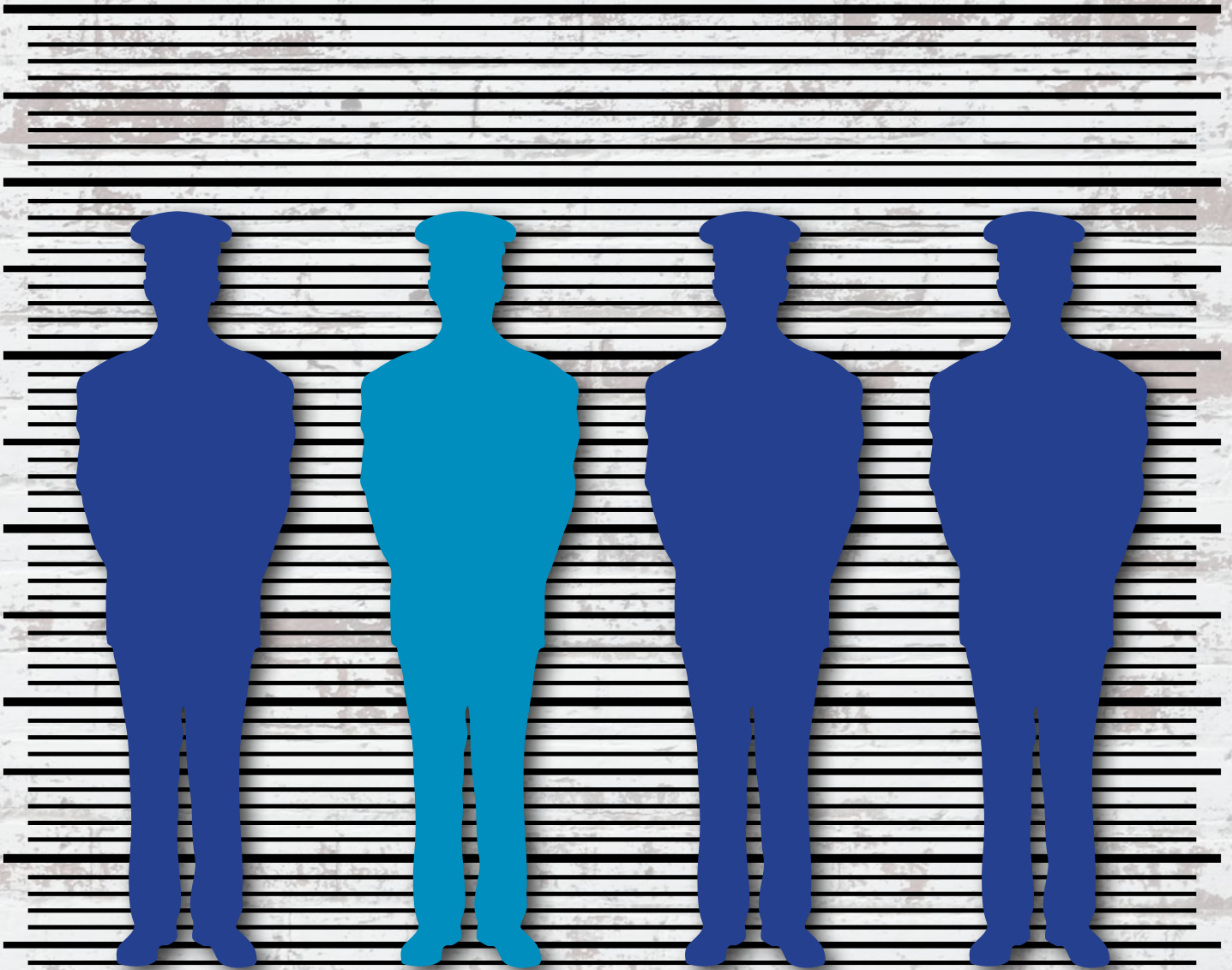


BROKEN BLUE LINE 3

**The involvement of the South African Police Service
in Serious and Violent Crime in South Africa**



MARIUS ROODT

 **IRR**

South African Institute of Race Relations
The power of ideas



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BROKEN BLUE LINE 3

This is the third report of the Broken Blue Line project – the first having been published by the IRR in 2011 and the second in 2015. As with the two previous reports, this document examines the extent to which the police are involved in perpetrating criminal violence. As we stated in the previous *Broken Blue Line* reports, there should be no need for such a report as the police should be our primary line of defence against criminal violence. However, as you will read, in too many cases that line of defence has broken down and the supposed defenders have become perpetrators. What we wrote in the second edition of the *Broken Blue Line* bears repeating: ‘As long as the police service remains a home to violent criminals it is very unlikely that South Africa will experience a sustained and significant decline in serious and violent crime. It is essential therefore that pressure be brought to bear on political authorities to take police criminality seriously and deal with it effectively. Creating such pressure is also one of the most effective means by which South Africa can support the efforts of hard-working and committed members of the police service.’

What we wrote in 2015 is still true today – criminals are still active in the SAPS and the police forces of the various metropolitan municipalities. Criminality ranges from opportunistic theft and sexual assault to police collusion with bosses of organised criminal syndicates.

Convicted criminals also serve in the SAPS – for example, in May 2018, it was reported that 27 police officers working in crime intelligence had criminal records. Of those, 20 had criminal records for traffic offences while the other seven had been convicted for more serious crimes.

The vast majority of people serving in these services are dedicated to protecting society and upholding the law, but it is clear that criminals are active in the ranks of the police. It is these people who need to be removed from organisations which provide the vital function of protecting law-abiding citizens.

About the Broken Blue Line project

The Broken Blue Line is an advocacy project operated by the IRR to draw attention to criminality within the South African Police Service, study the extent of that criminality, and develop and promote policy solutions to stop it. It is important to be clear about what we mean by criminality. We are not concerned, in general, for the purposes of this project, with allegations of low-level corruption, petty harassment, or petty assaults by police officers. Rather, we are concerned with serious and systemic criminality within the SAPS, which, unfortunately, we did not struggle to find. At the same time, there were incidents of police being implicated in assaults on civilians or what could be called petty corruption. We believe these are worth making a note of – officers in the SAPS and the various metropolitan police departments should be beyond reproach, and people the public feel safe interacting with.

We seek to track incidents of criminality and bring them to public attention in order to help build support for policy solutions.

Overview and methodology of the 2015 report

Broken Blue Line 3 has followed the methodology of the 2011 and 2015 reports. IRR analysts identified 100 incidents of alleged police involvement in perpetrating serious and violent crimes. These 100 case studies were written up and then analysed in order to look for trends or patterns of behaviour.

We then tested those results against two sources of information on disciplinary action against police officers implicated in criminality. This allowed us to come to some conclusions about whether anything had, indeed, changed since our two previous reports of 2011 and 2015. From those conclusions, a series of new policy recommendations were developed.

Timeline and extent of the incidents

The incidents covered in this report occurred between June 2016 and October 2018, with the vast majority of incidents being recorded as having happened in the 12 months leading up to October 2018. If reports of police criminality were to be determined dating back to the release of the second edition of the *Broken Blue Line*, it is likely that we would be dealing with thousands more examples of police criminality.

As with the 2015 edition, it was all too ‘easy’ to find examples of police criminality, and in the space of about a week. We remind readers again, as we did in previous editions of the *Broken Blue Line* reports, that it should be impossible to find any such incidents – the police should not be engaging in criminal acts – let alone on the scale that we have identified.

After identifying these (more than) 100 cases, we stopped looking for more. It must be remembered that we could only identify reports found in the media. It should be borne in mind that levels of crime reporting are fairly low in South Africa, and that reporting of criminality where police are implicated is even lower, because of fear of the police.

However, it must be remembered that many of these cases have come to light because of work within the police, where officers have arrested or taken action against their colleagues. This emphasises the point that most people employed in SAPS and the related services of the various metropolitan police departments are committed to working towards creating a safe South Africa for everyone.

Effectiveness of disciplinary action – data from IPID

In our previous report, we wrote on the effectiveness of the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID), and how many complaints resulted in disciplinary or other action. The table below compares the findings from IPID’s 2013/14 report (which we analysed in *Broken Blue Line 2*), and its most recent 2017/18 report.

IPID does seem to be doing a slightly better job at securing convictions (whether criminal or disciplinary). The number of incidents increased by less than one percent between 2013/14 and 2017/18 (from 9 055 to 9 097), but criminal convictions went up by nearly 20% and disciplinary convictions by nearly 75%.

TYPE OF COMPLAINT/ NOTIFICATION	TOTAL WORKLOAD		CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS		DISCIPLINARY CONVICTIONS	
	2013/14	2017/18	2013/14	2017/18	2013/14	2017/18
Reporting period						
Corruption	161	223	3	8	2	8
Deaths in police custody	339	271	6	1	2	7
Deaths as a result of police action	593	715	27	32	13	15
Discharge of official firearm	769	1 191	9	14	5	19
Contravention of domestic violence rules	95	96	0	1	7	11
Misconduct ¹	41	–	0	–	9	–
Rape by police officials	163	159	5	5	8	12
Rape in police custody	27	17	0	0	0	7
Systemic corruption	16	16	0	0	0	0
Torture/assault	6 065	6 093	22	33	68	132
Other criminal matters	786	316	11	5	21	23
South Africa	9 055	9 097	83	99	135	234

Despite the slight uptick in securing convictions, the fairly low rate should still be cause for concern. Either IPID is having to deal with vast numbers of false accusations against the police, or the organisation struggles to convict those who are guilty of wrongdoing. Of the 9 097 incidents or complaints reported on in the 2017/2018 financial year, some 1 428 were referred to the National Prosecution Authority, with only 99 resulting in a criminal conviction. This was similar to the figure from our previous report, when 1 470 incidents had been reported to the NPA, with 83 ending in criminal convictions.

