CLOSING REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PROTECTOR IN TERMS OF SECTION 182(1)(b) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, 1996 AND SECTION 8(1) OF THE PUBLIC PROTECTOR ACT, 1994

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CLOSING REPORT ON AN INVESTIGATION INTO ALLEGATIONS OF IMPROPER CONDUCT AND MALADMINISTRATION BY THE MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, MR ANTON BREDELL, BY UNDERTAKING AN AMBIGUOUS AND UNLAWFUL PROCESS

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Constitution	Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996
DA	Democratic Alliance
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
PP Rules	Rules relating to investigations by the Public Protector and Matters Incidental Thereto, 2018, as amended
PPSA	Public Protector South Africa
Public Protector Act	Public Protector Act No 23 of 1994

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This is a closing report of the Public Protector issued in terms of section 182(1)(b) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (the Constitution) and section 8(1) of the Public Protector Act, 1994 (the Public Protector Act).

1.2 The report is submitted in terms of sections 8(1) read with section 8(3) of the Public Protector Act, which empower the Public Protector to make known the findings of an investigation, to affected parties (including the Complainant) for such persons to note the outcome of the investigation.

1.2.1 A copy of the closing report is also provided to Mr Brett Herron (the Complainant), the Member of the Provincial Legislature, Western Cape who lodged the complaint.

1.3 The report relates to an investigation into allegations of improper conduct and maladministration by the Member of the Executive Council (MEC) of the Western Cape Department of Local Government, Mr Anton Bredell, by undertaking an ambiguous and unlawful process.

2. COMPLAINT

2.1. The complaint was lodged with the Public Protector by Mr Brett Herron (the Complainant), the Member of the Provincial Legislature Western Cape on 07 February 2020.

2.2. The complaint relates to the manner in which the Western Cape Department of the Premier and the Western Cape Department of Local Government allegedly intervened into the affairs of the George Municipality, which resulted in the invoking of a forensic investigation by an external private entity and the consequences thereof.

2.3. In essence, the Complainant alleged, *inter alia,* that:

2.3.1. The Western Cape Member of the Executive Council (MEC) for Local Government, Mr Anton Bredell (MEC Bredell) had undertaken an "*ambiguous and unlawful process*" in his report to Cabinet to intervene in the George Municipality, in terms of section 139 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (the Constitution);

2.3.2. MEC Bredell failed to adequately act against the Democratic Alliance Member of the Mayoral Committee, Cllr DL (Stag) Cronje after the finalization of forensic reports into the investment of three hundred and fifty million rand (R350 million) of public funds to Old Mutual, whilst the councillor and his son failed to provide access to their bank statements for scrutiny;

2.3.3. The George Municipal Council and/or the MEC permitted a forensic report to be concluded when essential financial documents were not provided for analysis;

2.3.4. MEC Bredell, in his capacity as a Democratic Alliance (DA) representative has been improperly interfering in Human Resource processes in the George Municipality; and

2.3.5. Further allegations relate to the failure of the Western Cape Provincial Government and/or Provincial Forensic Services Unit to pursue allegations of impropriety against certain Western Cape Provincial MECs/Ministers.

2.4. In an email dated 02 March 2021, the Complainant was informed of prior and current investigations conducted on some of the allegations that he has raised in his complaint. He was further informed that *Report Number 23 of 2020/21* was released in January 2021 regarding allegations that that MEC Bredell, in his capacity as provincial chairperson of the DA, addressed a letter on 8 May 2018, to the acting Executive Mayor, the Speaker, the Chief Whip and the DA caucus chairperson of the George Municipality instructing them not to proceed with the appointment of a senior official of the George Municipality, until permission was granted by the DA Federal Executive.

2.5. His attention was drawn to the Public Protector's finding in the above-mentioned report which state that *"The allegation that the MEC's conduct in this regard was improper and constitutes a breach of the Executive Ethics Code, is also substantiated. The Constitution and the Executive Ethics Code oblige members of the executive to conform to the prescribed ethical standards at all times, irrespective of the capacity in which they perform their actions. They are expected to always behave in an exemplary and ethical manner, whether performing their official functions or not, and in whatever capacity*".

2.6. The Complainant was further informed at the time, that the allegation that "*MEC Bredell failed to adequately act against the Democratic Alliance Member of the Mayoral Committee, Cllr DL (Stag) Cronje and the finalization of forensic reports into the investment of R350 millions of public funds to Old Mutual, whilst the councillor and his son failed to provide access to their bank statements for scrutiny"* (sic)*,* was being investigated by the Western Cape Provincial Office of the Public Protector. This complaint has since been finalised and *Report Number 94 of 2021/22*, which was issued on 28 February 2022.

3. POWERS AND JURISDICTION OF THE PUBLIC PROTECTOR

3.1 The investigation was conducted in terms of section 182(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (the Constitution) which gives the Public Protector the powers to investigate alleged or suspected improper or prejudicial conduct in state affairs, to report on that conduct and to take appropriate remedial action; and in terms of section 6(4) of the Public Protector Act 23 of 1994 (Public Protector Act), which regulates the manner in which the powers conferred by section 182 of the Constitution may be exercised in respect of government at any level.

3.2 In *Economic Freedom Fighters v Speaker of the National Assembly and Others: Democratic Alliance v Speaker of the National Assembly and Others* 2016 (5) BCLR (CC) at paragraph 76, the Constitutional Court per Mogoeng CJ held that the remedial action taken by the Public Protector has a binding effect. The Constitutional Court further held at paragraph 73 that:

3.2.1 *"When remedial action is binding, compliance is not optional, whatever reservations the affected party might have about its fairness, appropriateness or lawfulness. For this reason, the remedial action taken against those under investigation cannot be ignored without any legal consequences."*

3.3 The Western Cape Provincial Government (Western Cape Department of the Premier and the Western Cape Department of Local Government), and the George Municipality are organs of state and their conduct amounts to conduct in state affairs, and as a result, the Public Protector is satisfied that the complaint falls within her competency to conduct an investigation as envisaged in section 182(1)(a) of the Constitution and sections 6(4) and (5) of the Act.

