

**IN THE 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**

BEFORE: JUSTICE KHAMPEPE, KGOMO AND GABRIEL SC

DATE : 6 MAY 2026

**ADVOCATE MENZI SIMELANE: INDEX FOR CROSS EXAMINATION OF ADV
PIKOLI**

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**IN THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO ALLEGATIONS REGARDING EFFORTS
OR ATTEMPTS TO STOP THE INVESTIGATION OR PROSECUTION OF TRUTH
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BEFORE JUSTICES KHAMPEPE, JUSTICE KGOMO AND GABRIEL SC

APPLICATION TO CROSS EXAMINE ADV PIKOLI



W.T

I, the undersigned

MOLWANTWA MORENA

do hereby state under oath as follows,

1. I am an adult male attorney of record for Advocate Menzi Simelane in this Commission of Inquiry and employed in the Office of the State Attorney in Pretoria.
2. The contents of this affidavit are within my personal knowledge unless the context indicates otherwise and are to the best of my knowledge both true and correct. Where I make legal submissions, I do so on the advice of my legal representatives, whose advice I believe is true and correct.
3. I depose to this statement on behalf of my client, and I am duly authorized to do so. This application is made in terms of **regulation 8(3)** of the commissions regulations read with rule 3.3.6.3 and rule 3.4 of the commission's rules.
4. Advocate Simelane has instructed us to prepare an application seeking leave to cross examine Advocate Pikoli on areas that are identified below, arising from the witnesses statement and oral evidence before the commission.
5. Adv Simelane has further instructed us to seek condonation for non-compliance with the timeline in terms of rule 11.2 of the commission's rules.
6. The date on which adv Pikoli is scheduled to be cross examined is still to be determined or communicated

 W-T

APPLICATION FOR CONDONATION.

7. Adv Pikoli testified on the 12 and 13 March 2026.
8. In terms of the rules, are meant to apply within 14 days of having received the notice in terms of rule 3.3 to cross examine a witness.
9. Prior to adv Pikoli having given his oral evidence, there was no statement filed by him in terms of rule 3.3, only the statement he deposed to in May of 2015, in terms of which Adv Simelane was not implicated, there was thus no reason to seek to cross examine him then.
10. Once Adv Pikoli had testified, it has become apparent that he does implicate Adv Simelane, in that he alleges that the conduct of the DG's forum during his tenure as NDPP was such that it sought to interfere with his prosecutorial independence.
11. Adv Simelane was the co-chair of the forum, and by implication then means he is accused of having interfered with the prosecutorial independence of the sitting NDPP.
12. It would be in the interests of this commission as well as the interests of justice to allow Adv Simelane an opportunity to cross examine Adv Pikoli on his evidence. The commission would gain further insight into the allegations and be able to have the facts distilled.
13. We respectfully request condonation from the chair, as the allegations impact the commission's report and could seriously affect Adv Simelane if unaddressed.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'W.T.', is located at the bottom center of the page.

ADVOCATE SIMELANE'S APPLICATION TO CROSS EXAMINE ADVOCATE PIKOLI.

14. Adv Pikoli made allegations in his oral testimony in which he intimated that the Directors General were fettering with his prosecutorial independence when they raised concerns of not having been consulted before the decision to institute prosecution on the Chikane matter was made.
15. Adv Simelane disputes interference with the prosecutorial independence of the NPA, and applies to have Adv Pikoli cross examined on this and a few other areas of his oral testimony.
16. Adv Pikoli made damning allegations during his oral testimony, implicating Adv Simelane, in that he alleged that Simelane came to his office to have Anton Ackermann removed.
17. It would be in the interests of justice and the interests of the fact finding mission the commission is on that adv Simelane be granted leave to cross examine Adv Pikoli.
18. I do not wish to put a limit on the issues to be addressed in cross examination of Adv Pikoli, the following areas have been identified.

AREAS ON WHICH ADVOCATE PIKOLI SHALL BE CROSS EXAMINED

19. Adv Pikoli disputed that adv Simelane could have any personal knowledge of a memorandum allegedly written by him supporting the dissolution of the DSO.
20. Adv Pikoli disputed that some of the Directors General, knew him on a personal level and would call him Njiva.

 W.T

21. Adv Pikoli denied having attended a JCPS cluster meeting with Ackermann.
22. The reasons why the SAPS and NIA were not cooperative in relation to the investigation of the TRC matters.
23. Whether the problems posed by the DSO in relation to its work, including dealing with its intelligence gathering and its disputes with the SAPS on investigations and territory were discussed at the DG's forum.
24. Whether the issue of the dissolution of the DSO was discussed at the DG's forum.
25. Whether he wrote a memo to the DG's forum regarding the possible disbandment of the DSO.
26. What was the reason for his agreeing to remove what he termed as the "obstacle" being Ackermann SC from TRC matters.
27. The interministerial principles upon which he formed the DG's forum.
28. His understanding on the consultation requirement relating to TRC matters with the DG's forum
29. The manner in which he as co-chair of the JCPS cluster was of assistance to the then NDPP.
30. His denial of attending meetings with certain DG's of the JCPS cluster in the West Wing to discuss lack of cooperation the SAPS and NIA
31. The grounds upon which he opined that the JPCS cluster was interfering with his prosecutorial independence.

 W-T

CONCLUSION

32. Based on the above, i submit that it would be fair and in the interests of justice, as well as to the benefit of the commissions mandate if cross examination of Adv Pikoli by Adv Simelane is permitted.



MOLWANTWA MORENA

I hereby certify that on the ..¹⁰ day of **April 2026** in my presence the Deponent signed this affidavit, swore and acknowledged that he knew and understood the contents thereof, had no objection to taking the prescribed oath, considered the oath to be binding on his conscience and thereafter took the prescribed oath before me.



COMMISSIONER OF OATHS

Full names: WILSON TSHIVASE RAMBAU

Address: The White House, 40 Kerk Street
Kempton Park

Capacity: Practising Attorney

Chapter 8: Courts and Administration of Justice

any matter except the appointment of a judge, it must sit without the members designated in terms of subsection (1)(h) and (i).

- (6) The Judicial Service Commission may determine its own procedure, but decisions of the Commission must be supported by a majority of its members.
- (7) If the Chief Justice or the President of the Supreme Court of Appeal is temporarily unable to serve on the Commission, the Deputy Chief Justice or the Deputy President of the Supreme Court of Appeal, as the case may be, acts as his or her alternate on the Commission.

[Sub-s. (7) added by s. 2(b) of the Constitution Second Amendment Act of 1998 and substituted by s. 16 (c) of Constitution Sixth Amendment Act of 2001.]

- (8) The President and the persons who appoint, nominate or designate the members of the Commission in terms of subsection (1)(c), (e), (f) and (g), may, in the same manner appoint, nominate or designate an alternate for each of those members, to serve on the Commission whenever the member concerned is temporarily unable to do so by reason of his or her incapacity or absence from the Republic or for any other sufficient reason.

[Sub-s. (8) added by s. 2(b) of the Constitution Second Amendment Act of 1998.]

Prosecuting authority

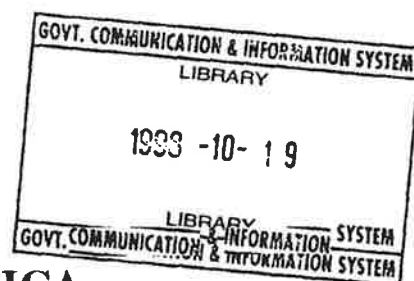
179. (1) There is a single national prosecuting authority in the Republic, structured in terms of an Act of Parliament, and consisting of—
- (a) a National Director of Public Prosecutions, who is the head of the prosecuting authority, and is appointed by the President, as head of the national executive; and
 - (b) Directors of Public Prosecutions and prosecutors as determined by an Act of Parliament.
- (2) The prosecuting authority has the power to institute criminal proceedings on behalf of the state, and to carry out any necessary functions incidental to instituting criminal proceedings.
- (3) National legislation must ensure that the Directors of Public Prosecutions—
- (a) are appropriately qualified; and
 - (b) are responsible for prosecutions in specific jurisdictions, subject to subsection (5).

Chapter 8: Courts and Administration of Justice

- (4) National legislation must ensure that the prosecuting authority exercises its functions without fear, favour or prejudice.
- (5) The National Director of Public Prosecutions—
 - (a) must determine, with the concurrence of the Cabinet member responsible for the administration of justice, and after consulting the Directors of Public Prosecutions, prosecution policy, which must be observed in the prosecution process;
 - (b) must issue policy directives which must be observed in the prosecution process;
 - (c) may intervene in the prosecution process when policy directives are not complied with; and
 - (d) may review a decision to prosecute or not to prosecute, after consulting the relevant Director of Public Prosecutions and after taking representations within a period specified by the National Director of Public Prosecutions, from the following:
 - (i) The accused person.
 - (ii) The complainant.
 - (iii) Any other person or party whom the National Director considers to be relevant.
- (6) The Cabinet member responsible for the administration of justice must exercise final responsibility over the prosecuting authority.
- (7) All other matters concerning the prosecuting authority must be determined by national legislation.

Other matters concerning administration of justice

180. National legislation may provide for any matter concerning the administration of justice that is not dealt with in the Constitution, including—
 - (a) training programmes for judicial officers;
 - (b) procedures for dealing with complaints about judicial officers; and
 - (c) the participation of people other than judicial officers in court decisions.



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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

KANTOOR VAN DIE PRESIDENT

No. 892.

3 July 1998

No. 892.

3 Julie 1998

It is hereby notified that the President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die President sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 32 of 1998: National Prosecuting Authority Act, 1998.