The IPID annual report notes that senior police officers seem to be protected from the consequences of their actions. Writing in the body's annual report, Robert McBride, IPID's head, said: 'The IPID remains concerned at the inconsistency of the penalties meted out in SAPS disciplinary proceedings. It is worth noting that no disciplinary action has been taken by SAPS management against very senior police officers despite them having received IPID recommendations months ago.'

Mr McBride also raised the issue of a lack of resources within IPID, noting that the organisation had to choose which cases to pursue, and had to embark on what Mr McBride called 'low volume high value' investigations. He also flagged the use of state resources by senior policemen who were under investigation by IPID. He wrote in the IPID annual report: 'I remain concerned that the subjects of our investigations continue to use state resources to defend themselves in criminal matters which have nothing to do with the state. Surely it cannot be argued that a person who commits a criminal act of corruption does so in their official capacity? Then why does the state fund the defence of those who are accused of corruption committed for their personal gain?'

Mr McBride had also raised the issue of corruption within the police. In Parliament in March 2018, he was quoted as saying that corruption posed the biggest threat to national security (more details below).

¹ In 2017/18 'misconduct' was included under 'other criminal offences'.

Data from the South African Police Service

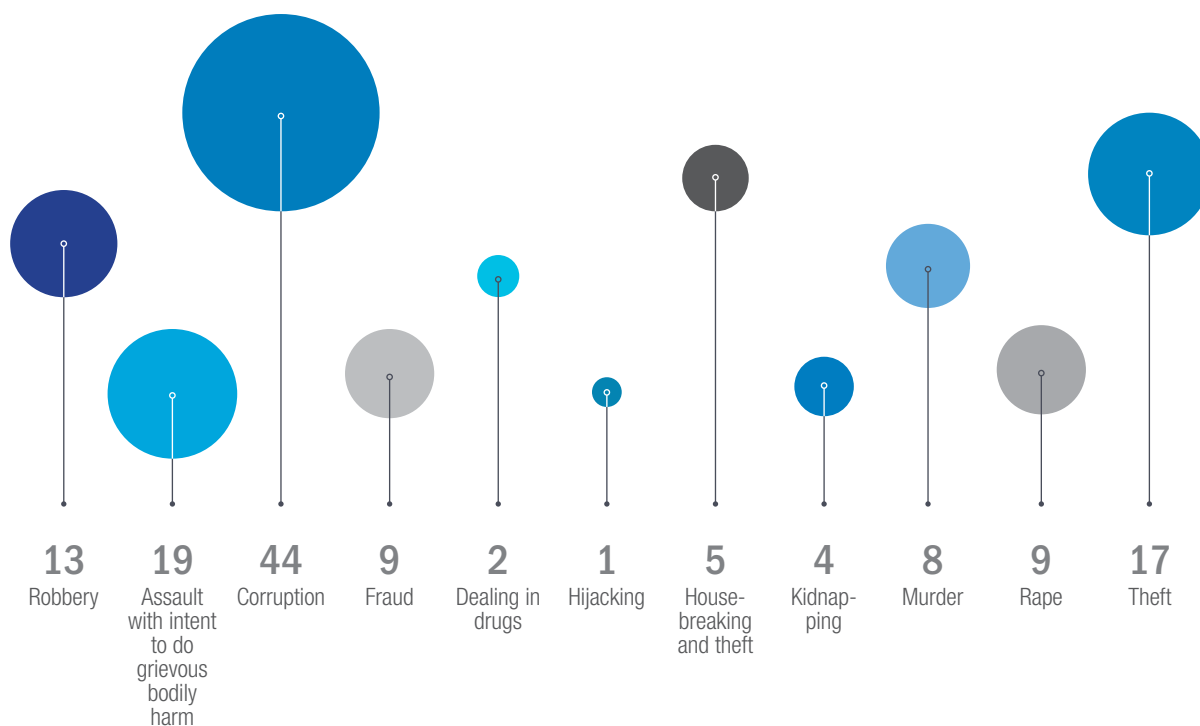
The South African Police Service (SAPS) annual report also provides data on the number of policemen found guilty of misconduct or criminal activity between April 2017 and March 2018, although the report does provide some confusing figures.

According to the SAPS annual report, nearly 4 000 recommendations from IPID were received for disciplinary action.

Over the same period, 2 414 SAPS employees had been found guilty of misconduct. Failing to comply with or contravening an act, regulation, or legal obligation was the single largest type of misconduct that employees were found guilty of, accounting for some 16.5% of those found guilty of misconduct.

The number of SAPS employees found guilty of serious misconduct is as follows:

NATURE OF MISCONDUCT



Some 488 people had been dismissed from the SAPS for misconduct.

The overall numbers for people found guilty of misconduct in the SAPS are much higher than those in the IPID report. At the same time, fewer than 100 police officers were found guilty of criminal conduct in 2017/18, according to IPID. However, the minister of police, Bheki Cele, said in August 2018 that over the past five years, over 1 000 police officers had been found guilty of criminal activity. This is an average of about 200 per year – more than the number reported by IPID.

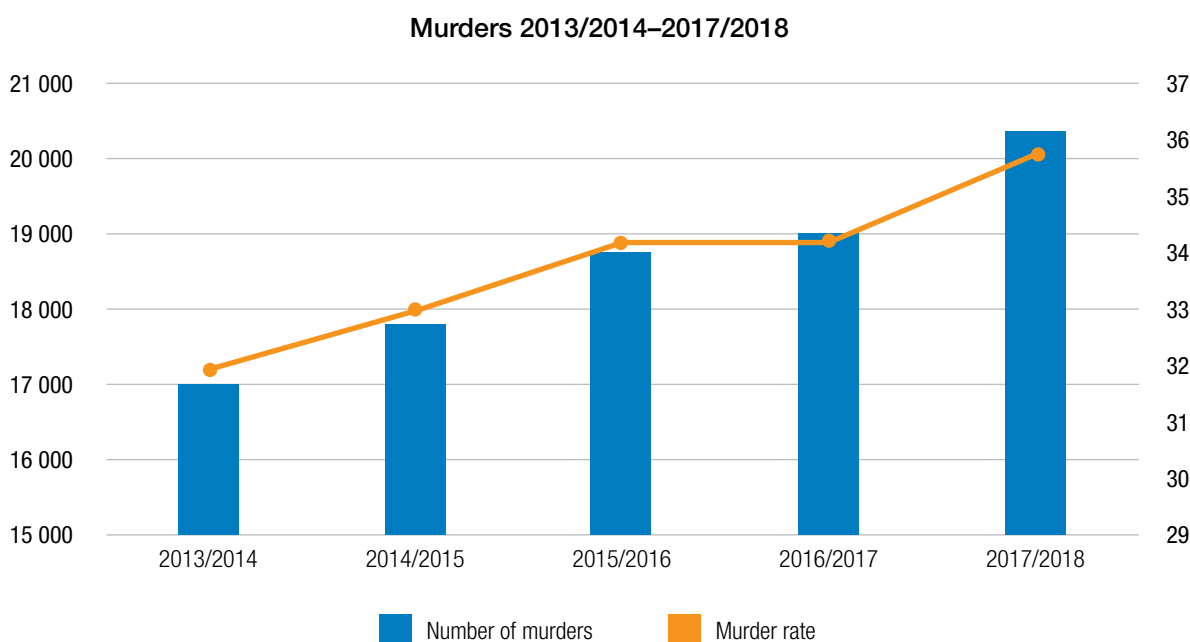
We suspect, therefore, that the police are themselves taking far more disciplinary action against their members than the IPID data suggests – which is a very good thing. However, despite this, new cases just keep coming – suggesting that what action is taken is still insufficient to stop police criminality.

Crime trends

Crime trends are concerning. Evidence indicates that South Africans are facing rising crime rates, while also losing faith in the police and the broader criminal justice system. Although, in general, crime rates have fallen from the peaks of the mid-1990s and the early years of this century, the trends over the past five years are not promising. Violent crimes (particularly murder) are once again on the increase, and this is in all likelihood due to a number of factors – not least political meddling in police management.

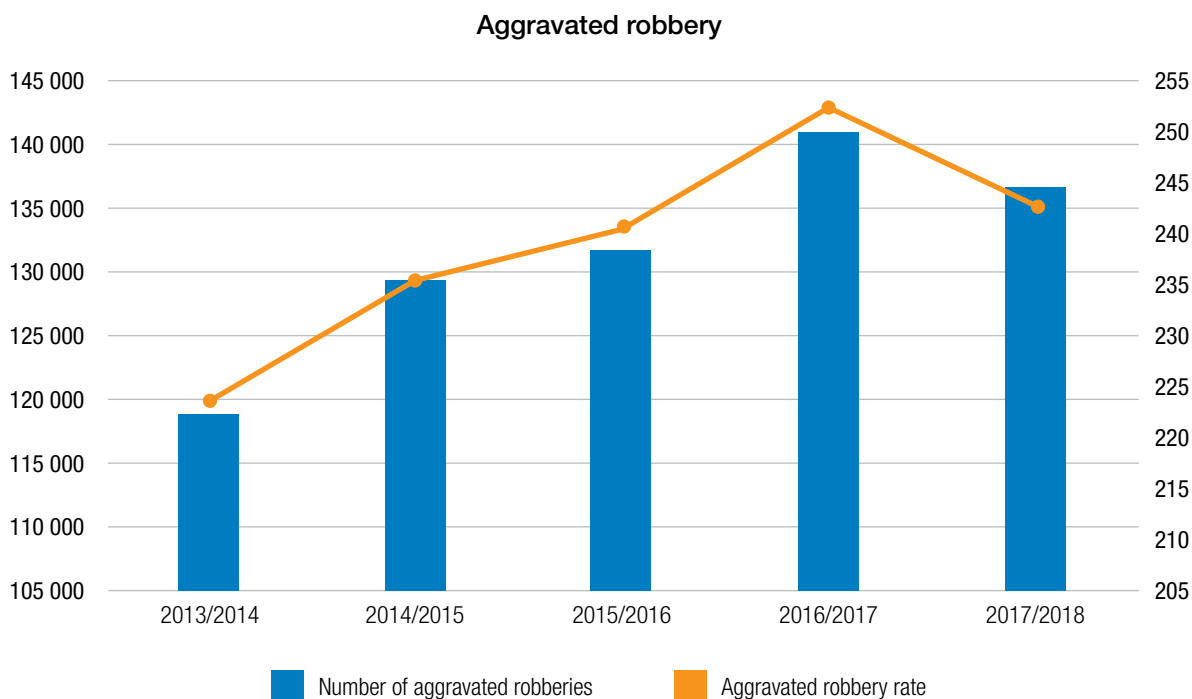
The graphs below, showing trends in the rates of a number of crimes, indicate (with some exceptions) that violent crime is once again on the rise.