4. ISSUE IDENTIFIED FOR INVESTIGATION

4.1 Based on the analysis of the complaint, the following issue was identified to inform and focus the investigation:

4.1.1 Whether the MEC for the Western Cape Department of Local Government, Mr Anton Bredell, had undertaken an "*ambiguous and unlawful process*" in the submission of the provincial investigation report to the George Municipality, and if so, whether such conduct constitutes improper conduct as envisaged in section 182(1)(a) of the Constitution and maladministration in terms of section 6(4)(a)(i) of the Public Protector Act.

4.2 The Public Protector has concluded the investigation and based on the information and evidence obtained during the course thereof, the Public Protector is now in a position to make findings.

5. THE INVESTIGATION

5.1 Methodology

5.1.1 The investigation was conducted in terms of section 182 of the Constitution and Section 6 and 7 of the Public Protector Act.

5.1.2 The Public Protector Act confers on the Public Protector the sole discretion to determine how to resolve a dispute of alleged improper conduct or maladministration.

5.2 Approach to the investigation

5.2.1 The approach to the investigation included the exchange of documents, analysis of the relevant documentation and consideration and application of the relevant laws, regulatory framework and prescripts.

5.2.2 The investigation was approached using an enquiry process that seeks to find out:

(a) What happened?

(b) What should have happened?

(c) Is there a discrepancy between what happened and what should have happened and does that deviation amount to amounts to maladministration, abuse of power or other improper conduct?

(d) In the event of a violation, what action should be taken?

5.2.3 The question regarding what happened is resolved through a factual enquiry relying on the evidence provided by the parties and independently sourced during the investigation. In this particular case, the factual enquiry principally focused on whether or not the alleged conduct was inconsistent with the applicable prescripts.

5.2.4 The enquiry regarding what should have happened, focuses on the law or rules that regulate the standard that should have been met by the Western Cape MEC for Local Government, Mr Anton Bredell.

5.3 The Investigation Process

5.3.1 The investigation process commenced with correspondence to Mr Alan Winde, the Premier of the Western Cape, on 20 October 2020, Mr Anton Bredell the MEC for Local Government on 19 August 2021 wherein the institution was informed of the investigation, the legislation in terms of which the investigation was conducted, as well what information is required and the format thereof.

5.3.2 The format and the procedure followed in conducting the investigation also included:

a) Communications by telephone and email with the Complainant;

b) Meeting with the Complainant on 5 March 2020; and

c) Records or documents relevant to the investigation which were in the possession or under control of a state institution.

5.4 Key sources of information

5.4.1 Documents and e-mail correspondence

5.4.1.1 Document titled "*Provincial Intervention in the George Municipality in terms of Section 139 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996;*

5.4.1.2 Further allegations and information was submitted by the Complainant on the 17 May 2020;

5.4.1.3 Letter dated 24 April 2018 from the DPCI to Western Cape Department of the Premier;

5.4.1.4 Letter dated 23 July 2018 from the Chief Director: Western Cape;

5.4.1.5 Letter dated 5 February 2019 from Lieutenant Colonel MC Zwiegelaar, unit Commander at George DPCI;

5.4.1.6 Email dated 14 December 2018 from Ms Janine Louw to the Chief Director: Provincial Forensic Services;

5.4.1.7 Travel application and supporting documents and attendance registers;

5.4.1.8 Letter dated 30 January 2019 from Mr Ruthven Janse van Rensburg, Chief Director: Provincial Forensic Services;

5.4.1.9 Letter dated 6 September 2019 from the Provincial Minister (MEC: Local Government);

5.4.1.10 Letter dated January 2020 from MEC Bredell to Speaker of the George Municipality Council;

5.4.1.11 Council minutes dated 30 January 2020;

5.4.1.12 The Provincial Investigation report titled 'Forensic Investigation in terms of Section 106(1) of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 read with Section 7(1) of the Western Cape Monitoring and Support Municipalities Act 4 of 2014 in respect of the War-On Waste (WOW) Project;

5.4.1.13 Resolution by the George Municipal Council 31 July 2020;

5.4.1.14 Enquiry letter dated 6 of October 2020 to the Western Cape Department of the Premier, Mr Alan Winde;

5.4.1.15 Response by the Western Cape Department of the Premier, Mr Alan Winde dated 21 October 2020;

5.4.1.16 Minutes of the Special Council Meeting dated 2 December 2020;

5.4.1.17 Enquiry letter by the Public Protector to the MEC Bredell, dated 19 August 2021;

5.4.1.18 Response from to the MEC Bredell, dated 25 August 2021 to the Public Protector;

5.4.1.19 Copy of the SNG-Grant Thornton report, dated 20 November 2020;

5.4.1.20 Industry research conducted by the Public Protector with regards to the roles and mandates of both the DPCI and the Provincial Forensic Services Unit; and

5.4.1.21 Affidavit by Ms Deidre Viljoen, Director at the Provincial Forensic Services Unit within the Western Cape Department of the Premier.

5.4.2 **Legislation and other prescripts**

5.4.2.1 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996;

5.4.2.2 Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000;

5.4.2.3 The Western Cape Monitoring and Support of Municipalities Act 4 of 2014; and

5.4.2.4 Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977.

5.4.3 **Case Law**

5.4.3.1 *The City of Cape Town v Premier of the Western Cape and others* (5933/08) [2008] ZAWCHC 52; 2008 (6) SA 345 (C) (1 September 2008)

5.4.4 **Notice issued in terms of Rule 41(1) of the Public Protector Rules:**

5.4.4.1 On 17 August 2022, a Notice was issued in terms of rule 41(1) of the Rules Relating to Investigations by the Public Protector and Matters Incidental thereto, 2018, as amended (the Public Protector Rules) and as promulgated under section 7(11) of the Public Protector Act was issued to Mr Herron to provide an opportunity to make representations in connection with the intended closure of the investigation. Rule 41(1) of the Public Protector Rules provides that when the Public Protector intends concluding a complaint by means of a closing report provided for in rule 40(b), the Complainant shall be informed in writing accordingly and be given an opportunity to make representations in connection with the intended closure of the complaint within fourteen (14) days of delivery of the notification.

