dated Wednesday, 12 February 2025 – “*Management Deficiencies from Station Level to National at the Heart of Repeat Audit Findings Within SAPS*” – the Portfolio Committee on Police identified several shortcomings in SAPS’s oversight and management mechanisms. Key issues include repeated audit findings that point to station-level management failures, which persist across regions and are not being properly addressed or corrected. There are weaknesses in financial controls, including mismanagement of resources and failure to comply with financial prescripts, which suggest systemic risk in how funds and assets are used. Additionally, there is a lack of adequate consequence management: even where deficiencies are flagged, follow-up actions are not consistently implemented, meaning oversight does not reliably lead to accountability. The Committee further noted that internal monitoring mechanisms within SAPS are not always effective – audits uncover similar problems year after year, implying that monitoring, corrective action and performance feedback loops are weak or under-resourced.

- 137 I attach both these statements as “VR9.”

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CONCLUSION

138 This is the conclusion of my testimony at this juncture. Should it become necessary I will prepare and submit a further statement.



PETRONELLA MARGARETHA VAN ROOYEN

I hereby certify that the deponent stated that she knows and understands the contents of this affidavit and that it is to the best of her knowledge both true and correct. This affidavit was signed and sworn before me at PRETORIA on this the 24 day of SEPTEMBER 2025, and the Regulations contained in Government Notice R.1258 of 21 July 1972, as amended, have been complied with.



COMMISSIONER OF OATHS

Naledi Thabang Masete
Commissioner of Oath, Gauteng
Practicing Attorney
107 Broadwalk Office Park
Faerie Glen
Pretoria East



COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CRIMINALITY,
POLITICAL INTERFERENCE AND CORRUPTION
IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM



COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CRIMINALITY, POLITICAL INTERFERENCE AND CORRUPTION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

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COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CRIMINALITY,
POLITICAL INTERFERENCE AND CORRUPTION
IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

	SAPS, Dated 12 February 2025, together with Media Statement: Case Backlog at IPID Contributing to Lac of Consequences within SAPS, Dated 19 June 2025.	
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INFORMATION NOTE

To: The National Commissioner
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: INVESTIGATION OF POLITICAL RELATED CASES KWAZULU NATAL FROM 2018-07-01 TO 2018-12-31

1. Purpose

The purpose of this information note is to request the approval of the strategy, its implementation plan and funding for investigation and prosecution of political related cases in KwaZulu Natal.

2. Background

The spate of attacks and killings of political leaders, activists and Local Government officials in KwaZulu Natal since January 2011 continued unabated, escalated towards the 2016 Local Government Elections and to date has reached unprecedented and appalling levels. During May 2018, the President of the Republic established the Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) consisting of the ministries of State Security, Justice and Correctional Services and Police. The committee is chaired by the Minister of Police and is tasked with ensuring that the perpetrators of these crimes are brought to book.

The IMC met with the Task Team investigating these cases on 21 May 2018 and one of preliminary observations was that this multidisciplinary Task Team was working in silos and that it does not have an investigation and prosecutorial plan or strategy that is aligned to overall government priorities contained in the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030, the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) and other key policy prescripts i.e. creating safe and secure environment.

The Acting Provincial Commissioner of Police in KwaZulu Natal then led the process of developing the Strategy for Investigation and Prosecution of Political Related Cases in the Province which was tabled during the follow up

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IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: INVESTIGATION OF POLITICAL RELATED CASES KWAZULU NATAL FROM 2018-07-01 TO 2018-12-31

meeting of the IMC on the 12th of May 2018. The Strategy and its Implementation Plan were provisionally approved by the National Commissioner.

3. Current Situation

When reflecting upon the criminal cases reported to the SAPS within the Province of KwaZulu-Natal for the period 2011-01-01 until 2018-05-30. Records reflect the total of 99 Political related cases was reported as per the following breakdown:

Murder	Attempted Murder	Intimidation	Conspiracy to commit murder	Arson
67	11	11	3	3

The status of these cases as per the break down below in terms of investigation and prosecution shows an unacceptable situation when comparing cases that are still under investigation, already withdrawn and those that have been finalized. This then necessitated an intervention in a project format.

Total Cases	Under Investigation	Pending Court	Withdrawn	Finalised	
				Not Guilty	Guilty
99	48	27	14	2	8

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IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: INVESTIGATION OF POLITICAL RELATED CASES KWAZULU NATAL FROM 2018-07-01 TO 2018-12-31

3. The operational approach and concepts

The approach is based on the tried and tested method of integrating operational processes, resources, competencies, capabilities and intelligence from all operational environments of SAPS with dedicated and centralised command structures in order to achieve the clearly defined objective in a result driven and holistic manner, and is implemented as follows:

- Determining the operational area (Mission Area Joint Operational Centre), in this case KwaZulu Natal Province and divide it into four small and manageable action areas (Tactical Joint Operational Centres) in this case four geographic zones made up of between two and seven Clusters
- Establish and activate MAJOC and TACJOC's at identified locations and appoint suitable, experienced and competent Operational and Tactical Commanders as well as members to implement and command the following operational concepts:
 - Intelligence Gathering, Analysis and Co-ordination
 - Combat and Reaction Approach
 - Investigation and Prosecution including Organised Crime Approach
 - Communication & Liaison
- Establish an integrated small operational teams that are inclusive of the following disciplines:
 - Crime Intelligence Gatherers, and Analysts to implement **Pillar: 1** (Intelligence Gathering, Coordination and Analysis)
 - NIU and TRT to implement **Pillar:2** (Combat and Reaction Approach)
 - DPCI, Detectives, Forensic Services and National Prosecuting Authority to implement **Pillar:3** (Investigation and Prosecution including Organised Crime Approach)
 - IMC, Steering Committee, DPCI and SAPS Corporate Communication to implement **Pillar:4** (Communication & Liaison)

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IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: INVESTIGATION OF POLITICAL RELATED CASES KWAZULU NATAL FROM 2018-07-01 TO 2018-12-31

4. Composition of Operational Teams

ROLE PLAYERS	MAJOC STRUCTURE	TACJOC STRUCTURE (PER ZONE)
TASK TEAM COMMANDER	1 x MAJ GEN	
PROJECT MANAGER, OPS COORDINATOR AND MAJOC / TACJOC COMMANDERS	1x BRIG	4X LTCOL
OPERATIONAL & ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT	1 x LT COL	4 x CAPT
INTELL COLLECTION ANALYSIS AND COORDINATION)	1 x LT COL	4 x CAPT
TACTICAL COMMANDER (DETECTION)	1 x LT COL	-
INTELLIGENCE GATHERERS	1X LT COL	6
ANALYSTS	1X LT COL	1
NIU/TRT(COMBAT TEAM)	-	4
DPCI		2
DETECTIVES		5
TRACKING TEAM MEMBERS		2
FORENSIC SERVICES		1
TOTAL	7	33 X 4
TOTAL MAJOC + 4 TACJOCs	7	132
GRAND TOTAL	7+132	139

5. Costing

The intervention will commence from 2018-07-01 to 2018-12-31 over a period of six months. The deployment of 139 personnel over six months period is estimated to cost R49 138 808.00 with the breakdown as follows:

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**IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: INVESTIGATION OF POLITICAL RELATED CASES
KWAZULU NATAL FROM 2018-07-01 TO 2018-12-31**

5.1 MAJOC:

	TARRIF	DAYS DEPLOYED	PERSONNEL	TOTAL
MEALS	R180	186	7	R 234 360
DAILY ALLOWANCE	R122	186	7	R 158 844
OVERTIME	R200	600	5	R 600 000
ACCOMMODATION	R750	186	7	R 976 500
INFORMERS				R 3000 000
REWARDS				R 2000 000
COORDINATION EXPENSES				R 100 000
LAUNDRY	R150	24	7	R 25 200
TOTAL				R 7 094 904

5.2 NORTH COAST TACJOC:

	TARRIF	DAYS DEPLOYED	PERSONNEL	TOTAL
MEALS	R180	186	33	R 1 104 840
DAILY ALLOWANCE	R122	186	33	R 748 836
OVERTIME	R200	600	33	R 3 960 000
ACCOMMODATION	R750	186	33	R 4 603 500
LAUNDRY	R150	24	33	R 118 800
TOTAL				R10 535 976

5.3 MIDLANDS TACJOC

	TARRIF	DAYS DEPLOYED	PERSONNEL	TOTAL
MEALS	R180	186	33	R 1 104 840
DAILY ALLOWANCE	R122	186	33	R 748 836
OVERTIME	R200	600	33	R 3 960 000
ACCOMMODATION	R750	186	33	R 4 603 500
LAUNDRY	R150	24	33	R 118 800
TOTAL				R10 535 976

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**IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: INVESTIGATION OF POLITICAL RELATED CASES
KWAZULU NATAL FROM 2018-07-01 TO 2018-12-31**

5.4 CENTRAL TACJOC

	TARRIF	DAYS DEPLOYED	PERSONNEL	TOTAL
MEALS	R180	186	33	R 1 104 840
DAILY ALLOWANCE	R122	186	33	R 748 836
OVERTIME	R200	600	33	R 3 960 000
ACCOMMODATION	R750	186	33	R 4 603 500
LAUNDRY	R150	24	33	R 118 800
TOTAL				R10 535 976

5.5 SOUTH COAST TACJOC

	TARRIF	DAYS DEPLOYED	PERSONNEL	TOTAL
MEALS	R180	186	33	R 1 104 840
DAILY ALLOWANCE	R122	186	33	R 748 836
OVERTIME	R200	600	33	R 3 960 000
ACCOMMODATION	R750	186	33	R 4 603 500
LAUNDRY	R150	24	33	R 118 800
TOTAL				R10 535 976

5.6 TOTALS

Meals	= R 4 653 720.00
Daily allowance	= R 3 154 188.00
Overtime	= R16 440 000.00
Accommodation	= R19 390 500.00
Informers	= R 3 000 000.00
Rewards	=R 2 000 000.00
Laundry	= R 500 400.00
Grand Total	= R 49 138 808.00

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**IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: INVESTIGATION OF POLITICAL RELATED CASES
KWAZULU NATAL FROM 2018-07-01 TO 2018-12-31**

6. Monitoring and Evaluation


- Tactical Joint Operational Centre (TACJOC) Commanders will meet on daily basis to inspect dockets and direct operations in accordance with tasking's from the Mission Area Joint Operational Centre (MAJOC) and Task Team Leader
- Tactical Joint Operational Centre (TACJOC) Commanders and Mission Area Joint Operational Center (MAJOC) will meet on weekly basis to check on the progress of the Investigations and direct operations in accordance with tasking's given by the Joint Operational Coordinating Committee (JOCCOM).
- Mission Area Joint Operational Centre (MAJOC) will brief the Joint Operational Coordinating Committee comprising of the Provincial Commissioner South African Police Service, the Director of Public Prosecution, the Provincial Manager State Security Agency and the Regional Commissioner of Correctional Services on the status and progress of the cases bi-weekly
- The status report will be submitted to the Justice Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Director Generals Cluster Chairperson bi-weekly for further handling with the IMC.
- The first review of the project will be at the end of September 2018 and the last review at the termination of the project (December 2018)

7. Recommendations

- The Implementation Plan for the Strategy to investigate and prosecute perpetrators of political related cases to be approved.
- The project to be approved and funded from National Budget on the estimated total amount of R49 138 808.00 to be managed at Provincial Office KwaZulu Natal


**LIEUTENANT GENERAL
ACTING PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU-NATAL
NS MKHWANAZI**

Date: 2018.06.18


NIT

**IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: INVESTIGATION OF POLITICAL RELATED CASES
KWAZULU NATAL FROM 2018-07-01 TO 2018-12-31**

Recommended/not recommended

*Cost of ops. not to other
non-crime is not in*



**LIEUTENANT GENERAL
DEPUTY NATIONAL COMMISSIONER: POLICING
SF MASEBOLA**

Date: 2018/06/18.

Recommended/~~not recommended~~



**LIEUTENANT GENERAL
DEPUTY NATIONAL COMMISSIONER: CRIME DETECTION
LJ TSUMANE**

Date: 2018.06.18

Not

NT

**IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: INVESTIGATION OF POLITICAL RELATED CASES
KWAZULU NATAL FROM 2018-07-01 TO 2018-12-31**

Recommended/~~not recommended~~ *recommended*


**NATIONAL HEAD: DIRECTORATE FOR PRIORITY CRIME INVESTIGATION
SJ LEBEYA**

Date: *2018-06-18*

Funds available/~~not available~~

Funds will be made available


**DEPUTY NATIONAL COMMISSIONER: ASSEST & LEGAL MANAGEMENT
FN VUMA**

Date: *2018-06-18*

mtk
PT

**IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: INVESTIGATION OF POLITICAL RELATED CASES
KWAZULU NATAL FROM 2018-07-01 TO 2018-12-31**

Approved / ~~not approved~~ ✓


NATIONAL COMMISSIONER: SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE
KJ STILLE (SOEG)

GENERAL

Date: 2018-06-18

Information Note compiled by:
Telephone number:
Date:

Brigadier SD Khumalo

2018-06-15

Information note verified by:
Telephone number:
Date:

Lieutenant General N S Mkhwanazi

2018-06-15



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ON A JOURNEY TO A SAFER SOUTH AFRICA

Creating a safe & secure, crime free environment, that is conducive for social & economic stability, supporting a better life for all.



INTEGRATED STRATEGIC PLAN FOR INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF POLITICALLY RELATED CASES: KZN

#Patriotic & Selfless Service

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Mick



This Strategy is to provide an integrated framework within the JCPS Cluster led by the South African Police Service and the National Prosecuting Authority in the detection, investigation and prosecution of politically related cases in order to mitigate all the risk factors associated with investigation and prosecution of these cases in KwaZulu-Natal Province.

BACKGROUND



- The escalation of Politically related incidents in KwaZulu Natal up to 2018 led to the President establishing the Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) consisting of the ministries of State Security Agency, Defence, Justice and Correctional Services and Police.
- The Committee is chaired by the Minister of Police and is tasked with ensuring that the perpetrators of politically related cases in KwaZulu Natal are brought to book.
- After the assessment of the then Task Team investigating these cases by the IMC, one of preliminary observations was that the Task Team was **working in silos** and that it **did not have an investigation and prosecutorial plan or strategy**.
- The former acting Provincial Commissioner of Police in KwaZulu Natal was then tasked to develop the Strategy for Investigation and Prosecution of Politically Related cases in the Province which was subsequently approved and the Integrated Multi-disciplinary Task Team consisting of SAPS and NPA supported by SSA and Correctional Services was then established in July 2018 to implement the approved plan.
- The implementation of the Integrated Multi-Disciplinary plan had some challenges that led to the Task Team briefing the National Director of Public Prosecutions and the National Commissioner of Police on Friday 2019-08-23.
- As a result, the Provincial Steering Committee (NPA/SAPS) has been directed to report to the National Steering Committee that will be co-chaired by the National Head of Directorate of Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) Lieutenant General Lebeya and NPA Acting Deputy National Director of Public Prosecutions Advocate S Mzinyathi.
- The National Commissioner and the National Director of Public Prosecutions directed that a revised Provincial Multi-Disciplinary Strategic Plan with deliverables and time frames be developed which will incorporate both SAPS and NPA.

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OBJECTIVES OF THE STRATEGY



- To immediately attend to, investigate and prosecute reported incidents of politically related cases in KwaZulu-Natal.
- To implement the multi-disciplinary TROIKA methodology consisting of Intelligence gathering, Crime Investigation and Prosecution.
- To ensure perpetrators of politically related cases are arrested and prosecuted as speedily as possible to instill public confidence and stability.
- To identify and successfully prosecute the "kingpins" or "master minds" behind politically related cases.
- To optimize the provision of witness protection.

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STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT



- South African Police Service (SAPS)
- National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)

SUPPORT AT OPERATIONAL LEVEL

- State Security Agency (SSA)
- Department of Justice and Correctional Services (DCS)

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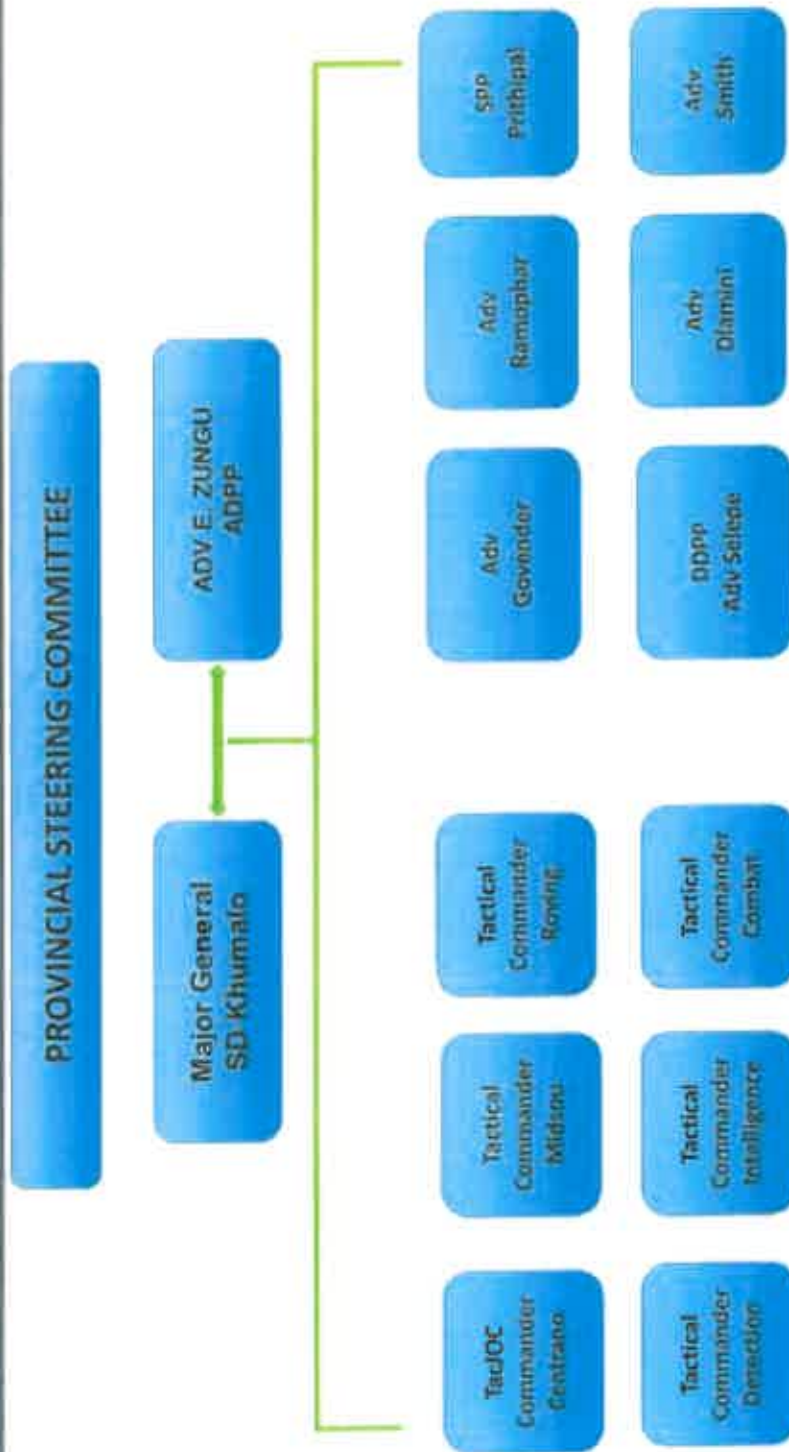
IMPLEMENTATION AND GOVERNANCE



- The approach is based on the method of integrating all relevant stakeholders from SAPS and NPA into a Provincial Steering Committee, in order to address the identified threat and mitigate all risks associated with investigation and prosecution of Politically Related cases in KZN Province. The structure is envisaged to be implemented as follows:
 - **Provincial Steering Committee**
 - This committee consists of Senior Managers from the NPA and SAPS Command Structure and will meet monthly to monitor, evaluate and report progress to the National Steering Committee.
 - **Investigation and Prosecution Team (IPT)**
 - The Investigation Team consists of dedicated investigators from SAPS who are divided into two Tactical Operational Centres within the KZN province concentrating on the North and Central regions as well as the Midlands and South regions.
 - The Prosecution Team consists of dedicated prosecutors from the Organised Crime Component of the NPA, KwaZulu Natal.
 - The IPT will subscribe to the Prosecutor Guided Investigation (PGI) methodology in dealing with Politically related cases.



