

**THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY TO INQUIRE INTO ALLEGATIONS
REGARDING EFFORTS OR ATTEMPTS HAVING BEEN MADE TO STOP THE
INVESTIGATION OR PROSECUTION OF TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION
COMMISSION CASES (TRC CASES INQUIRY)**

HELD AT:

Sci-Bono Discovery Centre, corner Mirriam Makeba & Helen Joseph Street,
Newtown, Johannesburg

BEFORE:

The Honourable Justice Sisi Khampepe (Judge RTD) – Chairperson
The Honourable Justice Frans Diale Kgomo (Judge President RTD)
Adv Andrea Gabriel (SC)

**AFFIDAVIT OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**

I, the undersigned,

MMAMOLOKO TRYPHOSA KUBAYI

do hereby make oath and state that:

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A. INTRODUCTION TO DEPONENT

1. I am the **Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development**, having been appointed by the President of the Republic of South Africa, President Cyril Matamela Ramaphosa (**the President**) on 3 December 2024.
2. I am a member of Parliament of the Republic of South Africa and the Executive Authority of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (**DOJ&CD**). The DOJ&CD's offices are situated at Momentum Centre, 17th Floor, 329 Pretorius Street, Pretoria, Gauteng Province.
3. I am cited as the third respondent in the main application brought before the High Court under case number 005245/2025, which forms the genesis of this Commission, in my official capacity as the Minister responsible for the DOJ&CD, and as the Cabinet member responsible for the National Prosecuting Authority (**the NPA**) in terms of section 179(6) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (**the Constitution**).
4. The facts contained in this affidavit are within my personal knowledge, save where otherwise stated or is apparent from the context, and are to the best of my knowledge and belief, both true and correct.

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B. PURPOSE OF THIS AFFIDAVIT

5. The President published Proclamation Notice No. 264 of 2025 on 29 May 2025, appointing a *Judicial Commission of Inquiry to inquire into allegations regarding efforts or attempts having been made to stop the investigation or prosecution of Truth and Reconciliation Commission cases (the Commission)*. The Commission was appointed in terms of section 84(2)(f) of the Constitution to investigate allegations of whether efforts or attempts were made to stop the investigation or prosecution of Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) cases.
6. I received an undated letter late last year from the Commission's Chief Evidence Leader, Adv Semenya, who requested that I provide in affidavit form, my own account of any discussions, decisions, or considerations during my tenure that may bear on the matters set out in paragraph 1.1 of the Terms of Reference of the Commission.
7. In terms of paragraph 1.1 of the Terms of Reference of the Commission, the Commission must, in relation to the period since 2003, inquire into, make findings, report on and make recommendations concerning:

"whether, why, and to what extent and by whom, efforts or attempts were made to influence or pressure members of the South African Police

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Service or the National Prosecuting Authority to stop investigating or prosecuting TRC cases.”

8. This affidavit is provided in compliance with this request.

C. DISCUSSIONS, DECISIONS OR CONSIDERATIONS

9. Save for discussions and instructions given to my counsel and the legal team representing me before the Commission, in my capacity as the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development, I have not had discussions, nor have there been decisions or considerations regarding whether, why, and to what extent and by whom, efforts or attempts were made to influence or pressure members of the South African Police Service or the NPA to stop investigating or prosecuting TRC cases.
10. Since my appointment on the 3rd of December 2024, the DOJ has provided support for the establishment and work of the Commission, made written submissions to the Commission, and implemented the TRC's recommendations.
11. Annexure “**MTK1**” attached to this affidavit provides a progress report on work done, as at 13 February 2026, to implement the TRC-Parliament approved recommendations. This work includes but is not limited to *inter alia*:
 - 11.1 paying reparations to TRC identified victims, their relatives, or dependents, in the form of urgent interim individual reparations, once-off reparations, medical benefits and other forms of social assistance,

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reparations towards basic education and higher education and training, and housing assistance; and

- 11.2 symbolic reparations including exhumations and handing-over of deceased victims, renaming of streets and facilitating the building of monuments and memorials.
12. In addition to the above, twelve inquests have been held since 2017 and six of these have been held during my tenure. Furthermore, a number of matters are currently on the inquest court roll, there have been convictions in three matters, and approximately 7 matters are on the Criminal Court roll. The list of these matters is attached to this affidavit as annexure “MTK2”.
13. Save as aforesaid, I do not have other information concerning decisions, discussions or policies affecting the investigation and prosecution of TRC cases, or any material relevant to the inquiry arising during my tenure in my possession.