5.4.4.2 No response was received by the deadline of 9 September 2022 from Mr Herron.

6. THE DETERMINATION OF THE ISSUES IN RELATION TO THE EVIDENCE OBTAINED AND CONCLUSIONS MADE WITH REGARD TO THE APPLICABLE LAW AND PRESCRIPTS

6.1 Whether the MEC for the Western Cape Department of Local Government, Mr Anton Bredell, had undertaken an "*ambiguous and unlawful process*" in the submission of the provincial investigation report to the George Municipality and if so, whether such conduct constitutes improper conduct as envisaged in section 182(1)(a) of the Constitution and maladministration in terms of section 6(4)(a)(i) of the Public Protector Act

Common cause issues

6.1.1 It is common cause that the George Municipality was inundated with complaints from community members relating to the illegal dumping of waste on public open spaces and riverbanks amongst others.

6.1.2 It is further common cause that the "*War on Waste*" project was established as a result of a previous non-compliance report which was issued against the George Municipality by the then Western Cape Department of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (DECE).

6.1.3 It also common cause that in response to the complaints received from members of the community, coupled with previously issued non-compliance reports, the former Executive Mayor, Mr Melvin Naik from the George Municipality initiated a project named "*War on Waste*".

6.1.4 It is also not disputed that on 18 March 2020, a service provider identified as SNG-Grant Thornton was appointed to conduct an external forensic investigations into the administrative affairs of the "*War on Waste*" project.

Issue in dispute

6.1.5 The issue for determination is whether the Western Cape MEC for Local Government, Mr Anton Bredell had undertaken an "*ambiguous and unlawful process"* in his report for intervention against the George Municipality in terms of the applicable legal prescripts.

Complainant's version

6.1.6 The Complainant in his submission to the Public Protector alleged the following:

6.1.6.1 That MEC Bredell and DA Member of Parliament Geordin Hill-Lewis have made public announcements on alleged corruption and maladministration in the George Municipality;

6.1.6.2 That these announcements are ostensibly based on a Provincial Forensic Report commissioned by Mr Bredell in his capacity as the MEC (Provincial Minister) of Local Government, in terms of section 106 of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 (Municipal Systems Act) with the intention to propose to the Provincial Cabinet that the Provincial Government "*intervene*" in the administration of the George Municipality in terms of section 139 of the Constitution;

6.1.6.3 That this report has been prepared in terms of section 139 of the Constitution. It proposes an intervention on the basis of section 139 (1), when a municipality "*cannot or does not fulfil an executive obligation in terms of the Constitution or legislation*"; and

6.1.6.4 That the Report is ambiguous, because it refers to section 139(1) as the basis for the intervention and then suggests to Cabinet that section 139(6) applies. He further alleges that section 139(6) provides that the Cabinet must notify the National Minister and the NCOP if the Provincial government intervenes in terms of 139(4) or (5) of the Constitution. Further, that section 139 (4), applies where a municipality is unable to approve a budget and section 139 (5), applies where a municipality is in financial "*crisis*". Since the MEC is not relying on section 139 (4) or (5) of the Constitution 139 (6) does not apply.

6.1.6.5 In support of his allegations, the Complainant submitted a document titled "*PROVINCIAL INTERVENTION IN THE GEORGE MUNICIPALITY IN TERMS OF SECTION 139 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, 1996",* which allegedly sought approval "*for the Provincial Executive to take the decision whether to intervene in the George Municipality*".

6.1.6.6 The document was unsigned, undated and not on an official letterhead of the Western Cape Provincial Government.

6.1.7 Upon receipt of the complaint, a meeting was held between the Public Protector Investigation team and the Complainant on 5 March 2020, in order for the Complainant to take the investigation team through the documents submitted in support of his complaint and to discuss the issues for investigation.

6.1.8 Subsequently, on 17 May 2020, the Complainant submitted further allegations and information on the investigation. The allegations in essence requested the Public Protector to conduct a probe into the lawfulness of the section 106 investigation (Section 106 of the Municipal Systems Act) followed by MEC Bredell.

6.1.9 The additional information provided by the Complainant alleged to be in breach of the Criminal Procedure Act with regards to the abuse of, and sharing of, evidence obtained in terms of that Act in that evidence obtained by means of a warrant may not be used for any other purpose than an investigation of an offence.

6.1.10 It was agreed that the additional information provided by the Complainant would be incorporated into the investigation in connection with the lawfulness of the MEC's section 106 investigation against George Municipality and in particular, the apparent collusion between the Department of Local Government and the DPCI and with specific reference to the allegation regarding the sharing of evidence obtained after executing a search and seizure operation as this evidence cannot be used in support of any other investigation.

6.1.11 In this regard the Complainant submitted information alleging that:

6.1.11.1 A letter dated 24 April 2018 from the DPCI to the Western Cape Department of the Premier, indicates that the Provincial Forensic Services Department participated in the search and seizure operation, conducted on 24 April 2018 in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, and requests the continued assistance of the Provincial officials with the investigation. The second last paragraph in which the DPCI agrees to *"share all documentation, electronic evidence, bank statements, and other evidence obtained during the investigation"* with the provincial government. This would appear to be the same evidence that the Chief Director is referring to in his letter to the Head of Department: Local Government above. It appears that the evidence obtained in the raid was made available to the provincial forensic investigators for the purposes of the forensic investigators assisting the DPCI with their criminal investigation;

6.1.11.2 A letter dated 23 July 2018 from the Chief Director: Provincial Forensic Services to the Head of Department: Local Government (Western Cape)

indicates a concern of the Provincial Forensic Services Unit about the contamination of evidence. The use of evidence obtained pursuant to the Criminal Procedure Act search and seizure operation being used for a section 106 investigation by the Provincial MEC.

6.1.11.3 Paragraph 4 of the letter which sets out the decision to pursue a criminal complaint and that the Provincial Forensic Services Unit has no mandate to obtain any evidence or conduct any investigative work. Paragraph 6 of the letter indicates the Chief Director's concern that the evidence obtained during a search and seizure conducted by the George DPCI has been seized by the DPCI and that this evidence may not be used for any other investigation or purpose. Paragraph 7 of the letter recommends that the section 106 be "*discontinued*" and that the criminal investigation be allowed to continue. The Chief Director again indicates that the evidence cannot be used for the section 106 investigation.