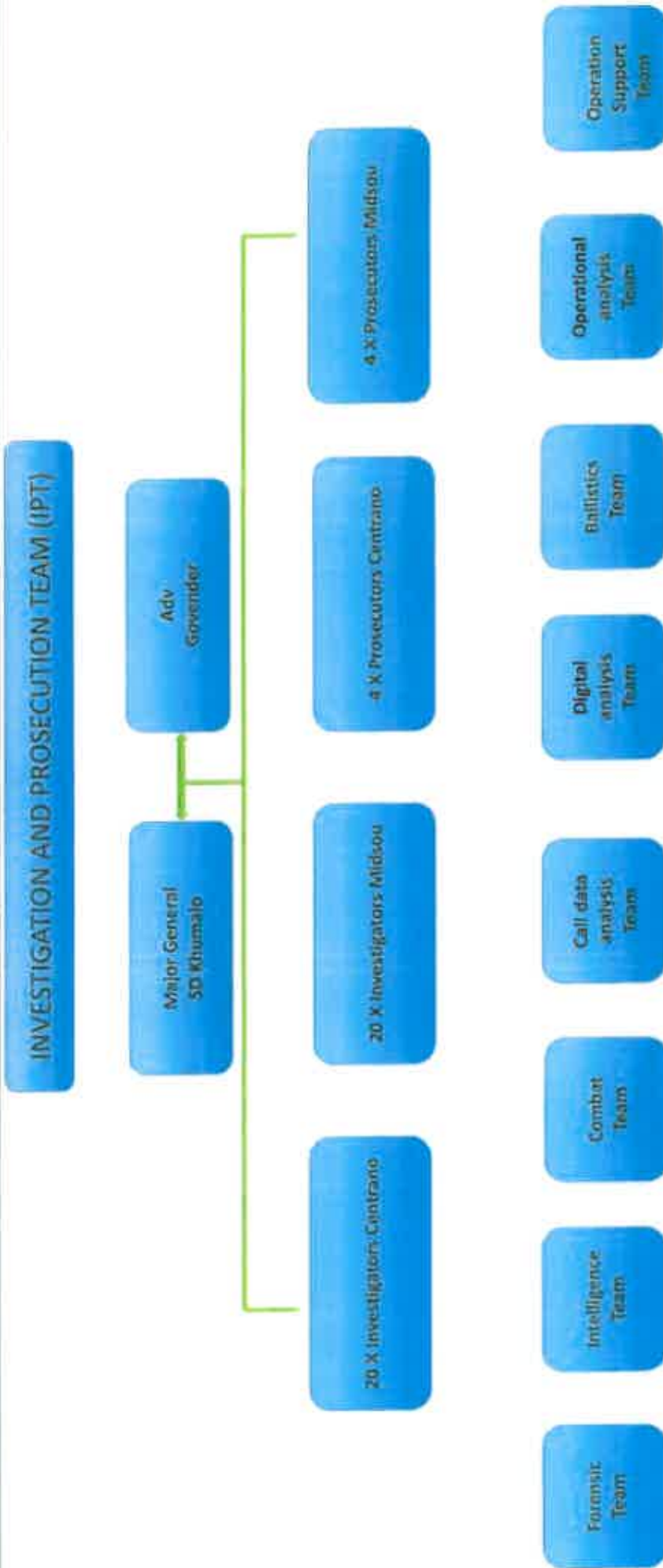
COORDINATING STRUCTURE



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OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE



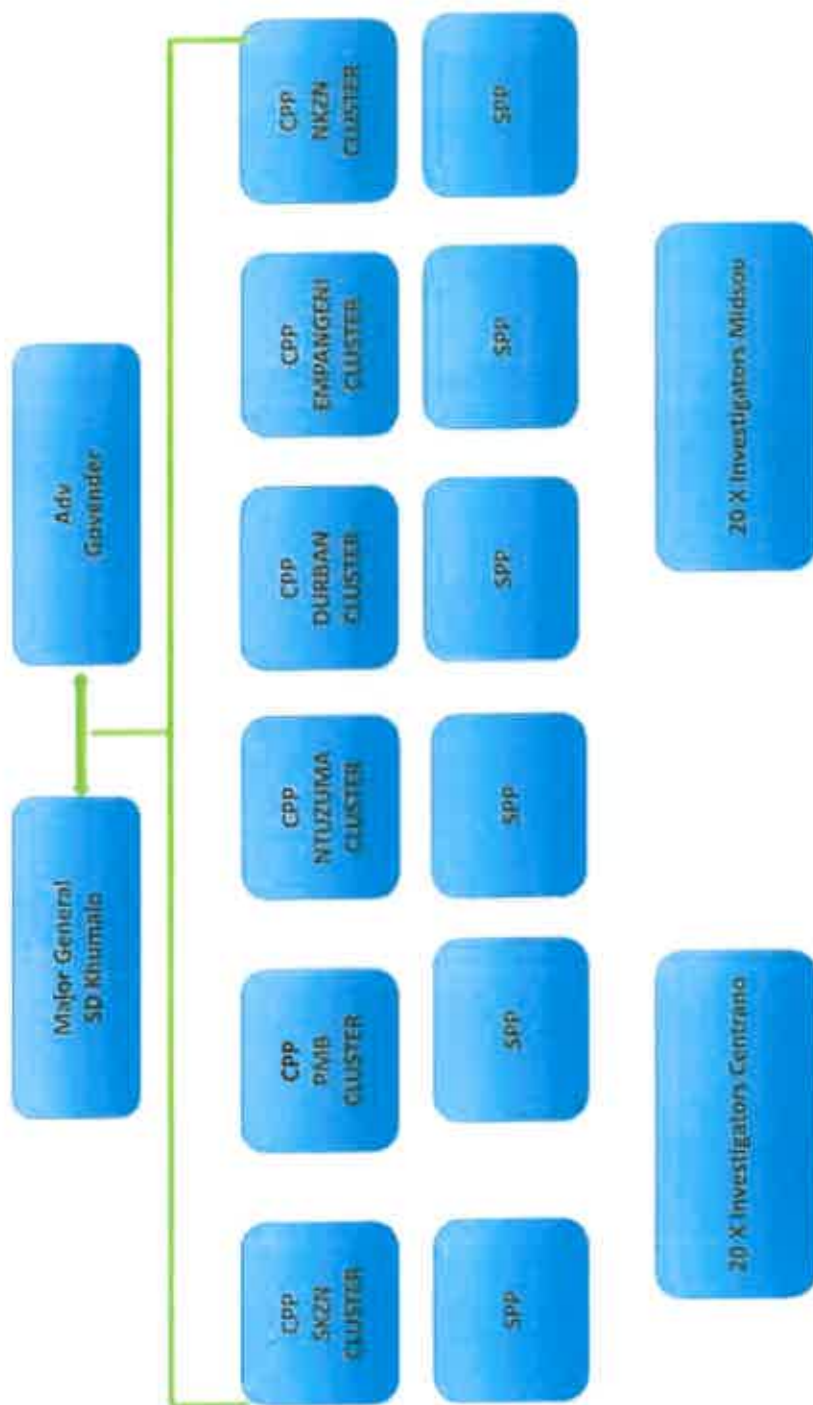
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OVERALL COORDINATING STRUCTURE



RESPONSIBLE FOR PROSECUTION OF PARALLEL AND ADHOC CASES AT DISTRICT AND REGIONAL COURTS



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Pillar 1	Intelligence Gathering, Analysis and Coordination (CI and SSA– Operatives & Analysts)
Key action	To enhance intelligence gathering, analysis and coordination on all political related cases
Deliverables	Short Description of the Deliverable
Intelligence gathering	Increase the ground coverage on the identified hot spots and Identification of perpetrators
	Collection of focussed pro-active and re-active intelligence regarding the threat being addressed and Recruiting of credible informer(s)
	Provision of intelligence products to tactical teams for operationalization
	Collect, collate, correlate, verify and analyse information and intelligence available
	Operational docket analysis on all related registered cases
Information/Intelligence Analysis	Profiling and linkage of wanted/priority suspects, Identification and analysis of hotspots and modus operandi
	Identify cross clusters & provincial linkages
	Profiling of forensic investigative leads received from Forensic Services
	Provision of analysis products to crime combating teams
	Identify and compile trends and pattern analysis (Events like meetings, Days and times)
Intelligence Coordination	Ensure focused intelligence gathering, cooperation between intelligence cell and operational teams
	Issue taskings to intelligence operators and analysts
	Ensure the creation and maintenance of database on political related crimes, modus operandi and suspects

STAKEHOLDER : SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE



Pillar 1	Detection (Investigation, Forensic and Digital Analysis)
Key action	Focus on Crime Investigation for the effective detection of crime
Deliverables	Short Description of the Deliverable Quality investigation (proper statement taking and evidence collection) and docket management
Detection Approach	Activate and enhance informer network
	Focussed liaison with Prosecution
	Coordination and investigation of all organised criminality and anti-corruption related cases to the operation
	Linkage and tracing of wanted suspects (Warrant of arrest, finger print and other forensic leads)
Forensic Investigation	Coordination of all exhibit packaging, analysis and examination in support of the operation
	Attend and manage crime scenes, coordination of the fingerprints process and other forensic leads/evidence for identified crime scenes. The analysis and provisioning of forensic evidence to enhance investigations and use thereof by Detectives.

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STAKEHOLDER : SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE



Pillar 1	Combat Approach (Specialised Operatives and Correctional Services)
Key action	To focus on escorts and protection
Deliverables	Short Description of the Deliverable
Combat Approach	Escorting and protection of detection, prosecution and prisoners
	Intelligence driven and disruptive operations
	Observations and waylays in identified hotspots
	Rapid response to incidents
	Fresh or hot pursuits of wanted/priority suspects
	Specialised operational reaction capacity
	Cordon and search
	Conduct takedown operations

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STAKEHOLDER: NATIONAL PROSECUTING AUTHORITY



PILLAR 2		NATIONAL PROSECUTING AUTHORITY
Key Action		To increase successful prosecution in respect of all politically related cases
Deliverable		Short Description of the Deliverable
Reduction in case cycle times (6 Months from the time of enrolment to finalization)		Screening of all politically related case dockets by OCC/CPPs.
		Quality guidance of investigation on all politically related cases.
		Decision to arrest to be taken jointly by the team.
Reduction in withdrawals (less than 3%)		Interviewing of critical witnesses before-enrolment.
		Timeous consultation with witnesses before trial.
Successful prosecution (74%)		Interrogate reasons for acquittals to identify skills gaps and trends to allow for continuous training.
		Provide and Interrogate reasons for withdrawals.
		To provide dedicated capacity to deal with Politically related cases.
		Optimal utilisation of Witness Protection and other protective measures (i.e. CPA).
		Optimise referrals to the Asset Forfeiture Unit

STAKEHOLDERS : SAPS & NPA



Monitoring and evaluation	
Key action	To attend integrated accountability and evaluation sessions
Deliverables	Short Description of the Deliverable
Monitoring of Tactical Joint Operational Centres (SAPS)	The Operational Command Centre (MAJOC) and two Tactical Joint Operational Centres will meet on daily basis to review the past 24 hour activities and plan for the next day.
	Conduct weekly feedback sessions to monitor and provide guidance on prioritized cases for the month
Accountability and guidance sessions (Investigation and Prosecution Team)	Prosecutor guided investigation sessions to be held regularly between investigator and prosecutor.
	The Investigation and Prosecution Team will meet Bi-Weekly on a Monday to assess the progress, give guidance and compile/forward weekly report including updating case management template to the office of the Provincial Steering Committee in order to update the National Steering Committee.

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RISK MANAGEMENT



Risks	Mitigation action
Corrupt SAPS and NPA members working in collusion with criminals	Employ counter intelligence measures. Employ integrity testing and life style audits. Arrest and charge corrupt members
Security/walkouts/pass outs of witness protection program and killing of witnesses	Utilization of police officials to fulfil the function of the security officers for state witnesses on political related cases who are on the Witness Protection Program as prescribed in the Witness Protection Act 112 of 1998 Sec 3 (5) (a) (iii) and Sec 6 (b).
Security of prosecutors and investigating teams	Regular threat assessments to be conducted by SSA.
Reluctance/refusal of witnesses to enter the program.	Explain the alternative protective measures provided for by Legislation (i.e. CPA).

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COMMUNICATION STRATEGY



- A comprehensive communication plan will be implemented for internal and external communication of the SAPS and NPA Strategy for Investigation and Prosecution of politically related cases:
 - This committee consists of Senior Managers from the NPA and SAPS Command Structure and will meet monthly to monitor, evaluate and report progress to the National Steering Committee.
 - Joint media release by SAPS and NPA in relation to the successes.
- The marketing of the strategy to all internal and external role players will be undertaken with a view to obtaining support and buy-in of all stake holders.



COSTING



MONTH	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
No. of SAPS members	152	152	152	456
Goods & Services	6 122 108	5 927 744	6 122 108	18 171 960
Overtime	3 344 000	3 344 000	3 344 000	10 032 000
Computer and Cellphones consumables	500 000	500 000	500 000	1 500 000
Informers rewards	200 000	200 000	200 000	600 000
Air transport	50 000	50 000	50 000	150 000
Total Expenditure	10 216 108	10 021 744	10 216 108	30 453 960
No of NPA members	14	14	14	42
Goods & Services	640 626	620 858	640 626	1 902 110
Overtime	308 000	308 000	308 000	924 000
Air transport	20 000	20 000	20 000	60 000
Computer and Cellphones consumables	200 000	200 000	200 000	600 000
Total Expenditure	1 168 626	1 148 858	1 168 626	3 486 110

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COSTING



MONTH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	TOTAL
No. of SAPS members	152	152	152	456
Goods & Services	6 122 108	5 733 380	6 122 108	17 977 596
Overtime	3 344 000	3 344 000	3 344 000	10 032 000
Computer and Cellphones consumables	500 000	500 000	500 000	1 500 000
Informer rewards	200 000	200 000	200 000	600 000
Air transport	50 000	50 000	50 000	150 000
Total Expenditure	10 216 108	9 827 380	10 216 108	30 259 596
No of NPA members	14	14	14	42
Goods & Services	640 626	600 460	640 626	1 881 712
Overtime	308 000	308 000	308 000	924 000
Computer and Cellphones consumables	200 000	200 000	200 000	600 000
Air transport	20 000	20 000	20 000	60 000
Total Expenditure	1 168 626	1 128 460	1 168 626	3 465 712
GRAND TOTAL	22 769 468	22 126 442	22 769 468	67 665 378

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CONCLUSION



- The investigation of all politically related cases will be undertaken in line with this strategy upon its approval and until termination hereof.
- Regular engagements will take place with all stake holders and the strategy updated whenever necessary to yield optimal results.
- Commitment of all role players is of importance in order to ensure the success of this strategy and to ensure that the people are and feel safe.

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social & economic stability, supporting a better life for all.*



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**ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIALISED MULTI-
DISCIPLINARY ECONOMIC INFRA-STRUCTURE
TASK TEAMS (EITT's)**

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TABLE OF CONTENT

1. Purpose
2. Background
3. Focus Areas
4. Operational Approach (Pillars and Stakeholders involvement)
5. Co-ordinating Structure
6. Implementation Approach
7. Identified Districts
8. Newsworthy Successes Since Establishment

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PURPOSE

To present a new policing approach to address extortion related crimes and violence at economic and construction sites.

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BACKGROUND

The Honourable President of the Republic of South Africa, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, in his State of the Nation Address (SoNA) on 10 February 2022 stated the following in relation to economic infrastructure related crimes:

"The ongoing damage to and theft of economic infrastructure has damaged confidence and severely constrained economic growth, investment and job creation. This requires a focused and coordinated response. Government has therefore established specialised multi-disciplinary units to address economic sabotage, extortion at construction sites and vandalism of infrastructure."

The current policing methodology to address the above mentioned challenges have proven to be ineffective, hence the establishment of Specialized Multi-disciplinary Economic Infrastructure Task Teams (EITTs).

The EITTs were established at twenty two (22) identified Districts with a high number of reported cases related to the focus areas of the EITT's. The EITT's will utilise their combined expertise and resources to address the scourge of economic infrastructure related crimes.


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FOCUS AREAS

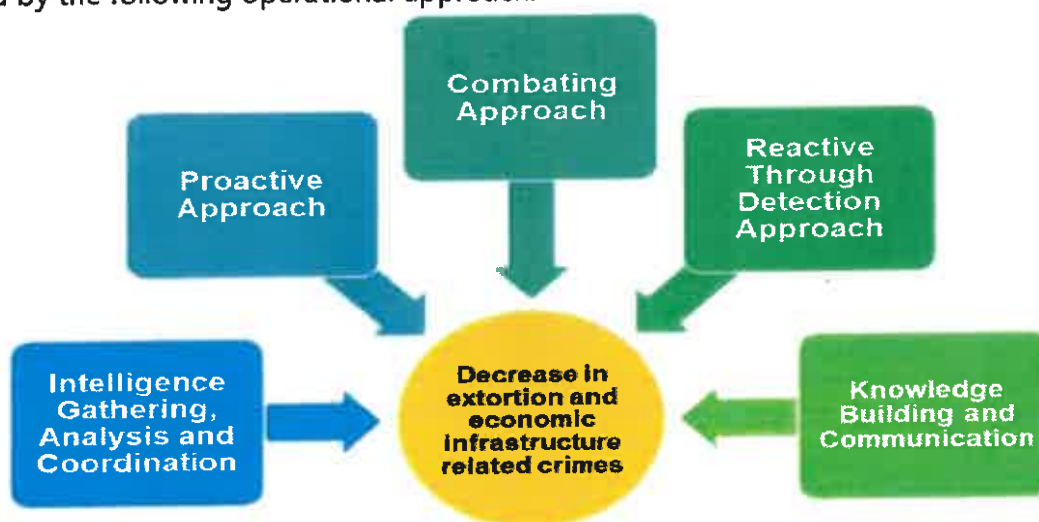
The EITTs is focused on the following areas to address the scourge of economic infrastructure related crimes:

- Non-Ferrous Metal Theft (e.g. Copper cable theft);
- Essential Infrastructure Crimes (e.g. Tampering, damaging or destroying of infrastructure related to energy, transport, water, sanitation and communication services);
- Critical Infrastructure Crimes (e.g. Pipeline fuel theft);
- Extortion at construction and or economic sites; and
- Illegal mining and illicit trafficking.