No. 32 van 1998: Wet op die Nasionale Vervolgingsgesag, 1998.

ACT

To regulate matters incidental to the establishment by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, of a single national prosecuting authority; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS section 179 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No.108 of 1996), provides for the establishment of a single national prosecuting authority in the Republic structured in terms of an Act of Parliament; the appointment by the President of a National Director of Public Prosecutions as head of the national prosecuting authority; the appointment of Directors of Public Prosecutions and prosecutors as determined by an Act of Parliament;

AND WHEREAS the Constitution provides that national legislation must ensure that the Directors of Public Prosecutions are appropriately qualified and are responsible for prosecutions in specific jurisdictions;

AND WHEREAS the Constitution provides that national legislation must ensure that the prosecuting authority exercises its functions without fear, favour or prejudice;

AND WHEREAS the Constitution provides that the National Director of Public Prosecutions must determine, with the concurrence of the Cabinet member responsible for the administration of justice, and after consulting the Directors of Public Prosecutions, prosecution policy which must be observed in the prosecution process;

AND WHEREAS the Constitution provides that the National Director of Public Prosecutions may intervene in the prosecution process when policy directives are not being complied with, and may review a decision to prosecute or not to prosecute;

AND WHEREAS the Constitution provides that the Cabinet member responsible for the administration of justice must exercise final responsibility over the prosecuting authority;

AND WHEREAS the Constitution provides that all other matters concerning the prosecuting authority must be determined by national legislation;

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

CHAPTER 1

Introductory provisions

Definitions

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1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates—
 - (i) “*Constitution*” means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996); (v)
 - (ii) “*Deputy Director*” means a Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions appointed under section 15(1); (ii)

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- (iii) “*Deputy National Director*” means a Deputy National Director of Public Prosecutions appointed under section 11(1); (iii)
- (iv) “*Director*” means a Director of Public Prosecutions appointed under section 13(1); (iv)
- (v) “*Investigating Director*” means a Director of Public Prosecutions appointed under section 13(1)(b) as the head of an *Investigating Directorate*; (x) 5
- (vi) “*Investigating Directorate*” means an Investigating Directorate established under section 7(1); (xi)
- (vii) “*Minister*” means the Cabinet member responsible for the administration of justice; (viii) 10
- (viii) “*National Director*” means the National Director of Public Prosecutions appointed in terms of section 179(1)(a) of the *Constitution*; (ix)
- (ix) “*Office of the National Director*” means the Office of the National Director of Public Prosecutions established by section 5; (vii)
- (x) “*prescribed*” means prescribed by regulation made under section 40; (xvi) 15
- (xi) “*prosecuting authority*” means the single national prosecuting authority referred to in section 2; (xv)
- (xii) “*prosecutor*” means a prosecutor referred to in section 16(1); (i)
- (xiii) “*Public Service Act*” means the Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation 103 of 1994); (xiv) 20
- (xiv) “*Republic*” means the Republic of South Africa, referred to in section 1 of the *Constitution*; (xii)
- (xv) “*Special Director*” means a Director of Public Prosecutions appointed under section 13(1)(c); (xiii)
- (xvi) “*this Act*” includes the regulations. (vi) 25

CHAPTER 2

Structure and composition of single national prosecuting authority

Single national prosecuting authority

2. There is a single national prosecuting authority established in terms of section 179 of the *Constitution*, as determined in *this Act*. 30

Structure of prosecuting authority

3. The structure of the single *prosecuting authority* consists of—
- (a) the *Office of the National Director*; and
 - (b) the offices of the *prosecuting authority* at the High Courts, established by section 6(1). 35

Composition of national prosecuting authority

4. The *prosecuting authority* comprises the—
- (a) *National Director*;
 - (b) *Deputy National Directors*;
 - (c) *Directors*; 40
 - (d) *Deputy Directors*; and
 - (e) *prosecutors*.

Office of National Director of Public Prosecutions

5. (1) There is hereby established the National Office of the *prosecuting authority*, to be known as the Office of the National Director of Public Prosecutions. 45

- (2) The *Office of the National Director* shall consist of the—
- (a) *National Director*, who shall be the head of the Office and control the Office;
 - (b) *Deputy National Directors*;
 - (c) *Investigating Directors* and *Special Directors*;
 - (d) other members of the *prosecuting authority* appointed at or assigned to the Office; and 50
 - (e) members of the administrative staff of the Office.

(3) The seat of the *Office of the National Director* shall be determined by the President.

Offices of prosecuting authority at seats of High Courts

6. (1) There is hereby established an Office for the *prosecuting authority* at the seat of each High Court in the *Republic*.
- (2) An Office established by this section shall consist of—
- (a) the head of the Office, who shall be either a *Director* or a *Deputy Director*, and who shall control the Office; 5
 - (b) *Deputy Directors*;
 - (c) *prosecutors*;
 - (d) persons contemplated in section 38 (1); and
 - (e) the administrative staff of the Office. 10
- (3) If a *Deputy Director* is appointed as the head of an Office established by subsection (1), he or she shall exercise his or her functions subject to the control and directions of a *Director* designated in writing by the *National Director*.

President may establish Investigating Directorates

7. (1) (a) The President may, by proclamation in the *Gazette*, establish not more than three Investigating Directorates in the *Office of the National Director*, in respect of specific offences or specified categories of offences. 15
- (b) A proclamation referred to in paragraph (a) shall be issued with the concurrence of the *Minister* and the *National Director*.
- (2) A proclamation referred to in subsection (1) (a) must specify the offences or the categories of offences for which an *Investigating Directorate* had been established. 20
- (3) The head of an *Investigating Directorate* shall be an *Investigating Director*, and shall perform the powers, duties and functions of the Directorate subject to the control and directions of the *National Director*.
- (4) (a) An *Investigating Director* shall be assisted in the exercise of his or her powers and the performance of his or her functions by— 25
- (i) one or more *Deputy Directors*, to perform, subject to the control and directions of the *Investigating Director*, any functions of the *Investigating Director*;
 - (ii) *prosecutors*; 30
 - (iii) officers of any Department of State seconded to the service of the Directorate in terms of the laws governing the public service;
 - (iv) persons in the service of any public or other body who are by arrangement with the body concerned seconded to the service of the Directorate; and
 - (v) any other person whose services are obtained by the *Investigating Director* for the purposes of a particular inquiry. 35
- (b) For the purposes of subparagraphs (iv) and (v) of paragraph (a)—
- (i) any person or body requested by the *Investigating Director* in writing to do so, shall from time to time, after consultation with the *Investigating Director*, furnish him or her with a list of the names of persons, in the employ or under the control of that person or body, who are fit and available to assist the *Investigating Director* as contemplated in the said subparagraph (iv) or (v), as the case may be; and 40
 - (ii) such a person or body shall, at the request of the *Investigating Director* and after consultation with the *Investigating Director*, designate a person or persons mentioned in the list concerned so to assist the *Investigating Director*. 45

CHAPTER 3

Appointment, remuneration and conditions of service of members of the prosecuting authority

Prosecuting authority to be representative 50

8. The need for the *prosecuting authority* to reflect broadly the racial and gender composition of South Africa must be considered when members of the *prosecuting authority* are appointed.

Qualifications for appointment as National Director, Deputy National Director or Director

9. (1) Any person to be appointed as *National Director*, *Deputy National Director* or *Director* must—
- (a) possess legal qualifications that would entitle him or her to practise in all courts in the *Republic*; and 5
 - (b) be a fit and proper person, with due regard to his or her experience, conscientiousness and integrity, to be entrusted with the responsibilities of the office concerned.
- (2) Any person to be appointed as the *National Director* must be a South African citizen. 10

Appointment of National Director

10. The President must, in accordance with section 179 of the *Constitution*, appoint the National Director.

Appointment of Deputy National Directors 15

11. (1) The President may, after consultation with the *Minister* and the *National Director*, appoint not more than three persons, as Deputy National Directors of Public Prosecutions.
- (2) (a) Whenever the *National Director* is absent or unable to perform his or her functions, the *National Director* may appoint any *Deputy National Director* as acting *National Director*. 20
 - (b) Whenever the office of *National Director* is vacant, or the *National Director* is for any reason unable to make the appointment contemplated in paragraph (a), the President may, after consultation with the *Minister*, appoint any *Deputy National Director* as acting *National Director*. 25
 - (3) Whenever a *Deputy National Director* is absent or unable to perform his or her functions, or an office of *Deputy National Director* is vacant, the *National Director* may, in consultation with the *Minister*, designate any other *Deputy National Director* or any *Director* to act as such *Deputy National Director*. 25

Term of office of National Director and Deputy National Directors 30

12. (1) The *National Director* shall hold office for a non-renewable term of 10 years, but must vacate his or her office on attaining the age of 65 years.
- (2) A *Deputy National Director* shall vacate his or her office at the age of 65.
 - (3) If the *National Director* or a *Deputy National Director* attains the age of 65 years after the first day of any month, he or she shall be deemed to attain that age on the first day of the next succeeding month. 35
 - (4) If the President is of the opinion that it is in the public interest to retain a *National Director* or a *Deputy National Director* in his or her office beyond the age of 65 years, and—
 - (a) the *National Director* or *Deputy National Director* wishes to continue to serve in such office; and 40
 - (b) the mental and physical health of the person concerned enable him or her so to continue,
 the President may from time to time direct that he or she be so retained, but not for a period which exceeds, or periods which in the aggregate exceed, two years: Provided that a *National Director*'s term of office shall not exceed 10 years. 45
 - (5) The *National Director* or a *Deputy National Director* shall not be suspended or removed from office except in accordance with the provisions of subsections (6), (7) and (8).
 - (6) (a) The President may provisionally suspend the *National Director* or a *Deputy National Director* from his or her office, pending such enquiry into his or her fitness to hold such office as the President deems fit and, subject to the provisions of this subsection, may thereupon remove him or her from office— 50

- (i) for misconduct;
- (ii) on account of continued ill-health;
- (iii) on account of incapacity to carry out his or her duties of office efficiently; or
- (iv) on account thereof that he or she is no longer a fit and proper person to hold the office concerned.