The latest SAPS statistics show that murder is one of the crimes which has been on an upward trend over the past five years. Murder is one of the most accurate gauges of crime levels in a society. Not all crimes are reported to the police – the victim may not feel the loss is worth the time of reporting it or there may be low levels of trust in the police, amongst other reasons – but it is difficult to not report a dead body, making murder a fairly accurate bellwether for crime. Both the total number of murders and the rate (the incidence of the crime for every 100 000 people) are reflected below.

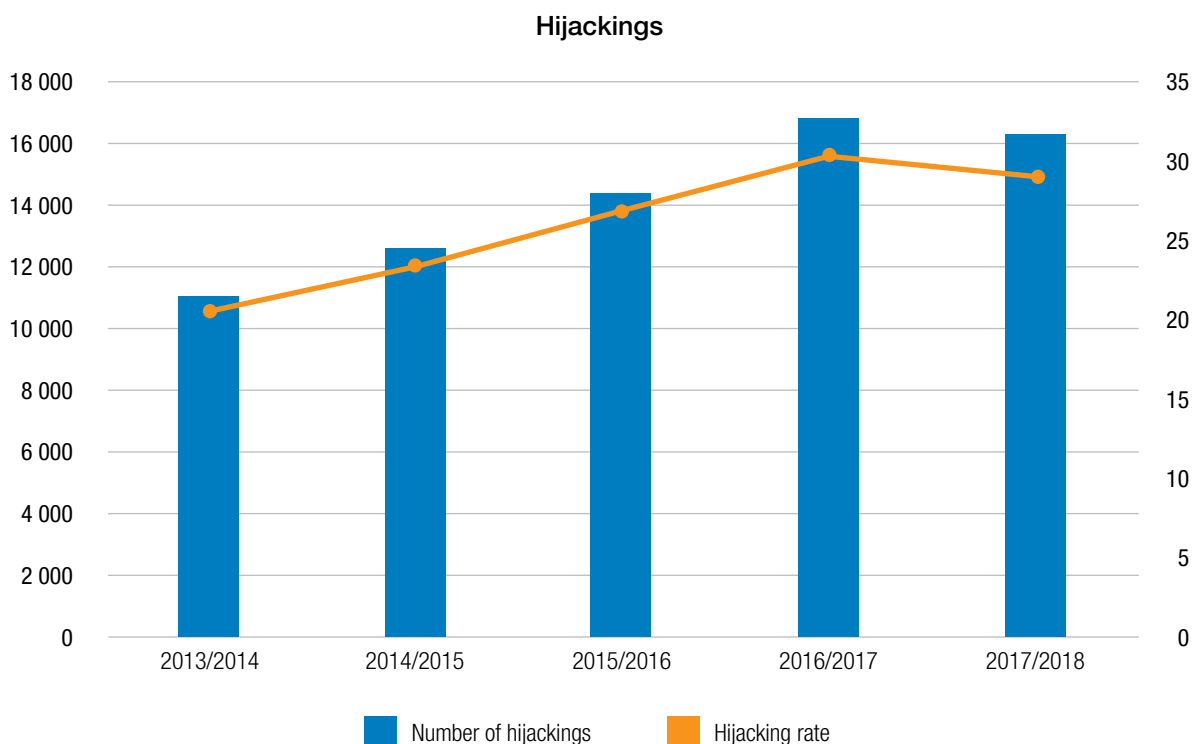


The incidence of other contact crimes has also increased over the past five years. This indicates that levels of interpersonal violence in South Africa are rising, which has a number of implications. This could indicate a growing strain on the country’s social fabric, as well as reduced policing capacity.

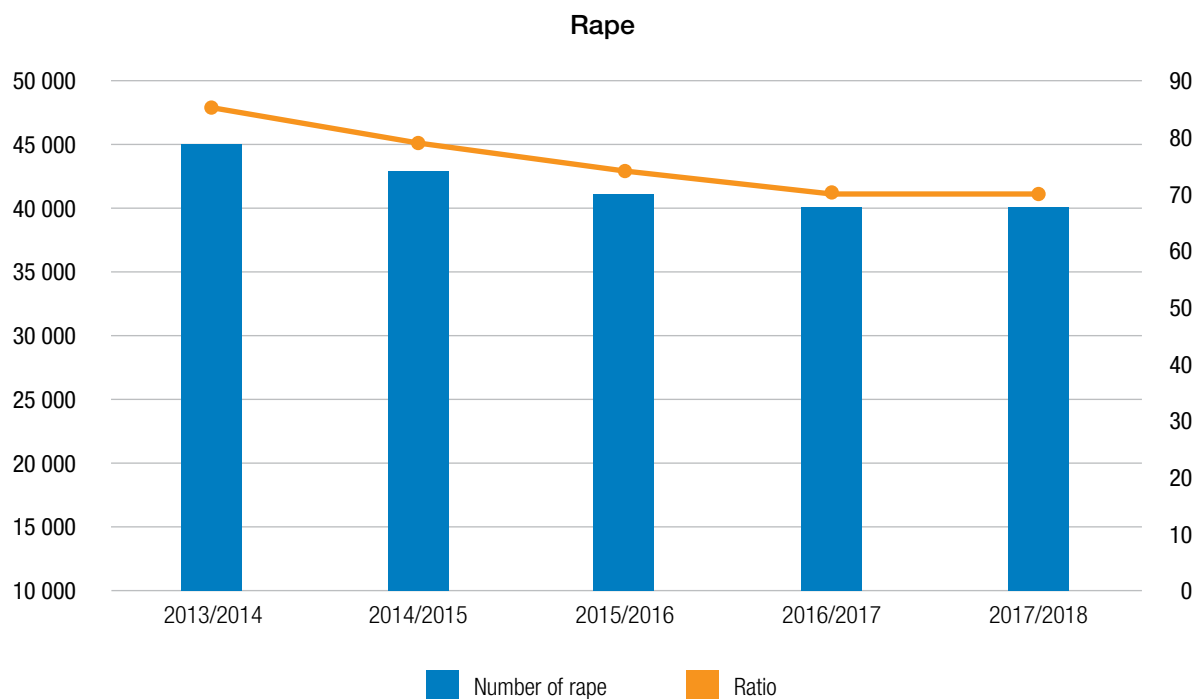
The number and rate of aggravated robberies has gone up over the past five years (with a small drop between 2016/17 and 2017/18).



The hijacking of cars has also shown an increase on a five-year trend (although a small decrease is also reflected on a single-year trend).



The number of rapes has been fairly static and, in contrast to the other crimes referred to above, the five-year trend has been downwards, with a slight uptick between 2016/17 and 2017/18.



Victims of Crime Survey

South Africans are also, in general, becoming less satisfied with the SAPS. The latest Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) published by Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) shows what South Africans think of the SAPS on a number of metrics. For example, the survey showed that for more than ten percent (11.5%) of South African households the police simply never responded to an emergency call. The same survey found that police responded to emergency calls within less than 30 minutes just over a quarter of the time. Altogether, 50% of the time, police responded to emergency calls within an hour, according to respondents.

The Western Cape had the best 30-minute response rate. SAPS responded to emergency calls within half an hour just less than 40% of the time, and within an hour in almost 60% of cases. Perhaps surprisingly, the province with the best response rate within an hour was the Eastern Cape. In that province, the police arrived within an hour in cases of emergency about 62% of the time – though that is still unacceptable. The province with the poorest response rate was North West. According to the VOCS, police only arrived within an hour of an emergency call about 30% of the time in that province. KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga had similar response rates for the police.

Furthermore, the visibility of the police has also deteriorated over the past six years. According to the VOCS, in 2012 the proportion of people who said they saw a uniformed on-duty policeman at least once a day in their neighbourhood was just under 40%, but this had decreased to 32.5% in 2018. Conversely, the proportion of people who said that they never saw a uniformed on-duty policeman in their neighbourhood increased from 15% in 2012 to nearly a quarter in the latest VOCS.

The overall satisfaction that people have with the services that the SAPS provides has also been on the decrease. In 2013/14, (the most recent year for which the VOCS provides figures) nearly sixty percent of households reported that they were happy with the police in their area. By 2017/18, this had declined somewhat, to 54.2%. The only province where less than half of households were happy with the service they received from the police was North West. Only 47% of households in that province said they were happy with the SAPS's service. The Free State was the province with the highest proportion of people who were happy with the SAPS, at 64%.