D. INFORMATION REQUESTED FROM THE DOJ&CD

14. For the sake of completeness, I also deal in this affidavit with a letter that was sent to the DOJ&CD by the Secretary of the Commission, dated 31 October 2025, wherein the Commission seeks the DOJ&CD’s assistance in locating and furnishing minutes and records of the following bodies:

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- 14.1 Special Cabinet Committee on the post-TRC cases / Subcommittee of Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cabinet Committee on post-TRC matters;
- 14.2 Committee of Directors-General in respect of their deliberations on the TRC cases;
- 14.3 Amnesty Task Team; and
- 14.4 Interdepartmental Task Team for the TRC cases.

15. The abovementioned minutes and records are referred to in an affidavit dated 25 October 2025, furnished to the Commission by Anton Rossouw Ackermann, who was head of the Priority Crimes Litigation Unit from 2003 to 2013.

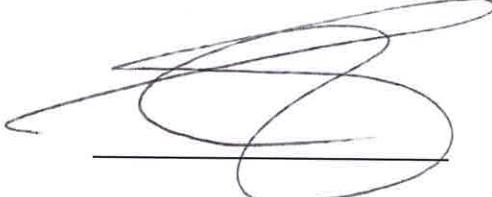
16. As already stated, I was appointed as the Minister of Justice in December 2024 and accordingly, I do not have personal knowledge of any such minutes or records which pre-date my appointment.

17. Nevertheless, the Ministry and DOJ&CD are committed to cooperating with the Commission. To this end, the DOJ&CD is currently attending to the Commission's information request and will be liaising with the Commission to facilitate access to relevant records within its possession.

E. CONCLUSION

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18. Save as stated in this affidavit, no documents or information which have a bearing on paragraph 1.1 in the Commission's Terms of Reference, are in my possession.



DEPONENT

I hereby certify that the deponent has acknowledged that the deponent knows and understands the contents of this affidavit, which was signed and sworn before me at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 2026, the regulations contained in Government Notice No. R 1258 of 21 July 1972, as amended, and Government Notice No. R 1648 of 19 August 1977, as amended, having been complied with.

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PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WORK DONE THUS FAR TO IMPLEMENT THE TRC-PARLIAMENT APPROVED RECOMMENDATIONS AS AT 13 FEBRUARY 2026

1. Background

1.1. The Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act, 1995 (the Act) created the political and moral climate for the growth of democracy and the fostering of a culture of human rights. The Act provided the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), with a specific purpose of promoting national unity and reconciliation in a spirit of understanding that goes beyond the conflicts and divisions of the past. In order to achieve this goal, the Commission was mandated to, amongst other things:

- conduct investigations into gross human rights violations
- facilitate and initiate the gathering of information and the receiving of evidence to establish the identity of victims, their fate or whereabouts and the harm suffered by them, and;
- grant amnesty for acts, attempted acts and omissions and offences associated with political activities.

The Commission was to conclude its work by making recommendations to the President. The Act in section 27(1) provides for the President to consider the TRC recommendations with a view to making recommendations to Parliament. The Act also requires that the said recommendations shall be considered by the joint committee and the decisions of the said joint committee shall, when approved by Parliament, be implemented by the President by making regulations.

In June 2003, Parliament approved the TRC recommendations under the following four categories:

- (a) Final reparations (Once-off individual grants)

The government is to provide a once-off grant of R30 000 to those victims or their survivors identified by the TRC, in addition to other material commitments.