(b) The removal of the *National Director* or a *Deputy National Director*, the reason therefor and the representations of the *National Director* or *Deputy National Director* (if any) shall be communicated by message to Parliament within 14 days after such removal if Parliament is then in session or, if Parliament is not then in session, within 14 days after the commencement of its next ensuing session.

(c) Parliament shall, within 30 days after the message referred to in paragraph (b) has been tabled in Parliament, or as soon thereafter as is reasonably possible, pass a resolution as to whether or not the restoration to his or her office of the *National Director* or *Deputy National Director* so removed, is recommended.

(d) The President shall restore the *National Director* or *Deputy National Director* to his or her office if Parliament so resolves.

(e) The *National Director* or a *Deputy National Director* provisionally suspended from office shall receive, for the duration of such suspension, no salary or such salary as may be determined by the President.

(7) The President shall also remove the *National Director* or a *Deputy National Director* from office if an address from each of the respective Houses of Parliament in the same session praying for such removal on any of the grounds referred to in subsection (6)(a), is presented to the President.

(8) (a) The President may allow the *National Director* or a *Deputy National Director* at his or her request, to vacate his or her office—

- (i) on account of continued ill-health; or
- (ii) for any other reason which the President deems sufficient.

(b) The request in terms of paragraph (a)(ii) shall be addressed to the President at least six calendar months prior to the date on which he or she wishes to vacate his or her office, unless the President grants a shorter period in a specific case.

(c) If the *National Director* or a *Deputy National Director*—

- (i) vacates his or her office in terms of paragraph (a)(i), he or she shall be entitled to such pension as he or she would have been entitled to under the pension law applicable to him or her if his or her services had been terminated on the ground of continued ill-health occasioned without him or her being instrumental thereto; or
- (ii) vacates his or her office in terms of paragraph (a)(ii), he or she shall be deemed to have been retired in terms of section 16(4) of the *Public Service Act*, and he or she shall be entitled to such pension as he or she would have been entitled to under the pension law applicable to him or her if he or she had been so retired.

(9) If the *National Director* or a *Deputy National Director*, immediately prior to his or her appointment as such, was an officer or employee in the public service, and is appointed under an Act of Parliament with his or her consent to an office to which the provisions of *this Act* or the *Public Service Act* do not apply, he or she shall, as from the date on which he or she is so appointed, cease to be the *National Director*, or a *Deputy National Director* and if at that date he or she has not reached the age at which he or she would in terms of the *Public Service Act* have had the right to retire, he or she shall be deemed to have retired on that date and shall, subject to the said provisions, be entitled to such pension as he or she would have been entitled to under the pension law applicable to him or her had he or she been compelled to retire from the public service owing to the abolition of his or her post.

Appointment of Directors and Acting Directors

13. (1) The President, after consultation with the *Minister* and the *National Director*—

- (a) may, subject to section 6(2), appoint a Director of Public Prosecutions in respect of an Office of the *prosecuting authority* established by section 6(1);

- (b) shall, in respect of each *Investigating Directorate*, appoint a Director of Public Prosecutions as the head of such an *Investigating Directorate*; and
 - (c) may appoint one or more Directors of Public Prosecutions (hereinafter referred to as Special Directors) to exercise certain powers, carry out certain duties and perform certain functions conferred or imposed on or assigned to him or her by the President by proclamation in the *Gazette*. 5
- (2) If a vacancy occurs in the office of a *Director* the President shall, subject to section 9, as soon as possible, appoint another person to that office.
- (3) The *Minister* may from time to time, but subject to the laws governing the public service and after consultation with the *National Director*, from the ranks of the *Deputy Directors* or persons who qualify to be appointed as *Deputy Director* as contemplated in section 15 (2), appoint an acting *Director* to discharge the duties of a *Director* whenever the *Director* concerned is for any reason unable to perform the duties of his or her office, or while the appointment of a person to the office of *Director* is pending. 10

Term of office of Director 15

14. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a *Director* shall vacate his or her office on attaining the age of 65 years.

(2) A *Special Director* may be appointed for such fixed term as the President may determine at the time of such appointment, and the President may from time to time extend such term. 20

(3) The provisions of section 12(3), (4), (6), (7), (8) and (9), in respect of the vacation of office and discharge of the *National Director*, shall apply, with the necessary changes, with regard to the vacation of office and discharge of a *Director*.

Appointment of Deputy Directors

15. (1) The *Minister* may, subject to the laws governing the public service and section 16 (4) and after consultation with the *National Director*— 25

(a) in respect of an Office referred to in section 6(1), appoint a Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions as the head of such Office; and

(b) in respect of each office for which a *Director* has been appointed, appoint Deputy Directors of Public Prosecutions. 30

(2) A person shall only be appointed as a *Deputy Director* if he or she—

(a) has the right to appear in a High Court as contemplated in sections 2 and 3(4) of the Right of Appearance in Courts Act, 1995 (Act No. 62 of 1995); and

(b) possesses such experience as, in the opinion of the *Minister*, renders him or her suitable for appointment as a *Deputy Director*. 35

(3) If a vacancy occurs in the office of a *Deputy Director*, the *Minister* shall, after consultation with the *National Director*, as soon as possible appoint another person to that office.

Appointment of prosecutors

16. (1) *Prosecutors* shall be appointed on the recommendation of the *National Director* or a member of the *prosecuting authority* designated for that purpose by the *National Director*, and subject to the laws governing the public service. 40

(2) *Prosecutors* may be appointed to—

(a) the *Office of the National Director*;

(b) Offices established by section 6(1); 45

(c) *Investigating Directorates*; and

(d) lower courts in the *Republic*.

(3) The *Minister* may from time to time, in consultation with the *National Director* and after consultation with the *Directors*, prescribe the appropriate legal qualifications for the appointment of a person as *prosecutor* in a lower court. 50

(4) In so far as any law governing the public service pertaining to *Deputy Directors* and *prosecutors* may be inconsistent with *this Act*, the provisions of *this Act* shall apply.

Conditions of service of National Director, Deputy National Directors and Directors

17. (1) The remuneration, allowances and other terms and conditions of service and service benefits of the *National Director*, a *Deputy National Director* and a *Director* shall be determined by the President: Provided that— 5
- (a) the salary of the *National Director* shall not be less than the salary of a judge of a High Court, as determined by the President under section 2 (1) of the Judges' Remuneration and Conditions of Employment Act, 1989 (Act No. 88 of 1989);
 - (b) the salary of a *Deputy National Director* shall not be less than 85 per cent of the salary of the *National Director*; and 10
 - (c) the salary of a *Director* shall not be less than 80 per cent of the salary of the *National Director*.
- (2) If an officer or employee in the public service is appointed as the *National Director*, a *Deputy National Director* or a *Director*, the period of his or her service as *National Director*, *Deputy National Director* or *Director* shall be reckoned as part of and continuous with his or her employment in the public service, for purposes of leave, pension and any other conditions of service, and the provisions of any pension law applicable to him or her as such officer or employee, or in the event of his or her death, to his or her dependants and which are not inconsistent with this section, shall, with the necessary changes, continue so to apply. 15 20
- (3) The *National Director* is entitled to pension provisioning and pension benefits determined and calculated under all circumstances, as if he or she is employed as a Director-General in the public service.
- (4) The President may, whenever in his or her opinion it is necessary and after consultation with the *Minister* and the *National Director*, transfer and appoint any *Director* to any Office contemplated in section 6 (1) or *Investigating Directorate*, or as a *Special Director*. 25

Remuneration of Deputy Directors and prosecutors

18. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, any *Deputy Director* or *prosecutor* shall be paid a salary in accordance with the scale determined from time to time for his or her rank and grade by the *Minister* after consultation with the *National Director* and the Minister for the Public Service and Administration, and with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, by notice in the *Gazette*. 30
- (2) Different categories of salaries and salary scales may be determined in respect of different categories of *Deputy Directors* and *prosecutors*. 35
- (3) A notice in terms of subsection (1) or any provision thereof may commence with effect from a date which may not be more than one year before the date of publication thereof.
- (4) The first notice in terms of subsection (1) shall be issued as soon as possible after the commencement of *this Act*, and thereafter such a notice shall be issued if circumstances, including any revision and adjustment of salaries and allowances of the *National Director* and magistrates since the latest revision and adjustment of salaries of *Deputy Directors* or *prosecutors*, so justify. 40
- (5) (a) A notice issued in terms of subsection (1) shall be tabled in Parliament within 14 days after publication thereof, if Parliament is then in session or, if Parliament is not then in session, within 14 days after the commencement of its next ensuing session. 45
- (b) If Parliament by resolution disapproves such a notice or any provision thereof, that notice or that provision, as the case may be, shall lapse to the extent to which it is so disapproved with effect from the date on which it is so disapproved. 50
- (c) The lapsing of such a notice or provision shall not affect—
- (i) the validity of anything done under the notice or provision up to the date on which it so lapsed; or
 - (ii) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred as at that date under or by virtue of the notice or provision. 55
- (6) The salary payable to a *Deputy Director* or a *prosecutor* shall not be reduced except by an Act of Parliament: Provided that a disapproval contemplated in subsection

(5)(b) shall, for the purposes of this subsection, not be deemed to result in a reduction of such salary.