What should ring warning bells for the country's policy makers is that faith in the country's courts has declined rapidly in comparison to trust in the SAPS. For example, in 2013/14, the proportion of people who were satisfied with the way in which the courts dealt with criminals was nearly 64%. However, by 2017/18 this had declined markedly, to 41%. This would seem to indicate that the public's faith in the criminal justice system – both in those who are supposed to protect communities and the system which is set up to punish criminals – is falling. This has serious implications for policy makers. The primary reason for dissatisfaction with the courts was because they were perceived as being too lenient (with nearly 50% of those who expressed dissatisfaction with the courts stating that this was why they were unhappy with their performance).

The Western Cape is also a cause for concern, here – only 21% of the VOCS' respondents said that they were happy with the way in which courts dealt with criminals. The only other province where less than 40% of respondents said they were unhappy with how the courts deal with criminals was the Eastern Cape, at 38%. Limpopo had the highest court satisfaction rating, at 64%.

Something else that must be noted with concern is that for the second year in a row the SAPS received a qualified audit. According to the Auditor-General irregular expenditure was close to R1 billion.

Overall findings

We came to the following conclusions:

- There has been no significant decline in the involvement of the police in criminal and other nefarious activity, compared to our 2011 and 2015 reports.
- Crime, including violent and serious crime, is high and the long-term trends indicate that this is unlikely to change in the near future.
- The police lack capacity in many respects, especially in terms of well-trained managers, which has resulted in a spike in crime levels.
- IPID lacks resources which means that it struggles to fulfil its mandate, something that Robert McBride, its head, acknowledges in the organisation's annual report. IPID is a vitally important body and it must be given all necessary resources to allow it to function properly.
- The public is losing trust not only in the police but in the criminal justice system in general. The public believes police are less visible, and has lost faith in the court system. This has serious implications for South Africa – if ordinary people feel they can no longer rely on the police or courts to fight crime and punish perpetrators, this could see an increase in mob justice, as well as contribute to general instability.
- In our 2015 report on the issue of criminality in the police, we noted that South Africa was a country where criminal gangs infiltrated the police, rather than the other way round. There is no evidence that this has changed.
- As confidence in the police falls, the middle classes and the private sector will increasingly turn to private security providers to safeguard their lives and possessions. This trend is already strongly established; the sum private citizens already spend on protecting themselves is greater than the entire police budget.

On the other side of the socioeconomic spectrum we anticipate the trend of poor communities resorting to vigilante justice continuing. Trust in the police is dropping. This trend shows no sign of reversing. In other words, people on both sides of South Africa's socio-economic divide will seek to isolate themselves from exposure to the police.

- The policy proposals from our 2011 and 2015 reports need to be dusted off and the police should take a fresh look at them – along with any other proposals that we hope will emerge from the public debate sparked by this report.

Policy proposals

The *Second Broken Blue Line* report made six policy proposals. These were:

- Re-instil respect for the chain of command;
- Create a university-educated officer corps;
- Better equip IPID;
- Establish a new investigative agency within the Department of Justice;
- Decentralise decision making in station leadership; and
- Depoliticise the appointment process.

None of these proposals have been implemented, and the SAPS seems unlikely to take the crisis seriously. It also does seem that the SAPS is currently losing the battle against crime – considering the trend over the past five years.

The IRR stands by these policy proposals, and proposes an additional three.

First, we propose that any security upgrades to one's home, or any expenses that are incurred regarding security, be tax deductible. Many South Africans already spend vast amounts on security for their homes to protect themselves and their families and they should be allowed to claim that as an expense, to offset against their taxes (it is estimated that South Africans spend more on security than the entire police budget). This could include money spent on security upgrades to homes, as well as monthly fees paid to security companies. The taxes that ordinary South Africans pay already fund the police who have, in many instances, shown themselves to be incapable of protecting them. Allowing security expenses to be offset as a tax break will also go some way to reducing the heavy tax burden ordinary citizens face.

Second, we propose that communities be allowed to elect their station commanders at the time of local government elections, or, at the very least, that Community Police Forums have greatly expanded powers to appoint station commanders. That way, the head of your local police station will be directly accountable to your community. If the local police perform poorly, are corrupt, or – worse yet – perpetrate serious and violent crimes, it will be a simple matter for the community to recall the station commander and appoint another. Nor will station commanders necessarily have to be serving police officers. Any sufficiently experienced person with the qualifications to run an organisation could be elected, allowing the community a wide pool of candidates to select from.

Third, we propose the development of very well-organised and well-resourced Neighbourhood Watch Schemes that are integrated with private security providers, allowing your community to in effect take control of its own security. Later, such structures can be integrated with the police. For the time being, however, such structures offer the best solution to South Africa's plague of serious and violent crime.

The IRR also stands against what seem to be genuine proposals by the government to take away the rights of South Africans to own a firearm for the purposes of self-defence. What was purported to be draft legislation was leaked to the public in early October. This purported draft legislation removes self-defence as a valid reason for owning a weapon. The protection of another person or of one's own property will also no longer valid reasons to own a firearm, according to what may have been a leaked bill. Even weapons which are effectively antiques – such as muzzle-loaders – will be brought under the new legislation. The purported bill also incorporates much stronger restrictions on how many weapons and rounds of ammunition may be held by a gun owner who wishes to use the weapons for hunting or sports shooting.

South Africans should be allowed to own firearms for the purposes of self-defence. Taking away that right in a country with levels of violence as high as South Africa's is unfair. Furthermore, gun rights are – to a large degree – civil rights and a high degree of caution must be exercised when meddling with civil rights.

The way forward

We noted in 2015 that there was no doubt that police officers planned and committed significant numbers of violent crimes, and that it seemed nothing had changed since 2011. This observation still holds true. There is no indication that the level of such criminality has come down since 2011 or 2015. Efforts to date at dealing with the problem have emanated largely out of the police themselves. There are significant numbers of arrests, prosecutions, and dismissals of officers, with IPID doing an admirable job in the face of a lack of resources and a fairly hostile SAPS. Nevertheless, the police still seem overwhelmed.

Without policy shifts or more community involvement, this situation is unlikely to change.

And, as we noted in 2015, policy solutions are available; we are not dealing with an insurmountable problem. It is rather a question of whether the government has the courage to implement these solutions. Each of the solutions we propose is entirely within the powers of the government to implement.

Case summaries:

Below are the summaries of the over 100 cases and incidents we reported on.

Other crimes, including corruption, theft, fraud, assault, and kidnapping

1. On 21 June 2016, *News24* reported on the sentencing of a policeman to 18 years in prison for stealing firearms, and selling them on to gangsters operating on the Cape Flats. Eleven charges had been laid against him, including theft, racketeering and money laundering. Chris Prinsloo, who was based in Vereeniging, had been a policeman for over 30 years. He redirected guns and ammunition which were supposed to be destroyed and sold them on to criminals. It was alleged that Mr Prinsloo had made R2 million over eight years through his nefarious activities. In order to prevent the risk of this occurring again, the court recommended that there be a dedicated facility for destroying weapons seized or given to the police, in each province.
2. On 17 January 2017, *IOL* reported on the arrest of seven police officials in Ekurhuleni – five from Rabie Ridge and two from Benoni. They had been arrested for submitting false travel claims of about R50 000 in 2014 and 2015.
3. On 23 July 2017, Sbu Zikode, president of Abahlali Base Mjondolo (the Shack Dwellers' Movement) was reported as saying the police in KwaZulu-Natal could not be trusted. He was speaking on the sidelines of the Moerane Commission into political killings. Mr Zikode said that the police in the province

simply followed orders from politicians, and that they had no qualms about killing a member of the public to protect the interests of the politicians. He also said that some of the attacks on his organisation had been initiated by the police.

4. On 3 August 2017, *News24* reported on a hearing in the labour court, which had brought the involvement of senior police officials in the Western Cape in serious crime to light. Two senior Western Cape policemen, Major-General Jeremy Vearey and Major-General Peter Jacobs, approached the labour court after being demoted. They claimed to have been demoted because of corrupt elements in the police. According to Mr Jacobs's founding affidavit, corrupt police officials were providing weapons and firearms licences to criminals in Cape Town. Mr Jacobs said over 1 000 murders had been committed with these weapons between 2010 and 2014. Mr Jacobs claimed that instead of assisting himself and Mr Veary in their investigations, their efforts had been hampered by corrupt elements who were 'decimating' their investigative teams. The court ruled in favour of Mr Vearey and Mr Jacobs.
5. On 8 October 2017, it was reported that a Nelson Mandela Bay (NMB) Metro police officer had been arrested on suspicion of breaking into motor vehicles. Police in Uitenhage in NMB had received a complaint of theft out of a motor vehicle. While on patrol, local police stopped a vehicle which matched the description that a witness had given of the suspect vehicle. In the vehicle were tools that could be used for breaking into cars. Three suspects were arrested, and the driver of the vehicle was identified as a member of the NMB metro police.
6. On 19 October 2017, *IOL* reported on the death of a policeman who had been arrested for housebreaking in Westville, Durban. The man had been arrested after being caught after a break-in at a business. He was found to have a drill in his possession. The accused policeman was taken back to his residence to collect his state-issued firearm. He allegedly tried to shoot the officer escorting him, who retaliated and shot back, killing the alleged burglar.
7. On 15 January 2018, *TimesLIVE* reported that a man who had been tortured by the police in 2015 had been paid out damages of R350 000. Tommy Mogakane is a game ranger at the Kruger National Park. In 2015, police demanded the keys to his safe, saying they were looking for rhino horns and firearms. No horns were found but they confiscated his firearms, and took him to the offices of the South African National Parks Environmental Crimes Investigations in Skukuza, where he was tortured. The charges against him were dropped three days after his initial arrest. Mr Mogakane's case was only one of over 16 000 incidents which led to civil claims against the police in the 2015/2016 financial year. Less than 10 000 civil claims had been lodged in the preceding financial year.
8. On 16 January 2018, *News24* reported on the arrest of a Crime Intelligence officer for alleged fraud. The officer, Kgmotso Phahlane, who had links to the former national police commission, had submitted claims for blinds and curtains for two Pretoria safe houses, for more than R500 000. The actual costs of the goods was just less than R80 000. The officer had also been convicted in 1996 for aggravated robbery that had taken place two years earlier. He served two years of a ten-year sentence and rejoined the police when on parole.
9. On 23 January 2018, *News24* reported that top Western Cape policemen were suspected of assisting a suspected crime lord, Nafiz Modack, in the province. Mr Modack was on trial for extortion when the revelations came to light. Charl Kinnear, a policemen investigating the case, said that there was a recording of Mr Modack meeting with Major-General Jeremy Vearey, the head of the Cape Town cluster of police. In the meeting, Mr Modack said he was dealing with high-ranking police officials who could assist if he ever got into trouble with the police. It was alleged he was referring to Major-General Mzwandile Tiyo, the Western Cape's head of crime intelligence, and Major-General Patrick Mbotho, a provincial head of detectives. Mr Modack had also allegedly met with Northern Cape police commissioner Risimati Shivuri.