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OPERATIONAL APPROACH

The functioning of the specialised multi-disciplinary Economic Infrastructure Task Teams (EITT's) is guided by the following operational approach:



OPERATIONAL APPROACH :PILLARS

PILLAR	FUNCTIONARIES
<u>Pillar 1:</u> Intelligence gathering, analysis & coordination	Crime Intelligence Gatherers, ORS Information Officers, Analysts from CI and DPCI as well as the Crime Registrar, Modus Operandi Strategic Analysis Centre (MOSAC)
<u>Pillar 2:</u> Pro-active approach	Crime Prevention operators, Designated Second-Hand Goods Officers, First Responders (Flying Squad, CSC Response Vehicles etc), Border Police and Railway Police.
<u>Pillar 3:</u> Combat approach	Crime Prevention operators, Specialised Operations, Crime Intelligence, Airwing, K9 Units, Designated Second-Hand Goods Officers, Flying Squad, CSC Response Vehicles, POP, Border Police, Railway Police and PSS.
<u>Pillar 4:</u> Reactive through detection approach	DPCI, Forensic and Detectives Services (Organized Crime)
<u>Pillar 5:</u> Knowledge Building and Communication	Visible Policing and Operations, and Corporate Communications and Liaison

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STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

There exists a close collaboration between SAPS and External Stakeholders such as, Eskom, Telkom, Transnet and PRASA.

The SAPS engages with the external role players in forums such as:

- The National and Provincial Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committees;
- The National and Provincial Rail Crime Combating Forums;
- Eskom Priority Committee;
- Illicit Mining and Non-Ferrous Metals Intelligence Meeting;
- National Coordination and Strategic Management Team.

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OPERATIONAL APPROACH: STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT

Listed below are permanent stakeholders

- Division: Crime Intelligence
 - Crime Intelligence Coordination;
 - Organised Crime Analysis; and
 - Modus Operandi Strategic Analysis Centre (MOSAC).

- Division: Visible Policing and Operations
 - Firearms, Liquor and Second-Hand Goods Services;
 - Crime Prevention Operations; and
 - Specialised Operations.

- Division: Detective and Forensic Services
 - Organised Crime Investigations

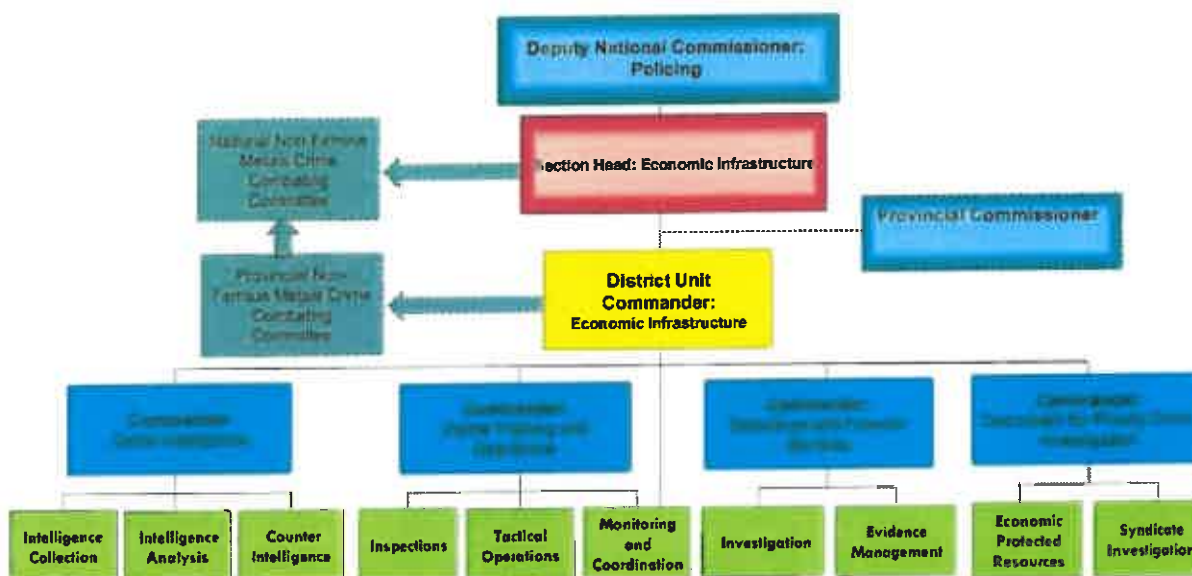
OPERATIONAL APPROACH: STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT

AD-HOC STAKEHOLDERS (BUT NOT LIMITED TO):

- | | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South African Police Service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Division: Visible Policing and Operations - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rapid Rail and Police Emergency Services; ✓ Border Police; ✓ Crime Prevention Operations; and ✓ Frontline Service. ○ Protection and Security Services. ○ Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Economic Protected Resources • Other Government Departments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) ○ Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC) ○ International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) ○ South African Revenue Services (SARS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Customs and Excise | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Government Departments - continue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) ○ National Intelligence Coordinating Committee (NICOC) • Other Law Enforcement Agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Metropolitan Police Departments (including City of Cape Town Metal Theft Unit) • State Owned Entities (SOE's) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transnet ○ PRASA ○ Eskom ○ Telkom • Other industry stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cellular Telephone Providers (Vodacom, Cell C, MTN etc.) |
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CO-ORDINATING STRUCTURE



Model "A" – Unit Commander (Col)
 Model "B" – Unit Commander (Lt Col)
 Model "C" – Unit Commander (Capt)

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IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

- The EITT's will be reviewed after two (2) years for purpose of possible conversion into fully fledged units.
- The EITT's are resourced from the existing capacity and an operational budget was ring-fenced.
- Monitoring will continue at all levels (POCC, PNFMCCC, NOCC, NNFMCCC, NATJOINTS).
- Normal policing functions (pro-active and reactive) will continue within station areas to address the non-ferrous metals, essential infrastructure, extortion and illegal mining environments.

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IDENTIFIED DISTRICTS

IDENTIFIED DISTRICTS WHERE ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE TASK TEAMS (EITT's) WERE ESTABLISHED		
WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Cape Town • Cape Winelands 	EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nelson Mandela 	FREE STATE PROVINCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lejweleputswa
NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frances Baard • John Taola Gaetsewe • Pixley Ke Seme 	LIMPOPO PROVINCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterberg • Mopani • Capricorn 	KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethekwini • King Cetshwayo • Umgungundlovu
GAUTENG PROVINCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tshwane • Ekurhuleni • Johannesburg • Sedibeng • West Rand 	MPUMALANGA PROVINCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nkangala • Gert Sibanda 	NORTH WEST PROVINCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bojanala Platinum • Dr Kenneth Kaunda

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NEWSWORTHY SUCCESSES SINCE ESTABLISHMENT

NEWSWORTHY SUCCESSES ACHIEVED SINCE ESTABLISHMENT OF ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE TASK TEAMS (EITT's)

PROVINCE	CIRCUMSTANCES	SUCCESSSES
Gauteng (Cullinan)	On 16 May 2022 five (5) suspects were arrested for tampering with essential infrastructure at a railway line.	Prevented copper cable to be stolen
Gauteng (Eldoraigne)	On 26 May 2022 three (3) suspects were arrested posing as contractors.	Undisclosed amount of Telkom copper cable.
Gauteng (Industria West Extention)	On 28 May 2022 three (3) suspects were arrested for the possession of Eskom and City Power cables at an identified premises.	Eskom and City Power cables (R500 000,00) and aluminium (R200 000,00)
Western Cape (Bonteheuwel)	On 6 June 2022 one (1) suspect was arrested at an unregistered SHG premises.	106kg (R25 000,00) worth of cable confiscated
Eastern Cape (Bethelsdorp)	On 9 June 2022 one (1) suspect was arrested for the possession of copper cable from various SOE's.	2 591 kg Copper cable (R168 415,00)
KwaZulu-Natal (Phoenix Industrial Park)	On 7 July 2022 two (2) suspects were arrested at a registered scrap metal dealer premises for the possession of suspected stolen copper cable.	Copper cable to the value of R55 000,00
Gauteng (Elandsfontein)	On 8 July 2022 one (1) suspect was arrested at a company.	R10 million worth of Telkom Property
Gauteng (Tambo Informal Settlement)	On 22 July 2022 three (3) suspects were arrested when a suspicious vehicle was stopped.	Undisclosed amount of steel pipes utilized within the mining industry

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NEWSWORTHY SUCCESSES SINCE ESTABLISHMENT

NEWSWORTHY SUCCESSES ACHIEVED SINCE ESTABLISHMENT OF ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE TASK TEAMS (EITT's)

PROVINCE	CIRCUMSTANCES	SUCCESSSES
Western Cape	On 3 August 2022 one (1) suspect was arrested for <u>not</u> being registered in terms of the Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No 6 of 2009)	Dealer closed
Western Cape (Vrygrond)	On 1 August 2022 EITT members confiscated copper and aluminium cables, the suspect was also not a registered second-hand goods dealer.	437,05 KG of copper and aluminium cables with an estimated value of R43 000
Western Cape (Mfuleni)	On 3 August 2022 EITT and Public Order Police arrested one suspect for being in possession of electric boxes and electric breakers.	Three (3) electric boxes and thirty three (33) electric breakers with an estimated value of R20 000
Western Cape (Mfuleni)	On 9 August 2022 during second-hand goods compliance inspections EITT arrested one scrap metal dealer for being in possession of rolls of Telkom cable, further investigation led the team to a farm where there was a further confiscation of cables.	Eighteen (18) rolls of Telkom cable and 500KG of cables with an estimated value of R50 000 was seized.
KwaZulu-Natal (Embutisweni)	On 22 August 2022 the EITT and other role players followed up information at a warehouse that was manufacturing aluminium pots at Embuthisweni where inquiries into melted copper were made, a reasonable explanation of acquisition could not be provided. Two suspects were arrested for possession of suspected stolen goods and tampering with <u>essential infrastructure</u> .	Copper and tools used to manufacture pots valued at R450 000 were seized.

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NEWSWORTHY SUCCESSES SINCE ESTABLISHMENT

NEWSWORTHY SUCCESSES ACHIEVED SINCE ESTABLISHMENT OF ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE TASK TEAMS (EITT's)		
PROVINCE	CIRCUMSTANCES	SUCCESSSES
Western Cape (Bishop Lavis)	On 29 August 2022 EITT and EITT role players conducted VCP's near a scrap metal dealer's premises, one (1) suspect was arrested with bags of copper belonging to various Parastatals.	Seven (7) bags containing 293KG copper cables with an estimated value of R36 000 and the vehicle that was used for transporting the goods.
Western Cape (Elsies Rivier)	Elsies Rivier: On 29 August 2022 two males were arrested for being in possession of cables that were identified as property of the Drakenstein Municipality and for contravening Section 3 of the Criminal Matters Amendment Act, 20015 (Act No 18 of 2015)	11 KG copper cables of which the value was not recorded.
Western Cape (De Doorns)	On 8 September 2022 Winelands EITT arrested one suspect at a scrap metal dealer in De Doorns for being in possession of suspected stolen property (bags of copper) and for contravening Section 3 of the Criminal Matters Amendment Act, 20015 (Act No 18 of 2015).	22 bags of copper with a total weight of 289 kilogram with an estimated street value of R38 536
Western Cape (Belhar)	On 7 September 2022 EITT arrested one suspect who was found in possession of underground cables belonging to a cellular service provider and a rail agency at one of the scrap dealers in Belhar Business Park, Further investigation led to the discovery of another illegal scrapyard within the premises.	Underground cables weighing 180,50 KG with an estimated street value of R30 000
Western Cape (Elsies Rivier)	On 21 September 2022 EITT during a second-hand goods compliance inspection arrested seven suspects on a charge of contravention of the Criminal Matters Amendment Act. A suspicious Toyota Corolla then sped off from the premises and a high speed chase ensued, the car was subsequently involved in a collision, the driver was arrested.	A 9mm pistol and ammunition confiscated.

Mark
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THANK YOU

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N.T

“ANNEXURE VR3”

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36/1/4/1(202300373)

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**FOR WRITTEN REPLY****QUESTION 3964**

DATE OF PUBLICATION IN INTERNAL QUESTION PAPER: 17 NOVEMBER 2023
(INTERNAL QUESTION PAPER NO 45-2023)

3964. Ms Z Majozi (IFP) to ask the Minister of Police:

- (1) What has he found to be the (a) extent of effectiveness and (b) current status of the SA Police Service (i) specialised units and (ii) task forces dedicated to combating specific types of crime, such as organised crime, cybercrime and drug trafficking;
- (2) whether there are plans to enhance the co-ordination and collaboration among various law enforcement agencies to address complex and interconnected criminal activities; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details?

NW5207E

REPLY:

(1)(a)(b)(i)(ii)

The South African Police Service (SAPS) has established specialised capabilities within both the visible policing and crime detection capabilities, specifically to ensure a specialised response to a particular threat. This is done in instances where the normal policing capability is not capable of adequately responding to the specified threat.

Within the Visible Policing capability, specialised intervention units provide the SAPS with unique crime combating capabilities, that have proven to be indispensable, including the Public Order Police, Tactical Response Teams, National Intervention Units and Special Task Force Units. In addition, a total number of 20 Economic Infrastructure Task Teams (EITT's) were established throughout the country, with 18 having been established at district level and two at provincial level. The EITTs have been operational since 1 June 2022 and will be converted into fully functional units, in 2024. The SAPS also intends establishing the following visible policing specialised capabilities, in order to improve service delivery in the visible policing environment: Highway Patrol

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Units, Motorbike Units, Water Policing and Diving Services and Hostage Negotiation.

Within the Crime Detection capability, the specialised capabilities that have been established include the Organised Crime Investigation (OCI) Component, which is focused on prosecution-guided project investigations, as well as major investigations, which focus on priority crimes. The SAPS has also established Anti-corruption Units within the Detective Service, which address corruption investigations against SAPS members. The OCI Component and Anti-corruption Units, in all nine provinces, deal with cases which are not investigated by the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI). The Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Investigation Service is also a specialised environment in the Division: Detective and Forensic Services, which is responsible for the prevention, investigation of FCS-related crimes. The SAPS is in the process of establishing dedicated Murder and Robbery Units in the provinces, as a specialised investigative response to these contact crime categories.

The DPCI has different specialised units with different focus areas of speciality. The specialised units responsible for the investigation of crime provides the specialised investigative expertise to resolve serious and complex crimes. The DPCI specialised units focuses on national priority offences, which comprises Serious Organised, Commercial, and Corruption capabilities. The investigation of serious and complex crimes requires different approaches, which include amongst others the creation of task teams. These teams are established to address specific organised crime threats in collaboration with other internal, external, private and international entities. The task teams in the DPCI are temporary capacities that are established, based on the prevalence of a particular crime threat(s). Drug Trafficking and Cyber Crime are part of serious organised crime, which are also addressed through the task team approach.

It would, however, undermine the operational effectiveness of these specialised capabilities to disclose detail in terms of human and physical resource capacities.



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- (2) Multidisciplinary teams have been established to address complex and interconnected criminal activities, which include various law enforcement agencies and the private sector, through the National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS). Daily monitoring by the Operational Intelligence Coordinating Committee (OICC) and Provincial Joint Operational and Intelligence Structures (PROVJOINTS), ensures the effectiveness of the implemented measures. Impact analyses, scheduled within three months, serves as a barometer for success.

In all of the abovementioned interventions, the SAPS partnered with relevant internal and external stakeholders, e.g. State-Owned Entities (SOE's), such as Eskom, Telkom, Transnet, Gautrain, as well as other Government Departments, such as the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) and private stakeholders such as Business against Crime South Africa (BACSA) and the South African Revenue Protection Association (SARPA).

There is excellent coordination and collaboration between the South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau (SANEB) and various local, international and private entities. The SANEB has dedicated transnational and national networks, chemical monitoring programme and national projects. The SANEB Transnational Networks sub-section participates in various fora both nationally and internationally, where the effectiveness and collaborative cooperation is evident from the various successes achieved.


In relation to cybercrime, the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) National Central Bureau (NCB), in Pretoria assists the SAPS' Detective Service and DPCI with international investigations and training initiatives. The establishment of the Designated Point of Contact as provided by Section 52 of the Cybercrime Act, 2020 (Act No. 19 of 2020) has enhanced the collaboration and coordination, particularly regarding Mutual Legal Assistance. The DPCI intends to strengthen its collaboration with the African Police Cooperation Organisation (AFRIPOL) Cybercrime Desk and to enhance coordination with the Africa Joint Operation against Cybercrime (AFJOC).

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36/1/4/1(202300373)

The National Priority Crimes Operational Committee (NPCOC), formerly known as the Anti-Corruption Task Team (ACTT), was established in April 2023 and is a key player in combating national priority offences. This multidisciplinary committee comprises various subcommittees, including the Anti-Corruption Subcommittee (ACSC), Commercial Crime Subcommittee (CCSC), and Organised Crime Subcommittee (OCSC).

Reply to question 3964 recommended/~~not recommended~~


**GENERAL
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER: SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE
SF MASEMOLA (SOEG)**

Date: 2023/12/11

Reply to question 3964 approved/~~not approved~~


**MINISTER OF POLICE
GENERAL BH CELE, MP**

Date:

15/12/2023


N.T.

“ANNEXURE VR4”

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MINISTRY OF POLICE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X463 PRETORIA 0001, Tel: (012) 393 2815, Fax: (012) 393 2824/20 Private Bag X9080 CAPE TOWN 8000, Tel: (021) 467 7000, Fax: (021) 467 7077

General SF Masemola (SOEG)
National Commissioner
South African Police Service
Private Bag X463
Pretoria 0001

Dear General Masemola

DIRECTIVES ON MATTERS RELATING TO CRIME INTELLIGENCE, PORTS OF ENTRY AND THE POLITICAL KILLINGS TASK TEAM

I trust this correspondence finds you well in this festive season. In the past few months towards the end of this year 2024, I have made observations on a number of important aspects on the SAPS and policing. For purposes of this letter I'm focusing on the three aspects that require very urgent attention to address some of the challenges at hand.

1. Filling of posts in the Intelligence Division.

All processes to fill vacant posts in the Division should be halted immediately. This applies to all posts in Provinces, including those of Provincial Heads of Intelligence that are currently vacant. It also applies to all posts currently vacant at Head Office. This should be the position until substantive discussions between the Minister and the National Commissioner take place sometime early next year.

2. Ports of Entry

It is common course that all South African ports of entry are managed by Border Management Authority with SAPS playing a critical role in the same space which cannot be over emphasised. In line with this role, SAPS personnel impact and efficiency should be reviewed from time to time with an objective of enhancing their role in improving security in the country's ports of entry. I, in terms of section 207(2) direct that you develop a new plan in this regard and present it to the next Ministry

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Management Executive Committee meeting later in January 2025. Key reference points to include but not limited to the following;

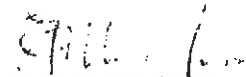
- 2.1 A comprehensive analysis of the current challenges of security in the Ports of Entry and Exit, the SAPS perspective.
- 2.2 A comprehensive, operational and remedial action plan based on a policy of rotation of staff members among others.