(b) Medical benefits and other forms of social assistance

The objective is to put programmes in place to provide for medical benefits, educational assistance, housing, and other social benefits to address the needs of individual victims.

(c) Symbols and monuments

This form of reparation is aimed at individuals, communities, and society at large. It entails the creation of programmes to project the symbolism of the struggle and the ideal of freedom through academic and informal records of history, as well as cultural and art forms. Symbols and monuments must be erected to portray the freedom struggle, while geographic and place names must be changed to commemorate individuals and events that are important to individuals and communities. These symbols must also portray the concepts of unity and reconciliation.

(d) Rehabilitation of communities

In recognition of the fact that communities and not only individuals suffered, special emphasis must be placed on the rehabilitation of communities that were subjected to intense acts of violence and destruction. The focus must be on a partnership approach between government and communities.

1.2. To give effect to the implementation of the four recommendations, Cabinet mandated the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (the department) to monitor and coordinate the implementation of the TRC recommendations in general.

1.3. In order to implement the decisions of Parliament and to monitor and coordinate the implementation of the TRC recommendations, the Department established the TRC Unit in September 2005 with a mandate to coordinate, monitor and report on the implementation of the TRC recommendations on an ongoing basis.

1.4 The President's Fund was established in terms of Section 42 of the Act. Section (2) and (2A) to provide for the payment of reparations to victims and the rehabilitation of communities, respectively. The President's Fund Office, which is located within the department under the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, has accordingly been giving effect to the reparations policy flowing from the findings and recommendations of the TRC, by ensuring the payment of reparations.

2. Department's progress on implementation of the TRC recommendations

2.1. Introduction

The progress made by the department on implementing the TRC recommendations must be seen in the context of government's overall programmes that are intended to redress the violations of the past. TRC recommendations form part of government's interventions to create a better life for all South Africans.

2. 2. Progress on implementation

2.2.1 Urgent Interim Reparation to Victims

Regulations on urgent interim reparations were published in 1988. The regulations prescribed measures to provide for the payment of urgent reparation to a victim who in the opinion of the Committee on Reparations and Rehabilitation would have suffered undue hardship. Interim individual reparations were paid to TRC identified victims who qualified and could be traced.

The total amount paid to individuals as interim reparations is R53,165,325.00.

2.2.2 Reparations in respect of the four categories approved by Parliament

2.2.2.1 Once off Individual Reparations

Regulations providing for the payment of the once off individual reparation grant of R30 000-00 to victims were published in 2003. The TRC identified 21676 persons as victims.

17435 of the 21676 TRC identified victims who applied for the once-off individual grant were paid the R30 000 grant. The total amount paid for the final once-off individual grants is R498,008,781.00.

The department views this process as finalised except for cases where TRC identified victims who did not apply for final reparations wish to now submit their applications for payment of the final once-off R30 000.00 individual reparations. In this regard the department will receive their applications and process them accordingly. Funds for the remaining 4241 are available.

While waiting for the gazetting of the names of TRC identified victims who did not claim their once-off individual reparations, the Department has on 12/02/26 published the names of TRC identified victims on the Departmental website and on social media calling on TRC identified victims to claim their final once-off individual reparations.

In respect of the beneficiaries declared untraceable, any liabilities or claims incurred by the President's Fund will be settled from the Disaster Relief Fund administered by Department of Social Development. The Act in terms of section 47 provides for the dissolution of the President's Fund and the transfer of the remainder of funds to the Disaster Relief Fund.

Final once-off individual reparations' payment as of 13 February 2026

Persons determined by the TRC as eligible for reparations	21676
Persons who applied for reparations as approved by the TRC	17435
Beneficiaries paid to date	17435
Beneficiaries that have not applied including untraceable beneficiaries	4241

2.2.2.2 Medical benefits and other forms of social assistance

The education assistance reparation is available for the TRC identified victims, their relatives, or dependants. This assistance is offered for both Basic Education and Higher Education and Training.