10. On 24 January 2018, *IOL* reported on the arrest of two police officers who were in possession of illegal firearms. A suspicious vehicle was stopped by police and the occupants were found to also be police officers. In their possession was a gun with the serial number filed off as well as ammunition. The two officers – who worked in Rustenburg and Soweto respectively – could not explain why they were in possession of the weapons.
11. On 25 January 2018, *Sunday World* reported on the arrest of two policemen, who were allegedly involved in the smuggling of illegal drugs from Swaziland into South Africa. An unlicensed firearm and ammunition were found in the home of one of the policemen, while the other policeman was found in possession of duplicate dockets from a police station in Schoemansdal, a town in Limpopo.
12. On 25 January 2018, *The Sowetan* reported that the police minister had to pay over R500 000 in damages to a young man for unlawful arrest and detention. Onele Mkwati, from the Eastern Cape, had been arrested in 2013 when he was in Grade 8 on suspicion of being involved in a robbery with aggravated circumstances. Onele was arrested on 29 April, and released over a month later, when charges were dropped. The judge who ruled on the case criticised the police for keeping Onele in what he called 'squalid circumstances' that were 'inhumane and degrading'. Onele was also tortured by people he shared the cell with.
13. On 29 January 2018, *eNCA* reported that a policeman and an advocate would be facing criminal charges for aiding and abetting a fugitive. Jack Opperman had first been arrested in Witbank in Mpumalanga in August 2017. He had advertised buffaloes for sale and then absconded with the money that prospective customers gave him as deposits. He was subsequently arrested in Potchefstroom in North-West. Mr Opperman somehow managed to pay R500 for bail and was released, although he had never been granted bail in his court hearing. Investigations identified a police warrant officer and an advocate who had assisted Mr Opperman in his escape.
14. On 12 February 2018, *News24* reported on a police blitz in Gauteng where, in three separate operations, police officers were arrested for a number of offences. A constable was arrested in Sandringham, Johannesburg, for the attempted robbery of a business, as well as using a police vehicle to transport himself and his accomplices in the attempted robbery. Another police officer was arrested in Protea Glen, Soweto, for extortion, corruption, and fraud. The officer was arrested for soliciting payments from unemployed people. The workseekers were promised that if they paid a fee to the officer, employment would be secured for them in the Johannesburg metro police. The final police officer was arrested after being involved in the kidnapping of a foreign national in North West. The officer and five other people were arrested for kidnapping and extortion.
15. On 23 February 2018, *News24* reported on the ordeal of a man from Scottsville, KwaZulu-Natal, allegedly at the hands of the police. Sheldon Rajah said he was driving at night and stopped at a traffic light when a car stopped next to him. Mr Rajah claimed he saw a gun being pointed at him and thought he was being hijacked by criminals impersonating police officers, and sped away, with the vehicle following. He pulled over when the vehicle started flashing its blue lights. He tried to explain to the policemen why he had sped away but they pulled him out of his vehicle and assaulted him. Mr Rajah claimed four more police vehicles arrived and the occupants also beat him. He was taken to a police station in Pietermaritzburg, where he was again assaulted. He claimed to also have been taken to another location where he continued to be assaulted before being taken back to the police station. Mr Rajah also claimed that a gun was put into his mouth and a policeman threatened to kill him.
16. On 25 February 2018, it was reported 57 officers in the police's Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences units had criminal records. This was revealed in a reply to a parliamentary question by the former minister of police, Fikile Mbalula. According to Zak Mbhele, the shadow minister of police for the Democratic Alliance (DA), three of the police officers had been convicted for culpable homicide, seven for common assault, and two for assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

17. On 6 March 2018, *IOL* reported on a brigadier in the SAPS, Leonora Phetlhe, who had joined the organisation despite having a conviction for theft. She joined the SAPS two years after having been convicted of the crime. According to the SAPS's national commissioner for human resource management, Bonang Mgwenya, speaking to the parliamentary portfolio committee on police, a lack of technology was to blame for the SAPS not picking up her conviction when she joined the police. Ms Phetlhe had previously been accused of falsifying the security clearance of Pat Mokushane, who had been acting head of Crime Intelligence.
18. On 6 March 2018, *IOL* reported on the arrest of a policeman who allegedly kidnapped a woman, along with two accomplices. The incident, which happened in New Germany in KwaZulu-Natal, saw a woman being forced into a vehicle by the policemen and two others. They stole her cellphone but she managed to escape from the vehicle. Police chased the suspects, killing one and arresting another (the police officer), while the third kidnapper escaped.
19. On 14 March 2018, it was reported that two children at a Soweto school had been molested by a police officer. The children – aged seven and eight – were two of more than eighty children who had been molested by a security guard in 2017. The police officer who allegedly abused them was at the school to help them prepare for the case against the guard.
20. On 29 March 2018, the executive director of the Independent Police Investigative Directorate, Robert McBride, was reported as having told Parliament that the biggest threat to South Africa's national security was corruption within the police. He told MPs that crooked officials in the SAPS were using state funds to lure IPID investigators to work for the police, with higher salaries. Mr McBride said that in itself was a crime. IPID has previously raised concerns about police procurement policies, and the link between crime intelligence and politics. Mr McBride also raised concerns about covert funding for police crime intelligence and that there was no oversight of this fund to monitor spending. Mr McBride told Parliament that it was an 'ATM' and that '(i)t buys a lot of patronage.'
21. On 4 April 2018, *IOL* reported on a Cape Town man who had allegedly been assaulted by the police. Samuel November was driving his cousin's car, which he had borrowed to visit his sister-in-law in hospital. He was leaving a petrol station when he was pulled over by policemen in two police vans and an unmarked black van. They demanded to see his licence and the car's registration papers. He produced these but the police allegedly proceeded to assault Mr November until he lost consciousness. He tried to lay a case of assault at a nearby police station, but police officers at the station allegedly laughed at Mr November and said they would not open a case.
22. On 5 April 2018, *News24* reported that two Durban paramedics had been illegally detained by members of the city's metro police. According to Garth Jamieson, head of paramedic service, Rescue Care, two paramedics responded to an accident. When they arrived at the scene it was found that the accident had been staged by members of the eThekweni metro police department, in what was called an 'unauthorised operation'. The paramedics' ambulance was searched without cause and without a warrant. The paramedics were detained for five hours while the policemen went fishing. However, the police claimed that the paramedics were detained because they had unlicensed two-way radios in their possession.
23. On 12 April 2018, *TimesLIVE* reported on the deaths of two boys who had allegedly been hit by a car belonging to a policeman. Karabo Malapane (14) and his cousin, Resego Khumalo (13) were killed when crossing a road in Sandfontein, in the North West. Karabo's mother alleged that the police were slow to arrest the driver who had killed the two boys because he was a policeman.
24. On 13 April 2018, *DispatchLIVE* reported on the arrest of a Matatiele traffic policeman. He had allegedly been involved in a business robbery and he was found to have illegal firearms and stolen property in his possession. He was arrested with two other men.

25. On 29 April 2018, *The Citizen* reported on the arrest of two policemen in the Northern Cape. They were found with stolen cellphones in their possession. They had allegedly stolen them during service delivery protests in Hartswater and Pampierstad when there had been looting. The two men had also been seen taking part in looting of business premises during the protests.
26. On 15 May 2018, *Sunday World* reported that four policemen in Gauteng had been arrested for kidnapping, corruption, and robbery with aggravating circumstances. The four officials allegedly kidnapped a Congolese national and robbed him of over R1 million. They also phoned the man's business partner and asked for the registration documents for his Mercedes-Benz car, as they wanted to sell it and pocket the proceeds. The Congolese man allegedly had an existing corrupt relationship with the policemen, which soured, leading to the incident. The Congolese man was also arrested, after the policemen were detained, on charges of fraud.
27. On 17 May 2018, *eNCA* reported on the high proportion of police officers in the Western Cape who were not proficient with firearms. In 2017/18, there were about 16 000 police officers in the province, of whom some 4 500 had not passed their firearm competency tests, which is equivalent to more than a quarter. Police officers who do not pass the firearm competency test have to hand their weapons in, meaning a quarter of Western Cape police have no firearm. In addition, there is only one SAPS firing range in the province, which reportedly had a shortage of ammunition, meaning it was not fully operational. It is likely that the situation in the Western Cape is not unique.
28. On 31 May 2018, *City Press* reported that up to 70% of cash-in-transit heists involved the police in some way. This ranged from dockets going missing to actual participation in the robberies themselves.
29. On 8 June 2018, it was reported that a policeman was in court for shooting at three girls. It is alleged that Costa Masoga, a member of the Polokwane traffic police, had shot at the three girls after an altercation. Mr Masoga had allegedly insulted the three girls and then chased them in his vehicle. Mr Masoga, who was off duty at the time, shot at the three girls, wounding one. He was arrested and his private firearm, which he had used, was confiscated.
30. On 15 June 2018, it was reported that four senior police intelligence officials were arrested for alleged corruption, fraud, and money laundering. The former acting head of crime intelligence, Major-General Pat Mokushane, was one of those arrested. The four were arrested for fraud relating to money for a catering event. Although funding for the event was initially declined, one of the co-accused signed off on the event, allowing the money to be released. The money was then shared between the four accused.
31. On 15 June 2018, *The Citizen* reported on the arrest of a police reservist in Olifantsfontein, Gauteng. The reservist had been promising people that she could secure them employment in one of the three Gauteng metro police departments, at a cost of R7 000. Because the victims had seen her in police uniform before, they believed that she did have contacts which could secure them employment.
32. On 20 June 2018, *SABC News* reported that a Cape Town policeman had been arrested for corruption. The constable had been based in Bellville and had allegedly been involved in the disappearance of nearly 20 firearms from Bellville South police station in 2017. It was reported that only two firearms had been recovered.
33. On 20 June 2018, *Sunday World* reported on the death of a man in police custody, allegedly after police had beaten and tortured him, in Ennerdale, Johannesburg. Innocent Sebediela was one of six men detained for allegedly breaking into the house of Mr Sebediela's brother-in-law. In the holding cell, Mr Sebediela was stripped naked and had water poured over him (the incident occurred in winter), strangled with a chain, and suffocated with a plastic bag which had had tear gas sprayed into it. Mashanga Dlodla had also been arrested with Mr Sebediela and was also assaulted, but not to the same extent. Mr Sebediela was assaulted so badly he allegedly soiled himself while being attacked, and died the next morning.