3. Political Killings Task Team

In 2019, a directive was made to the National Commissioner of Police following the Moerane Commission report, even though not flowing directly from such that an inter-ministerial task force be established. The key mandate was to stop/investigate/resolve unresolved murders of politicians in the country especially in KwaZulu-Natal.


My observation in this regard as indicated above is that further existence of this Team is no longer required nor is it adding any value to policing in South Africa. I therefore direct that the Political Killings Task Team be disestablished immediately. Further, that a preliminary report in this regard be submitted to the Minister by the 20th of January 2025. The final and closing report must be submitted to the Ministry-Management Executive Committee meeting late January 2025, the date of which will be communicated as soon as possible.

Yours Sincerely



MINISTER OF POLICE
MR ES MCHUNU, MP

Date: 31/12/2024



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“ANNEXURE VR5”

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GGP-S. 002-0222

SAPS 21

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE



SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Private Bag X302, Pretoria, 0001

Reference	21/2/1/59
Enquiries	Lt Gen SM Sibiya
Telephone	012 393 2082
E-Mail	AffinandL@saps.gov.za

THE DEPUTY NATIONAL COMMISSIONER
CRIME DETECTIONThe Divisional Commissioner
DETECTIVE & FORENSIC SERVICES**DEACTIVATION AND DISBANDMENT OF THE NATIONAL TASK TEAM ON POLITICAL KILLINGS**

1. The South African Police Service (SAPS) established the National Task Team on Political Killings (NTTPK) to address the concerning rise in politically motivated murders and related crimes involving political figures.
2. This specialised task team was dedicated to investigating, resolving, and preventing such incidents to ensure justice and maintain political stability in affected regions.
3. On 31 December 2024, the Minister of Police issued a directive to the National Commissioner to immediately deactivate and disband the NTTPK. This decision was informed by an assessment that the task team no longer significantly contributed to policing efforts.
4. The directive requires immediate compliance, with appropriate measures to be undertaken to ensure the effective disbandment of the NTTPK in accordance with current prescripts in this regard.
5. In compliance with the aforementioned directive of the Minister of Police you are directed to engage with the Divisional Commissioner of Crime Intelligence with the view to do a proper handing over and to follow all processes necessary to conduct a handing over process. This includes, but not limited to:
 - 5.1 A status report of all cases
 - 5.2 A case register wherein all the cases were recorded and current status of court going cases and cases under investigation,
 - 5.3 All cases or projects, documentation relevant to the Political killings task team
This should include all evidentiary material (documents, electronic, recordings, etc)
It must be booked into the SAPS 13 or in possession of the team or stored in any storage facility
 - 5.4 All human and physical resources allocated listed, as well as a report on all financial expenditure for the duration of the operations of the Task Team.

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DEACTIVATION AND DISBANDMENT OF THE NATIONAL TASK TEAM ON POLITICAL KILLINGS

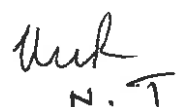
6. It is advised that the Divisional Commissioner : Detective and Forensic Services ensures that the cases / investigations are taken care of to ensure that cases are not lost in Court because of the deactivation and disbandment of the Task Team.
- 7 You are required to ensure that this is done within 7 days in also considering the content of the attached correspondence sent to the Divisional Commissioner : Crime Intelligence, which you will also ensure that the closing report is submitted as per directive of the National Commissioner.



DEPUTY NATIONAL COMMISSIONER: CRIME DETECTION
SM SIBIYA

LIEUTENANT GENERAL
DEPUTY NATIONAL COMMISSIONER: CRIME DETECTION

Date: 2025-02-04


N.T

GGP-S. 002-0222

SAPS 21

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE



SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Private Bag X302, Pretoria, 0001

Reference 21/2/1/59

Enquiries Lt Gen SM Sibiya

Telephone 012 393 2082

E-Mail Sibi.as6@saps.gov.za

THE DEPUTY NATIONAL COMMISSIONER
CRIME DETECTIONThe Divisional Commissioner
**CRIME INTELLIGENCE
DETECTIVE & FORENSIC SERVICES****DEACTIVATION AND DISBANDMENT OF THE NATIONAL TASK TEAM ON POLITICAL KILLINGS**

1. My evenly numbered correspondence dated 2025-01-17 and 2025-02-04, respectively, refer.
2. In compliance with the directive of the Minister of Police on 31 December 2024 and subsequent directives on the matter you are advised that this process should be finalised by Thursday 24 April 2025.
This includes the transfer of all dockets, closed, currently under investigation and in Court, to the Division Detective and Forensic Services.
3. A final feedback report on the finalisation of this process, including confirmation that all task team members have reported back to their Stations of origin, is awaited on or before Friday 25 April 2025.
4. Kindly acknowledge receipt of this correspondence.

Sincerely

DEPUTY NATIONAL COMMISSIONER: CRIME DETECTION
SM SIBIYA

LIEUTENANT GENERAL
COMMISSIONER: CRIME DETECTION

Date: 2025-04-22

N. T

Divisional Commissioner : Crime Intelligence

From: Affinannnd Lee-Ann Colonel: National Commissioner MIC
Sent: Tue 04 Jun 2024 22:28:00 SAST
To: Divisional Commissioner : Crime Intelligence; Nkosi NO - Staff Officer Detective & Forensic Services
Cc: Divisional Commissioner : Detective & Forensic Services – PA; Keketsi Sibongile - Captain; Mabula TR; Lethoko GH - Brig
Subject: DEACTIVATION AND DISBANDMENT OF THE NATIONAL TASK TEAM ON POLITICAL KILLINGS
Attachments: Letter Divcom Detectives CI follow up Political killings.pdf

Good Morning Colleagues

As directed by the DNC Crime Detection please find urgent correspondence for the attention of the Divisional Commissioners Crime Intelligence and DFS.

Brig Lethoko

Copy for information of the National Commissioner as directed by the DNC Crime Detection

Respectfully

Lee-Ann Affinannnd | Colonel

Office of the Deputy National Commissioner: Crime Detection | South African Police Service

Cell: [REDACTED]

E-mail: Affinannndl@saps.gov.za | Affinannnd Lee-Ann Colonel – National Commissioner MIC




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Handwritten initials: N.T.

“ANNEXURE VR6”

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA**GAUTENG DIVISION, PRETORIA****CASE NO: 2025-123874****In the matter between:****LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHADRACK SIBIYA****APPLICANT****And****SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE****1ST RESPONDENT****NATIONAL COMMISSIONER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN
POLICE SERVICE, GENERAL SEHLAHLE MASEMOLA N.O****2ND RESPONDENT****MINISTER OF POLICE****3RD RESPONDENT****PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA****4TH RESPONDENT****FILING NOTICE – ANSWERING AFFIDAVIT****The Documents filed:** 1st and 2nd Answering affidavit**Documents filed by:** The 1st and 2nd Respondent's Attorneys**SIGNED at PRETORIA on the 11th day of August 2025.**
**ATTORNEY FOR THE 1st and 2nd
RESPONDENTS****STATE ATTORNEY PRETORIA
316 THABO SEHUMBE STREET
PRIVATE BAG X 91
PRETORIA, 0001****Ref: 2902/2025/Z56****Tel: (012) 309-1677**
N.T

appropriate, the commission must make recommendations regarding the employment status of such officials including whether they should be suspended pending the outcome of further investigations.

8.

THE EVENTS LEADING UP TO MY INSTRUCTION TO THE APPLICANT TO STAY AT HOME PENDING THE INVESTIGATION, FORMING THE SUBJECT OF THIS APPLICATION.

- 8.1 The Ministerial Directive came to my attention on 2 January 2025, and upon my return from leave on 14 January 2025, I studied the Directive in more detail.
- 8.2 The Directive came as quite a surprise and a shock to me, as there has not been an opportunity for me to brief the Minister on the background and successful work of the Task Team since his arrival in the Office of the Ministry of Police.
- 8.3 From the Directive, there was no indication that it originated from the Inter-Ministerial Committee, and there was certainly no coordination or consultation with me or any of the structures under my control that were directly involved with the Task Team prior to the Directive being issued.
- 8.4 I accepted that the Directive fell within the oversight powers of the Minister, but held the view that his insistence on how and when the Task Team be deactivated overreached into my Constitutional mandate as the National Commissioner of Police to manage and supervise the Police Service.

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8.5 On 14 January 2025, I had a discussion with the applicant, and he presented a plan/letter on how to close the Task Team in line with the Minister's Directive. I was however not satisfied with the proposed plan and informed the applicant that it would be irresponsible to summarily disband the Task Team and remove the case dockets from them as it will have a detrimental effect on the investigation of the cases, it will cause problems/complications in relation to the prosecution of matters already in court, and it will detrimentally affect witnesses in witness protection and the families that were affected by the killings and the possibility of civil claims against the Police Service.

8.6 The applicant informed me that the Task team should be closed down similarly to the way the Scorpions and explained how they were closed down, saying they were individually called into the office with their dockets, they signed for handing over, and management signed for receiving the dockets. Thereafter, each officer received a new deployment. I told him that it would be irresponsible. I advised him to consult with Major General Rabie, Head of Strategic Management, in drafting an amended plan for closing down the Task Team. I called Maj Gen Rabie to assist him with a phased-out plan.

8.7 On 15 January 2025, whilst I was consulting with Major General Sebola applicant presented me with an amended plan directed at the Divisional Commissioner: Crime Intelligence, facilitating the immediate closure of the Task Team and handing over of the case dockets, and requested me to sign the instructions. The proposed plan once again negated my instruction that there must be a gradual

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wind-down of the operations of the Task Team, and I was not prepared to sign the document and instructed him to leave the issue with me, as I will personally develop a plan to be presented to the Minister.

8.8 With the help of Lt Gen Khumalo, the Divisional Commissioner: Crime Intelligence, set out the establishment and workings of the Task Team and addressed the proposed winding down of the Task Team in such a way that it would not negatively impact the work done by the Task Team. The plan was prepared for presentation to the Minister on 20 January 2025.

8.9 I requested an urgent audience with the Minister of Police, as there were at that stage already negative media publications regarding the Directive by the Minister and the workings of the Task Team, including other Crime Intelligence matters, and the Minister agreed to be briefed on 16 January 2025 on the issues at hand.

8.10 On 16 January 2025, Lt Gen Khumalo and I briefed the Minister on the negative issues in the media as well as the counterintelligence investigation and project where the Task Team was providing assistance in Gauteng.

8.11 On 20 January 2025, I informed the Minister in writing that the report, as required in his Directive dated 31 December 2024, was ready to be submitted and as the Minister was not available to receive the report, it was, however, handed to the Minister through the Chief of Staff, Mr Nkabinde on 22 January 2025 as per agreement. A copy of the report and the acknowledgement of receipt are attached hereto respectively as Annexures "FM2" and "FM3".

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8.12 On 4 March 2025, I received an invitation to attend a ministerial meeting on the Political Killing Task Team disbandment implementation plan scheduled for 6 March 2025 in Cape Town.

8.13 I approved a Task Team disbandment implementation plan drafted by General Khumalo, which he presented at the Ministerial briefing on the Task Team disbandment plan on 6 March 2025. The plan advised the Minister that in order to avoid adverse effects and unnecessary civil claims and to ensure continuity of cases, particularly those that are under investigation and those that are in court, the disestablishment and all disbandment will take the form of a phased-out approach. This would mean that there would be a gradual withdrawal of the remaining members until the cases are finalised.

8.14 The proposal entailed that the disbandment would take a form of a phased-out report involving all the stakeholders, amongst others, the National prosecuting authority, as envisaged by the Inter-Ministerial Committee to ensure that the disbandment does not negatively affect the investigations and or prosecutions and or the civil rights of families, witnesses, and people involved.

8.15 The applicant was also present at the meeting, proposed the immediate disbandment of the Task Team, and after some debate, the plan presented by Lt Gen Khumalo was partially approved with amendments to be made, which specifically impacted the lifespan of the Task Team. The initial plan was that the docket under investigation would go the Provincial and or stations. The dockets on the court roll would stay with the Task Team. This was amended to provide that the

dockets will go to the stations. There was never a plan that the dockets would go to the Head Office in Pretoria.

8.16 At the meeting, I specifically enquired about the reasons for the disbandment of the Task Team, however, no reasons were provided to me. He indicated that the murders was just murders not necessary political of nature.

8.17 Upon leaving the ministerial meeting, it was agreed that the disbandment of the Task Team would take place in accordance with the phased-out plan I submitted as amended in relation to the lifespan for such disbandment. The Minister insisted that the disbandment be completed in 2025.

8.18 It later came to my attention that, since my discussion with the applicant on 15 January 2025, and contrary to my direct instructions on 14 January 2025, the applicant proceeded to give directives and instructions to the Task Team to immediately hand over the dockets to the Head Office and the redeployment of the Task Team members. Copies of the letters the applicant wrote and sent out contrary to my instructions on 17 January 2025, 4 February 2025, and 22 April 2025 are respectively attached hereto as Annexures: "FM4", "FM5", and "FM6".

8.19 On 4 February 2025, the applicant addressed a letter to the Divisional Commissioner, Detectives, and Forensic Services instructing the disbandment of the Task Team and handing over of the case dockets within 7 days.

8.20 Contrary to my instructions to the applicant, the applicant instructed Lt Gen Khumalo to hand over the dockets to the Divisional Commissioner: Detective and Forensic Service, Lt Gen Senthumule which happened on 28 March 2025.

8.21 The effect of the handover of the dockets to the Head Office was that these dockets were removed from investigators, and that they remained dormant at Head Office, not assigned to any investigators, and without any plan for their future investigations.

8.22 An application in the form of an Information Note was presented to my office as a REQUEST FOR FUNDING: INVESTIGATION OF POLITICAL TASKED KILLINGS DOCKETS NATIONAL: BY MEMBERS OF SERIOUS AND VIOLENT CRIME INVESTIGATIONS: MURDER AND ROBBERY: DIVISION DETECTIVE AND FORENSIC SERVICES. Applicant on 8 July 2025 recommended the request, and on 22 July 2025, I did not approve the request and made the following note:

"We can't spend double on the same function. Political Killing Task Team is there already doing the function. Why are dockets at HQ as it was agreed that some dockets from the Team be returned to station of origin."

8.23 The document as annexure SS 22 was at the time when applicant attached was before I considered the document. I have attached the document as I signed it with my comment Annexure "FM7".

8.24 Upon making enquiries, it appeared to me that the applicant might have deliberately ignored my instructions and acted contrary to his obligations in terms of his appointment, which necessitated an investigation as to his intentions and motives, and interest in the disbandment of the Task Team.

8.25 To investigate whether the applicant indeed committed misconduct, I ordered him to stay at home pending a preliminary investigation to see whether disciplinary steps against him were warranted.

8.26 I must note at this stage that this stay-at-home order was in no way intended to be a precautionary suspension in accordance with the South African Police Service Disciplinary Regulation, 2016, but merely to ensure that the applicant, who is a high ranking Deputy National Commissioner was not present in his office whilst the preliminary investigation took place to embarrass him and to ensure that witnesses would freely and voluntarily participate in such investigation without the pressure or possible intimidation created by his presence.

8.27 On 14 July 2025, I signed a notice of impending investigation, which was handed to the applicant on 15 July 2025. The notice was accompanied by the stay-at-home order pending the investigation. Both documents are attached to the applicant's affidavit as annexures SS1 and SS2, respectively.

8.28 The preliminary investigation was concluded on 1 August 2025 and delivered by hand to me on 4 August 2025.

9.

9.1 I will now deal with the allegations in the founding affidavit *ad seriatim*.

“ANNEXURE VR7”

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MINISTRY OF POLICE

MEDIA STATEMENT

Date: 2 September 2025

JOINT STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF POLICE, PROFESSOR FIROZ CACHALIA AND THE NATIONAL COMMISSIONER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE, GENERAL FANNIE MASEMOLA

The Minister of Police, Professor Firoz Cachalia called a meeting with the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service, General Fannie Masemola, yesterday, 1 September 2025. The purpose was to clarify and affirm their respective roles, with the Minister having Executive Authority and the National Commissioner having Operational Authority given their shared objectives of building public trust in the South African Police Service (SAPS) and improving morale amongst its members.

A key outcome was that Minister Cachalia and General Masemola agreed to the necessity of maintaining a professional, collegial and respectful relationship. Importantly, that there be prior consultation and regular reporting on important matters in the public and policy domains.

The Minister and the National Commissioner further agreed there was a need to strengthen the capacity of SAPS to investigate the killings of councillors, public officials, whistleblowers and others like professional auditors who are vital in the daily struggle against corruption and organised crime. This capacity must be strengthened across the country where needed so that those who threaten our national security have nowhere to hide. Furthermore, Minister Cachalia and General Masemola agreed to ensure that the SAPS and all its members support the work of the Madlanga Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of Interference in the Criminal Justice System and uphold its integrity.

The political killings task team dockets will be submitted to the Commission in the format that they require. This is to ensure the integrity of the dockets and enable the Commission to thoroughly investigate all the matters related to its terms of reference.

Where there are matters in these dockets requiring urgent further criminal investigations or prosecution, the SAPS will advise the Commission accordingly. The SAPS will also act with speed where the Commission refers new matters to it for urgent investigation in line with its terms of reference. Minister Cachalia and General Masemola remain committed to building a South African Police Service that is trusted and responsive to the needs of all South Africans.

ISSUED JOINTLY BY THE MINISTER OF POLICE AND THE NATIONAL COMMISSIONER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE.

Auth
N.T

“ANNEXURE VR8”

Hand
N.T

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

KwaZulu-Natal Division

Tel: +27 33 845 4400 | dppe@highcourt@kwa.gov.za
 286 Pietermaritzburg Street, Pietermaritzburg, 3200 | P/Bag X9008,
 Pietermaritzburg, 3200, South Africa



National Prosecuting Authority
South Africa

Enq: Adv. E. Harrison

Gen N. Mkhwanazi

Provincial Commissioner: KZN

15 Bram Fischer Road

Durban

4001

Dear Gen Mkhwanazi

RE: POLITICAL TASK TEAM: PROSECUTOR GUIDED INVESTIGATIONS

Your correspondence dated 22 May 2025 refers. The contents thereof are noted.

Kindly take note that the purpose of this correspondence is related to the issue of whether the Political Task Team continues to exist. There have been a number of media reports whereby it has been noted that the Political Task Team has been disbanded. There has been no formal communication to the office of the National Director of Public Prosecutions as well as my office on this issue. It is of concern that this office remains unsure of what the correct position is regarding the existence of this team. A Ms. Mary De Haas has been very vocal regarding the disbandment of the Task Team and the fact that it continues to operate. My office has had to indicate to her that I have received no formal correspondence regarding this disbandment. Despite this response the concern continues to be a problem.

I engaged Adv. Gcaba regarding the contents of your abovementioned correspondence. He has confirmed that members were sent to his office to collect the dockets. My office cannot ignore an instruction when members are sent to collect dockets as same is the property of SAPS. Upon enquiry regarding the existence of the Task Team, there was no clear response except that he noted that the members of the Task Team have indicated to him that they will finalise the outstanding cases on the court roll. This is the only information that my office has regarding the issue.