Conditions of service of Deputy Directors and prosecutors, except remuneration

19. Subject to the provisions of *this Act*, the other conditions of service of a *Deputy Director* or a *prosecutor* shall be determined in terms of the provisions of the *Public Service Act*. 5

CHAPTER 4

Powers, duties and functions of members of the prosecuting authority

Power to institute and conduct criminal proceedings

20. (1) The power, as contemplated in section 179 (2) and all other relevant sections of the *Constitution*, to— 10

- (a) institute and conduct criminal proceedings on behalf of the State;
- (b) carry out any necessary functions incidental to instituting and conducting such criminal proceedings; and
- (c) discontinue criminal proceedings, 15

vests in the *prosecuting authority* and shall, for all purposes, be exercised on behalf of the *Republic*.

(2) Any *Deputy National Director* shall exercise the powers referred to in subsection (1) subject to the control and directions of the *National Director*.

(3) Subject to the provisions of the *Constitution* and *this Act*, any *Director* shall, subject to the control and directions of the *National Director*, exercise the powers referred to in subsection (1) in respect of— 20

- (a) the area of jurisdiction for which he or she has been appointed; and
- (b) any offences which have not been expressly excluded from his or her jurisdiction, either generally or in a specific case, by the *National Director*. 25

(4) Subject to the provisions of *this Act*, any *Deputy Director* shall, subject to the control and directions of the *Director* concerned, exercise the powers referred to in subsection (1) in respect of—

- (a) the area of jurisdiction for which he or she has been appointed; and
- (b) such offences and in such courts, as he or she has been authorised in writing by the *National Director* or a person designated by the *National Director*. 30

(5) Any *prosecutor* shall be competent to exercise any of the powers referred to in subsection (1) to the extent that he or she has been authorised thereto in writing by the *National Director*, or by a person designated by the *National Director*.

(6) A written authorisation referred to in subsection (5) shall set out— 35

- (a) the area of jurisdiction;
- (b) the offences; and
- (c) the court or courts,

in respect of which such powers may be exercised.

(7) No member of the *prosecuting authority* who has been suspended from his or her office under *this Act* or any other law shall be competent to exercise any of the powers referred to in subsection (1) for the duration of such suspension. 40

Prosecution policy and issuing of policy directives

21. (1) The *National Director* shall, in accordance with section 179(5)(a) and (b) and any other relevant section of the *Constitution*— 45

- (a) with the concurrence of the *Minister* and after consulting the *Directors*, determine prosecution policy; and
- (b) issue policy directives,

which must be observed in the prosecution process, and shall exercise such powers and perform such functions in respect of the prosecution policy, as determined in *this Act* or any other law. 50

(2) The prosecution policy or amendments to such policy must be included in the report referred to in section 35(2)(a): Provided that the first prosecution policy issued

under *this Act* shall be tabled in Parliament as soon as possible, but not later than six months after the appointment of the first *National Director*.

Powers, duties and functions of National Director

22. (1) The *National Director*, as the head of the *prosecuting authority*, shall have authority over the exercising of all the powers, and the performance of all the duties and functions conferred or imposed on or assigned to any member of the *prosecuting authority* by the *Constitution*, *this Act* or any other law. 5
- (2) In accordance with section 179 of the *Constitution*, the *National Director*—
- (a) must determine prosecution policy and issue policy directives as contemplated in section 21; 10
 - (b) may intervene in any prosecution process when policy directives are not complied with; and
 - (c) may review a decision to prosecute or not to prosecute, after consulting the relevant *Director* and after taking representations, within the period specified by the *National Director*, of the accused person, the complainant and any other person or party whom the *National Director* considers to be relevant. 15
- (3) Where the *National Director* or a *Deputy National Director* authorised thereto in writing by the *National Director* deems it in the interest of the administration of justice that an offence committed as a whole or partially within the area of jurisdiction of one *Director* be investigated and tried within the area of jurisdiction of another *Director*, he or she may, subject to the provisions of section 111 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977), in writing direct that the investigation and criminal proceedings in respect of such offence be conducted and commenced within the area of jurisdiction of such other *Director*. 20
- (4) In addition to any other powers, duties and functions conferred or imposed on or assigned to the *National Director* by section 179 or any other provision of the *Constitution*, *this Act* or any other law, the *National Director*, as the head of the *prosecuting authority*— 25
- (a) with a view to exercising his or her powers in terms of subsection (2), may—
 - (i) conduct any investigation he or she may deem necessary in respect of a prosecution or a prosecution process, or directives, directions or guidelines given or issued by a *Director* in terms of *this Act*, or a case or matter relating to such a prosecution or a prosecution process, or directives, directions or guidelines; 30
 - (ii) direct the submission of and receive reports or interim reports from a *Director* in respect of a case, a matter, a prosecution or a prosecution process or directions or guidelines given or issued by a *Director* in terms of *this Act*; and 35
 - (iii) advise the *Minister* on all matters relating to the administration of criminal justice; 40
 - (b) shall maintain close liaison with the *Deputy National Directors*, the *Directors*, the *prosecutors*, the legal professions and legal institutions in order to foster common policies and practices and to promote co-operation in relation to the handling of complaints in respect of the *prosecuting authority*;
 - (c) may consider such recommendations, suggestions and requests concerning the *prosecuting authority* as he or she may receive from any source; 45
 - (d) shall assist the *Directors* and *prosecutors* in achieving the effective and fair administration of criminal justice;
 - (e) shall assist the *Deputy National Directors*, *Directors* and *prosecutors* in representing their professional interests; 50
 - (f) shall bring the United Nations Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors to the attention of the *Directors* and *prosecutors* and promote their respect for and compliance with the above-mentioned principles within the framework of national legislation;
 - (g) shall prepare a comprehensive report in respect of the operations of the *prosecuting authority*, which shall include reporting on— 55
 - (i) the activities of the *National Director*, *Deputy National Directors*, *Directors* and the *prosecuting authority* as a whole;

- (ii) the personnel position of the *prosecuting authority*;
 - (iii) the financial implications in respect of the administration and operation of the *prosecuting authority*;
 - (iv) any recommendations or suggestions in respect of the *prosecuting authority*; 5
 - (v) information relating to training programmes for *prosecutors*; and
 - (vi) any other information which the *National Director* deems necessary;
 - (h) may have the administrative work connected with the exercise of his or her powers, the performance of his or her functions or the carrying out of his or her duties, carried out by persons referred to in section 37 of *this Act*; and 10
 - (i) may make recommendations to the *Minister* with regard to the *prosecuting authority* or the administration of justice as a whole.
- (5) The *National Director* shall, after consultation with the *Deputy National Directors* and the *Directors*, advise the *Minister* on creating a structure, by regulation, in terms of which any person may report to such structure any complaint or any alleged improper conduct or any conduct which has resulted in any impropriety or prejudice on the part of a member of the *prosecuting authority*, and determining the powers and functions of such structure. 15
- (6) (a) The *National Director* shall, in consultation with the *Minister* and after consultation with the *Deputy National Directors* and the *Directors*, frame a code of conduct which shall be complied with by members of the *prosecuting authority*. 20
- (b) The code of conduct may from time to time be amended, and must be published in the *Gazette* for general information.
- (7) The *National Director* shall develop, in consultation with the *Minister* or a person authorised thereto by the *Minister*, and the *Directors*, training programmes for *prosecutors*. 25
- (8) The *National Director* or a person designated by him or her in writing may—
- (a) if no other member of the *prosecuting authority* is available, authorise in writing any suitable person to act as a prosecutor for the purpose of postponing any criminal case or cases; 30
 - (b) authorise any competent person in the employ of the public service or any local authority to conduct prosecutions, subject to the control and directions of the *National Director* or a person designated by him or her, in respect of such statutory offences, including municipal laws, as the *National Director*, in consultation with the *Minister*, may determine. 35
- (9) The *National Director* or any *Deputy National Director* designated by the *National Director* shall have the power to institute and conduct a prosecution in any court in the *Republic* in person.

Powers, duties and functions of Deputy National Directors

23. Any *Deputy National Director* may exercise or perform any of the powers, duties and functions of the *National Director* which he or she has been authorised by the *National Director* to exercise or perform. 40

Powers, duties and functions of Directors and Deputy Directors

24. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 179 and any other relevant section of the *Constitution*, *this Act* or any other law, a *Director* referred to in section 13(1)(a) has, in respect of the area for which he or she has been appointed, the power to— 45

- (a) institute and conduct criminal proceedings and to carry out functions incidental thereto as contemplated in section 20(3);
- (b) supervise, direct and co-ordinate the work and activities of all *Deputy Directors* and *prosecutors* in the Office of which he or she is the head; 50
- (c) supervise, direct and co-ordinate specific investigations; and
- (d) carry out all duties and perform all functions, and exercise all powers conferred or imposed on or assigned to him or her under any law which is in accordance with the provisions of *this Act*.