34. On 26 June 2018, *News24* reported on two policemen in Pietermaritzburg who had been arrested by the Hawks for alleged drug running. The two officers were members of the Local Flying Squad and had been using police vehicles to allegedly transport and sell drugs.
35. On 28 June 2018, *TimesLIVE* reported on the issue of 'revenge' investigations in the police. The issue of these types of investigations emerged when the Pretoria High Court 'ruled that it is unlawful for police officers under investigation by the police watchdog to then conduct "revenge investigations" against the very officials investigating them'. This followed an investigation by IPID into alleged criminal activities by Khomotso Phahlane, the former acting National Commissioner of Police. Subsequently, a group of policemen from North West were appointed to investigate the officials investigating Mr Phahlane. All the members of the North West investigating squad were also under investigation by IPID. Judge Neil Tuchten also noted that it was clear that tensions were high between IPID and the police.
36. On 2 July 2018, *DispatchLIVE* reported on the arrest of three police officers who had kept stolen goods seized in a raid. The three East London officers were found with an iPod, an undisclosed number of cellphones, and an Eskom high-grade tester. Instead of booking the recovered goods in, the accused took them home.
37. On 5 July 2018, *The Citizen* revealed that two policemen had been arrested in Edenvale for corruption. They had allegedly released a suspect after being paid a bribe.
38. On 17 July 2018, *IOL* reported on the number of police dockets that have gone missing over the past five years. The minister of police, Bheki Cele, was answering a question in parliament from Pieter Groenewald, the leader of Freedom Front Plus. Between January 2013 and April 2018, the number of police dockets that went missing was 658. The Western Cape had the highest number of missing dockets at 229, followed by Gauteng with 128, and KwaZulu-Natal with 118. Mr Groenewald was quoted as saying that this was evidence of widespread corruption.
39. On 5 August 2018, the *Sunday Independent* reported on the appointment of Colonel Nkosinathi Nomvalo as head of the Hawks in Durban. This was despite Colonel Nomvalo having a criminal record for losing his firearm while on duty in 2015. He and a colleague claimed that their firearms had been stolen out of their vehicle, but CCTV footage showed that their vehicle had not been broken into. Subsequently the Hawks backtracked on the appointment, and an investigation into why disciplinary action had never been taken against Colonel Nomvalo was underway.
40. On 5 August 2018, *SowetanLIVE* reported on the arrest of a policeman who was part of a gang which had been involved in vehicle hijacking. A joint operation in Cape Town between the K9 unit, the Flying Squad, and a vehicle tracking company was undertaken to trace a vehicle that had been hijacked in a house robbery a few days earlier. The vehicle was tracked to a house and when the police entered the premises, four suspects were arrested, with one escaping in a bakkie. He was subsequently arrested and found to be an off-duty SAPS officer, who had also used an official SAPS vehicle to make his getaway. He was also found with an official radio in his possession.
41. On 7 August 2018, it was reported that a SAPS warrant officer had been arrested for trying to smuggle dagga into the Polokwane Correctional Centre in Limpopo. The policeman was collecting inmates who were due to appear in court, but was also attempting to smuggle drugs in for an inmate.
42. On 11 August 2018, a Cape Town traffic official was arrested for setting up an illegal roadblock. The man, who was off duty at the time, was arrested along with two other men. The man was found with a radio in his possession, and his two accomplices were dressed in official traffic uniforms.
43. On 15 August 2018, it was reported that a policeman in Sydenham, Durban, had been arrested for extortion. It related to a fraud case. The complainant against the policeman had had a fraud case against him withdrawn in court for lack of evidence. The policeman threatened to resuscitate the case unless the complainant gave him R10 000.

44. On 15 August 2018, *IOL* reported on the arrest of three police officers from Soweto for allegedly hijacking a truck in Kempton Park in Ekurhuleni. The hijacking had taken place in February, and the officers were arrested following what was described as an 'intelligence-driven' operation.
45. On 17 August 2018, *IOL* reported on the arrest of five police officers who had used a police vehicle to loot a truck that had been involved in an accident. The five policemen, along with a taxi driver who acted as an accomplice, had helped themselves to perishable goods from the truck. The stolen goods were traced to the police officers, who were stationed at Beacon Bay in the Eastern Cape.
46. On 22 August 2018, *News24* reported on the arrest of five policemen in Vredendal in the Western Cape. They were accused of a number of crimes, including falsifying information and working with members of the public to transport drugs. They allegedly committed these offences while they were supposed to be conducting crime prevention operations.
47. On 23 August 2017, it was reported that three policemen attached to the K9 unit in Shongweni, KwaZulu-Natal, had been arrested for extortion. In May, the trio had allegedly set their dogs on two men, and contacted their families, demanding money be transferred to them. This was done by Precious Ncobela, but one of the victims reported the incident to the police. Two men from the K9 unit allegedly threatened to kill him if he did not withdraw the charges. In July, Ms Ncobela was killed, as was her daughter, along with one of the complainants. It was not clear whether then men from the K9 unit were implicated in these murders.
48. On 5 September 2018, the *Daily Maverick* reported on major corruption within the police crime intelligence unit, the proceeds of which were being used in internal political processes in the ANC. IPID alleged that millions of rands had been lost through irregular contracts and corruption in SAPS.
49. On 11 September 2018, *News24* reported on alleged collusion between the police and certain tow truck drivers in KwaZulu-Natal. It was alleged that the police would give certain tow truck companies information on accidents in exchange for kickbacks. Police have also allegedly prevented certain tow truck drivers from removing vehicles from accident scenes so that drivers from companies which they have relationships with can remove the cars instead.
50. On 20 September 2018, *News24* reported on the arrest of a constable in Mpumalanga due to links with a rhino-poaching syndicate. He was the seventh person with links to the syndicate to be arrested, with almost all the other suspects being current or former police officers. The group had operated around the Kruger National Park, as well as in private and state-owned game reserves in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng.
51. On 21 September 2018, *News24* reported on the arrest of three police officers in Bela-Bela, Limpopo. They were arrested for allegedly soliciting a bribe from a complainant. The three officers had reportedly robbed the man of R190 000 at a local gambling establishment. The policemen told the man that they would pursue money-laundering charges against him unless he paid them a bribe. The man subsequently reported the incident to the Hawks' Serious Corruption Investigation Unit.
52. On 28 September 2018, *News24* reported on a gang of policemen who had allegedly ransacked the house of a businesswoman in Manqonqo, close to Dundee in KwaZulu-Natal. Gladys Dladla alleged that a group of more than ten policemen had arrived at her house and said they were looking for drugs and guns. When she asked if they had a search warrant, she was told to not interfere but leave the police to do their jobs. Ms Dladla claimed that the group stole R5 000 in cash and a cellphone. They also allegedly assaulted her nephew and stripped clothing off her five-year-old niece, claiming that she was hiding drugs on the child, as well as tormenting her livestock. According to Ms Dladla, this was the sixth time in 2018 that she had been harassed in this manner.