6.1.11.4 A letter dated 5 February 2019 from Lieutenant Colonel MC Zwiegelaar, Unit Commander at George DPCI addressed to the Western Cape Department of Local Government requested for forensic investigative assistance in regard to a criminal investigation with South African Police Service (SAPS) reference number George CAS 495/04/2018 and further indicates more clearly how the identified evidence seized in the raid in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act maintained its chain of custody.

6.1.11.5 In response to the request for assistance the Western Cape Department of the Premier availed the services of Ms Janine Louw (state employee), a provincial forensic investigator, to assist the DPCI with their criminal investigation. The third paragraph indicates that since being assisted by Ms Janine Louw during the raid, she (Ms Louw) had now been internally transferred from her employment at the Western Cape Department of the Premier (Provincial Forensic Services) to the Department of Local Government and "*Ms Louw will transfer to the Department of Local*

Government all documents and records relating to the George investigation with her…";

6.1.11.6 An email dated 14 December 2018, from Ms Janine Louw to Chief Director: Provincial Forensic Services confirms that Ms Louw had been assisting the DPCI with the criminal investigation whilst employed by the Provincial Government. This letter is clearly written shortly before Ms Louw transferred from the Western Cape Department of the Premier, Provincial Forensic Services, to the Department of Local Government; and

6.1.11.7 The travel application and supporting documents, including attendance registers for Ms Janine Louw confirm that Ms Louw, who had been appointed by the Provincial Forensic Services unit to assist DPCI, continued to participate in the investigation after transferring to the Local Government Department during July 2019.

6.1.12 According to a letter dated 30 January 2019, Mr Ruthven Janse van Rensburg, Chief Director: Provincial Forensic Services, Western Cape Department of the Premier sent a letter to Lieutenant Colonel Zwiegelaar, Unit Commander of the DPCI in George, indicating that Ms Janine Louw, a Deputy Director who had assisted the DPCI with the investigation had since been transferred to the Western Cape Department of Local Government due to operational reasons (establishment of internal capacity). It further states that all documents and records relating to the George investigation would remain with her pending the outcome of the work being performed.

6.1.13 According to the letter dated 6 September 2019, the Provincial Minister (MEC: Local Government) appointed designated investigators to probe the allegations of fraud, corruption, maladministration and serious malpractice at George Municipality.

6.1.14 The designated investigation team visited the George Municipality on 10 September 2019, during which the mandate and scope of the intended work was explained to several officials including the former Municipal Manager, Mr Trevor Botha; Senior Executive, Mrs du Plooy; and Senior Manager: Legal, Mrs Wyngaard. During the same meeting, a request for documentation was made in writing and it was agreed that all communication would thereafter be directed to Mrs du Plooy to facilitate the delivery process.

6.1.15 According to a letter dated 15 January 2020, the MEC Bredell sent a letter to the Speaker of the George Municipal Council whereby a copy of the outcome of the Provincial Investigation Report in connection with allegations of maladministration was concluded and a copy thereof provided in terms of section 7(4)(g) of the Western Cape Monitoring and Support Municipalities Act, Act 4 of 2014 was provided.

6.1.16 The said letter further purported to be an investigation which was concluded in terms of section 106 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000, further requesting that the Speaker of the George Municipality provide a copy of the report to the Municipal Council for consideration within seven days upon receipt. The letter also requested that a response be provided outlining the steps to be taken by Council in addressing the recommendations which were made.

6.1.17 According to Council minutes dated 30 January 2020, the Municipal Council considered the section 106 investigation report dated 20 December 2019 from the MEC of Local Government, alleging financial and other misconduct against the following officials employed at the time:

(a) Executive Mayor, Mr Melvin Naik;
(b) Municipal Manager, Mr Trevor Botha;
(c) Mr Water Hendricks;
(d) Mr Leon Wallace;

(e) Mr M Gericke;
(f) Ms M Macdonald;
(g) Mr W Robertson; and
(h) Ms Y Gelderbloem.

6.1.18 In respect of the above investigation, the Municipal Council report resolved to take note of the same report and that disciplinary processes against the implicated parties should be initiated within the relevant laws and collective agreements, where applicable.

6.1.19 Upon reviewing the Provincial Investigation Report titled "*Forensic Investigation in terms of Section 106(1) of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 read with Section 7(1) of the Western Cape Monitoring and Support Municipalities Act, 4 of 2014 Into allegations of maladministration, fraud and corruption at George Municipality in respect of the War-On Waste (WoW) Project*" (the Provincial Investigation Report) the following observations were made:

6.1.19.1 The scope of the investigation required the designated investigators to:

(a) Investigate the appointment of, as well as the payments made to Numocento (Pty) Ltd and Mr Noodles CC (Mr Noodles) and determine if irregularities occurred;

(b) Investigate whether undue influence, nepotism and/ or corruption played a role in the appointment of Mr R Botha in respect of the "*War on Waste*" project in terms of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) appointment process, and his subsequent appointment at the Municipality; and

(c) Determine whether fraud, theft, corruption and/ or serious malpractice occurred at the Municipality in respect of the "*War on Waste*" project.

6.1.19.2 The procedures performed during the investigation by the Western Cape Provincial government as indicated in the Provincial Investigation Report included, *inter alia*:

(a) Securing an reviewing documentation pertaining to the "*War on Waste*" project;

(b) Investigating the Supply Chain Management (SCM) processes followed when appointing the service providers, namely Mr Noodles Mr Noodles and Numocento;

(c) Reviewing payments to service provider documentation, budget allocations and Council Meeting minutes related to the "*War on Waste*" project;

(d) Reviewed documentation relating to the appointment of Mr R Botha;

(e) Interviewed and obtained affidavits from municipal officials; and

(f) Conducted a search on the Company Property Intellectual Commission (CIPC) pertaining to Mr Noodles and Numocento.

6.1.20 Regarding the disclaimer and limitations made on completion of the investigation the following salient points were noted on the Provincial Investigation Report:

(a) The scope of work was limited to an analysis of documentation and information received in response to the directions envisaged in section 7 of the Western Cape Monitoring and Support

Municipalities Act, 4 of 2014 and specific enquiries and interviews undertaken in pursuance of the mandate;

(b) Findings were based on information and/or data obtained from documentation in their possession and/or persons interviewed during the investigation; and

(c) Where reliance had been placed on information during verbal interviews and consultation, such was indicated in the report.

