

BROKEN *BLUE LINE 2*

THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE
IN SERIOUS AND VIOLENT CRIME IN SOUTH AFRICA



 **IRR**
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The power of ideas

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Foreword

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

Our thanks are extended to the civil rights organisation AfriForum which provided the funding for this report. Without their commitment and investment in the safety of South Africa's people this report would not have been produced.

About the Broken Blue Line project

The Broken Blue Line is an advocacy project operated by the IRR to draw attention to criminality within the South African Police Service, study the extent of that criminality, and develop and promote policy solutions to stop it. It is important to be clear in what we mean by criminality. We are not concerned, for the purposes of this project, with allegations of corruption, petty harassment, or petty assaults by police officers. For example if a police officer solicited a bribe or roughed up a motorist such cases would fall outside of the scope of this project. The project is rather concerned with police involvement in serious and violent crime and seeks to track and record incidents where police officers plan and execute crimes such as rapes, murders, and armed robberies. It seeks to track such incidents and bring them to public attention in order to help build support for policy solutions.

It is essential therefore that pressure be brought to bear on political authorities to take police criminality seriously and deal with it effectively.

Methodology

The methodology of the project is to scan media reports over a select period of time to identify incidents of (proven or alleged) police involvement in serious and/or violent crime. For any given period of time 100 such incidents will be identified as representative of police criminality over that period. The project would then do an analysis of those 100 incidents looking for patterns of behaviour. Out of those patterns the project would seek to come to some conclusions about the extent of police criminality, the nature of that criminality, and possible policy interventions to address such criminality.

The first Broken Blue Line report – February 2011

The first Broken Blue Line report was released by the IRR in February 2011. In the introduction to that report we wrote:

“South Africans are accustomed to media reports alleging the involvement of police officers or ‘people dressed in police uniforms’ in serious crimes... To try and determine the scale of the problem the IRR assigned a researcher to source as much information as possible on the involvement of police officers in committing crime.”

The results, we wrote, were ‘alarming’ and we were able to gather well over 100 case studies in less than a week – 75% of which took place over a period of just 14 months between January 2009 and April 2010. If we had continued our search we would doubtless have found several hundred, if not

If we had continued our search we would doubtless have found several hundred, if not more than a thousand of examples of police criminality.

more than a thousand of examples of police criminality. It should of course be very difficult, if not impossible, to find any incidents of police criminality. That we uncovered so many cases with such ease suggested that the project had uncovered a significant problem.

In the analysis that followed we found that of the 100 cases, 40 related to murder. In the majority of these cases the police officers had used, or were alleged to have used, their state issued firearms to commit those murders. Rapes accounted for 20 of the 100 incidents. In the most of those cases police officers used their status as a police officer to force a woman to submit to their sexual demands. Our impression was of very high degrees of sexual violence within the police. Ten of the incidents related to armed robberies, including violent house invasion robberies and

even cash-in-transit robberies, alleged to have been perpetrated by the police. Other cases ranged from serious fraud to illegal dealing in weapons to ATM bombings – of which four cases implicating police officers were uncovered.

Overall findings of the 2011 report

The 2011 report came to six overall findings:

1. Allegations of police officers’ involvement in serious and violent crime are not simply isolated incidents. Rather there is a pattern of criminal behaviour.
2. Police criminality does not relate simply to corruption. There is again a pattern of behaviour of police officers planning and perpetrating violent crimes.
3. The police’s defence that people in police uniforms are not really police officers is unconvincing. There is significant evidence that they are police officers, often on duty, in uniform, and committing crimes with their service weapons. We were able to establish this in the majority of cases we uncovered.
4. Low conviction rates of implicated officers suggest that the police do not take the problem seriously and that the policies in place to deal with it are ineffective.
5. As long as the police carry some responsibility for investigating crimes their members allegedly commit it is unlikely that such investigations will be successful or that reporting numbers will come anywhere near to representing the full extent of the problem.
6. Our final conclusion was that as long as South Africa’s primary line of defence against violent crime – the thin blue line – remains involved in committing violent crime, it is most unlikely that overall crime levels will decline and may indeed increase.

Recent increases in many serious and violent crime categories have validated the correctness of that warning.

Policy proposals to emerge from the 2011 report

In seeking to tackle the problems the report made the following six policy proposals:

1. Significantly more resources must be ploughed into initiatives to manage post-traumatic stress disorder in the police.