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In 2026 there will be local government elections. We are aware that all elections are often preceded by violent political activity. This consists of murder, attempted murder, assault, crimes injuria, malicious injury to property etc. being committed. The modus operandi differs in that it may involve members from the same political party against each other or between the different political parties.

Upon my assumption of duty in the province as the Director of Public Prosecutions in May 2019 (acting at that time), my office was approached by Gen Khumalo who requested for dedicated capacity to respond to the Political Task Team. At that time my predecessor had nominated Adv. C. T. Selepe, a Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions, to manage the portfolio (Political Related Cases). As the work increased, he was unable to manage the portfolio on his own. This led to my office issuing a directive to the KZN Prosecutors dated 13 June 2019 (a copy attached as Annexure "A" for easy reference) which dealt with how KZN would respond to these cases at that time. This directive set out the challenges which Gen Khumalo had raised. Despite this arrangement, there was a continued unhappiness regarding the Task Team not having dedicated capacity.

I also wish to bring to your attention a correspondence which the Minister of Police, Mr. B. H. Cele, had forwarded to our NDPP, Adv. Batohi. This correspondence is dated 24 May 2019. The purpose of the correspondence was to highlight the challenges regarding the successful prosecution of the politically related cases allocated to the Task Team. Attached (Annexure "B") is a copy of this correspondence for ease of reference.

On 05 August 2019, there was a meeting. This meeting was attended by the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service, the National Director of Public Prosecutions and other dignitaries regarding the challenges surrounding the politically related cases. I was requested to identify a dedicated capacity of prosecutors who would specifically deal with these cases. After consultation with my management team, it was decided that the Organised Crime Component (OCC) would be the dedicated capacity for the politically related cases. A coordination plan was devised internally as to how the cases would be dealt with.

On 23 August 2019, there was a Steering Committee meeting. There was a presentation done. Attached hereto is the presentation (Annexure "C") which was presented. The Task Team and OCC had met and developed the "Integrated Strategic Plan for Investigation and Prosecution of Politically Related Cases: KZN". This document is attached (Annexure "D"). The purpose of this plan is set out on page 2 of the document.

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At the meeting of 05 August 2019, there was also a resolution that there be a dedicated court to deal with the Politically related cases. Attached is a correspondence addressed by the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services dated 10 September 2019 and addressed to Mr. V. Madonsela, the Director-General at that time. I have attached same as (Annexure "E") for your ease of reference.

All of the above indicates the amount of work which went into ensuring that the work of the Political Task Team was coordinated so that there was better case coordination and management of same by NPA, but above all to deal with the prosecutorial challenges that the team and the Minister of Police has raised to the NDPP. I was instructed to have a dedicated prosecutorial capacity, which was provided as per the request.

The dedicated prosecutorial capacity is headed by a Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions who has advocates under his management who are assigned to guide the investigations, make prosecutorial decisions and prosecute these matters where there are murder and or attempted murder charges. A database has been retained since the inception of this dedicated capacity. There have been numerous successful prosecutions. There are several high profile politically related matters/cases on the court roll. Some are in the High Court and others are in the Regional Court. The dedicated prosecutors continue to provide their prosecutorial dedication to these cases however they are also not certain as to what is the position regarding the existence of the team and new cases reported.

The Task Team had its own resources which assisted with the fast tracking of the investigations.

All of the information above has been set out to show the seriousness that this office made to address the challenges which the Task Team and SAPS as a whole had raised.

Conclusion

It is requested that you assist with providing my office with a response regarding whether the SAPS Political Task Team still exists. The dedicated capacity needs to respond to the dedicated Task Team. If there is no dedicated Task Team, then the dedicated prosecutorial capacity will be dissolved, and all new cases will have to be reported to the Chief Prosecutors in the area where the crime is committed. This office cannot retain dedicated capacity where there is no dedicated SAPS Task Team. Your correspondence will assist as the unit has to plan for the year 2025/2026. It has its own priorities as per the NPS AOP. As we are all aware, organized crime has become the new focus/priority and this office needs to plan. I am unfortunately not

able to complete the planning because the issue regarding the existence of the Task Team has not been communicated. At this stage the only information which one has is that in the media

Your urgent response to the above issue will be appreciated.



ADV. E. HARRISON

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS: KWAZULU-NATAL

DATE: 10/06/2025

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Annexure "A"

**DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS
KWAZULU-NATAL**

TO: ALL DPP: KZN MEMBERS OF STAFF

13 June 2019

Director of Public
Prosecutions
KWAZULU-NATAL

301 Church Street
PIETERMARITZBURG
3201

P/Bag X9008
PIETERMARITZBURG
3200

KwaZulu Natal
South Africa

Fax: 033 394 6891

www.npa.gov.za

DPP: KZN DIRECTIVE 04/2019: POLITICALLY RELATED CASES

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

1. This directive replaces Directive 01/2018.
2. KwaZulu-Natal has experienced a high level of violence particularly against persons linked to political parties or perpetrated by persons linked to political parties.
3. In order to manage the situation in KwaZulu-Natal, the Honourable President of the Republic of South Africa has convened an Inter-Ministerial Task Team comprising of JCPS Cluster Ministers to look into effective solutions aimed at eradicating the high level of politically linked violence experienced in our Division. The Inter-Ministerial Task Team (IMTT) will continue to visit KwaZulu-Natal until the situation can be considered to be under control. My office has to provide a comprehensive report to the NDPP on all these matters.
4. In addressing the complaints and challenges that have been brought to my attention, with regards to:
 - 4.1. 01 dedicated Prosecutor only in the Province dealing with the matters;
 - 4.2. Prompt decision making in these matters;
 - 4.3. Reduction of the withdrawals in these type of matters;
 - 4.4. Prioritization of these matters, and
 - 4.5. Better collaboration between the Chief Prosecutors, the assigned Deputy Directors and the SAPS Task Team
 it has become imperative that this Directive be issued in seeking to address the above.

Justice in our society, so that people can live in freedom and security

Page 1 of 3

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5. All cases involving offences, either perpetrated by a person(s) linked to political party or against a person(s) linked to a political party must be considered by the Chief Prosecutor before the matter being enrolled. In potential High Court matters the provisions of Circular 3/2000 still apply. Each cluster and unit or office must ensure that a complete copy of the docket(s) is forwarded to my office in the most expeditious manner in compliance with the "3 day rule, and the correspondence must indicate "Politically Related Cases" in the subject line.
6. The witnesses in these cases must be interviewed prior to the enrolment of these matters, especially in cases where one is dealing with accomplice witnesses and single witnesses.
7. Where the case has been enrolled already, it is directed that an interview be conducted before a decision is made to transfer the matter to the Regional or High Court.
8. The decision not to prosecute a person, but to use such a person as a witness in terms section 204 of the Criminal Procedure Act, must be made in consultation with the Chief Prosecutor and/or DDPP (in potential High Court cases). Section 204 should only be used in exceptional circumstances, where it is in the interest of justice to use the provision. Reference must be made to Part 4 of the NPA Policy Manual, section D headed "*Section 204 Witnesses*".
9. The Chief Prosecutors and Deputies must ensure that a database of these politically related cases is maintained for the cluster/unit and that by the 10th of each month one update for the whole cluster, unit or office is forwarded to the Strategy and Operations office, attention of Mr Sunil Prithipal and Ms Emmelda Mngomezulu.
10. No politically related case may be withdrawn without detailed and cogent written notes in the C-Clip of the docket or office file.
11. Adv. Selepe is the coordinator for these matters and where there is a doubt in regards to a decision, he can be contacted for assistance.

Kind regards

Guided by the Constitution, we in the National Prosecuting Authority ensure justice for the victims of crime by prosecuting without fear, favour or prejudice and by working with our partners and the public to solve and prevent crime

Page 2 of 3

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ADV. E. ZUNGU
ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS
KWAZULU-NATAL

Guided by the Constitution, we in the National Prosecuting Authority
ensure justice for the victims of crime by prosecuting without fear
favour or prejudice and by working with our partners and the public to
solve and prevent crime

Page 3 of 3

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Annexure "B"



MINISTRY OF POLICE
 REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
 Private Bag X4663 PRETORIA 0001, Tel: (012) 38 22800, Fax: (012) 382 2819/20 Private Bag X3060 CAPE TOWN 8000, Tel: (021) 487 7821, Fax: (021) 487 7633

The National Director of Public Prosecutions (NDPP)
 Advocate S Batohi
 123 Westlake Street
 Weavind Park
 PRETORIA
 0184

Dear Advocate Batohi

**CHALLENGES ON PROSECUTION OF POLITICAL RELATED CASES:
 TASK TEAM KZN**

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to highlight the challenges with regards to successful prosecution of the political related cases allocated to the Task Team. Challenges range from delayed trials, State witnesses (Section 204) being turned against the state and killing of the witnesses including those who are in the witness protection program as well as recommendations.

2. BACKGROUND

A total of 167 cases are allocated to the Task Team, with 29 investigating officers and 1 dedicated prosecutor. Status of these cases are 50 under investigation, 64 court going, and 53 finalized and no cases withdrawn, however there are charges that have been provisionally withdrawn against certain individuals. The court going cases are perennially remanded or decisions

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**CHALLENGES ON PROSECUTION OF POLITICAL RELATED CASES:
TASK TEAM KZN**

delayed and thus affording more time for the State Witnesses to be turned against the state or to be killed.

3. CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED

3.1. Section 204 Witnesses Killed while In the Witness Protection Program

No.	Cases where witnesses were killed	Cases Affected
1.	Plessislaer CAS 236/10/2018 – Murder (witness protection program)	Plessislaer CAS 220/11/2017 Murder Estcourt CAS 58/05/2018 Conspiracy to Commit Murder

3.2. Key witnesses killed outside the witness protection program

Witnesses on the cases mentioned in the table below were offered with witness protection program but declined.

No.	Cases Where Witnesses Were Killed	Cases Affected
1.	Inchanga CAS 01/05/2019 Murder	Inchanga CAS 57/12/2018- murder Inchanga CAS 5/08/2017-murder Inchanga CAS 9/03/2017 – murder
2.	Madadeni CAS 208/05/2019 Murder	Madadeni CAS 149/05/2016 Murder & Att. Murder

3.3. SECTION 204 WITNESSES TURNED AGAINST THE STATE

3.3.1. Witnesses who abandoned Witness Protection Program

No.	Cases that might be affected
1	Madadeni 29/7/2016 Murder & Att Murder
2.	Ladysmith 125/2/2019 Murder

CHALLENGES ON PROSECUTION OF POLITICAL RELATED CASES:
TASK TEAM KZN

3.3.2. Witnesses Who Turned Against The State Whilst outside the Witness Protection Program

Five witnesses turned against the state

- Umlazi CAS 487/10/2018 Murder (2 witnesses)
- Ibis CAS 91/04/2017 Murder (1 witness)
- Madadeni CAS 149/05/2016 Murder (2 witnesses)

4. QUESTIONABLE WITHDRAWAL DECISIONS BY NPA

NO	SYMBOL	CAS NO	DESCRIPTION	PROSECUTOR
1.	Ibis	CAS 54/07/2017 Murder	Suspects placed on the roll and later withdrawn	PP Moodley
2.	Hilton	CAS 64/07/2017 Intimidation	"You will feel the heat" does not amount to intimidation.	SPP Naidoo
3.	Hilton	CAS 05/08/2018 Intimidation	Which resulted in all three cases being declined to prosecute.	
4.	Camperdown	CAS 79/08/2018 Intimidation		
5.	Mahlabathini	CAS 52/12/2018 Unlawful possession of firearm	No evidence to prove the offence	SPP Sewpersad
6.	Plessislaer	CAS 698/09/2018 Possession of firearm and ammunitions without the valid licence/permit	The security guard is not liable for the charge but the owner	PP Tango
7.	Plessislaer	CAS 689/09/2018 Possession of firearm and ammunitions without the valid licence/permit	The security guard is not liable for the charge but the owner	SPP Senekal

**CHALLENGES ON PROSECUTION OF POLITICAL RELATED CASES:
TASK TEAM KZN**

8.	Richmond CAS 19/04/2017	Awaiting judgement on SPP Senekal	
	Negligent handling of firearm	Richmond CAS 9/04/2017	
	Failing to safeguard	Murder	
9.	Ingwavuma	The owner of the security	SPP Khumalo
	CAS:23/09/2018 Unlawful	company does not cooperate	
	possession of the firearm	to rectify the queries regarding	
		the investigation.	
10.	Paulpietersburg CAS	The magistrate refused to give	PP Gumede
	25/11/2018	another remand date as the	
	Defeating the ends of justice	matter has been postponed	
	and Perjury	four (4) times before for trial	
11.	Plessislaer CAS 461/5/2019	Unreasonably demanding	PP Sibya
	Possession of unlicensed	additional evidence to enrol the	
	firearm and ammunition	case despite overwhelming	
		evidence which links the	
		suspect to the case.	

5. QUESTIONABLE DECISIONS BY NPA

CHALLENGE			DECISION
1.	Ntuzuma CAS 242/10/2012	Murder	NPA guidance to take the case for formal inquest instead of trial despite strong evidence of premeditated murder
2.	Plessislaer CAS 233/05/2018	Murder	Unreasonably demanding additional evidence to enrol the case despite overwhelming evidence which links the suspect to the case.

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**CHALLENGES ON PROSECUTION OF POLITICAL RELATED CASES:
TASK TEAM KZN**

6. SPEEDY TRIALS DELAYED

1.	Nongoma CAS 391/05/2018 Murder	Since the arrest of the hitmen, linking and charging of the accused during September 2018, the accused is only on the pre-trial stage on the five cases he is linked to.
2.	Bulwer 12/10/2017 Murder	Accused 2 Nokhona Mpanza indicated that she want to plead guilty but the process is delaying.
3.	Gamalakhe CAS 50/06/2016 Murder (Ntokozo Lubunyana- no position her sister was a PR Councillor)	Accused Mhlengi Luvuno wants to plead but the process is delayed.
4.	Margate CAS 150/11/2016 Murder Mr Thembinkhosi Zoleka	

7. DELAYED DECISIONS

NO	CASE NUMBER	DATE	STATUS	PROSECUTOR
CHARGE	SUBMITTE	PROSECUTOR		
1. Richmond CAS 20/3/2017 Murder	Submitted to SPP to 2019- 04-08	Awaiting decision	DPP Miza	
2. Plessislaer CAS 169/06/2016 Double Murder	Submitted to SPP on 2019/03/05	Awaiting decision	PP Padayachee	
3. Inchanga CAS 38/04/2019 Defeating the ends of Justice	Submitted to SPP on 2019- 04-29	Awaiting decision	CPP Dlamini	

**CHALLENGES ON PROSECUTION OF POLITICAL RELATED CASES:
TASK TEAM KZN**

4.	Dundee CAS 218/03/2019 Defeating the ends of Justice	Submitted to SPP on 2019-04-23	Awaiting decision	SPP Zuma
5.	Ladysmith CAS 515/03/2019 Possession of firearm without valid licence	Submitted to the SPP on 2019-04-23	Awaiting decision	SPP Rangasam
6.	Durban central CAS 1194/11/2018 Giving permission to unauthorised person to handle firearm	Submitted to the SPP on 2019-05-06	Awaiting decision	PP Mkhize
7.	Berea CAS 172/4/2019 Giving permission to unauthorised person to handle firearm	Submitted to the SPP on 2019-04-29	Awaiting decision	PP Annan
8.	Ladysmith CAS 351/04/2019 Negligent loss of firearm	Submitted to the SPP on 2019-04-23	Awaiting decision	SPP Rangasam

8. ACCUSED GRANTED BAIL WHILST ON BAIL

8.1. Sifiso Radebe a well-known hitman was arrested on Ibisi CAS 91/04/2017 Murder of Councillor Thobela was granted R10 000.00 bail. Whilst out on bail he committed other offences as per Ibisi CAS 86/09/2018 discharging of firearm and was granted R1 000.00 bail, UMzimkhulu CAS 05/10/2018 Possession of unlicensed firearm granted R1 000.00 bail and UMzimkhulu CAS 112/10/2018 Possession of unlicensed firearm and ammunition granted R2 000.00 bail. Bail was opposed on all cases but it was unsuccessful.

8.2. Thembinkosi Shazi a businessman who was also implicated in the murder of Wiseman Shibase a PR councillor he was granted bail of R10 000.00, Whilst out on bail he committed other offences as per UMzimkhulu CAS 74/02/2019

**CHALLENGES ON PROSECUTION OF POLITICAL RELATED CASES:
TASK TEAM KZN**

murder, UMzinkhulu CAS 01/03/2019 Murder and attempted murder and UMzinkhulu CAS 02/03/2019 Malicious damage to Property was granted R20 000.00 bail. Bail was opposed on both cases but it was unsuccessful.

8.3. Dr Mahlaba a Mayor of Newcastle was arrested and charged on Madadeni CAS 149/05/2018 Murder of Freddy Ngubeni and was granted R50 000.00 bail, whilst on bail was charged on Vryheid CAS 494/04/2018 Assault GBH and was granted R1 000.00 bail. Bail was not opposed on Madadeni case and opposed on Vryheid case but unsuccessful.

8.4. Sibusiso Pralsegod Sibiya was arrested and charged on Madadeni CAS 149/05/2018 Murder of Freddy Ngubeni and was granted R20 000.00 bail, whilst on bail he was arrested and charged on Madadeni CAS 29/07/2018 Murder of Elizabeth Mbongwa was granted R20 000.00, bail was opposed on Madadeni 29/07/2018 Murder but unsuccessful.

8.5. Khayaletu Njilwa was arrested and charged on Ibisi CAS 91/04/2017 Murder of Khayaletu Thobela and was granted R10 000.00 bail, whilst on bail he was arrested and charged on Ibisi CAS 79/05/2017 Murder of Mduduzi Tshibase and was granted R10 000.00 bail. Bail was opposed on both cases but it was unsuccessful.

8.6. Fisokuhle Ntuli was arrested, charged and sentenced on Putfontein CAS 50/06/2016 4x attempted murder. He appealed and was granted bail, whilst on bail he was arrested and charged on four murder cases as per Nongoma CAS 30/04/2016, Nongoma CAS 391/05/2016, Nongoma CAS 88/01/2017 & Nongoma CAS 127/08/2018 and two possession of unlicensed firearm as per Nongoma CAS 285/03/2017 & Nongoma CAS 147/08/2018 that he is alleged to have committed whilst on appeal.

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**CHALLENGES ON PROSECUTION OF POLITICAL RELATED CASES:
TASK TEAM KZN**

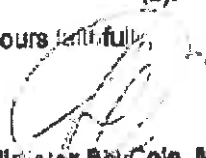
9. Findings

- The political related cases especially murder are organised in nature with different role players carefully identified i.e. Hitmen, Spotters, coordinators and individuals at the top who are ordering the hits.
- Most cases are dependent on section 204 witnesses that were part of the syndicate especially when the investigation has to be directed against individuals on top (Politicians and Tenderpreneurs)
- The involvement of Politicians and Business people poses a threat of attempts to bribe the Criminal Justice System personal, if it fails then attempts to turn section 204 against the state, if that fails then they kill the state witnesses which results in the case being withdrawn.
- The lack of dedicated prosecutors to guide and prosecute on allocated cases.
- The trail ready cases being postponed for a longer period due to unavailability of dedicated magistrates.
- The repetitive granting of bail to accused who are already on bail.