6.1.21 The Provincial Investigation Report outlined various exhibits which were used in the investigation and included *inter alia*:

(a) Letter sent to Mr Noodles for the hire of the bulldozer, dated 13 March 2017;
(b) Response letter from Mr Pretorius in respect of the appointment of service providers outside of normal procurement processes, dated 8 February 2019;
(c) An email sent by Mr Ms van Vuuren to Mr Mabuto relating to the hire of tipper truck and JCB, dated 18 April 2017;
(d) An email sent by Mr Robertson to Ms van Vuuren relating to the hire of tipper trucks and JCB's, dated 24 April 2017;
(e) Telephone records of Mr Naik for the period 1 December 2016 to 30 April 2018;
(f) Tracking records for Toytota Fortuner with registration number "GRG WP";
(g) DCS budget allocations for the financial years 2016/2017 and 2017/2018;
(h) Payment extract for payments made to Mr Noodles;
(i) Payment extract for payments made to Numocento;
(j) Municipality's budget books for each Directorate for the financial year 2016;

(k) Municipality's budget books for each Directorate for the financial year 2017;
(l) Payment extract for payments to Mr Noodles from the Municipality Finance system;
(m) Payment extract for payments to Numocento from the Municipality Finance system;
(n) Minutes of Ordinary Council meeting dated 27 September 2017;
(o) SDR documents completed by Mr Noodles;
(p) Email dated 12 November 2019 sent by Mr Gericke to the Designated Investigators confirming the registration of Mr Noodles on the SCM database;
(q) CSD registration documents submitted by Mr Noodles;
(r) SARS verification of VAT registration number of MS Sizanani;
(s) SDR documents completed by Numocento;
(t) Response letter dated 1 October 2018 sent by Cllr Pretorius to Minister Bredell relating to a contracting statement when Numocento was registered on the Municipality's supplier database;
(u) Statement of Mr Jansen pertaining to the appointment of R Botha;
(v) Memo dated 16 August 2017 sent by Mr Hendricks to the Municipal Manager relating to the appointment of contractors on a one (1) year contract;
(w) Service Agreement for Fixed Term employees between the Municipality and Mr R Botha;
(x) Payment history in respect of salary and leave payments to Mr R Botha;
(y) Memorandum dated 11 September 2017 appointing Mr Hendricks as the Acting Municipal Manager;
(z) Declaration by Employee document signed by Mr R Botha; and
(aa) IRP2 document containing the personal details of Mr R Botha.

6.1.22 On 31 July 2020, the George Municipal Council resolved that due to the seriousness of the allegations of maladministration, fraud and corruption in

respect of the "*War on Waste*" project within the Municipality, an independent investigation service provider should be appointed and after a tender process had ensued, SNG-Grant Thornton was contracted to conduct the investigation.

6.1.23 In line with section 7(4)(b) of the Public Protector Act, the Public Protector sent an enquiry letter on 06 October 2020 to the Western Cape Department of the Premier, Mr Alan Winde, to respond to the allegations raised by the Complainant.

6.1.24 On 21 October 2020, Mr Alan Winde responded, *inter alia,* to the allegations as follows:

> "*I confirm that to the best of my knowledge the Western Cape Cabinet, of which I am the Premier currently, has never taken such a decision and no such intervention in the George Municipality under section 139 of the Constitution has either been tabled by Minister Bredell or approved by the Western Cape Executive to date*".

6.1.25 On 02 December 2020, the Municipal Council held a Special Council Meeting[1] whereby according to the minutes, the outcome and a copy of the final report concluded by SNG-Grant Thornton, dated November 2020 was reported to Council.

6.1.26 On 19 August 2021, in line with section 7(4)(b) of the Public Protector Act, an enquiry letter was sent by the Public Protector to MEC Bredell in order to obtain information regarding his knowledge of the alleged section 139 process by the George Municipality.

6.1.27 In his response letter to the Public Protector dated 25 August 2021, MEC Bredell concurred with Mr Alan Winde's position and confirmed that no report to Cabinet has been submitted by him recommending that the Western Cape

[1] Meeting held online remotely.

Provincial government intervene in the George Municipality in terms of section 139 of the Constitution.

6.1.28 He further submitted that the complaint in question is accordingly based on false and incorrect facts, and that no report has been submitted to Cabinet by his office for the purposes of initiating a section 139 process in the George Municipality.

6.1.29 The Public Protector requested for a copy of the SNG-Grant Thornton report dated November 2020 and upon reviewing the said report, noted the following salient key aspects :

6.1.29.1 The background and the mandate of the investigation focused on the appointment of, as well as payments made to Numocento and Mr Noodles to determine if any irregularities occurred; whether there was undue influence, nepotism and/or corruption in any role when Mr Rowan Botha was appointed in respect of the "*War on Waste*" project in terms of the EPWP and his subsequent appointment at the George Municipality thereafter; and to determine whether fraud, theft, corruption, maladministration and/or serious malpractice occurred at the George Municipality in respect of the same project;

6.1.29.2 The objective of the report was to report solely on the findings made on conclusion of the investigation whereby during the investigation interviews were held, legal research conducted and documents/data analysed;

6.1.29.3 According to the SNG-Grant Thornton report the interviews held during the forensic investigation, several municipal officials were interviewed which included:

(a) Ms Barnard;
(b) Ms Bredenkamp;
(c) Mr Botha;

(d) Ms Du Plessis;
(e) Ms Fernold;
(f) Mr Gericke;
(g) Ms Hendricks;
(h) Mr Hessie;
(i) Mr Jansen;
(j) Ms Mabuto;
(k) Ms Mcdonald;
(l) Ms Mathenjwa;
(m) Mr Pretorius;
(n) Mr Renni;
(o) Mr Robertson;
(p) Ms Stoffels; and
(q) Mr Wallace.