➤ Basic Education

The Regulations relating to Assistance to Victims in respect of Basic Education reparation which is available for the TRC identified victims, their relatives, or dependants, commenced in 2014 and have been implemented for a period of seven (7) years. New Regulations which came into effect in 2022 provide for a period of application of thirteen (13) years, thus until 2036

The Regulations provide for education assistance in respect of:

- Grade R
- General education (Grades 1 to 9)
- Further education (Grades 10 to 12).

The assistance covers, among others:

- maximum amount in respect of school fees;
- boarding fees;
- uniform;
- transport allowance;
- supplementary learning and teaching support material;
- digital device;
- personal care allowance; and
- psychological support.

Certain conditions must be met in order to qualify for assistance and for some of the allowances, school recommendation and appropriately qualified professional's confirmation is required.

The total number of learners funded is 13166 and the payments made to the beneficiaries in respect of this reparation is R257,849,110.09.

➤ **Higher Education and Training**

The Regulations relating to Assistance to Victims in respect of Higher Education Training also commenced in 2014 and have been implemented for a period of seven (7) years. A new version of Regulations came into effect in 2023, and provides for assistance to qualifying declared TRC victims, their relatives, and dependants in respect of:

- Adult education and training;
- Further education and training;
- Higher education; and
- Skills development.

The assistance covers;

- registration fees,
- a boarding allowance,
- a textbook allowance,
- transport allowance,
- meal allowance,
- a device;
- a device that is regarded as compulsory for purposes of a programme, training, or learning;
- settlement of outstanding study debts, and financial assistance to students with disabilities in respect of assistive devices and human support.

The higher education and training assistance is available for one (1) undergraduate qualification and does not cover assistance with respect to:

- post-graduate qualifications;
- second qualifications; and
- private academic institutions.

The total number of students funded is 2010 and the payments made to the beneficiaries in respect of this reparation is R140,966,501.84.

Basic Education assistance as at 13 February 2026

Persons determined by the TRC as eligible for reparations	21676
Beneficiaries who applied for education assistance reparation	13166
Beneficiaries paid to date	13166

Higher Education and Training assistance reparation's payment as at 13 February 2026

Persons determined by the TRC as eligible for reparations	21676
Beneficiaries who applied for education assistance reparation	2010
Beneficiaries paid to date	2010

➤ **Housing assistance Reparation**

Regulations relating to housing assistance were published on 16 January 2026. The regulations provide for a housing assistance per incident per household of an approved listed beneficiaries, thus providing one intervention per family of an approved listed beneficiary. The housing assistance may be granted to the approved listed beneficiary in a form of:

- A once-off housing grant limited to an amount of R183 257.00 per approved listed beneficiary.

- A construction of a new house limited to an amount determined, from time to time, by the Minister of Human Settlements as per Military Veteran quantum.

The Department has commenced with roadshows to inform and assist approved listed beneficiaries to apply for housing assistance.

2.2.2.3 Symbols and monuments

➤ Exhumations and Hand-over of Deceased Victims

Symbolic reparation is aimed at helping individuals and communities to remember and commemorate the pain and victories of the past. The TRC in making recommendations with regards to reparations and rehabilitation indicated that this would include:

- expediting the exhumations and reburials by the appropriate ministry
- facilitating the renaming of streets and community facilities to honour individuals or significant events
- facilitating the building of monuments and memorials and the development of museums to commemorate events of the past.

Regulations on Exhumation, Reburial or Symbolic Burial of Deceased Victims were published in 2010, to provide for the monies in the President's Fund to be accessed by family members for exhumation and reburial purposes. The regulations provide for:

- Travel and subsistence allowances for relatives of missing persons to attend the exhumation procedures, cleansing ceremony and handover ceremony.
- Payment of once-off grant of R17 000,00 for the reburials of the remains of deceased victims.
- R8 500,00 for the symbolic burials of deceased victims.
- Payments of an amount not exceeding R1500,00 to purchase an animal to be slaughtered for the purpose of a cleansing ceremony.
- Provision of a coffin under certain circumstances and funeral items and accessories not exceeding R12 000, 00.