(2) In addition to the powers, duties and functions conferred or imposed on or assigned to an *Investigating Director*, such an *Investigating Director* or any person authorized thereto by him or her in writing may, for the purposes of criminal prosecution—

- (a) institute an action in any court in the *Republic*; and 5
- (b) prosecute an appeal in any court in the *Republic* emanating from criminal proceedings instituted by the *Investigating Director* or the person authorized thereto by him or her:

Provided that an *Investigating Director* or the person authorized thereto by him or her shall exercise the powers referred to in this subsection only after consultation with the *Director* of the area of jurisdiction concerned. 10

(3) A *Special Director* shall exercise the powers, carry out the duties and perform the functions conferred or imposed on or assigned to him or her by the President, subject to the directions of the *National Director*: Provided that if such powers, duties and functions include any of the powers, duties and functions referred to in section 20(1), they shall be exercised, carried out and performed in consultation with the *Director* of the area of jurisdiction concerned. 15

(4) In addition to any other powers, duties and functions conferred or imposed on or assigned to him or her by section 179 of the Constitution, *this Act* or any other law, a *Director* referred to in section 13 (1)— 20

- (a) shall, at the request of the *National Director*, submit reports to the *National Director* or assist the *National Director* in connection with a matter referred to in section 22(4)(a)(ii);
- (b) shall submit annual reports to the *National Director* pertaining to matters referred to in section 22(4)(g); 25
- (c) may, in the case of a *Director* referred to in section 13(1)(a), give written directions or furnish guidelines to—
 - (i) the Provincial Commissioner of the police service referred to in section 207(3) of the *Constitution* within his or her area of jurisdiction; or
 - (ii) any other person who within his or her area of jurisdiction— 30
 - (aa) conducts investigations in relation to offences; or
 - (bb) other than a private prosecutor, institutes or carries on prosecutions for offences; and
- (d) shall, subject to the directions of the *National Director*, be responsible for the day to day management of the *Deputy Directors* and *prosecutors* under his or her control. 35

(5) Without limiting the generality of subsection (4)(c) and subject to the directions of the *National Director*, directions or guidelines under that subsection may be given or furnished in relation to particular cases and may determine that certain offences or classes of offences must be referred to the *Director* concerned for decisions on the institution or conducting of prosecutions in respect of such offences or classes of offences. 40

(6) The *Director* shall give to the *National Director* a copy of each direction given or guideline furnished under subsection (4)(c). 45

(7) Where a *Director*—

- (a) is considering the institution or conducting of a prosecution for an offence; and
- (b) is of the opinion that a matter connected with or arising out of the offence requires further investigation,

the *Director* may request the Provincial Commissioner of the police service referred to in subsection (4)(c)(i) for assistance in the investigation of that matter and where the *Director* so requests, the Provincial Commissioner concerned shall, so far as practicable, comply with the request. 50

(8) The powers conferred upon a *Director* under section 20(1) shall include the authority to prosecute in any court any appeal arising from any criminal proceedings. 55

(9) (a) Subject to section 20 (4) and the control and directions of a *Director*, a *Deputy Director* at the Office of a *Director* referred to in section 13(1), has all the powers, duties and functions of a *Director*.

(b) A power, duty or function which is exercised, carried out or performed by a *Deputy Director* is construed, for the purposes of *this Act*, to have been exercised, carried out or performed by the *Director* concerned. 60

Powers, duties and functions of prosecutors

25. (1) A *prosecutor* shall exercise the powers, carry out the duties and perform the functions conferred or imposed on or assigned to him or her—
- (a) under *this Act* and any other law of the *Republic*; and
 - (b) by the head of the Office or *Investigating Directorate* where he or she is employed or a person designated by such head; or
 - (c) if he or she is employed as a *prosecutor* in a lower court, by the *Director* in whose area of jurisdiction such court is situated or a person designated by such *Director*.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Right of Appearance in Courts Act, 1995 (Act No. 62 of 1995), or any other law, any *prosecutor* who—
- (a) has obtained such legal qualifications as the *Minister* after consultation with the *National Director* may prescribe; and
 - (b) has at least three years' experience as a *prosecutor* of a magistrates' court of a regional division,
- shall, subject to section 20 (6), have the right to appear in any court in the *Republic*.

CHAPTER 5

Powers, duties and functions relating to Investigating Directorates

Definitions

26. (1) In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates—
- “inquiry” means an inquiry in terms of section 28 (1);
 - “specified offence” means any offence which in the opinion of the *Investigating Director* falls within the category of offences set out in the proclamation referred to in section 7(1) in respect of the *Investigating Directorate* concerned.
- (2) This Chapter only relates to the *Investigating Directorates* established under section 7(1) of *this Act*.

Laying of certain matters before Investigating Director

27. If any person has reasonable grounds to suspect that a specified offence has been or is being committed or that an attempt has been or is being made to commit such an offence, he or she may lay the matter in question before the *Investigating Director* by means of an affidavit or affirmed declaration specifying—
- (a) the nature of the suspicion;
 - (b) the grounds on which the suspicion is based; and
 - (c) all other relevant information known to the declarant.

Inquiries by Investigating Director

28. (1) (a) If the *Investigating Director* has reason to suspect that a specified offence has been or is being committed or that an attempt has been or is being made to commit such an offence, he or she may hold an inquiry on the matter in question, whether or not it has been laid before him or her in terms of section 27.
- (b) If the *National Director* refers a matter in relation to the alleged commission or attempted commission of a specified offence to the *Investigating Director*, the *Investigating Director* shall hold an inquiry, or a preparatory investigation as referred to in subsection (13), on that matter.
- (c) If the *Investigating Director*, at any time during the holding of an inquiry on a matter referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), considers it desirable to do so in the interest of the administration of justice or in the public interest, he or she may extend the inquiry so as to include any offence, whether or not it is a specified offence, which he or she suspects to be connected with the subject of the inquiry.
- (2) (a) The *Investigating Director* may, if he or she decides to hold an inquiry, at any time prior to or during the holding of the inquiry designate any person referred to in section 7 (4) to conduct the inquiry, or any part thereof, on his or her behalf and to report to him or her.

(b) A person so designated shall for the purpose of the inquiry concerned have the same powers as those which the *Investigating Director* has in terms of this section and section 29 of *this Act*, and the instructions issued by the Treasury under section 39 of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No. 66 of 1975), in respect of commissions of inquiry shall apply with the necessary changes in respect of such a person. 5

(3) All proceedings at an inquiry shall take place *in camera*.

(4) The procedure to be followed in conducting an inquiry shall be determined by the *Investigating Director* at his or her discretion, having regard to the circumstances of each case.

(5) The proceedings and evidence at an inquiry shall be recorded in such manner as the *Investigating Director* may deem fit. 10

(6) For the purposes of an inquiry—

(a) the *Investigating Director* may summon any person who is believed to be able to furnish any information on the subject of the inquiry or to have in his or her possession or under his or her control any book, document or other object relating to that subject, to appear before the *Investigating Director* at a time and place specified in the summons, to be questioned or to produce that book, document or other object; 15

(b) the *Investigating Director* or a person designated by him or her may question that person, under oath or affirmation administered by the *Investigating Director*, and examine or retain for further examination or for safe custody such a book, document or other object. 20

(7) A summons referred to in subsection (6) shall—

(a) be in the prescribed form;

(b) contain particulars of the matter in connection with which the person concerned is required to appear before the *Investigating Director*; 25

(c) be signed by the *Investigating Director* or a person authorized by him or her; and

(d) be served in the prescribed manner.

(8) (a) The law regarding privilege as applicable to a witness summoned to give evidence in a criminal case in a magistrate's court shall apply in relation to the questioning of a person in terms of subsection (6): Provided that such a person shall not be entitled to refuse to answer any question upon the ground that the answer would tend to expose him or her to a criminal charge. 30

(b) No evidence regarding any questions and answers contemplated in paragraph (a) shall be admissible in any criminal proceedings, except in criminal proceedings where the person concerned stands trial on a charge contemplated in subsection (10)(b) or (c), or in section 319(3) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1955 (Act No. 56 of 1955). 35

(9) A person appearing before the *Investigating Director* by virtue of subsection (6)—

(a) may be assisted at his or her examination by an advocate or an attorney; 40

(b) shall be entitled to such witness fees as he or she would be entitled to if he or she were a witness for the State in criminal proceedings in a magistrate's court.

(10) Any person who has been summoned to appear before the *Investigating Director* and who— 45

(a) without sufficient cause fails to appear at the time and place specified in the summons or to remain in attendance until he or she is excused by the *Investigating Director* from further attendance;

(b) at his or her appearance before the *Investigating Director*—

(i) fails to produce a book, document or other object in his or her possession or under his or her control which he or she has been summoned to produce; 50

(ii) refuses to be sworn or to make an affirmation after he or she has been asked by the *Investigating Director* to do so;

(c) having been sworn or having made an affirmation— 55

(i) fails to answer fully and to the best of his or her ability any question lawfully put to him or her;

(ii) gives false evidence knowing that evidence to be false or not knowing or not believing it to be true,

shall be guilty of an offence. 60

(11) The *Investigating Director* may, whether or not he or she holds an inquiry, and,

if he or she does hold an inquiry, at any time prior to, during or after the holding of the inquiry, if he or she is of the opinion that the facts disclose the commission of an offence by any person, notify the *Director* of the area of jurisdiction concerned accordingly.

(12) Upon the completion of an inquiry, the *Investigating Director* shall furnish the *National Director* with a report on his or her findings and recommendations, if any, and send a copy of the report to the *Director* of the area of jurisdiction concerned. 5

(13) If the *Investigating Director* considers it necessary to hear evidence in order to enable him or her to determine if there are reasonable grounds to conduct an investigation in terms of subsection (1)(a), the *Investigating Director* may hold a preparatory investigation. 10

(14) The provisions of subsections (2) to (10), inclusive, and of sections 27 and 29 shall, with the necessary changes, apply to a preparatory examination referred to in subsection (13).