6.1.29.4 The investigation team (SNG-Grant Thornton) further reviewed documents belonging to the George Municipality which included:

(a) Deviation memorandums relating to the appointment of Numocento and Mr Noodles;
(b) Minutes of the Finance Committee;
(c) Recruitment pack relating to the appointment of Mr Rowan Botha;
(d) Documentation relating to the procurement of bulldozers and tipper trucks;
(e) Compliance Directive signed on 12 October 2015;
(f) Waste Management License, dated 11 November 2014; and
(g) A non-compliance report issued by Dr E Palmer, from the DECE, dated 23 May 2016.

6.1.29.5 The scoping of the investigation maintained their enquiry within the legal premises of the following prescripts:

(a) Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2000;
(b) Municipal Finance Management Act: Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations, Notice 868 of 2005;
(c) Municipal Regulations on Financial Misconduct Procedures and Criminal Proceedings, 30 May 2014;
(d) Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000;
(e) Local Government: Disciplinary Regulations for Senior Managers, updated 2010;
(f) Code of Good Practices for Employment and Conditions of Work for EPWP, dated 18 February 2011;
(g) George Municipality Delegations of Powers, signed 7 November 2017;
(h) National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998;
(i) Prevention and Combatting of Corrupt Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004;
(j) Policy on EPWP (2019-2024); and
(k) Ministerial Determination 4: EPWP, dated 4 May 2012.

6.1.29.6 In essence, the outcome of the investigation conducted by SNG-Grant Thornton made adverse findings in relation to the background on the "*War on Waste*" project; the appointment of Mr Rowan Botha; the appointment of service providers for the "*War on Waste*" project; and the determination regarding whether corruption, fraud, theft and maladministration and/or serious malpractice had occurred in the "*War on Waste*" project.

6.1.29.7 The Public Protector conducted an independent industry research on 31 March 2022 in regard to the roles and the mandates of both the DPCI and the Provincial Forensic Services Unit established within the Western Cape Department of the Premier.

6.1.29.8 The DPCI was established as an independent directorate within the SAPS, in terms of section 17C of the SAPS Act, Act 68 of 1995, as amended by the SAPS Act of 2008. The DPCI's mandate is to prevent, combat and

investigate national priority offences, in particular serious organised crime, serious commercial crime, serious corruption and cybercrime.

6.1.29.9 The Provincial Forensic Services Unit has been established by the Western Cape Provincial Government in with a mandate to investigate financial misconduct; irregularities of a financial nature; irregularities causing or which can possibly cause financial loss or potential financial loss (including acts of dishonesty) and/or affecting the Provincial Government to such an extent that, if allowed to continue unchecked, will/could have an extremely adverse effect on the effective and efficient operation of the Provincial Government; the commission of economic offences such as theft, fraud, corruption and/or any other economic common law offence or economic offences in contravention of any statutory provision which involves patrimonial prejudice or potential patrimonial prejudice to the State; and where possible criminal offences have been committed, the Forensic Investigative Unit will report the matter to the SAPS.

6.1.29.10 The Investigation team obtained an affidavit provided by Ms Deidre Viljoen, Director at the Provincial Forensic Service Unit within the Western Cape Department of the Premier and observed the following submissions:

(a) The Provincial Forensic Services Unit is mandated by a resolution of the Western Cape Cabinet to be independent and perform functions impartially and without fear, favour and prejudice. The same office is mandated to investigate matters involving the following alleged conduct and offence:

i. The commission of common and/ or statutory law economic offences influencing but not limited to theft, fraud and corruption; and

ii. Alleged misconduct and irregularities causing, or which can possibly cause, actual/ potential financial loss or affecting the Provincial Government to such an extent that if allowed to continue unchecked, will/ could have an adverse effect on the effective and efficient operation of the Provincial Government.

(b) On 13 February 2018, Mr Graham Paulse, Head of Department of the Western Cape Department of Local Government, requested assistance from the Provincial Forensic Services Unit to assess allegations made by a whistle-blower (Identity known to the Public Protector);

(c) The documents provided were perused and a decision was taken that an internal enquiry against the George Municipality in connection with certain transactions was warranted;

(d) During the enquiry, after several individuals were interviewed the proposed scope of the investigation based on the information which was received included the following:

i. The appointment of, payments made to and possible irregularities associated with the service providers involved in tender T/ING 002/2013;

ii. The possible irregular appointments and payments of RK Sauer and the alleged corrupt relationships between this entity, certain municipal officials, the Mayor, Mr Naik and the Municipal Manager, Mr Botha;

iii. The possible irregular appointment of Mr Bruiners and his company Numcento, as well as the alleged corrupt relationship with Mr Naik, Mr Botha and Rowan;

iv. The employment of “Rowan” at the George Municipality; and

v. The role of Ms Saptoe from RSK & Associates at the Municipality.

(e) The risks identified during the enquiry suggested that due to the nature and extent of the allegations, there is a real possibility that documentary, digital and other evidence pertaining to the allegations sought could be destroyed; all municipal electronic devices associated with any officials possibly implicated in the allegations as well as municipal documentary evidence pertaining to the mentioned allegations, immediately be uplifted, seized and secured until these allegations are investigated; and that the cell phone and any other computer devices belonging to Mr Bruines, as well as Mr Naik and Mr Botha (where these are not municipal assets) be immediately seized and forensically imaged to ensure that the evidence contained on these devices is secured for further investigation.

(f) There was suspicion of fraud and corruption as contemplated in terms of section 34(1)(a) and (b) of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act which placed a statutory obligation to therefore report the matter to the SAPS for criminal investigation.

Application of the relevant law

6.1.30 The Constitution is the highest law of the Republic of South Africa and any law inconsistent with it may be declared unconstitutional and invalid[2]. All laws therefore need to comply with their Constitutional obligations in order to maintain the standard of lawfulness.

[2] Section 2 of the Constitution.

6.1.31 Section 41(1)(h)(ii) of the Constitution states that, "*All spheres of government and all organs of state within each sphere must co-operate with one another in mutual trust and good faith by assisting and supporting one another*", and as such all organs of state are encouraged to work together in supporting one another achieve predetermined and mandated objectives.

6.1.32 Section 133(1) and (2) of the Constitution further states that "*the Members of the Executive Council of a province are responsible for the functions of the executive assigned to them by the Premier; and Members of the Executive Council of a province are accountable collectively and individually to the legislature for the exercise of their powers and the performance of their functions*".