- Legal or financial assistance for purpose of applications to the High Court for the orders presuming the death of missing persons.

The TRC recommended the establishment of a task team to investigate the cases of missing persons that were reported to the TRC but remained unresolved. A Missing Persons Task Team (MPTT) was established in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) to conduct investigations into the 477 cases of persons who disappeared in political circumstances between 1960 and 1994 as reported to the TRC.

The task team's mandate includes the possible identification of gravesites and the facilitation of exhumation of bodies, the forensic examination of remains (including DNA-testing) to establish the cause of death and confirm identification and reburial.

The department coordinates the exhumation and handover of the remains to the relevant families during special ceremonies. Families are also assisted with the obtaining of death certificates, application for special pension and facilitation of arranging counselling with the Department of Social Development (DSD) where necessary.

Progress in terms of forensic investigation for the outstanding missing remains is dependent on both the availability and accessibility of lead information or evidence and with the passing of time, the number of key resourceful individuals is declining, thus affecting the attainment of lead information in the investigation of missing remains.

In addition to the TRC identified missing persons, the Minister launched the Gallows Exhumation Project in March 2016 for the exhumation of the remains of 83 political activists who were judicially executed.

Payments made to the beneficiaries in respect of this reparation is R6,557,596.81.

Exhumations and Hand-over reparation as at 13 February 2026

Persons determined by the TRC as eligible for reparations	477
Judicially executed political activists	83

Remains handed over to families and reburied	184
Spiritual repatriations	11

The Department has also participated in the Exile Repatriation Project (ERP) as part of the Inter-Departmental Task Team responsible for family liaison and mobilisation towards the successful launch of the Project. The Department of Sport, Arts and Culture (DSAC) at national and provincial levels as well as local municipalities are implementing reparations in respect of the Exile Repatriation Project.

Number of deceased remains repatriated in respect of Exile Repatriation Project is 42 and the number of deceased remains reburied is 25.

The DSAC has implemented and continues to implement this reparation in terms of the renaming of streets and community facilities to honour individuals or significant events. DSAC also coordinates the building monuments, memorials, and development of museums to commemorate events of the past, portraying the concepts of unity and reconciliation.

2.2.3 TRC outstanding issues to be fast-tracked.

The issues that are to be fast tracked are the finalisation of the draft regulations relating to:

- Special Health Services for victims; and
- Community Rehabilitation.

2.2.3.1. Medical benefits Reparation

TRC victims and their relatives and dependants are entitled to access all health services provided by the public health establishments as envisaged in the National Health Act free of charge.

Health services must be provided by public hospitals and clinics, including clinics operated by municipalities. Section 4 of the National Health Act in its current form does not allow TRC identified victims, their relatives, and dependants to receive free health services across all levels.

Steps towards the finalisation of the draft medical benefits reparation in the next 24 months based on the various legislative drafting process are currently underway and to ensure that its finalisation is fast tracked, the Directors-General of both departments are overseeing the finalisation.

The various legislative drafting process towards finalisation entails the following:

- The department to conduct research in respect of other forms of health or medical services, such as frail care in private hospitals,
- Preparation of revised draft Regulations and submit to Minister of Health and Minister of Finance for comments,
- Evaluate comments received from Minister of Health and Minister of Finance and if necessary, revise draft Regulations,
- Conduct initial Socio-Economic Assessment System (SEIAS) Report,
- Submit draft Regulations to Minister for approval to publish for public comments,
- Evaluate comments received and revise draft Regulations,
- Conduct Final SEIAS,
- Submit Regulations to OCSLA for vetting,
- Prepare Minister's memorandum and President's Note for submission of Regulations to the Minister and President,
- Publication of Regulations in the Gazette, after approval by the President,
- Submission of Regulations to Parliament in terms of the Interpretation Act, 1957, after publication in the Gazette.