Entering upon premises by Investigating Director

29. (1) The *Investigating Director* or any person authorised thereto by him or her in writing may, subject to this section, for the purposes of an inquiry at any reasonable time and without prior notice or with such notice as he or she may deem appropriate, enter any premises on or in which anything connected with that inquiry is or is suspected to be, and may— 15

(a) inspect and search those premises, and there make such enquiries as he or she may deem necessary; 20

(b) examine any object found on or in the premises which has a bearing or might have a bearing on the inquiry in question, and request from the owner or person in charge of the premises or from any person in whose possession or charge that object is, information regarding that object; 25

(c) make copies of or take extracts from any book or document found on or in the premises which has a bearing or might have a bearing on the inquiry in question, and request from any person suspected of having the necessary information, an explanation of any entry therein; 30

(d) seize, against the issue of a receipt, anything on or in the premises which has a bearing or might have a bearing on the inquiry in question, or if he or she wishes to retain it for further examination or for safe custody. 30

(2) Any entry upon or search of any premises in terms of this section shall be conducted with strict regard to decency and order, including—

(a) a person's right to, respect for and the protection of his or her dignity; 35

(b) the right of a person to freedom and security; and

(c) the right of a person to his or her personal privacy.

(3) No evidence regarding any questions and answers contemplated in subsection (1) shall be admissible in any subsequent criminal proceedings against a person from whom information in terms of that subsection is acquired if the answers incriminate him or her, except in criminal proceedings where the person concerned stands trial on a charge contemplated in subsection (12). 40

(4) Subject to subsection (10), the premises referred to in subsection (1) may only be entered, and the acts referred to in subsection (1) may only be performed, by virtue of a warrant issued in chambers by a magistrate, regional magistrate or judge of the area of jurisdiction within which the premises is situated: Provided that such a warrant may be issued by a judge in respect of premises situated in another area of jurisdiction, if he or she deems it justified. 45

(5) A warrant contemplated in subsection (4) may only be issued if it appears to the magistrate, regional magistrate or judge from information on oath or affirmation, stating— 50

(a) the nature of the inquiry in terms of section 28;

(b) the suspicion which gave rise to the inquiry; and

(c) the need, in regard to the inquiry, for a search and seizure in terms of this section, 55

that there are reasonable grounds for believing that anything referred to in subsection (1) is on or in such premises or suspected to be on or in such premises.

(6) A warrant issued in terms of this section may be issued on any day and shall be of force until—

(a) it has been executed; 60

- (b) it is cancelled by the person who issued it or, if such person is not available, by any person with like authority; or
- (c) the expiry of three months from the day of its issue, whichever may occur first.
- (7) (a) Any person who acts on authority of a warrant issued in terms of this section may use such force as may be reasonably necessary to overcome any resistance against the entry and search of the premises, including the breaking of any door or window of such premises: Provided that such person shall first audibly demand admission to the premises and state the purpose for which he or she seeks to enter such premises. 5
- (b) The proviso to paragraph (a) shall not apply where the person concerned is on reasonable grounds of the opinion that any object, book or document which is the subject of the search may be destroyed, tampered with or disposed of if the provisions of the said proviso are first complied with. 10
- (8) A warrant issued in terms of this section shall be executed by day unless the person who issues the warrant authorises the execution thereof by night at times which shall be reasonable in the circumstances. 15
- (9) Any person executing a warrant in terms of this section shall immediately before commencing with the execution—
- (a) identify himself or herself to the person in control of the premises, if such person is present, and hand to such person a copy of the warrant or, if such person is not present, affix such copy to a prominent place on the premises; 20
- (b) supply such person at his or her request with particulars regarding his or her authority to execute such a warrant.
- (10) (a) The *Investigating Director* or any person referred to in section 7(4)(a) may without a warrant enter upon any premises and perform the acts referred to in subsection (1)— 25
- (i) if the person who is competent to do so consents to such entry, search, seizure and removal; or
- (ii) if he or she upon reasonable grounds believes that—
- (aa) the required warrant will be issued to him or her in terms of subsection (4) if he or she were to apply for such warrant; and 30
- (bb) the delay caused by the obtaining of any such warrant would defeat the object of the entry, search, seizure and removal.
- (b) Any entry and search in terms of paragraph (a) shall be executed by day, unless the execution thereof by night is justifiable and necessary, and the person exercising the powers referred to in the said paragraph shall identify himself or herself at the request of the owner or the person in control of the premises. 35
- (11) If during the execution of a warrant or the conducting of a search in terms of this section, a person claims that any item found on or in the premises concerned contains privileged information and for that reason refuses the inspection or removal of such item, the person executing the warrant or conducting the search shall, if he or she is of the opinion that the item contains information which is relevant to the inquiry and that such information is necessary for the inquiry, request the registrar of the High Court which has jurisdiction or his or her delegate, to seize and remove that item for safe custody until a court of law has made a ruling on the question whether the information concerned is privileged or not. 40 45
- (12) Any person who—
- (a) obstructs or hinders the *Investigating Director* or any other person in the performance of his or her functions in terms of this section;
- (b) when he or she is asked in terms of subsection (1) for information or an explanation relating to a matter within his or her knowledge, refuses or fails to give that information or explanation or gives information or an explanation which is false or misleading, knowing it to be false or misleading, shall be guilty of an offence. 50

Preservation of secrecy and admissibility of evidence

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30. (1) Notwithstanding any other law, but subject to subsection (3), no person shall without the permission of the *Investigating Director* disclose to any other person—

- (a) any information which came to his or her knowledge in the performance of his or her functions in terms of *this Act* and relating to the business or affairs of any other person;
- (b) the contents of any book or document or any other item in the possession of the *Investigating Director*; or
- (c) the record of any evidence given at an inquiry,
- except—
- (i) for the purpose of performing his or her functions in terms of *this Act*; or
- (ii) when required to do so by order of a court of law.
- (2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence.
- (3) A person from whom a book or document has been taken under section 28(6)(b) or 29(1)(d) shall, as long as it is in the possession of the *Investigating Director*, at his or her request be allowed, at his or her own expense and under the supervision of the *Investigating Director*, to make copies thereof or to take extracts therefrom at any reasonable time.

Compensation regarding expenses

31. The Director-General: Justice may in his or her discretion, on the recommendation of the *Investigating Director* and with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, order that the expenses or any part of the expenses incurred by any person in the course of or in connection with an inquiry be paid from State funds to that person.

CHAPTER 6

General provisions

Impartiality of, and oath or affirmation by members of prosecuting authority

32. (1) (a) A member of the *prosecuting authority* shall serve impartially and exercise, carry out or perform his or her powers, duties and functions in good faith and without fear, favour or prejudice and subject only to the *Constitution* and the law.
- (b) Subject to the *Constitution* and *this Act*, no organ of state and no member or employee of an organ of state nor any other person shall improperly interfere with, hinder or obstruct the *prosecuting authority* or any member thereof in the exercise, carrying out or performance of its, his or her powers, duties and functions.
- (2) (a) A *National Director* and any person referred to in section 4 must, before commencing to exercise, carry out or perform his or her powers, duties or functions in terms of *this Act*, take an oath or make an affirmation, which shall be subscribed by him or her, in the form set out below, namely—
- “I
 (full name)
 do hereby swear/solemnly affirm that I will in my capacity as *National Director/Deputy National Director* of Public Prosecutions/*Director/Deputy Director* of Public Prosecutions/*prosecutor*, uphold and protect the *Constitution* and the fundamental rights entrenched therein and enforce the Law of the *Republic* without fear, favour or prejudice and, as the circumstances of any particular case may require, in accordance with the *Constitution* and the Law. (In the case of an oath: So help me God.)”
- (b) Such an oath or affirmation shall—
- (i) in the case of the *National Director*, or a *Deputy National Director*, *Director* or *Deputy Director*, be taken or made before the most senior available judge of the High Court within which area of jurisdiction the Office of the *National Director*, *Director* or *Deputy Director*, as the case may be, is situated; or
- (ii) in the case of a *prosecutor*, be taken or made before the *Director* in whose Office the *prosecutor* concerned has been appointed or before the most senior judge or magistrate at the court where the *prosecutor* is stationed,

who shall at the bottom thereof endorse a statement of the fact that it was taken or made before him or her and of the date on which it was so taken or made and append his or her signature thereto.

Minister's final responsibility over prosecuting authority

33. (1) The *Minister* shall, for purposes of section 179 of the *Constitution*, *this Act* or any other law concerning the *prosecuting authority*, exercise final responsibility over the *prosecuting authority* in accordance with the provisions of *this Act*. 5

(2) To enable the *Minister* to exercise his or her final responsibility over the *prosecuting authority*, as contemplated in section 179 of the *Constitution*, the *National Director* shall, at the request of the *Minister*— 10

- (a) furnish the *Minister* with information or a report with regard to any case, matter or subject dealt with by the *National Director* or a *Director* in the exercise of their powers, the carrying out of their duties and the performance of their functions;
- (b) provide the *Minister* with reasons for any decision taken by a *Director* in the exercise of his or her powers, the carrying out of his or her duties or the performance of his or her functions; 15
- (c) furnish the *Minister* with information with regard to the prosecution policy referred to in section 21(1)(a);
- (d) furnish the *Minister* with information with regard to the policy directives referred to in section 21(1)(b); 20
- (e) submit the reports contemplated in section 34 to the *Minister*; and
- (f) arrange meetings between the *Minister* and members of the *prosecuting authority*.

Reports by Directors 25

34. (1) A *Director* must annually, not later than the first day of March, submit to the *National Director* a report on all his or her activities during the previous year.

(2) The *National Director* may at any time request a *Director* to submit a report with regard to a specific activity relating to his or her powers, duties or functions.