10. Recommendations

- A dedicated courtroom for the processing of the politically related cases.
- Dedicated preferable prosecutors and magistrates to deal with these cases.
- Appointment of a permanent KZN Director of Public Prosecutions.
- Urgent appointment or utilization of police officials to fulfil the function of the security officers in the Witness protection program as prescribed in the Witness Protection Act 112 of 1998 Sec 3 (5) (a) (ii) and Sec 6 (b).

Yours faithfully,


Minister Bheke, MP
Minister of Police

Date: 24/05/2019

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Annexure "C"



PROGRESS REPORT
INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF
POLITICAL RELATED CASES

STEERING COMMITTEE

23 AUGUST 2019

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Annexure "C"

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BACKGROUND



- The escalation of Politically related incidents in KwaZulu Natal up to 2018 led to the President establishing the Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) consisting of the ministries of State Security Agency, Defence, Justice and Correctional Services and Police.
- The Committee is chaired by the Minister of Police and is tasked with ensuring that the perpetrators of political related cases in KwaZulu Natal are brought to book.
- After the assessment of the then Task Team investigating these cases by the IMC, one of preliminary observation was that the Task Team was working in silos and that it did not have an investigation and prosecutorial plan or strategy.
- The former acting Provincial Commissioner of Police in KwaZulu Natal was then tasked to develop the Strategy for Investigation and Prosecution of Political Related cases in the Province which was subsequently approved and the Integrated Multi-disciplinary Task Team consisting of SAPS and NPA supported by SSA and Correctional Services was then established in July 2018 to implement the approved plan.
- The report will highlight the breakdown and status of investigation and prosecution of current allocated cases

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CASE DOCKETS ON HAND

- A total of 175 cases are allocated to the Task Team which includes 43 new cases reported after the formation of the task team.
- The status of these cases are 57 under investigation, 59 court going with (225) suspects arrested, 56 finalized with (30) accused convicted and 3 cases withdrawn.
- In addition, a total of 84 case dockets not related to the Task Team mandate but linked with allocated politically related cases are taken by the Task Team for parallel investigation.
- Over and above the allocated and parallel politically related cases, the Task Team is conducting intelligence-driven operations targeting unlicensed firearms with 36 cases which have led to 41 arrested suspects and 31 firearms were recovered.
- All three categories of cases with a total of 295 are allocated to the Task Team to ensure centralised investigation and prosecution.

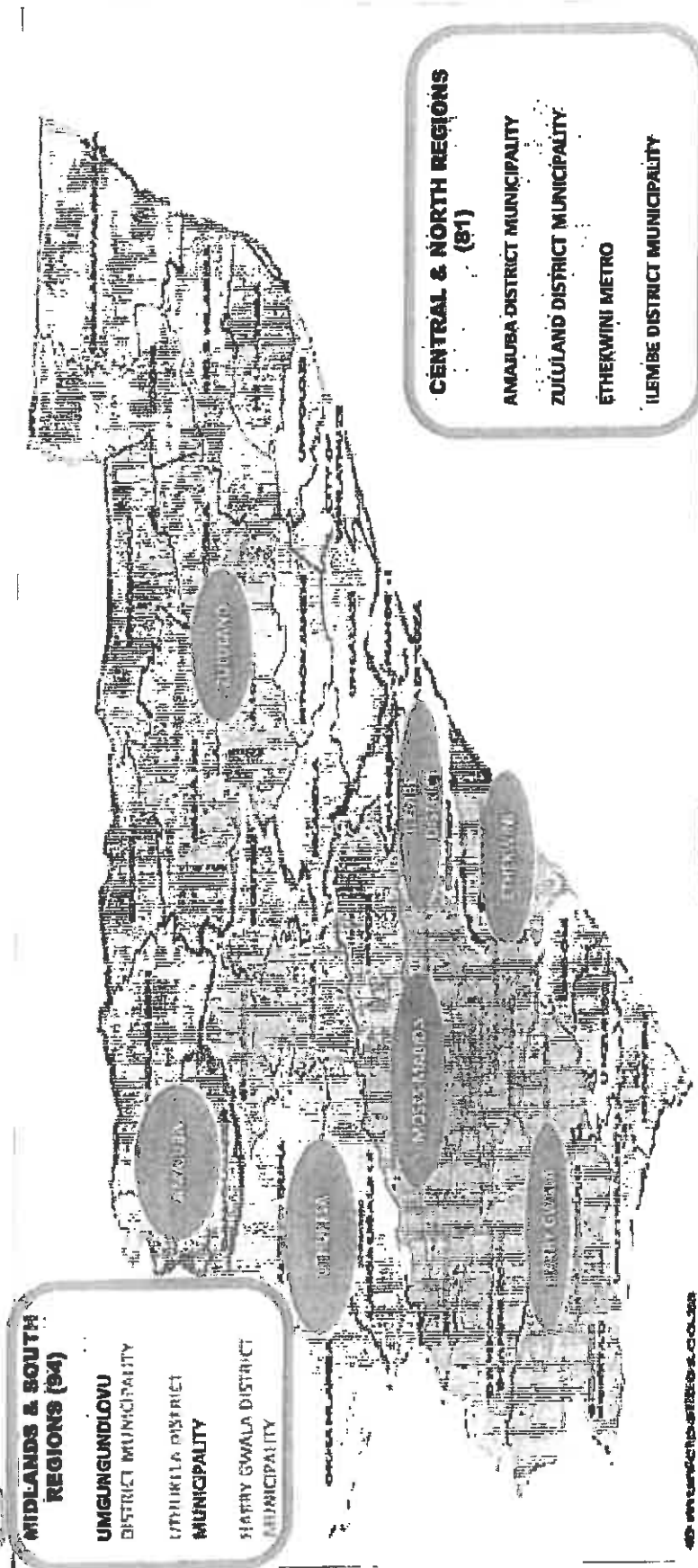
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TOTAL CASES DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO REGIONS (175)



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INVESTIGATIVE APPROACH

- The Task Team have adopted the investigation model which consists first of the investigation of the motive and the investigation of the incident which makes it easy to identify the possible suspects, however, the linking of the top structure to the crime has been a challenge as in most cases they did not physically take part in the commission of crime.
- The use of this investigation model led to the identification and successful arrest of all suspects in the structure on some cases, e.g. Lad Smith CAS 125/02/2019 Murder and Kwandeni CAS 13/09/2018 Murder.
- The investigation of these cases have revealed that some of the cases are not politically related but are merely domestic issues or revenge where political figures within the different parties are killed not necessarily for political reasons mostly for monetary gain.
- It was also established through the investigation that some of the politicians register false cases with the aim to increase their security and to strengthen their positions within their political parties which has led to the Team registering cases of defeating the ends of justice and arresting the politicians involved.

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IDENTIFIED / ARRESTED SUSPECTS

MISSION AREA		MID SOUTH		CENTRAL		TOTAL	
Identified	Identified	140	98	238			
	Arrest	134	91	225			
	Outstanding Identified suspects	6	7	13			

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STATUS OF SUSPECTS ARRESTED



TAG JOE	NUMBER OF SUSPECTS ARRESTED	NUMBER OF SUSPECTS CHARGED	NUMBER OF SUSPECTS NOT CHARGED	STATUS							
				ACCUSED							
				IN CUSTODY	ON BAIL	TURNED SEC 204	DECEASED	RELEASED (57) WITHDRAWN	NOT ENROLLED	NOT GUILTY	CONVICTED
TOTAL	225	213	12	42	54	10	7	34	23	13	30

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CURRENT STATUS OF ALL CASES

POLITICAL RELATED CASES

POLITICAL RELATED CASES		PENDING COURT		PENDING COURT	
TOTAL	57	59	3	56	175

PARALLEL CASES

PARALLEL CASES		PENDING COURT		PENDING COURT	
TOTAL	15	64	4	1	84

ADHOC CASES

ADHOC CASES		PENDING COURT		PENDING COURT	
TOTAL	4	23	4	5	96

ALL CASES

ALL CASES		PENDING COURT		PENDING COURT	
TOTAL	76	146	11	62	295

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MATTERS OF CONCERN



- ❖ The political related cases especially murder are organised in nature with different role players carefully identified i.e. Hitmen, Spotters, coordinators and individuals at the top who are ordering the hits.
- ❖ Most of these cases are dependent on Section 204 witnesses that were part of the conspiracy or planning and circumstantial evidence especially when the investigation has to be directed against individuals on top (Politicians and Tenderpreneurs) who are mostly not directly involved in the commission of the crime, for an example,
 - ❖ Ibisi CAS 54/7/2017 Murder
 - ❖ Madadeni CAS 149/5/2016 Murder
 - ❖ Newcastle CAS 208/5/2019 Murder
 - ❖ Umlazi CAS 487/10/2018 Murder
 - ❖ Plessislaer CAS 233/05/2018 Murder
 - ❖ Ulundi 155/5/2018 Murder
- ❖ The involvement of Politicians and Business people in these crimes results in them availing legal fees and assistance for whoever is arrested below them, attempts to bribe the Criminal Justice System personnel, if it fails then attempts to turn Section 204 witnesses against the state, if that fails then they kill the state witnesses which results in the case being withdrawn and makes it difficult for the investigation to reach the top level.

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MATTERS OF CONCERN



- ❖ The lack of dedicated prosecutors has contributed to the backlog of court going cases ($59 + 64 + 23 = 146$), increase of withdrawal of cases and witnesses losing interest.
- ❖ The delayed decisions whether to prosecute or not also negatively affects the turnaround time and finalization of investigation of these cases.
- ❖ There are some questionable decisions to withdraw the cases or charges against some individuals without valid reasons, endorsement and queries in the docket.
- ❖ The delaying of trial of an accused who is pleading guilty which leads to accused persons to be influenced otherwise and change their plea of guilty.
- ❖ The trial ready ($44 + 40 + 20 = 104$) cases being postponed for a longer period due to unavailability of dedicated prosecutors and presiding officers.
- ❖ Reluctance to prosecute on single witness cases, dying declaration, child witness and circumstantial evidence.
- ❖ The repetitive granting of bail to accused who are already on bail.

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RECOMMENDATIONS



- ❖ Dedicated courtrooms x 2 for the processing of the politically related cases, one servicing the Central and Northern regions and the other court servicing the Midlands and Southern regions of the province.
- ❖ Dedicated prosecutors x 6 and presiding officers x 3 preferably from outside the province to deal with these cases without delay, fear and compromise.
- ❖ The use of dedicated Correctional Center (Ebongweni-Kokstad Super Maximum Prison) already identified by the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services for accused of politically related cases to minimize the risks of interferences.
- ❖ Utilization of police officials to fulfil the function of the security officers for state witnesses on political related cases who are on the Witness Protection Program as prescribed in the Witness Protection Act 112 of 1998 Sec 3 (5) (a) (iii) and Sec 6 (b).

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CONCLUSION



- It is envisaged that in order to address the backlog on trial ready cases and finalize the investigation on 57 cases, the enhanced Task Team which includes dedicated courts, prosecutors and presiding officers will need approximately 6 months.
- As this is a project based intervention, it is imperative to ensure that the objectives are achieved within the set timeframe with a long term effect on stability and effectiveness of Criminal Justice System.
- There is a potential risk that the court going especially the 44 trial ready and 57 cases under investigation may collapse if the current Task Team withdraws without them being finalized.

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THANK YOU

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Annexure "D"



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This Strategy is to provide an integrated framework within the JCPS Cluster led by the South African Police Service and the National Prosecuting Authority in the detection, investigation and prosecution of politically related cases in order to mitigate all the risk factors associated with investigation and prosecution of these cases in KwaZulu-Natal Province.



- The escalation of Politically related incidents in KwaZulu Natal up to 2018 led to the President establishing the Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) consisting of the ministries of State Security Agency, Defence, Justice and Correctional Services and Police.
- The Committee is chaired by the Minister of Police and is tasked with ensuring that the perpetrators of politically related cases in KwaZulu Natal are brought to book
- After the assessment of the then Task Team investigating these cases by the IMC, one of preliminary observations was that the Task Team was working in silos and that it did not have an investigation and prosecutorial plan or strategy.
- The former acting Provincial Commissioner of Police in KwaZulu Natal was then tasked to develop the Strategy for Investigation and Prosecution of Politically Related cases in the Province which was subsequently approved and the Integrated Multi-disciplinary Task Team consisting of SAPS and NPA supported by SSA and Correctional Services was then established in July 2018 to implement the approved plan.
- The implementation of the Integrated Multi-Disciplinary plan had some challenges that led to the Task Team briefing the National Director of Public Prosecutions and the National Commissioner of Police on Friday 2019-08-23.
- As a result, the Provincial Steering Committee (NPA/SAPS) has been directed to report to the National Steering Committee that will be co-chaired by the National Head of Directorate of Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) Lieutenant General Lebeya and NPA Acting Deputy National Director of Public Prosecutions Advocate S Mzinyathi.
- The National Commissioner and the National Director of Public Prosecutions directed that a revised Provincial Multi-Disciplinary Strategic Plan with deliverables and time frames be developed which will incorporate both SAPS and NPA.

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- To immediately attend to, investigate and prosecute reported incidents of politically related cases in KwaZulu-Natal.
- To implement the multi-disciplinary TROIKA methodology consisting of Intelligence gathering, Crime Investigation and Prosecution.
- To ensure perpetrators of politically related cases are arrested and prosecuted as speedily as possible to instill public confidence and stability.
- To identify and successfully prosecute the "kingpins" or "master minds" behind politically related cases.
- To optimize the provision of witness protection.



- South African Police Service (SAPS)
- National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)

SUPPORT AT OPERATIONAL LEVEL

- State Security Agency (SSA)
- Department of Justice and Correctional Services (DCS)

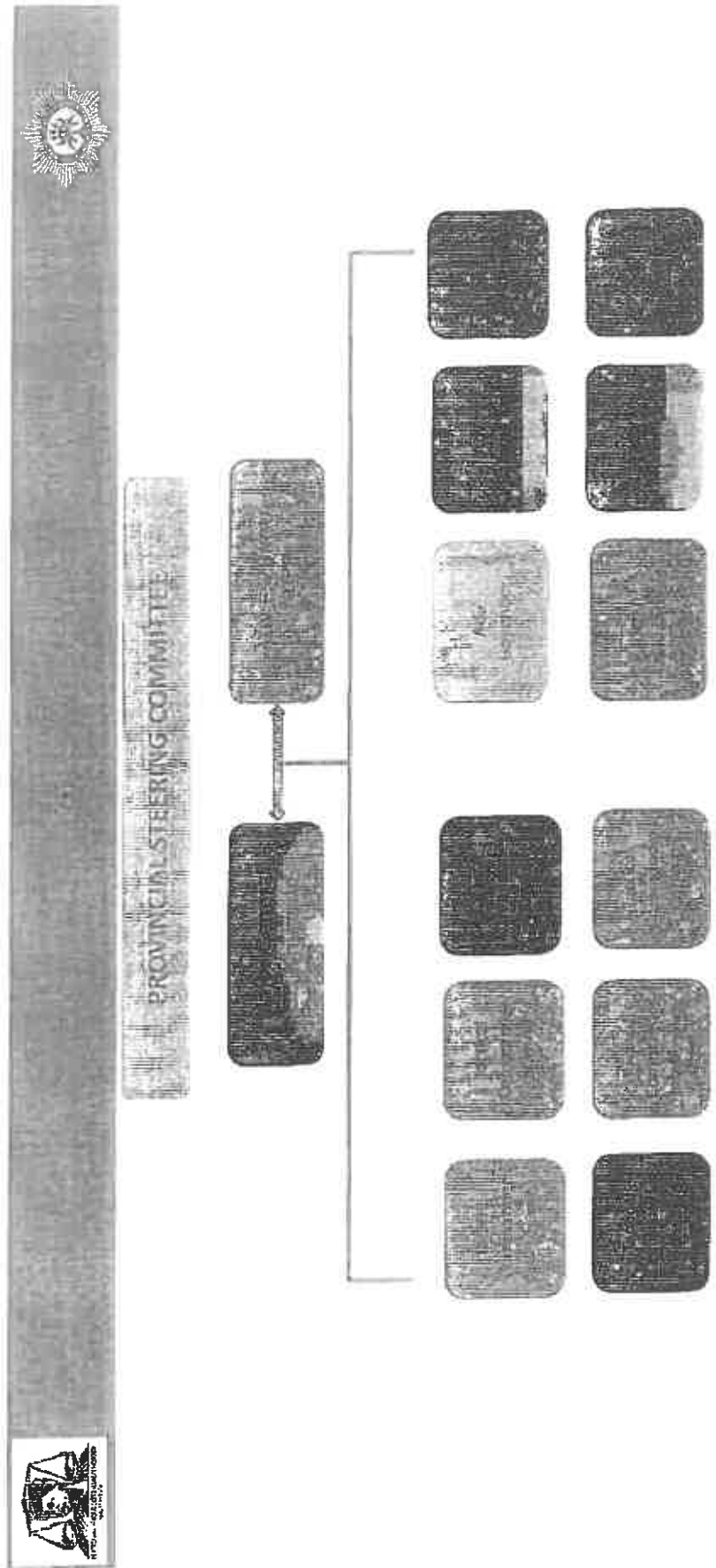
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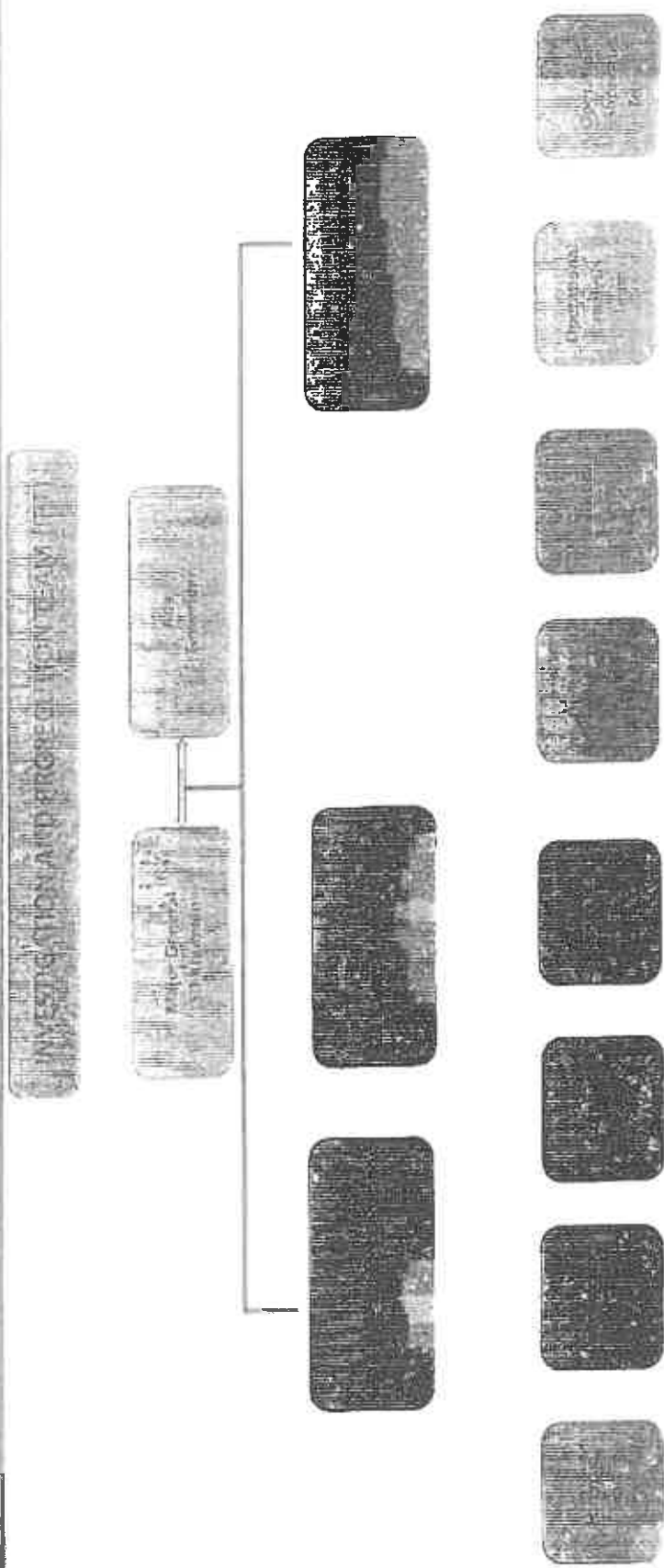
→ The approach is based on the method of integrating all relevant stakeholders from SAPS and NPA into a Provincial Steering Committee, in order to address the identified threat and mitigate all risks associated with investigation and prosecution of Politically Related cases in KZN Province. The structure is envisaged to be implemented as follows:

- **Provincial Steering Committee**
 - This committee consists of Senior Managers from the NPA and SAPS Command Structure and will meet monthly to monitor, evaluate and report progress to the National Steering Committee.
- **Investigation and Prosecution Team (IPT)**
 - The Investigation Team consists of dedicated investigators from SAPS who are divided into two Tactical Operational Centres within the KZN province concentrating on the North and Central regions as well as the Midlands and South regions.
 - The Prosecution Team consists of dedicated prosecutors from the Organised Crime Component of the NPA, KwaZulu Natal.
 - The IPT will subscribe to the Prosecutor Guided Investigation (PGI) methodology in dealing with Politically related cases.