2.2.3.2 Community Rehabilitation Reparation

The TRC expressed a view that it is important that communities that have suffered intense acts of violence benefit from reparation and rehabilitation. The TRC recommended the establishment of rehabilitation programmes aimed at developing and promoting reconciliation within communities affected by gross human rights abuses.

Developed draft Regulations on community rehabilitation are at advanced stages toward finalisation. The remaining processes towards finalisation are the conducting of the final Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System (SEIAS) and it is expected that this will be finalised and ready for the legislative and administrative processes by the end of the 2025/2026 financial year.

Five (5) communities that have suffered intense acts of violence between 1960 and 1994 (Mdantsane, Mpophomeni, Maboloka, Alexandra and Kwanobuhle) in the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, North West, and Gauteng provinces respectively, were assisted to submit appropriate Community Rehabilitation projects for implementation in line with the TRC recommendations. The conceptualised projects are focusing on:

- the need for psycho-social support for the affected community members,
- memorialisation of those who were affected and involved in the liberation struggle, and
- income generating activities for those affected community members who are needy.

These projects shall be implemented in line with the applicable regulations on community rehabilitation. On approval of the draft regulations relating to Community Rehabilitation, additional communities will be included to benefit accordingly.

3. The President's Fund

The President's Fund was established in terms of section 42 of the Act and provides amongst others in section 42(2) that there shall be paid from the Fund all amounts payable to victims by way of reparations in terms of regulations made by the President.

The President's Fund amounts have been allocated to the various forms of TRC-Parliament approved reparations as follows:

BREAKDOWN OF AMOUNTS SPENT AND AVAILABLE FUNDS IN PRESIDENT'S FUND AS AT 13 FEBRUARY 2026		
Reparation category	Breakdown of amounts spent per category	Allocation
Urgent interim reparations	R53, 165, 325, 00	
Final Reparation	R498, 008, 781, 00	R1 129,000,000
Educational Assistance (Basic)	R257, 849, 110.09	
Higher Education and Training	R140, 966,501. 84	R600,000,000
Exhumations and Re-burials	R6, 257, 596. 81	R21,000,000
Medical Benefits	-	R240,000,000
Housing Assistance	-	R650,000,000
Community Rehabilitation	-	R500,000,000
		R2,123,000,000

4. Challenges experienced in the implementation of TRC Parliament-approved recommendations

The department faces various challenges in effecting speedy implementation of TRC recommendations which include:

- Victims' expectations of reparations and TRC realities, given the broader objectives of the TRC process. This has resulted in ongoing disputes from civil society organisations on the closed list of TRC beneficiaries and some calls for the re-opening of the TRC process.
- Some civil society organisations, under the umbrella of the South African Coalition for Transitional Justice (SACTJ), refer to these challenges as the "Unfinished Business" in so far as it relates to the so-called "closed list".
- This "closed list" is based on a finite list of people who appeared before the TRC and were identified as victims of gross human rights violations for purposes of reparations.
- The SACTJ asserts that the "closed list" approach is not enshrined in the Act or any other law and calls upon the Minister to extend the definition of a victim outside the provision of the Act.
- Their position is that there is no legal impediment to facilitating the re-opening of the victim registration process post the Truth and Reconciliation Commission period and that the Minister may exercise a policy decision.
- The legality of the Act's failure to permit the extended victim registration process may be tested in a court of law. The Coalition has indicated that they do not wish to resolve the "unfinished business" through litigation.
- Difficulties in the finalisation of regulations required to access reparations for health, and community rehabilitation have been occasioned by uncoordinated efforts between government departments responsible for actions and programmes necessitated by the TRC recommendations. These challenges have delayed the implementation of TRC-Parliament approved recommendations.

5. The way forward and conclusion

5.1 The way forward

The department's focus will be on enabling access to the monies in the President's Fund to implement the reparation programmes aimed at individual TRC-identified victims in the form of education, housing, health, and exhumation and hand-over of remains as well as communities affected by political violence between 1960 and 1994.