(3) A *Director* may, at any time, submit a report to the *National Director* with regard to any matter relating to the *prosecuting authority*, if he or she deems it necessary. 30

Accountability to Parliament

35. (1) The *prosecuting authority* shall be accountable to Parliament in respect of its powers, functions and duties under *this Act*, including decisions regarding the institution of prosecutions. 35

(2) (a) The *National Director* must submit annually, not later than the first day of June, to the *Minister* a report referred to in section 22(4)(g), which report must be tabled in Parliament by the *Minister* within 14 days, if Parliament is then in session, or if Parliament is not then in session, within 14 days after the commencement of its next ensuing session. 40

(b) The *National Director* may, at any time, submit a report to the *Minister* or Parliament with regard to any matter relating to the *prosecuting authority*, if he or she deems it necessary.

Expenditure of prosecuting authority

36. (1) The expenses incurred in connection with— 45

- (a) the exercise of the powers, the carrying out of the duties and the performance of the functions of the *prosecuting authority*; and
- (b) the remuneration and other conditions of service of members of the *prosecuting authority*,

shall be defrayed out of monies appropriated by Parliament for that purpose. 50

(2) The Department of Justice must, in consultation with the *National Director*, prepare the necessary estimate of revenue and expenditure of the *prosecuting authority*.

(3) The Director-General: Justice shall, subject to the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No. 66 of 1975)—

- (a) be charged with the responsibility of accounting for State monies received or paid out for or on account of the *prosecuting authority*;
 - (b) cause the necessary accounting and other related records to be kept.
- (4) The records referred to in subsection (3)(b) shall be audited by the Auditor-General. 5

Administrative staff

37. The administrative staff of—
- (a) the *Office of the National Director*;
 - (b) the Offices of the *Directors*, including *Investigating Directorates*; and
 - (c) the Offices of *prosecutors* as determined by the *National Director*, in 10 consultation with the *Director* concerned,
- shall be persons appointed or employed under the *Public Service Act*.

Engagement of persons to perform services in specific cases

38. (1) The *National Director* may in consultation with the *Minister*, and a *Deputy National Director* or a *Director* may, in consultation with the *Minister* and the *National Director*, on behalf of the State, engage, under agreements in writing, persons having suitable qualifications and experience to perform services in specific cases. 15
- (2) The terms and conditions of service of a person engaged by the *National Director*, a *Deputy National Director* or a *Director* under subsection (1) shall be as determined from time to time by the *Minister* in concurrence with the Minister of Finance. 20

Disclosure of interest and non-performance of other paid work

39. (1) The *National Director*, a *Deputy National Director* and a *Director* shall give written notice to the *Minister* of all direct or indirect pecuniary interests that they have or acquire in any business whether in the *Republic* or elsewhere or in any body corporate carrying on any such business. 25
- (2) The *National Director*, a *Deputy National Director* and a *Director* shall not, without the consent of the President, perform any paid work outside his or her duties of office.

Regulations

40. (1) The *Minister* may make regulations, not inconsistent with *this Act*, 30 prescribing—
- (a) matters required or permitted by *this Act* to be *prescribed*;
 - (b) the steps to be taken to ensure compliance with the code of conduct referred to in section 22(6); or
 - (c) matters necessary or convenient to be *prescribed* for carrying out or giving 35 effect to *this Act*.
- (2) Any regulation made in terms of subsection (1) which may result in the expenditure of State monies shall be made in consultation with the Minister of Finance.

Offences and penalties

41. (1) Any person who contravenes the provisions of section 32(1)(b) shall be guilty 40 of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.
- (2) Any person convicted of an offence referred to in section 28(10), 29(12) or 30(2) shall be liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or to both such fine and such imprisonment. 45

Limitation of liability

42. No person shall be liable in respect of anything done in good faith under *this Act*.

CHAPTER 7

*Transitional arrangements***Transitional arrangements**

43. (1) (a) Anyone holding office as an attorney-general in terms of the Attorney-General Act, 1992 (Act No. 92 of 1992), shall, subject to paragraph (b), be deemed to have been appointed as a *Director* in terms of *this Act*, and shall continue to function in terms of the laws applicable to his or her Office. 5

(b) The President shall, as soon as reasonably possible after the commencement of this section, appoint each attorney-general referred to in paragraph (a) as a *Director* at the Office that, and for such term as the President, after consultation with the attorney-general concerned, may determine, but such term shall not extend beyond the date on which the attorney-general concerned will attain the age of 65 years. 10

(c) The provisions of section 12(4) shall apply with the necessary changes in respect of a *Director* referred to in paragraph (b): Provided that the reference in section 12(4) to the age of 65 years shall be construed as a reference to the date on which the *Director's* term of office as contemplated in paragraph (b) expires. 15

(d) If the term of office of a *Director* appointed under paragraph (b) expires before he or she has attained the age of 65 years, he or she shall be entitled to pension benefits determined and calculated under all circumstances as if he or she was employed as a Director-General in the public service, who served as a Director-General for five years. 20

(2) Anyone holding office as an attorney-general in terms of a law other than the Attorney-General Act, 1992, or holding an appointment as acting attorney-general, shall be deemed to have been appointed as an acting *Director* under *this Act* at the office where he or she holds such office or appointment, and shall continue to function in that capacity until otherwise determined under *this Act* or any other law. 25

(3) (a) Any person who immediately before the commencement of this section was employed by the State as a deputy attorney-general shall continue in such employment and shall be deemed to have been appointed as a *Deputy Director* in terms of section 15(1). 30

(b) Any person who immediately before the commencement of this section was employed by the State as a state advocate or prosecutor and who has been delegated in terms of any law to institute criminal proceedings and to conduct any prosecution in criminal proceedings on behalf of the State—

- (i) shall continue in such employment as a *prosecutor*; and
- (ii) shall be deemed to have been authorised to exercise the powers referred to in section 20(1): Provided that no *prosecutor* shall, by virtue of this section, have more powers than he or she would have had under the delegation concerned. 35

(4) Criminal proceedings which have been instituted before the commencement of *this Act*, must be disposed of as if the decision to institute and prosecute in such criminal proceedings had been taken by a member of the *prosecuting authority* appointed in terms of *this Act*. 40

(5) Any attorney-general, deputy attorney-general, state advocate or prosecutor who continues in office in terms of this section must, within three months after the commencement of *this Act*, take the oath or make the affirmation referred to in section 32(2). 45

(6) As from the date of the commencement of this section, all offices of attorneys-general at the High Courts contemplated in item 16(4)(a) of Schedule 6 to the *Constitution*, shall become offices of the *prosecuting authority* as referred to in section 6(1) of *this Act*. 50

(7) (a) As from the date of the commencement of this section—

- (i) the Office for Serious Economic Offences established by section 2 of the Investigation of Serious Economic Offences Act, 1991 (Act No. 117 of 1991), shall become an *Investigating Directorate*, which shall be deemed to have been established by the President under section 7 and which shall be known as the Investigating Directorate: Serious Economic Offences; 55
- (ii) subject to the provisions of *this Act*, the Director and staff of the Office for Serious Economic Offences referred to in section 3 of the Investigation of

Serious Economic Offences Act, 1991, shall remain in office and continue their functions under *this Act*; and

(iii) all pending matters pertaining to the Office for Serious Economic Offences shall be dealt with as if *this Act* had at all times been in force.

(b) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Investigation of Serious Economic Offences Act, 1991, the regulations made under section 10 of that Act shall remain in force pending the repeal or amendment thereof under section 40 of *this Act*. 5

(c) The President may, on the request of the *National Director* and by proclamation in the *Gazette*, further specify the categories of offences in respect of which the Investigating Directorate: Serious Economic Offences must exercise its functions. 10

(8) Subject to the *Constitution* and *this Act*, all measures which immediately before the commencement of this section were in operation and applied to attorneys-general, deputy attorneys-general, state advocates and prosecutors, including measures regarding remuneration, pension and pension benefits, leave gratuity and any other term and condition of service, shall continue in operation and to apply to the said attorneys-general, deputy attorneys-general, state advocates and prosecutors until amended or repealed by *this Act*: Provided that no such measure shall, except in accordance with an applicable law or agreement, be changed in a manner which affects such attorneys-general, deputy attorneys-general, state advocates and prosecutors to their detriment. 15

(9) Notwithstanding the commencement of *this Act*, all measures regulating the institution and conducting of prosecutions in any court shall remain in force until repealed or amended under *this Act* or by any competent authority. 20

Amendment or repeal of laws

44. The laws mentioned in the Schedule are hereby amended or repealed to the extent indicated in the third column thereof. 25

Interpretation of certain references in laws

45. Any reference in any law to an attorney-general or deputy attorney-general in respect of the area of jurisdiction of a High Court, shall be construed as a reference to a *Director* or *Deputy Director* appointed in terms of *this Act*, for the area of jurisdiction of that Court. 30

Short title and commencement

46. This Act shall be called the National Prosecuting Authority Act, 1998, and shall come into operation on a date fixed by the President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

SCHEDULE

(Laws amended or repealed by section 44)