53. On 30 September 2018, *News24* reported on the arrest of a policeman in Parow, Cape Town. The man, who was a constable at the Athlone Police Station, was spotted entering a house which was known for being a 'drug house'. The man was questioned by a K9 unit that was patrolling the area. A 9mm pistol was also found in his vehicle, along with ammunition. The pistol had been reported stolen from a safe in Athlone police station a few months prior.
54. On 1 October 2018, *IOL* reported on the trial of a former police crime intelligence officer, Morris Tshabalala, also known as 'Captain KGB'. Mr Tshabalala was on trial for defrauding a SAPS crime intelligence slush fund of over R500 000. Mr Tshabalala had previously been convicted of armed robbery in 1996, and despite absconding and failing to serve his prison sentence, had been employed by the police in 2002. He was also implicated in a R200 million heist at OR Tambo International Airport in Johannesburg. Mr Tshabalala was also implicated in an 'intelligence operation' at the ANC's national conference in 2012. The intelligence operation had allegedly been simply an outlet to pay bribes to delegates to influence them to vote a certain way. He was finally arrested in 2013 and served two years of his sentence, being released in 2015. Despite this, he still received a salary from the police (including while he was incarcerated) and was only formally dismissed in January 2018.
55. On 2 October 2018, *Maroela Media* reported on the hijacking of a couple in Balfour, Mpumalanga by a policeman. Vusi Tshabalala and his wife allege that they were hijacked by a policeman, who had stopped them while driving an official vehicle. He threatened them with his weapon and forced them to get out of their vehicle, taking it and leaving the police vehicle behind. The incident came to light when Mr Tshabalala took to the social media site, Twitter, to speak about his ordeal. Mr Tshabalala had also taken photos of the police officer, who was identified as Gcinumuzi Mashinini. Mr Tshabalala went to the local police station to complain but was told Mr Mashinini had not booked the vehicle used in the robbery, so it could not have been him. However, it emerged that Mr Mashinini had taken the vehicle without permission. Subsequently Mr Mashinini handed himself over to police and he was charged with hijacking, the unauthorised use of a state vehicle, and theft of a firearm. Mr Tshabalala's vehicle was also recovered.
56. On 5 October 2018, the minister of police, Bheki Cele, revealed that over 1 000 police officers had been convicted of criminal activity in the past five years. Mr Cele was replying to a parliamentary question and said that 1 172 police officers had been convicted of various crimes in the preceding five years. The chairman of the parliamentary portfolio committee on police, Francois Beukman, said that the committee supported a zero-tolerance policy with regard to criminal activity within the SAPS. He said that police officers found guilty of criminal behaviour should leave the service immediately.
57. On 6 October 2018, *IOL* reported that the police had revealed in Parliament that up to 800 guns had been stolen from the police and were now in the hands of criminals. In addition, nearly 200 guns belonging to other government entities (such as municipalities, SANParks, the SANDF, and the departments of Justice, Correctional Services, and Transport) had also been stolen.
58. On 7 October 2018, *IOL* reported on the alleged involvement of two policemen in the kidnapping of a KwaZulu-Natal businessman. Sikhumbuzo Mjwara, the owner of a restaurant in Umhlanga, close to Durban, and a director of a number of companies, went missing in August and has not been seen since. In October, three suspects, including two policemen, were arrested and linked to Mr Mjwara's kidnapping.
59. On 11 October 2018, *News24* reported on the arrest of two policemen for defeating the ends of justice. Warrant Officer Wynand Steyn and Sergeant Tom Keet were arrested following the murder of Bradley Sauls, who had been killed in Westbury in July 2018. Officers Steyn and Keet had been the first policemen to arrive on the scene and had allegedly concealed vital evidence.

Armed robberies

60. On 13 September 2016, *The New Age* reported on the court appearance of two policemen who were suspected of being part of a gang involved in cash-in-transit heists in Mpumalanga. Both of the policemen were arrested at their homes and believed to be part of larger group involved in the robberies.
61. On 28 September 2017, *TimesLIVE* reported on a policeman who had been arrested, along with an 18-year-old accomplice, for robbing a shop owned by a Somali immigrant of two cartons of cigarettes. The policeman and his accomplice were arrested in Delft in Cape Town, after their vehicle was stopped and searched, following a description of the vehicle given to the police by the shopkeeper. The policeman and his accomplice were found in possession of two SAPS firearms. The policeman also admitted to having checked out an R5 rifle which was being stored at the home of a friend.
62. On 9 February 2018, *TimesLIVE* reported that members of a syndicate, which had been selling commercial explosives to criminals, had been arrested. The ten-member syndicate included three policemen. They had been supplying criminals with explosives which were commonly used in cash-in-transit heists, ATM robberies, and to get access to vaults.
63. On 11 June 2018, *TimesLIVE* reported on the arrest of three members of the Germiston flying squad for robbery and hijacking. The three officers hijacked a truck and its escort vehicle in Krugersdorp, and also stole a substantial amount of money from the drivers of the two vehicles.
64. On 14 June 2018, *The Citizen* quoted Gareth Newham of the Institute for Security Studies as saying that the spike in cash-in-transit heists was because the quality of policing was on the decline. He attributed this to political interference, the fairly rapid turnover of police ministers, and the appointment of incompetent people to key positions. Mr Newham said that crimes such as cash-in-transit heists needed to be combated with intelligence rather than large numbers of policemen. He pointed to the decline of certain crimes between 2009 and 2011, which had been achieved through crime intelligence rather than large numbers of officers. According to Mr Newham, in that period, home invasions declined by 20%, business robberies by 19%, and hijackings by 32%, despite the specialised unit investigating these crimes having a force of only about 400 officers. The quality of crime intelligence was very important in ensuring that crimes can be properly investigated, and that criminal elements within crime intelligence be eradicated. Mr Newham said there were a number of crime intelligence officers who had been involved in organised crime, such as Morris 'KGB' Tshabalala and Richard Mdluli.
65. On 15 June 2018, *The Citizen* reported on a Limpopo police officer who helped her boyfriend, an alleged armed robber, escape from the police. The man was allegedly a kingpin in a cash-in-transit gang. During a raid by the police, where three other suspects were arrested, the policewoman helped her boyfriend escape and supplied him with a getaway car.
66. On 8 July 2018, *TimesLIVE* reported that 23 members of a cash-in-transit heist syndicate had been arrested, including a Tshwane metro policewoman. The gang had been linked to a number of heists in the country. The policewoman who was arrested was allegedly responsible for storing weapons that the gang used during its robberies. The woman's boyfriend was also a member of the syndicate.
67. On 15 August 2018, the minister of police, Bheki Cele, revealed that five members of the police had been arrested in the preceding 24 hours for links to cash-in-transit heists. He revealed this in a briefing to Parliament.
68. On 13 September 2018, *EWN* reported that the head of IPID, Robert McBride, said that policemen were involved in nearly all cash-in-transit heists. Speaking to the police portfolio committee in Parliament, Mr McBride said that the rot in the SAPS ran deep. He said: 'Elements in SAPS, groups in SAPS, actually serve as a vehicle for crime. They commit crime. On the issue of police being involved in cash heists, in almost every cash heist, cops are involved.'

69. On 25 September 2018, *TimesLIVE* reported that a policeman in Jeffreys Bay, in the Eastern Cape, had been arrested for robbing a man of money he had won at a local casino. The man had been walking to a friend's house in the early hours of the morning when he was confronted by the policeman and his accomplice. The policeman, who was based in Humansdorp, was arrested after the getaway vehicle had run out of petrol. Police arrested him when he and his accomplice were filling the vehicle with petrol, after having walked to a nearby petrol station.

Murders

70. On 12 September 2017, *IOL* reported on a policeman who had decided not to apply for bail after being accused of killing his girlfriend. Vuyani Welcome had allegedly shot dead his girlfriend, Ayanda Sibiya, who was also a police officer. She was found dead in her car with a gunshot wound to the head. She had last been seen with her boyfriend, and, when questioned, Mr Welcome had confessed to the murder.
71. On 8 December 2017, *Mail & Guardian* reported on the arrest of a policeman who was implicated in a series of murders at the Glebelands Hostel in Durban. He was one of five people arrested, who were linked to almost 100 murders committed at the hostel. Another suspect was arrested at the hostel, and in his possession he had police equipment, including reflector jackets, a police laptop, as well as internal police correspondence.
72. On 28 December 2017, *IOL* reported on the conviction of a policeman from Limpopo for the robbery and murder of a Somali shopkeeper. Kulani Manganyi was sentenced to life in prison for the murder of Abdulah Hassan Omar, and a further fifteen years for robbery, which would run concurrently. Mr Manganyi and an accomplice stole R3 000 after murdering Mr Omar. Mr Manganyi also refused to identify his accomplice in the robbery.
73. On 21 January 2018, *IOL* reported on a policeman who had been implicated in a murder and an armed robbery. Two men, one a police officer, had entered a house in Glenwood, Durban, where they robbed the residents of cash and shot and killed one man at the house.
74. On 5 March 2018, *IOL* reported on the arrest of five police officers after the death in custody of a nineteen-year-old man, Ayanda Tshuma, in New Castle, KwaZulu-Natal. The officers had been searching Mr Tshuma's home for drugs. He was subsequently arrested, with the police officers involved claiming they used minimal force to effect the arrest. When they arrived at the police station, Mr Tshuma was found dead in the back of the police vehicle. Witnesses claim that the police had assaulted Mr Tshuma at his home, a finding that was corroborated by the post-mortem examination.
75. On 5 March 2018, *IOL* reported on the murder of a woman and her mother, allegedly at the hands of her boyfriend, who was a policeman. Granville Brooks had killed Charmaine Goliath, and her mother, Susan April, because Ms Goliath had allegedly wanted to leave Mr Brooks. He had a few days earlier threatened Ms Goliath and her mother in front of other police, but they had managed to calm him down and did not arrest him, although he threatened to return and kill his girlfriend and her mother. After killing the pair, Mr Brooks turned the gun on himself.
76. On 20 March 2018, *News24* reported on the murder of a man who had been killed by a mob allegedly led by a policeman and his wife. Nhlanhla Khwela was killed in Sundwini, near Durban. He had allegedly stolen clothes from the home of the policeman who then led a mob to seek revenge on Mr Khwela. A friend of Mr Khwela said he had been at the friend's home when a mob, led by the policeman arrived, demanding to know where Mr Khwela had hidden the clothes. They handcuffed Mr Khwela, and proceeded to beat him. His dead body was found the next morning lying in the yard of a house.
77. On 29 May 2018, *EWN* reported on the conviction of a policeman, Phumzile Ngqayimbana, for killing his former station commander, Nomalizo Dukumbana in 2013. Mr Dukumbana had been the commander of the police station in Elliotdale in the Eastern Cape. Mr Ngqayimbana had colluded with two

accomplices (one also a policeman who was imprisoned for the murder in 2015) to kill Mr Dukumbana. The motive for the murder was that Mr Dukumbana had instituted a disciplinary hearing against Mr Ngqayimbana.