6.1.33 Provincial intervention in local government is regulated by section 139(1)(b) of the Constitution which states that, "*When a municipality cannot or does not fulfil an executive obligation in terms of the Constitution or legislation, the relevant provincial executive may intervene by taking any appropriate steps to ensure fulfilment of that obligation, including assuming responsibility for the relevant obligation in that municipality to the extent necessary to maintain essential national standards or meet established minimum standards for the rendering of a service; prevent that Municipal Council from taking unreasonable action that is prejudicial to the interests of another municipality or to the province as a whole; and or maintain economic unity*".

6.1.34 Section 139 (2) of the Constitution further states that "*If a provincial executive intervenes in a municipality in terms of subsection (1)(b) it must submit a written notice of the intervention to the Cabinet member responsible for local government affairs; and the relevant provincial legislature and the National Council of Provinces, within 14 days after the intervention began*". In this instance both the Western Cape Department of the Premier (Premier) and the Western Cape Department of Local Government (MEC) conceded that no intervention in terms of section 139 of the Constitution was not executed.

6.1.35 Section 154 (1) of the Constitution states that "*The national government and provincial governments, by legislative and other measures, must support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to manage their own affairs, to exercise their powers and to perform their functions*."

6.1.36 Section 195 (1) of the Constitution which is the required standard of public administration, provides amongst other things that:

(a) A high standard of professional ethics must be promoted and maintained;
(b) ……;
(c) ……;
(d) ……;
(e) ……;
(f) Public administration must be accountable;
(g) ……;
(h) ……; and
(i) ……..

6.1.37 Section 195(1) therefore places a legal obligation on all public servants when exercising their duties to ensure that they conduct themselves in a professional and ethical manner whilst also being able to account for the decisions and/ or actions they take or fail to take.

6.1.38 Section 205(3) of the Constitution states that "*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*." The SAPS is therefore regarded as the custodians in combatting criminal activity and empowered through this provision to investigate crime amongst other objectives.

6.1.39 In terms of section 106 (1) (b) of the Municipal Systems Act, "*If the MEC has reason to believe that a municipality in the province cannot or does not fulfil a statutory obligation binding on that municipality or that maladministration, fraud, corruption or any other serious malpractice has occurred or is occurring in a municipality in the province, the MEC must if the MEC considers it necessary, designate a person or persons to investigate the matter*". The MEC for Local Government is empowered to intervene in instances of alleged maladministration within municipalities in the respective province in the circumstances.

6.1.40 Section 117 of the Municipal Systems Act further states that "*Except where otherwise provided, all records and documents of a municipality are in the custody of the municipal manager*". This provision therefore places an obligation on the accounting officer of a municipality to take responsibility in the protection, storage, sharing and disposal of records and documents.

6.1.41 The Preamble to the Western Cape Monitoring and Support of Municipalities Act, Act of 4 of 2014 reads as follows:

> *"To give effect to sections 154(1) and 155(6) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, by making further provision for measures to support municipalities, to develop and strengthen the capacity of municipalities and to improve their performance; to give effect to section 106(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000, by providing in greater detail for the monitoring of suspected non-performance and maladministration in municipalities; and to provide for incidental matters*."

6.1.42 The assessment undertaken before invoking a section 106 (1) Municipal Systems Act investigation is provided for in terms of section 5 of the Western Cape Monitoring and Support Municipalities Act, Act 4 of 2014 (Western Cape Monitoring and Support Municipalities Act).

6.1.43 Section 5 of the Western Cape Monitoring and Support Municipalities Act states that "*The Provincial Minister must, before taking action under section 106(1) of the Municipal Systems Act—*

(a) Inform the municipality concerned in writing of relevant information received by the Provincial Minister and invite the municipality to furnish the Provincial Minister with written comment by a date determined by the Provincial Minister; and

(b) objectively assess all relevant information at the Provincial Minister's disposal, taking into account, among other matters

i. the manner in which the information was received;
ii. the comments, if any, received from the municipality;
iii. whether the information indicates that the municipality cannot or does not fulfil a statutory obligation binding on the municipality, and if so, whether or not it is due to incapacity;
iv. whether the information indicates that maladministration, fraud, corruption or any other serious malpractice has occurred or is occurring in the municipality;
v. the areas of performance of the municipality that may be affected if action is not taken in accordance with section 106(1) of the Municipal Systems Act;
vi. whether the municipality previously requested assistance from the Provincial Minister, or the head of any provincial department, to deal with the matter concerned or a related matter;
vii. whether the Provincial Minister, the Department or another provincial department has previously provided assistance to the municipality; and

viii. *if applicable, the extent to which the municipality implements relevant practice notes and complies with the essential national standards and minimum standards established in terms of section 108(1) of the Municipal Systems Act*".

6.1.44 Section 7(1)(a) of the Western Cape Monitoring and Support Municipalities Act further states that "*For the purposes of an investigation contemplated in section 6(1)(b), the Provincial Minister may designate one or more officials of the Provincial Government or independent persons to investigate the matter concerned*".

6.1.45 Section 7(4)(g) of the Western Cape Monitoring and Support Municipalities Act further states that "*the Provincial Minister must as soon as practicable provide a copy of the report and recommendations of the investigator to the municipality concerned*".

6.1.46 The legal framework regulating the execution of search and seizures with or without warrants is established through the Criminal Procedure Act. In terms of section 20 of the Criminal Procedure Act "*the State may, in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, seize anything:*

(a) which is concerned in or is on reasonable grounds believed to be concerned in the commission or suspected commission of an offence, whether within the Republic or elsewhere;

(b) which may afford evidence of the commission or suspected commission of an offence, whether within the Republic or elsewhere; or

(c) *which is intended to be used or is on reasonable grounds believed to be intended to be used in the commission of an offence"*.

6.1.47 Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Act further states that *"the disposal of an article after seizure by a police official who seizes any article referred to in section 20 or to whom any such article is under the provisions of this Chapter delivered shall, if the article is not disposed of or delivered under the provisions of paragraph (a) or (b), give it a distinctive identification mark and retain it in police custody or make such other arrangements with regard to the custody thereof as the circumstances may require*".