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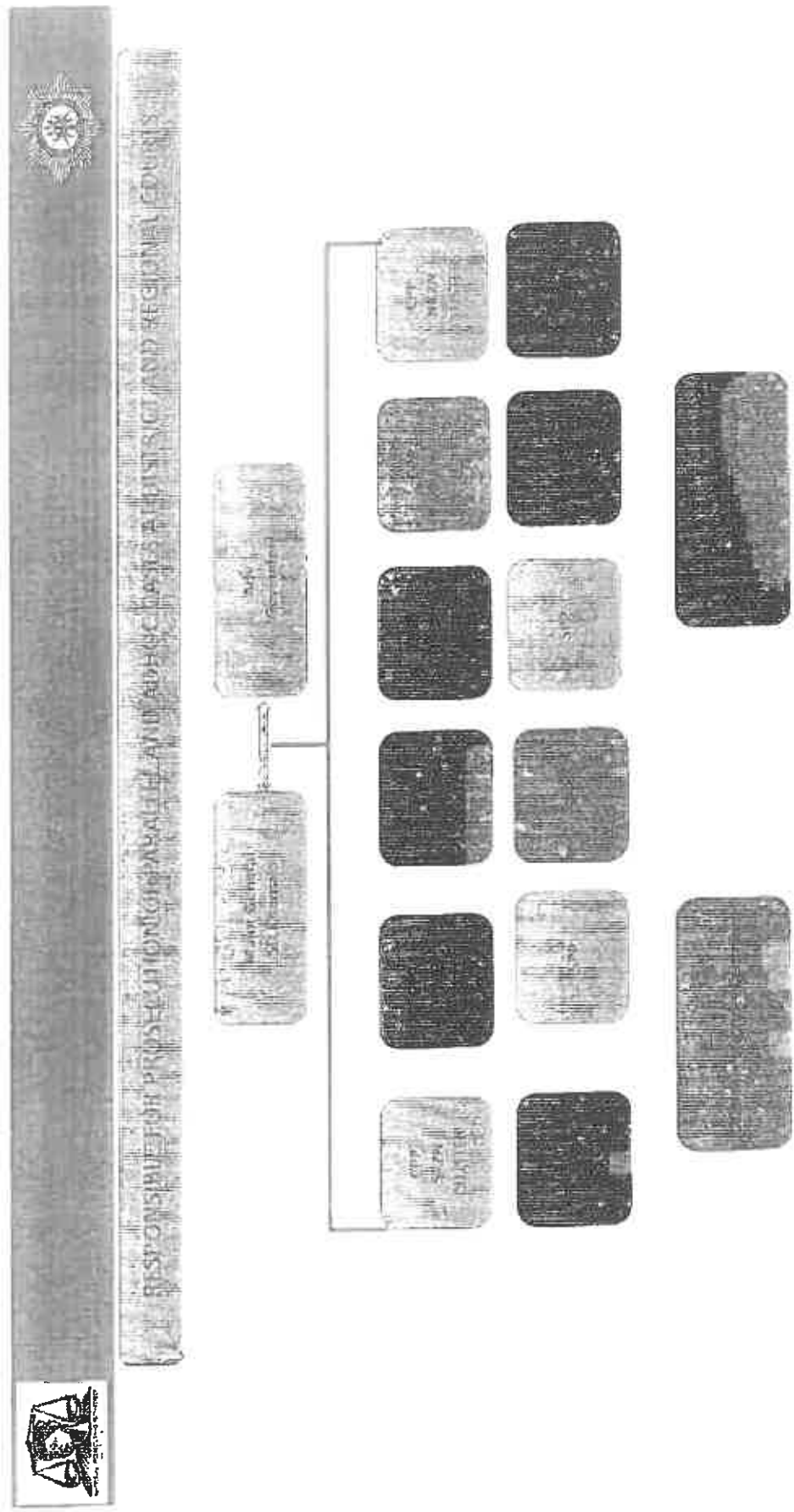


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Pillar 1: Intelligence gathering, Analysis and Coordination (CI and ISS) - Operatives & Analysts	
Key action	To enhance intelligence gathering, analysis and coordination of all political related cases
Deliverables	Short Description of the Deliverable Increase the ground coverage on the identified hot spots and identification of perpetrators
Intelligence gathering	Collection of intelligence, active and re-active intelligence, reporting the threat being addressed and identifying of credit to the person/s
	Production of intelligence products for local venues for operationalization
Information/Intelligence Analysis	Collect, collate, correlate, verify and analyze information and intelligence available
	Operational doctrine analysis in relation to all registered cases
	Profiling and linkage of persons to priority suspects, Identification of all hotspots and mobile operations
	Identify cross elements and potential linkages
	Identify all foreign links, give leads received from foreign intelligence services
	Provision of analysis reports to the counter terrorism teams
Intelligence Coordination	Identify and compile trends and pattern analysis (events, life incidents, days and times)
	Ensure effective intelligence gathering, cooperation between intelligence cells and operational teams
	Ensure effective intelligence gathering, cooperation between intelligence cells and operational teams
Intelligence Coordination	Ensure effective intelligence gathering, cooperation between intelligence cells and operational teams
	Ensure effective intelligence gathering, cooperation between intelligence cells and operational teams

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Pillar 1	Detection (Investigation, Forensics and Digital Analysis)
Key action	Focus on Crime Investigation for the effective detection of crime
Deliverables	Short Description of Deliverable Quality investigation (proper statement taking and evidence collection and docket management) Activate and enhance offender network Focused liaison with Prosecution Coordination and investigation of all organised criminality and anti-corruption related cases to the extent of the role Linkage and tracing of wrapped suspects (Warrant of arrest, finger print and other forensic leads) Coordination of all forensic investigations and examination in support of the operation Writing and managing crime scenes, coordination of the forensic process and other forensic evidence in identified crime scenes The analysis and provisioning of forensic evidence to enhance investigations and use thereof by Detectives
Detection Approach	
Forensic Investigation	

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NATIONAL PROSECUTING AUTHORITY	
PILLAR 2	To increase successful prosecution rates of all politically related cases
Key Action	
Deliverable	Short Duration of the Deliberation
Reduction in case cycle times (6-7 months from the time of enrolment to finalization)	Screening of all politically related case dockets by OCC/CPs.
Reduction in case cycle times (6-7 months from the time of enrolment to finalization)	Quality guidance of investigation on all politically related cases.
Reduction in case cycle times (6-7 months from the time of enrolment to finalization)	Decision to arrest to be taken jointly by the team.
Reduction in case cycle times (6-7 months from the time of enrolment to finalization)	Interviewing of critical witnesses before enrolment.
Reduction in case cycle times (6-7 months from the time of enrolment to finalization)	Timeous consultation with witnesses before trial.
Reduction in case cycle times (6-7 months from the time of enrolment to finalization)	Interrogate reasons for acquittals to identify skills gaps and trends to allow for continuous training.
Reduction in case cycle times (6-7 months from the time of enrolment to finalization)	Provide and Interrogate reasons for withdrawals.
Reduction in case cycle times (6-7 months from the time of enrolment to finalization)	To provide dedicated capacity to deal with Politically related cases.
Reduction in case cycle times (6-7 months from the time of enrolment to finalization)	Optimal utilisation of Witness Protection and other protective measures (i.e. CPA).
Reduction in case cycle times (6-7 months from the time of enrolment to finalization)	Optimise referrals to the Asset Forfeiture Unit

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<p>Key action</p>	<p>Monitoring and evaluation</p>
<p>Deliverables</p>	<p>To attend integrated accountability and evaluation sessions</p>
<p>Monitoring of tactical joint Operational Centres (JOCs)</p>	<p>Short Description of the Deliverable</p>
<p>ISAP</p>	<p>The overall aim of the JOCs is to provide a central point of contact for the national security community (NSC) and to provide a central point of contact for the national security community (NSC) and to provide a central point of contact for the national security community (NSC).</p>
<p>Accountability and guidance sessions</p>	<p>Prosecutor guided investigation sessions are to be held regularly between investigators and prosecutors.</p>
<p>Investigation and Prosecution team</p>	<p>The investigation and Prosecution team will meet weekly on a Monday to assess the progress, provide guidance and coordinate forward weekly reporting including case management template to the office of the Principal Securing Committee in order to update the National Securing Committee.</p>

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- A comprehensive communication plan will be implemented for internal and external communication of the SAPS and NPA Strategy for Investigation and Prosecution of politically related cases:
- This committee consists of Senior Managers from the NPA and SAPS Command Structure and will meet monthly to monitor, evaluate and report progress to the National Steering Committee.
 - Joint media release by SAPS and NPA in relation to the successes.
- The marketing of the strategy to all internal and external role players will be undertaken with a view to obtaining support and buy-in of all stake holders.



Month	October	November	December	Total
No. of SAPS members				
Goods & Services	6 122 108	5 927 744	6 122 108	18 171 960
Overtime	500 000	500 000	500 000	1 500 000
Computer and Cellphones consumables	500 000	500 000	500 000	1 500 000
Travel expenses	50 000	50 000	50 000	150 000
Air transport	50 000	50 000	50 000	150 000
Total Expenditure	7 672 108	7 477 744	7 672 108	22 821 960
No of NPA members	14	14	14	42
Goods & Services	640 526	620 526	640 526	1 901 578
Overtime	308 000	308 000	308 000	924 000
Air transport	200 000	200 000	200 000	600 000
Computer and Cellphones consumables	200 000	200 000	200 000	600 000
Total Expenditure	1 168 526	1 168 526	1 168 526	3 486 110

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	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
No. of SAPS members	152	152	152	152
Goods & Services	6 122 108	5 753 380	6 122 108	17 977 596
Computer and Cellphones consumables	500 000	500 000	500 000	1 500 000
Air transport	50 000	50 000	50 000	150 000
Total Expenditure	6 672 108	6 253 380	6 672 108	19 625 596
No of NPA members	14	14	14	42
Goods & Services	6 240 000	5 000 000	6 240 000	18 480 000
Overtime	308 000	308 000	308 000	924 000
Computer and Cellphones consumables	250 000	250 000	250 000	750 000
Air transport	20 000	20 000	20 000	60 000
Total Expenditure	6 818 000	5 578 000	6 818 000	19 266 000
GRAND TOTAL	13 490 108	11 831 380	13 490 108	38 891 596

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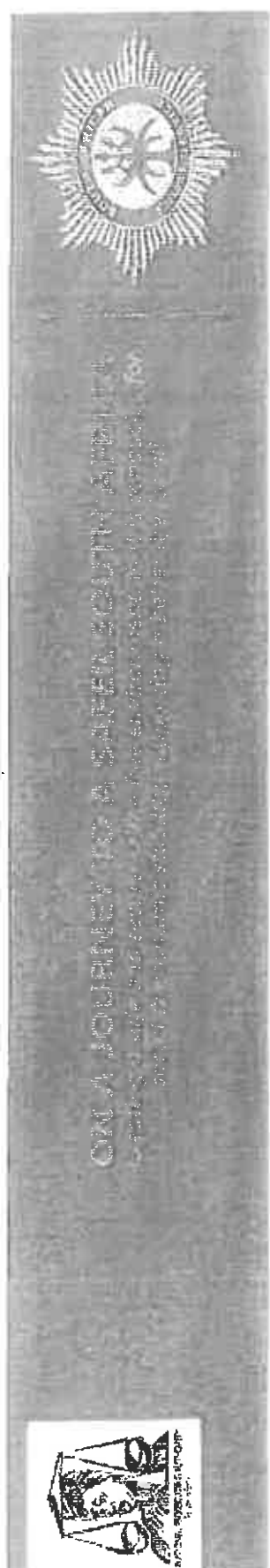


Risks	Mitigation Action
Corrupt SAPS and NPA members working in collusion with criminals	Employ counter intelligence measures. Employ integrity testing and life style audits. Arrest and charge corrupt members
Security/walkouts/pass outs of witness protection program and killing of witnesses	Utilization of police officials to fulfil the function of the security officers for state witnesses on political related cases who are on the Witness Protection Program as prescribed in the Witness Protection Act 112 of 1998 Sec 3 (5) (a) (iii) and Sec 6 (b).
Security of prosecutors and investigating teams	Regular threat assessments to be conducted by SSA.
Reluctance/refusal of witnesses to enter the program.	Explain the alternative protective measures provided for by Legislation (i.e. CPA).

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- The investigation of all politically related cases will be undertaken in line with this strategy upon its approval and until termination hereof.
- Regular engagements will take place with all stake holders and the strategy updated whenever necessary to yield optimal results.
- Commitment of all role players is of importance in order to ensure the success of this strategy and to ensure that the people are and feel safe.



The End

20

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Annexure "E"



MINISTER
JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Private Bag X 276, Pretoria, 0001, Tel: (012) 406 4669; Fax: (012) 406 4680
Private Bag X 256, Cape Town, 8000, Tel: (021) 467 1700, Fax: (021) 467 1730

Mr Vusi Madonsela
Director General
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
316 Thabo Sehume Street
Pretoria
0001

Dear Director General

INTER-MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE MEETING (IMC) REGARDING THE POLITICAL KILLINGS IN KWA-ZULU NATAL

This letter serves to inform you regarding the decision taken at the Inter-Ministerial Committee Meeting (IMC) regarding the Political killings in Kwa-Zulu Natal: and to instruct the Department to implement the decisions taken


President has appointed an Inter-Ministerial Committee to focus on the political killings at Kwa-Zulu Natal. The Inter-ministerial committee has resolved that the political killings should have a central court in Kwa-Zulu Natal. This process also emanates from the bi-lateral with the NDPP on the 05th August 2019, on the best possible way to handle this matter. Kindly advice of the possibility to central try all this matters in one Court and the recommended court that can be designated for this purposes, the regulations and financial implications thereof if any.

I am also in engagement with Correctional Services to find a correctional facility where all inmates who on trial for the above mentioned offence can be housed.

Please revert by the 16th September 2019.

Yours sincerely,


MR R G. RAMOLA, MP
MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
DATE: 10/09/2019


N.T

South African Police Service



South African Police Service

P.O. Box 1965, DURBAN

**THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER
KWAZULU-NATAL**

Reference : 26/13/3 (56)
Enquiries : Lieutenant General NS Mkhwanazi
Major General A Gopaul
Tel : (031)325 4828
Email : [REDACTED]

2025-05-22

**The Director of Public Prosecution
KWAZULU-NATAL**

**POLITICAL TASK TEAM: PROSECUTION GUIDED INVESTIGATION: FAILURE TO EXECUTE
J50 WARRANTS**

This office wishes to apologise for the failure in executing J50 warrants in dockets among 121 case docket that this office has discovered to have been delivered to Pretoria due to a telephonic instruction received by the Political Task Team Leader.

It is an unfortunate situation that this office became alerted to on 2025-05-20 in a docket Accountability Session to the fact that all Prosecution Guidance since 2025-03-26 has not been addressed.

This office assures the office of the Director of Public Prosecution that the whereabouts of these dockets is being investigated and the findings will be brought to your attention.

Kind Regards

**LIEUTENANT GENERAL
PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU-NATAL
NS MKHWANAZI**

*Acknowledge receipt
of this corresp*

N.T

Elaine Harrison

From: KZN:Provincial Commissioner:Staff Officer <KhuzwayoNF@saps.gov.za>
Sent: Monday, June 2, 2025 5:58 PM
To: Elaine Harrison
Cc: KZN:Ilembe District:Commissioner:Gopaul A - Major General
Subject: [EXTERNAL] POLITICAL TASK TEAM: PROSECUTION GUIDED INVESTIGATION;
 FAILURE TO EXECUTE J50 WARRANTS
Attachments: SKM_C650I25052216390.pdf

This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know that the content is safe.



Good Day Advocate,

By direction of the Provincial Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal, Lieutenant General Mkhwanazi, please find herewith the attached document for your attention and further handling.

Kind regards.