Number and year of law	Title	Extent of amendment or repeal
Act No. 51 of 1977	Criminal Procedure Act, 1977	<p>(a) Repeal of sections 2 and 5.</p> <p>(b) Amendment of section 111 by the deletion of subsection (1) and the substitution for subsections (2), (3) and (4) of the following subsections:</p> <p>“(2)(1) (a) The direction of the [Minister] National Director of Public Prosecutions contemplated in section 179(1)(a) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), shall state the name of the accused, the relevant offence, the place at which (if known) and the [attorney-general] Director in whose area of jurisdiction [the offence was committed and the attorney-general in whose area of jurisdiction] the relevant investigation and criminal proceedings shall [commence] be conducted and commenced.</p> <p>(b) A copy of the direction shall be served on the accused, and the original thereof shall, save as is provided in subsection [(4)](3) be handed in at the court in which the proceedings are to commence.</p> <p>[(3)](2) The court in which the proceedings commence shall have jurisdiction to act with regard to the offence in question as if the offence had been committed within the area of jurisdiction of such court.</p> <p>[(4)](3) Where the [Minister] National Director issues a direction [under] contemplated in subsection (1) after an accused has already appeared in a court, the original of such direction shall be handed in at the relevant proceedings and attached to the record of the proceedings, and the court in question shall—</p> <p>(a) cause the accused to be brought before it, and when the accused is before it, adjourn the proceedings to a time and a date and to the court designated by the [attorney-general] Director in whose area of jurisdiction the said criminal proceedings shall commence, whereupon such time and date and court shall be deemed to be the time and date and court appointed for the trial of the accused or to which the proceedings pending against the accused are adjourned;</p> <p>(b) forward a copy of the record of the proceedings to the court in which the accused is to appear, and that court shall receive such copy and continue with the proceedings against the accused as if such proceedings had commenced before it.”</p>
Act No. 117 of 1991	Investigation of Serious Economic Offences Act, 1991	The whole
Act No. 92 of 1992	Attorney-General Act, 1992	The whole



THE PRESIDENCY
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Private Bag X1000, Pretoria, 0001

22 October 2007

Ms Brigitte Mabandla, MP
Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
Private Bag X276
PRETORIA
0001

Dear Minister,

STATE V VAN DER MERWE AND OTHERS

As you would know, the case of those who were involved in my poisoning, namely, Johannes Veldie VAN DER MERWE, Adriaan Johannes VLOK, Christoffel Lodewikus SMITH, Gert Jacobus Louis Hosea OTTO and Hermanus Johannes VAN STADEN was disposed of at the Pretoria High Court on the 17th August 2007 through a Plea Bargaining arrangement between the accused and the State.

Although I am pleased that we have concluded this matter, I am concerned about a number of issues, which I would like to raise with you and, hereby, the Government of the Republic of South Africa. I hope that you will find it necessary to share my concerns with Cabinet as I believe that this will be helpful in handling other matters of a similar nature.

The first point I would like to raise is the handling of this matter by the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). From my interaction with the relevant officials within the NPA, it is clear to me that the said officials are simply the wrong people to deal with the post-TRC matters. My experience with them is that they will not be able to relate to victims of gross violation of human rights or their next of kin with the sensitivity that is required. In fact, they did not seem to understand the nature of the challenge we were facing. Firstly, my court case was used to fight battles between the NPA and the Government about the "Guidelines" for dealing with post-TRC cases. Throughout this process I was left with a feeling that no one in fact cared about me - as a 'victim'. What mattered were the politics around the handling of the post-TRC cases and how people would win their battles.

As part of the consultative processes relating to the case of the State v Van der Merwe and Others, Adv. Ackerman, the Special Director in the Priority Crimes Litigation Unit, and his assistant visited me (as the 'victim'). Instead of just consulting me as 'the victim', he entered into an acrimonious argument with me about the approach of the

duMhanyu
Assistant

LCW

Government on 'post-TRC' matters and the Guidelines. From this interaction, it was clear that he was radically opposed to the Guidelines as agreed upon by Cabinet and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa. In fact, he seemed to be more interested in prosecution for the sake of it rather than the management of this difficult 'post-TRC' process.

What I detested most was that my case was being used to fight their battles with the Government. In pursuit of this objective, a draft letter which was constructed in a manner that would enhance their position in the prescribed forum with other departments was presented to me for my signature. What was more disgusting for me was that when I refused to sign the draft letter, Adv. Ackerman then threatened to use Section 204 of the Criminal Procedures Act against me to force me to surrender all the information he claimed I had received from Mr. Vlok on my poisoning. I dared him to do so, and reminded him that this was tried against me during the apartheid days and it did not work and that there is no reason why it would work now. He backed off and left. His colleague who was with him is my witness in this regard.

Secondly, I was not consulted about the details of the Plea Bargaining Agreement. The NDPP informed me in writing about the arrangements for suspended sentences for the accused. My views were not solicited in this regard. In fact, I was not informed about the basis for the Plea Bargaining Arrangements. I only saw the Plea Bargaining Agreement during the proceedings in Court. I was particularly distressed by the submission in Section E, paragraph 6.3 of the 'plea agreement' which claims that I was consulted about it and that I was 'satisfied with the plea agreement' and that I did "not wish to make any further representation in connection with the matter". The reality is that I could not be satisfied with something I had not seen. Having now considered it, there are naturally a number of issues I have concerns about which I had no opportunity to deal with. This leads me to the second matter I would like to raise.

Failure to consult me before the Plea Bargaining Arrangements were made resulted in the presentation of documents in Court which did not only have factual errors, but were politically and philosophically problematic to me as a 'victim'. Firstly, my background is presented as if I was both General-Secretary of the SACC and Vice President of the UDF when, in fact, I held these positions at different times (see paragraph 28). Secondly, the Plea Agreement document falsely argues that it was the stated policy of the UDF "to propagate and support ... violence for the ... purpose of rendering the country ungovernable" (own emphasis).

There are three issues I would like to raise on matters of substance. Firstly, Count 2 was withdrawn as part of the plea arrangements, and by so doing, the collaboration between the Security Police Special Unit and Wouter Basson and his team in producing and or procuring the lethal chemicals used was not probed further when it is clear from the plea bargain arrangement document that more information could have been extracted. Secondly, there is a reference in the plea arrangement document to a 'list' containing the names of 'high profile' members of the anti-apartheid liberation struggle who were to be acted against, and in 'extreme cases' be killed (paragraph 37). There is no indication that this matter was probed further. The State should be interested, for instance, in a copy of such a list to determine as to who else was on the list and what happened to them. Thirdly, there is no indication as to what discussions the NPA had with General Basie Smit and Dr. Basson to source more information about their operations and what

~~Not true~~
Not true
I was present
No threats
Made in
my
presence

v. Mhaga
I league with
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meeting

been a process to probe the involvement of the SADF on these matters and what happened to their list of external targets.

The Guidelines for the 'post TRC' cases make it clear that our objective is not just prosecution but the need to solicit more information about what happened to victims of gross violation of human rights, especially those who died or disappeared. Moreover, it is to get a better understanding of how the old national security management system functioned to make sure it does not happen again. Although the Van der Merwe and Others case assisted me to know more about what happened to me, failure to follow the Guidelines (and thereby collaborate with other entities of the State, like intelligence services, the Police and the Defence Force) made us miss opportunities to learn more about what befell other people who might have been affected in the same way.

Lastly, I found the Court itself completely 'foreign' and insensitive to me as a 'victim'. Firstly, the Court was completely white, from the Judge to the Prosecutors, defence lawyers and the accused. But worse, the proceedings were conducted in Afrikaans without due regard to the 'victim', especially where technical, legal and court processes are involved. As a result, I missed the greater part of the proceedings in the court. I am sure that we can make the court friendlier to victims than what I experienced that day.

On the side of Government, I felt that the handling of the *State v Van der Merwe and Others* case was left to me, as a 'victim', to explain to the public instead of the State or the Government. No effort was made by Government to manage this process or deal with public perceptions about it. No one got involved to make sure that the process achieved the objectives Government had agreed upon. Clearly, once the NPA acted unilaterally the Government apparently walked away from the matter. I do not think that this hands-off approach assisted us in any way to achieve the objectives set out in the Guidelines.

I shall be pleased, Minister, if the Government could deal with all the matters I have raised as well as remedy the situation before another case is dealt with.

Sincerely Yours,


FRANK-CHIKANE
DIRECTOR-GENERAL

D.P.A. 81/72468

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MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT CAPE TOWN
2003-03-25
KAAPSTAD MINISTERIE VAN JUSTISIE EN STAATKUNDIGE ONTWIKKELING

PROCLAMATION
BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

No., 2003

NATIONAL PROSECUTING AUTHORITY ACT, 1998

Determination of Powers, Duties and Functions of a Special Director of Public Prosecutions

under section 13(1)(c) of the National Prosecuting Authority Act, 1998(Act No. 32 of 1998), I, hereby confer, impose and assign the following powers, duties and functions on or to Advocate ANTON ROSSOUW ACKERMAN SC, a Special Director of Public Prosecutions, appointed in terms of the said provisions:

To exercise the powers, carry out the duties and perform the functions necessary, within the Office of the National Director of Public Prosecutions as directed by the National Director and—

- (a) in particular, to head the Priority Crimes Litigation Unit and to manage and direct the investigation and prosecution of crimes contemplated in the Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Act, 2002(Act No. 27 of 2002), and serious national and international crimes, which include acts of terrorism and sabotage committed under the Internal Security Act, 1982(Act No. 74 of 1982), high treason, sedition, foreign military crimes committed by mercenaries, or such other priority crimes to be determined by the National Director; and
- (b) generally, giving such advice or rendering such assistance to the National Director as may be required to exercise the powers, carry out the duties and perform the functions which are conferred or imposed on or assigned to him by the Constitution or any other law.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at.....PRETORIA.....on this.....24th.....day of.....MARCH.....Two Thousand and Three.

T. M. Mbeki
T. M. MBEKI
President

P. M. Maduna
P. M. MADUNA
Minister of the Cabinet