In order to achieve this, the following matters are being addressed:

- The development of regulations by the DOJ&CD with all relevant departments.
- Ensuring commitment and support from all role players.
- The inclusion of the finalisation of all outstanding regulations in the department's Strategic Plan (2025-2030) as aligned to the Medium-Term Development Plan, as well as Annual Performance Plan, thus these are time bound

5.2 Conclusion

Although significant progress has been made in implementing TRC Parliament approved recommendations in respect of final once-off individual reparation of R30 000.00, Basic Education and Higher Education and Training assistance, exhumation and hand-over of remains of missing persons reparations and now with housing, more work remains to be done and efforts are being intensified in respect of finalising the regulations on health and community rehabilitation reparations so that these may be fully implemented.

As stated earlier, the implementation of the TRC-Parliament approved recommendations must be seen as part of government's overall efforts and intervention to transform South Africa and create a better life for all. The goals of reconciliation and nation building go hand in hand with the constitutionally enshrined fundamental human rights which when upheld, contribute to the healing of the wounds of the past and the restoration of human dignity.

	Name of matter	Inquest held/inquest re-opened Yes/no	Date commenced and completed	Inquest finding overturned	Criminal trial
1	Mr Ahmed Timol	yes	Commenced in June 2017, completed 12 October 2017	Yes	On 29 July 2018, Mr Roderigues was charged with murder. He died on 7 September 2021
2	Dr Neil Hudson Aggett	yes	Commenced in 2019	Yes	n/a
3	Mr Ernest Moabi Dipale	yes	Commenced in 2022	Yes in 2023	n/a
4	Dr Hoosen Mia Haffejee	yes	Commenced in 2022	Yes in 2023	Decline to prosecute
5	Mr Abdullah Haron	yes	Held in 2022	Yes in 2023	Decline to prosecute
6	Mr Zama Sokhulu (Mlobeli)	yes	Held in 2024	Finalized at court, finding referred to the NPA	n/a
7	Mr Oupa Ronald Madondo	yes	Held in 2025	Record referred to the NPA	Finalised
8	Re-opened inquest of Chief Albert Luthuli	yes	Held in 2025	Original finding overturned	Record referred to NPA for decision
9	Highgate Hotel massacre	yes	Held in 2025	Finalized in December 2025	Record outstanding
10	Mr Mthunsi Njakazi	yes	Held in 2025	Yes in 2025	Referred to NPA for decision
11	Mr Oupa Roanld Scorpio Madondo	yes	Held in 2025	Yes in 2025	Referred to NPA for decision.

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12	Mr Solomzi Talakumeni	yes	Held in 2025	Yes in 2025	Decision taken
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CURRENT MATTERS ON INQUEST COURT ROLL:

1	The re-opened inquest of the Cradock Four			
2	The re-opened inquest of Mr Griffiths Mxenge			
3	The re-opened inquest of Mr Boo Mantyi			
4	Inquest-Mr Moss Morudi			
5	Re-opened inquest of Mr Boykie Thlaphi			
6	Re-opened inquest of Mr Mathews Mabelane			
7	Inquest: the Northcrest Five			
8	Inquest: PEBCO Three			
9	Inquest: Mr Kehla Nkutha			

CONVICTIONS:

1	S v Wesley Madonsela	Trial was held. Accused was convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment on 9 November 2023 for the murder of
2	S v Marais	Accused pleaded and was found guilty of murder of Mr Nyoka in 2024. Sentenced to 15 years imprisonment.
3	S v Engelbrecht and two others	Three accused were charged for murder. On 2 December 2025, two accused were found guilty. Accused number three was acquitted. Sentencing will take place on 20 July 2026.

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MATTERS ON THE CRIMINAL COURT ROLL

1	S v Rorich and another	
2	S v Coetzee and another	
3	S v Engelbrecht and another	
4	S v Botha and two others (Ms Kubheka)	
5	S v Botha and two others (Mr Phewa)	
6	S v Schoon and others	
7	S v Dandala	