Colonel Ntandoyenkosi Khuzwayo
 Staff Officer to the Provincial Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal
 Tel : 031 826 6578
 Cell: [REDACTED]
 Email: KhuzwayoNF@saps.gov.za

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 N.T

Elaine Harrison

From: Duma Nontobeko (NPA Contact) <nyduma@npa.gov.za>
Sent: Friday, June 21, 2019 2:28 PM
To: Thulani Bhengu; Senekal Johann; Heeralall Hithesh; Vahed Zubelda; Sindisiwe Nkomonde; Chambilal Dookhi; Brandon Van Staden; Rene Schuler; Shandu Phumlani; Reddy Nicola; Vijesh Haridewu; Mballi Mcambi; smkhonza@justice.gov.za; Ngcobo Jabu; Veeran Prahaladh; Previnash Naidoo; Sanghine Bhartu; Phumzile Nogonyoti; Logan Reddy; Roshela Benimadho; Ntuli Them; Mamani Nontembiso; Mathibe Matshwana; Amanda A. Patterson; Val Mellis; Emmelda G. Mngomezulu; Bulelwa B. Vimbari; Cyril CT. Selepe; Deneshree Naicker; Elsa Smith; Gert Nel; Kalaivani D. Govender; Kombisa Mbakaza (KK); Rita Blumrick; Sandesh S. Sankar; Sheriza Ramouthar; Steven Mmbara (T.S); Kistnasamy Ameeta; Branco Elsa; Isreal Zuma; Ngilande Lillian; Madlavu Lungisa; Jude Naedla; Nonhlanhla Dlamini; Phillie Sibeko; Mckenzie Christine; Sagren Naidoo; Brisset Sorelle; Prithipal Sunilk; Ndumo Xolani; Addelaid A. Watt; Andre R. Ludick; Attie Truter; Candy Kander; Cyril CT. Selepe; Dorlan A. Paver; Dawn D. Coleman; Sipho ES. Magwaza; Frank van Heerden; Gert Nel; Purity Gugulethu Shange; Ian Cooke (IP); Julius JM. Khathi; Johan Du Toit (J); Karen Govender; Korne Radyn; Mziwodumo M. Miza; Netleton ES. Buthelezi; Nledile Dunywa; Nkonzo N.F. Mlotshwa; Naveen N.B. Sewparsat; Pretty-Girl Ngcobo; Rita Blumrick; Roan Du Preez (R); Stephanie P. Erasmus; Sandra Senekal; Sandesh S. Sankar; Suhana Singh; Zukiswa GPZ. Dyasi; Abbey Letsholo (T.A); Alistair SH. Walters; Andre Calitz; Annelize Harrison; Ashika A. Haripersad; Ashika A. Lucken; Ayesha Bissessur; Bonga B. Vika; Bonginkosi B. N. Mbokazi; Christo Nel; Denardo C. Macdonald; Jeremiah JE. Sibanyoni; Kelvin K. Singh; Khatija Essack; Krishen Shah; Mahendra Naidu; Makhosi Mthembu; Mballi Mdadane; Meera Naidu; Mlungisi Magwanyana; Noxy Tokwana (N); Nevas N. Heeralall; Nirvana Rambali; Nadira Moosa; Nolwazi N.M. Letsholo; Phakamisa Manciya; Poovalingum Govender; Ranjini Govender; Reenal Ramouthar; Richard Xaba; Sanelisiwe Mcanyana; Sara Parak; Sheryl S. Nayager; Sheriza Ramouthar; Tamara S. Jacobs; Thavanessi Moodley; Thiru V. Chetty; Wendy Greef; Wendy-Anne W.A. O'Brien; Yoliswa Nyakata; Yuri Gangai (M)
Cc: Elaine Harrison; Amanda I. Pillay; Ashika Sewchurran; Indharani Kisten; Lindokuhle LM. Khumalo; Shobona S. Sewlall; Sureka Pooren; Zamo Z.C. Gumede; Zandile E. Kubeka
Subject: DPP: KZN DIRECTIVE 03/2019 -POLITICALLY RELATED CASES
Attachments: DPP KZN DIRECTIVE 03 OF 2019 - POLITICALLY RELATED CASES.pdf

Dear All

Kindly find the attached Directive, in respect of Politically Related cases, for your urgent attention and dissemination to all Advocates / Prosecutors in your respective Units / Clusters.

Kind regards



Mrs. Nontobeko Duma
 Personal Assistant DPP KZN
 301 Church Street
 8th Floor, High Court Building
 Pietermaritzburg
 3201
 Private Bag 95008, Pietermaritzburg, 3208

Tel: +27 33 645 4438
 Fax: 33 4438
 E-mail: nyduma@npa.gov.za
 Web: www.npa.gov.za



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Confidentiality and Disclaimer

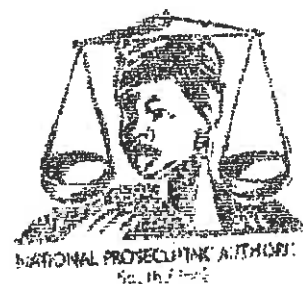
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The National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa

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**DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS
KWAZULU-NATAL**



Director of Public
Prosecutions
KWAZULU-NATAL

801 Church Street
PIETERMARITZBURG
3201

P/Bag X6008
PIETERMARITZBURG
3200

KwaZulu Natal
South Africa

Tel: 033 345 4406
Fax: 033 394 6891

www.ndp.gov.za

TO: ALL DPP: KZN MEMBERS OF STAFF

21 June 2019

DPP: KZN DIRECTIVE 03/2019: POLITICALLY RELATED CASES

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

1. This directive replaces Directive 01/2018.
2. KwaZulu-Natal has experienced a high level of violence particularly against persons linked to political parties or perpetrated by persons linked to political parties.
3. In order to manage the situation in KwaZulu-Natal, the Honourable President of the Republic of South Africa has convened an Inter-Ministerial Task Team comprising of JCPS Cluster Ministers to look into effective solutions aimed at eradicating the high level of politically linked violence experienced in our Division. The Inter-Ministerial Task Team (IMTT) will continue to visit KwaZulu-Natal until the situation can be considered to be under control. My office has to provide a comprehensive report to the NDPP on all these matters.
4. In addressing the complaints and challenges that have been brought to my attention, with regards to:
 - 4.1. Only one dedicated Prosecutor in the Province dealing with the matters;
 - 4.2. Prompt decision making in these matters;
 - 4.3. Reduction of the withdrawals in these matters;
 - 4.4. Prioritization of these matters, and
 - 4.5. Better collaboration between the Chief Prosecutors, the assigned Deputy Directors and the SAPS Task Team

Justice in our society, so that people can live in freedom and security

Page 1 of 2

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it has become imperative that this Directive be issued in seeking to address the above complaints / challenges.

5. All cases involving offences, either perpetrated by a person(s) linked to political party or against a person(s) linked to a political party must be considered by the Chief Prosecutor / delegated prosecutor before enrolment thereof. In potential High Court matters the provisions of Circular 3/2000 still apply. The Chief Prosecutor / delegated prosecutor must ensure that a complete copy of the docket(s) is forwarded to my office in the most expeditious manner in compliance with the "3 day rule, and the correspondence must indicate "Politically Related Cases" in the subject line.
6. The Chief Prosecutor / delegated prosecutor must interview the witnesses in these cases prior to the enrolment of these matters, especially in cases involving accomplice witnesses and single witnesses. Legible consultation notes must be filed in the B-section of the docket.
7. In respect of pending cases, the Chief Prosecutor / delegated prosecutor must interview the witnesses before a decision is made to transfer the matter to the Regional or High Court. Legible consultation notes must be filed in the B-section of the docket.
8. The decision to decline to prosecute a person and rather use such a person as an accomplice witness in terms section 204 of the Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977, must be made in consultation with the Chief Prosecutor and / or DPP (in potential High Court cases). The provisions of section 204 should only be used in exceptional circumstances, where it is in the interest of justice to do so. See in this regard Section D, Part 4 of the NPA Policy Directives "Section 204 Witnesses".
9. The Chief Prosecutors and DPPs must ensure that a database of these politically related cases is maintained for the cluster/unit and that by the 10th of each month one update for the whole cluster, unit or office is forwarded to the Strategy and Operations office, attention of Mr Sunil Prithpal and Ms Emmelda Mngomezulu.
10. No politically related case may be withdrawn without detailed and cogent written notes and reasons in the C-Section of the docket or DPPs office file.

Guided by the Constitution, we in the National Prosecuting Authority ensure justice for the victims of crime by prosecuting without fear favour or prejudice and by working with our partners and the public to solve and prevent crime

Page 2 of 3

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11. Adv. Selepe remains the coordinator for these matters and where there is a doubt in regards to a decision, he can be contacted for assistance.

Kind regards



ADV. E. ZUNGU
ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS
KWAZULU-NATAL

Guided by the Constitution, we in the National Prosecuting Authority
ensure justice for the victims of crime by prosecuting without fear
favour or prejudice and by working with our partners and the public to
solve and prevent crime

Page 3 of 3

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Elaine Harrison

From: Nonceba MN. Monageng
Sent: Monday, June 3, 2019 8:06 PM
To: Sibongile Mzinyathi; Elaine Zungu
Cc: Shamila Batohi
Subject: Challenges on Prosecutions of Political Related Case
Attachments: Letter from Minister of Police 20190603.pdf

Dear Advocates Mzinyathi and Zungu,

Kindly find attached a letter from Minister of Police for your attention and review.

The NDPP awaits your response in this regard.

Kind regards



Nonceba Monageng
 Executive Assistant/Deputy Director
 of Public Prosecutions
 Republic of South Africa

Victoria & Gifford Munnage Building,
 139 Westville Avenue, Westville Park
 Sheraton, Pretoria, 0184
 Private Bag 25752, Pretoria, 0001

Tel: +27 12 845 6758
 Fax: +27 12 845 7030
 Ext: 12 5758
 E-mail: Nonceba.MN@ndpp.gov.za
 Web: www.ndpp.gov.za



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Elaine Harrison

From: Kalaivani D. Govender
Sent: Thursday, January 23, 2025 8:25 PM
To: Elaine Harrison
Subject: FW: REPORT TO THE NDPP AND NATIONAL COMMISSIONER.pptx
Attachments: REPORT TO THE NDPP AND NATIONAL COMMISSIONER.pptx

ADV KD GOVENDER
 Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions
 Director of Public Prosecutions, Kwazulu-Natal

031 3346051 [REDACTED] kdgovender@npa.gov.za

Southern Life Building, 88 Joe Slovo Street Durban, 4000

Let's make 2019 a year of
 NPA's Progress
 35th National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa
 100th National Prosecuting Authority



From: Elaine Zungu <EZungu@npa.gov.za>
Sent: 27 August, 2019 11:21 AM
To: Shamila Batohi <SBatohi@npa.gov.za>; Sibongile Mzinyathi <smzinyathi@npa.gov.za>
Cc: Prithipal Sunil <SPrithipal@justice.gov.za>; Cyril CT. Selepe <ctselepe@npa.gov.za>; Sheriza Ramouthar <sramouthar@npa.gov.za>; Kalaivani D. Govender <kdgovender@npa.gov.za>; Nonhlanhla Dlamini <NoDlamini@justice.gov.za>; Emmelda G. Mngomezulu <gemngomezulu@npa.gov.za>
Subject: FW: REPORT TO THE NDPP AND NATIONAL COMMISSIONER.pptx

Good day Adv Batohi and Adv Mzinyathi

Kindly find attached is the presentation that was done on Friday, 23 August 2019.

Regards,



Adv E Zungu
 Acting DPP - EZN
 Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP)
 301 Church Street,
 Pietermaritzburg,
 3201

Tel: +27 82 646 4400
 Fax: 82 4428
 E-mail: ezungu@npa.gov.za
 Web: www.npa.gov.za



From: ORS Special Operations 1 <MatjilaM2@saps.gov.za>
Sent: Tuesday, August 27, 2019 9:00 AM
To: Elaine Zungu <EZungu@npa.gov.za>
Cc: Khumalo Dumisani - Brigadier <KhumaloD@saps.gov.za>
Subject: FW: REPORT TO THE NDPP AND NATIONAL COMMISSIONER.pptx

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Good Morning Advocate

Attached please the report as requested

With respect

WARRANT OFFICER
MS MATJILA
SUB SECTION: ANALYSIS AND MONITORING
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MEDIA STATEMENT: MANAGEMENT DEFICIENCIES FROM STATION LEVEL TO NATIONAL AT THE HEART OF REPEAT AUDIT FINDINGS WITHIN SAPS

PRESS RELEASES

Parliament, Wednesday, 12 February 2025 – The Portfolio Committee on Police has reiterated its call that strong and effective managers, from station level to national, are critical to overcoming repeated audit findings within the South African Police Service (SAPS), a component that is currently missing within the organisation.



The committee received an update on the implementation of the audit action plan of both the SAPS and the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSiRA). While the two entities assured the committee of progress in implementing those plans, history has shown that tangible results are difficult to come by.

“The reality is that many challenges centre around ineffective leadership at police station level, which renders the entire system weak and susceptible to repeat audit findings. This is one of the reasons that the Portfolio Committee has suggested a far-reaching, independent skills audit to ensure that there is adequate capacity and capability to resolve challenges throughout the system,” said Mr Ian Cameron, the Chairperson of the committee.

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The P20 Summit will ensure that the voices of South Africans and broader African communities are embedded in international policymaking, making global economic decisions more inclusive and representative.

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osi
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ngene
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The committee is of the view that SAPS' challenges will persist if an audit of senior management is not implemented and the necessary restructuring happens. The reality is that many senior managers are ill-equipped and incapable of doing their work and must be removed.

The committee is also concerned about the lack of consequence management within the system, despite clear evidence of underperformance and dereliction of duty. For example, the committee highlighted that the Office of the Auditor General made many findings relating to supply chain and contract management in the SAPS. "This has been a longstanding finding and requires consequence management, which can be used as a deterrence against wrong-doing and inability to adhere to procurement policies," Mr Cameron highlighted.

The unwillingness and lack of progress in addressing the ongoing challenges with the 10111 hotline remains a major concern for the committee. "Over R200 million was set aside to resolve challenges at this critical interface with the SAPS, and the unannounced visits done by members of the committee have highlighted that this continues to be a major weakness within the SAPS. We remain unconvinced that there is a tangible plan to find solutions to longstanding challenges with the hotline," Mr Cameron emphasised.

In addition, challenges with infrastructure within the SAPS, from the Telkom Towers bungle to the inadequate infrastructure at police station level, highlight the continued lack of collaboration between the SAPS and the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure to ensure a streamlined effort to save the state's resources. Consequence management is the only tool that can ensure all departmental officials produce the kind of work that creates quality service.

With regards to civil claims, the committee called on the SAPS to present a comprehensive plan to counter the growing trend. The committee also called for accountability to prevent the abuse of state resources at taxpayers' expense, such as the continued futile litigation on the Central Firearms Registry (CFR) barrel issue, which has no prospect of success. "It is our view that the head of

the CFR should be held personally liable for the legal fees of this litigation because the prospect of success on that case was non-existent as there is no legislation supporting the requirements that were being made. These types of fruitless and wasteful expenditures should be frowned upon and people must be held accountable," Mr Cameron highlighted.

Meanwhile, the committee continues to criticise the delays in completely implementing IT innovations, which are frustrating the entire system and which make it vulnerable to corruption and fraud. The committee has urged SAPS to work together with the Portfolio Committee on Communications and Digital Technologies to find solutions to challenges at SITA to ensure that milestones are achieved.

Meanwhile, the committee welcomed the assurance that the SAPS intends to capacitate the detective services with an additional 4 000 detectives. However, the committee believes this is a drop in the ocean, considering that this critical service remains largely understaffed and under-resourced. "Detectives play a critical role in investigating crimes and the high workload undermines the capacity to effectively fight crime. Also, it is concerning that the additional capacity will take at least three years to function optimally," Mr Cameron concluded.

The committee has called on the SAPS to move with speed to resolve many of the highlighted inefficiencies to ensure a systematic change that will ensure effective crime fighting capability.

ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMUNICATION SERVICES ON BEHALF OF THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON POLICE, MR IAN CAMERON.

For media enquiries or interviews with the Chairpersons, please contact the committee's Media Officer:

Name: Malatswa Molepo (Mr)

Parliamentary Communication Services

Tel: 021 403 8438



021 403 2911

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mgasa@parliament.gov.za
(mailto:mgasa@parliament.gc)

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(/committee-details/260)

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Cell: [REDACTED]

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E-mail: mmolepo@parliament.gov.za

(mailto:mmolepo@parliament.gov.za)

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CONTACT US

Tel : (021) 403-2911

(tel:+27214032911)

Fax: (021) 403-8219

info@parliament.gov.za

(mailto:info@parliament.gov.za)

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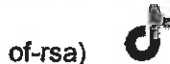
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MEDIA STATEMENT: CASE BACKLOG AT IPID CONTRIBUTING TO LACK OF CONSEQUENCES WITHIN SAPS

PRESS RELEASES



Parliament, Thursday, 19

June 2025 – The Portfolio

Committee on Police is

concerned that the

Independent Police

Investigative Directorate (IPID)

continues to face a huge case

backlog, which negatively

impacts on its ability to deliver on its mandate. The committee met

with both IPID and the Private Security Industry Regulatory

Authority (PSiRA) on the revised annual performance plan and

strategic plan.

“IPID plays a critical role in ensuring accountability from the South

African Police Service (SAPS), and the backlog directly

undermines this drive. While the committee has noted various

interventions to clear the backlog, the reality is that victims of

police abuse of authority remain without recourse,” said Mr Ian

Cameron, the Chairperson of the committee. The committee is

concerned that there is a backlog of 14 469 cases carried over to

this financial year and has called for urgent strategies to remedy

the concern.

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While the committee welcomes the R126.3 million additional funding over the medium term and is hopeful that it will significantly contribute to reducing the case backlog, it is concerned that the additional allocation without clear plans to overcome some of the internal systematic challenges will not resolve the problem. A major impediment for the IPID is the proportionally high case per investigator ratio, and the nominal increase of employees from 387 in the 2025/26 financial year to 421 in the 2027/28 financial year will not adequately resolve the challenge.

In the context of the increasing cases reported to IPID, it is necessary to ensure that the directorate is adequately capacitated to increasing demand.

Meanwhile, the committee acknowledged IPID's intentions to implement a new digital case management system that will enable the entity to monitor cases and ensure better tracking and communication with victims. Notwithstanding the plan, the committee has urged IPID to effectively implement the plan, as a functional system might have a positive impact on the case backlog.

The committee also welcomes the establishment of the internal investigation, Forensic Services, quality assurance and research units. The committee is of the view that the envisioned capacity will ensure that IPID will have the skills set it needs to investigate complex reported corruption cases.

The implementation of the recommendations made by IPID to SAPS is also a point of concern for the committee. The meeting today highlighted a concerning trend of SAPS seemingly ignoring strong recommendations made by IPID. "This phenomenon erodes the effectiveness of IPID and its mandate and the committee resolved that there is a need for a laser focus on the rate of implementation of the recommendations," Mr Cameron said.

Meanwhile, the committee agreed with the Minister of Police that there must be a general improvement in the conduct of SAPS members. "The bottom line is that there is no place in the SAPS for rogue police officers who engage in criminal activity. While the IPID provides the necessary checks and balances, the SAPS members must always be fit and proper for the service they must render to the people," Mr Cameron emphasised.

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(/person-
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Nchabelen
g

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With regard to PSiRA, the committee has acknowledged the intention to implement a digital strategy that will ensure a seamless interaction process with users. Of major importance is functionality, such as verifying the training of private security officers through the digital platform.

The committee also welcomes the intention to increase PSiRA's footprint to ensure that private security companies in Limpopo, Northern Cape, North West are able to access its services more easily. Also, the intention to increase monitoring operations will be critical in ensuring that private security companies are legally registered and compliant with legal prescripts. The committee has always emphasised the importance of the private security industry in efforts to combat crime in the country.

ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMUNICATION SERVICES ON BEHALF OF THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON POLICE, MR IAN CAMERON.

For media enquiries or interviews with the Chairpersons, please contact the committee's Media Officer:

Name: Malatswa Molepo (Mr)
Parliamentary Communication Services
Tel: 021 403 8438
Cell: [REDACTED]
E-mail: mmolepo@parliament.gov.za
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(tel:+27214032911)
Fax: (021) 403-8219
info@parliament.gov.za
(<mailto:info@parliament.gov.za>)

ADDRESS

Parliament Street, Cape Town
PO Box 15, Cape Town, 8000

 anchabeleng@parliament.gov.za
(<mailto:anchabeleng@parliament.gov.za>)

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