78. On 19 June 2018, the *Daily Dispatch* reported on a policeman who, with an accomplice, had beaten a car guard to death. Juvan Fourie, a car guard who worked in an East London suburb, was beaten to death by a policeman, Eldrin Snyers, and his accomplice, Keanan Basson. Mr Fourie had been accused of stealing Mr Snyers's cellphone, which he denied. Following Mr Fourie's death, his two alleged killers took his body to a dump site, where they left it.
79. On 28 June 2018, *IOL* reported that an East London police constable, Zandisile Zweni, would appear in court for murdering his estranged wife. Mr Zweni had shot his wife, Andiswa, while she was sitting in her car outside Voorpos Primary School, where she served on the governing body.
80. On 25 July 2018, *IOL* reported on the conviction of a policeman for the murder of his girlfriend. JP Mfeka was found guilty for the murder of Monica Nyawose. Mr Mfeka alleged that he and Ms Nyawose got into an argument, and she grabbed his firearm, with a shot being discharged accidentally, hitting her in the stomach. However, after further investigation, it became clear that Ms Nyawose had been shot in the buttocks and the bullet had exited through the stomach. Mr Mfeka was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment by the Verulam Magistrates Court.
81. On 26 July 2018, *The Citizen* reported on the sentencing of a former police officer for the assault of two suspects, one of whom subsequently died. Eudora Khumalo was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Ziphozonke Nsele. She also received fifteen years for attempted murder and ten years for two counts of kidnapping. Ms Khumalo was one of five people found guilty for the murder. Mr Nsele and a friend had been accused of stealing a cellphone and were taken to a house of one those later found guilty of the murder. Mr Nsele and his friend were severely assaulted, with Mr Nsele dying from his injuries. Mr Nsele's body was dumped into a river and was never recovered. Ms Khumalo's co-accused received sentences ranging from fifteen years imprisonment to life.
82. On 15 August 2018, *TimesLIVE* reported on the arrest of four police officers who had allegedly tortured a suspect to death in custody. The victim, Mbongiseni Ndlela, handed himself over to police after he had been linked to a murder. According to *TimesLIVE*, Mr Ndlela and his nephew were both tortured in custody, and Mr Ndlela died from his injuries. His body was dumped by the policemen after he died. A fourth suspect killed himself after his three police colleagues were taken into custody.
83. On 28 August 2018, *News24* reported on the death of a fisherman in Hout Bay, in Cape Town, who had allegedly been murdered by police. Fishermen, who did not want to be named, admitted to poaching crayfish illegally off Cape Point in early August. Returning to port in the early morning two police boats began to chase them. Police opened fire on them and one of the fishermen, Durick van Blerk, fell overboard. The police then allegedly fired more shots into Mr van Blerk's body. His body has not been found but the other fishermen claim that the police had retrieved his body from the water and then dumped it further out at sea.
84. On 13 September 2018, *News24* reported on a policeman who killed his wife and brother-in-law, before committing suicide. Sivuyile Mbaduli had called in sick to his shift at Kidds Beach station in East London, and instead went to his home. He shot his wife, and also killed his brother-in-law when the man heard gunshots and came to investigate. Mr Mbaduli then turned the weapon on himself. The couple had four children.
85. On 3 September 2018, *IOL* reported on a police officer who had allegedly killed his wife in Meredale, Johannesburg. The police officer arrived home on a Friday evening and joined his wife and neighbour who were drinking. A woman phoned the officer on his cellphone, which led to an argument between him and his wife. The police officer's wife allegedly attacked him with a knife and during the struggle the police officer's gun was accidentally discharged, killing his wife.

Murders

86. On 10 October 2016, *News24* reported that a policeman in Montagu had been arrested for raping a fifteen-year-old girl. The girl had been at the police station after an altercation with her family. She had been taken to the police station at the request of her family so she could calm down. That night, the 47-year-old man allegedly attacked and raped her in the police station's trauma room.
87. On 29 November 2016, *News24* reported on the rape of a woman in Laingsburg, in the Western Cape, by a policeman. The woman had been arrested for theft and was being held overnight. The woman was being held alone in a cell when a policeman entered and attempted to force himself onto her. When she struggled he allegedly threatened her with his firearm, saying that he would shoot her if she cried.
88. On 20 December 2017, *TimesLIVE* reported that an Eastern Cape policeman had been arrested for allegedly raping five underage girls. The 47-year-old man had taken the five girls to a beach, where he had given them alcohol and then sexually assaulted them.
89. On 17 January 2018, *News24* reported on a policeman who had allegedly raped a woman with Down's Syndrome in Motherwell, in Port Elizabeth. The incident occurred in early January when the police officer gave two women a lift from a local shebeen to a petrol station to buy electricity vouchers. The alleged victim was walking along the road and knew one of the people the policeman was giving a lift to. After returning the two women to the shebeen the police officer left with the mentally disabled woman. One of the women who had returned to the shebeen later became suspicious and went to the alleged perpetrator's house where she found him having sex with the woman with Down's Syndrome. The mentally disabled woman was also attacked by the policeman's wife. When she returned home, she accused the disabled woman of having an affair with her husband, being unaware that she was mentally disabled.
90. On 17 January 2018, *IOL* reported on a man who had been sexually assaulted by two police officers in Cape Town. The man said he was waiting outside a friend's house in his car when he was approached by the policemen. The two policemen from the Milnerton SAPS accused him of suspicious behaviour. They told him to get out of his car, where they searched him in the street, in full view of residents. They then made him get into the police van where they told him to bend over with his pants down. One of the policemen then inserted his fingers into the man's anus a number of times, while his partner watched.
91. On 9 February 2018, *EWN* reported on the arrest of a George policeman. He was detained for allegedly raping his girlfriend's daughter. Six charges were laid against the 27-year-old policeman and he was released on R1 000 bail.
92. On 12 March 2018, a policeman appeared in court in Molopo, close to Mahikeng in North West, for the alleged rape of a teenager. The 30-year-old policeman was alleged to have met the 15-year-old in a tavern in Molopo, where he bought alcohol for the two of them. They subsequently left in the suspect's car, but the alleged victim jumped out of the moving vehicle. The police officer subsequently caught the victim and took her to his home, where he is alleged to have raped her numerous times before releasing her the following afternoon.
93. On 24 April 2018, *The Citizen* reported on the alleged rape of a woman by a police reservist. The woman met the man on a taxi in Pretoria. The two got off the taxi together and the man offered to walk the woman to her destination – the Pretoria magistrate's court. On the way, he said he wanted to drop off his jacket at a nearby police station. She accompanied him to the police station, where he allegedly forced her into the women's toilets, where he raped her. The man was arrested but the woman claims to be getting threats from the man's colleagues.
94. On 9 May 2018, *News24* reported on the sentencing of a former policeman who had been found guilty of attempted rape and assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm. Molefi Mangadi was sentenced

to six years in prison by the Bethulie Regional Court. In July 2017, he had gone to his victim's residence, asking her for money to buy beer. The victim, who knew Mr Mangadi as they were colleagues, agreed to give him money. He followed her to her bedroom and demanded to have sex with her. She refused and he assaulted her and tried to rape her. She fought back and Mr Mangadi stopped attempting to force himself onto the victim when he realised she was injured and apologised. He was subsequently reported to the police and found guilty.

95. On 20 July 2018, *IOL* reported on the alleged rape of a woman by a policeman, after the woman had been arrested for possession of drugs. Three policeman allegedly came to the 18-year-old woman's house in the Western Cape. They reportedly found drugs (as well as taking money belonging to the woman) and took her to a police station. When they arrived at the police station she was told to remain in the police van. One of the policemen returned and said as he had helped her avoid arrest she had to pay him back by having sex with him. The pregnant woman refused and was taken to an isolated industrial area, where the policeman allegedly raped her.
96. On 20 July 2018, *DispatchLIVE* reported on the alleged rape of a 14-year-old girl by a senior Eastern Cape policeman. The 57-year-old man is high ranking in the police and the girl that he allegedly abused is his wife's niece. According to a police spokesperson, 'the rape has been ongoing for a long time'.
97. On 14 August 2018, *News24* reported that a policeman had been arrested for raping a woman who had previously been arrested for drinking in public. The woman was arrested on 5 August for the offence and while in custody she gave her cellphone number to the constable. After she had been released, the constable (who is 20 years older than the complainant) sent her a message asking her to come visit him at his residence. She did so and was allegedly raped there.
98. On 17 August 2018, *IOL* reported on a policeman who raped a 17-year-old woman, who had appeared at court to face theft charges. The woman claimed that after her case had been adjourned she was taken to a room by a policeman who demanded sex, saying if she refused he would influence the prosecutor to give her a lengthy sentence. She refused and the policeman proceeded to rape her.
99. On 17 September 2018, *EWN* reported on the rape of a 14-year-old girl by a Klerksdorp policeman. The girl asked the policeman for a lift from Orkney to Kanaan, but was instead taken to Jouberton, near Klerksdorp. He only took her home the following day, warning her to remain quiet, but she told her parents, who reported the matter to the police. The policeman had allegedly tried to get the girls' parents to not report the case, but they refused.
100. On 25 September 2018, *EWN* reported on the gang rape of a woman by four men posing as police. The woman had been driving in Glentana, close to George in the Western Cape, when she was pulled over by what appeared to be an official SAPS vehicle. The 51-year-old woman was handcuffed, blindfolded, and then raped by the men, as well as being robbed.
101. On 4 October 2018, *News24* reported on a policeman in Ulundi who had allegedly raped his girlfriend in a police van. The man had been arrested in September 2018, after the woman had reported the crime to the police.

Sources available on request.