6.1.48 Whilst the Criminal Procedure Act provides direction regarding the disposal of an article after it has been seized, the same Act is silent with regard to the sharing of evidence obtained in the execution of the search warrant with other government departments with similar mandates (criminal investigation).

6.1.49 In the *City of Cape Town v Premier of the Western Cape and Others* matter[3] the Court held that:

> *"A search warrant is issued for a purpose and in the case of du Toit, to investigate the suspected crime of illegal monitoring. The documents and recordings, being the private documents and property of du Toit, could be used for no other purpose than the criminal investigation. In accordance with the constitutionally mandated invasion of privacy required for criminal investigations, it is implicit in the search provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act No. 51 of 1977 that documents or articles seized under a search warrant must be used only for the mandated purpose*".

[3] City of Cape Town v Premier of the Western Cape and Others (5933/08) [2008] ZAWCHC 52; 2008 (6) SA 345 (C) (1 September 2008)

6.1.50 It is worth noting in the *City of Cape Town v Premier of the Western Cape and Others*[4] places an emphasis on private documents and property which is seized whilst taking into consideration one's right to privacy[5].

Conclusion

6.1.51 Having considered the facts and the evidence of the matter together with the applicable legal prescripts relevant thereto, The Public Protector could not establish any evidence to indicate that the Western Cape Department of the Premier initiated any investigation in terms of section 139 of the Constitution.

6.1.52 The MEC for the Western Cape Department of Local Government, Mr Anton Bredell invoked a section 106(1) Municipal Systems Act investigation in connection with allegations of maladministration, corruption, fraud and theft at the George Municipality.

6.1.53 The outcome of the investigation led to the George Municipality Council being provided with the Provincial Investigation Report titled "*Forensic Investigation in terms of Section 106(1) of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 read with Section 7(1) of the Western Cape Monitoring and Support Municipalities Act, 4 of 2014 Into allegations of maladministration, fraud and corruption at George Municipality in respect of the War on Waste (WoW) Project*".

6.1.54 The Public Protector could not establish from the same report whether any evidence was obtained or used from the search and seizure operation which was held jointly by the DPCI and the Provincial Investigation team on 24 April 2018.

[4] Ibid
[5] Section 14 of the Constitution.

6.1.55 After the George Municipal Council considered the Provincial Investigation Report, SNG-Grant Thornton was appointed as an external service provider to conduct an independent forensic investigation into the affairs of the George Municipality related to the "*War on Waste*" project.

6.1.56 The MEC of the Department of Local Government by virtue of the above provision is legally obligated to act if a reasonable suspicion existed based on maladministration, fraud, corruption or any other serious malpractice has occurred within a municipality. If the MEC considers it necessary, he/she must designate a person or persons to investigate the matter and this was done when the Provincial Investigation team was appointed on 06 September 2019.

6.1.67 The mandate of SNG-Grant Thornton included investigating allegations of maladministration and more specifically acts of criminality such as corruption, fraud and theft (economic crime), which is similar to the criminal investigation conducted by the SAPS under reference number George CAS 495/04/2018.

6.1.68 The documents and records obtained under the procedures performed by SNG-Grant Thornton indicate that only those records which were readily available from the George Municipality were obtained, assessed and documented in the final report.

6.1.69 There is no evidence to support that any article seized in the execution of the search warrant on 24 April 2018 was used by either the Provincial Investigation team or provided to the SNG-Grant Thornton investigation team.

6.1.70 Both the DPCI and the Provincial Forensic Services Unit have been charged with the mandates of investigating economic crimes such as corruption, theft and fraud. In instances where crime is detected by the Provincial Forensic Services Unit during investigations, these matters are referred to the SAPS for further investigation.

6.1.71 It can therefore be deduced that the objectives of the investigation considered by both the DPCI and the Western Cape Department of the Premier in this instance were grounded on investigating the same acts of criminality (economic crime) in relation to the "*War on Waste*" project.

6.1.72 Section 41(1)(h)(ii) of the Constitution states that, "*All spheres of government and all organs of state within each sphere must co-operate with one another in mutual trust and good faith by assisting and supporting one another*" and as such it will not be irregular if the Provincial Forensic Services Unit withdrew as the lead investigation team to allow for the DPCI to continue with investigating the same acts of criminality whilst providing further assistance.

7. FINDINGS

Having regard to the evidence and the regulatory framework the Public Protector makes the following findings:

7.1 **Whether the MEC for the Western Cape Department of Local Government, Mr Anton Bredell, had undertaken an "*ambiguous and unlawful process*" in the submission of the provincial investigation report to the George Municipality and if so, whether such conduct constitutes improper conduct as envisaged in section 182(1)(a) of the Constitution and maladministration in terms of section 6(4)(a)(i) of the Public Protector Act**

7.1.1. The allegation that the MEC for the Western Cape Department of Local Government, Mr Anton Bredell had undertaken an "*ambiguous and unlawful process*" in the submission of the provincial investigation report to the George Municipality and if so, whether such conduct was improper and amounted to maladministration, is **unsubstantiated**.

7.1.2. The Public Protector could not establish any evidence to indicate that the Western Cape Department of the Premier initiated any investigation in terms of section 139 of the Constitution.

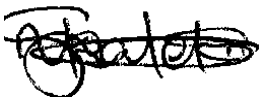
7.1.3. The Public Protector could further not establish any evidence to indicate that evidence obtained from the DPCI criminal investigation was considered by the Western Cape Provincial Investigation team or the SNG-Thornton service provider.

7.1.4. The documents and records obtained under the procedures performed by SNG-Grant Thornton indicate that only those records which were readily available from the George Municipality were obtained, assessed and documented in the final report.

7.1.5. The Public Protector could further not establish that any article seized in the execution of the search warrant on 24 April 2018 was used by either the Provincial Investigation team or provided to the SNG-Grant Thornton investigation team.

8 CONCLUSION

8.1 The Public Protector considers this investigation as finalised and cannot take the matter any further. Should any party wish to challenge this decision they are at liberty to explore legal remedies at their disposal.



ADV KHOLEKA GCALEKA
ACTING PUBLIC PROTECTOR SOUTH AFRICA
DATE: 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

Assisted by: Ms P. Mogaladi
Executive Manager: Investigation Branch