2. Internal respect for the chain of command must be re-established.
3. SAPS management must re-invigorate the inspectorate division of the police.
4. The resources of the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD) as it then was, must be expanded.
5. The authority of the ICD to make its recommendations binding on the SAPS and National Prosecuting Authority must be expanded.
6. That a new pro-active investigative agency must be established within the Department of Justice to actively infiltrate and root out criminal officers.

The release of the report generated significant media interest. Our impression was that while confidence levels in the police were low, and while public sentiment assumed that the police service was very corrupt and inefficient, there was some shock at the idea that the police were also, too often the perpetrators of violent crimes.

When that research entered the public domain through the media the police tried to enter the debate. They initially suggested that the extent of the problem was overstated and that measures were in place to deal with police criminality. Although our data suggested otherwise we told the then minister that we were encouraged by this message but were not so naïve as to take him at his word. Rather, we would allow a suitable period of time to expire and then apply the same methodology to test whether anything had indeed changed.

This 2015 report – the second Broken Blue Line Report, reveals the results.

Overview and methodology of the 2015 report

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

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

Timeline and extent of the incidents

The incidents covered in this report date from April 2011 to January 2015 – the entire intervening period since the 2011 report was published. IRR analysts reported that it was again ‘easy’ to collect the 100 cases and this process took little more than a week. As in 2011 we are confident that if we had spent time on the search we could have found several hundred cases. Readers must be reminded again that it should not be possible to find any such incidents – let alone the numbers we are identifying.

After identifying these first 100 cases we stopped looking for more. It must be kept in mind that we would identify only incidents that had been reported. We know that levels of crime reporting are generally low in South Africa. We also know that, where police officers are the alleged perpetrators, levels of reporting are likely to be even lower – due to fear of the police.

Here we must add, to the credit of the police, that many of these cases only entered the public domain because the police reported having arrested a suspect or suspects who happened to be police officers. This is a very good thing and we certainly came across more evidence of such arrests than in 2011. However, that is about as far as the silver lining extends – as it is ironically these very arrests that confirm the extent of the problem South Africa is dealing with. In addition, with South

Africa's overall low levels of detection, arrest, and prosecution of serious crimes, one is left to wonder how many cases will never come to public or media attention or result in arrest.

The question may arise – we expect the police to raise it – of whether we know that people in police uniform committing crimes are actually police officers. Here our analysis is complicated by the fact that there is now hard evidence of 'cloned' police officers complete with uniforms, police issue firearms, radios, and even cloned police vehicles committing crimes. There is evidence for example of criminal syndicates manufacturing almost perfect cloned copies of marked flying squad vehicles and using these to commit robberies.

In any event it is most unlikely that large numbers of 'cloned' police can operate in complete isolation from the real police.

Our response to that defence is that, despite these clones, we have been able to establish that in the great majority of the 100 cases analysed real police officers were involved. More often than not we know this because the police admitted to it when they arrested the officers in question. In any event it is most unlikely that large numbers of 'cloned' police can operate in complete isolation from the real police. This is especially so when questions

are raised about how cloned officers gain access to police equipment, radios, and firearms. There are now several cases where one to two real police officers have been arrested as part of a larger gang of 'cloned' police officers. In those cases it is obvious that the police are enabling, supporting, and equipping the cloned officers.

The police may also argue that in many cases the officers implicated in crimes have not been convicted and that we are therefore dealing only with allegations. That is often the problem. The fact that the police will themselves often be at the first line of reporting, and then play a role in the follow up investigation, means that it is unlikely that cases of police involvement in criminal activity will result in convictions. Our second response to the defence that these are mere 'allegations' is that there are so many of them that it is difficult to come to any conclusion other than that there is a serious problem even if its full extent cannot be determined. Thirdly, we briefly applied the methodology of this report to seeking examples of police criminality in a prominent police department. The London Metropolitan Police was approached in this regard. Needless to say we could not find any incidents of their officers involved in perpetrating crimes as serious as armed robberies and rapes.

We further anticipate the police to say that while there might once have been a problem they are now taking it more seriously. While the number of arrests of criminal officers may indeed have increased, we show in later sections of this report that police efforts still fall short of solving the problem.

We also anticipate that the police may seek to distract attention from the substance of this report by describing it as an attack on hard working officers who risk their lives to fight crime. The complete opposite is of course true as we are trying to empower those officers by freeing them from the crippling disadvantage that attaches to working in an environment infiltrated by criminal syndicates.

While the police may therefore quibble over the extent of the problem they cannot get away from the most important conclusion to emerge from this report, which is that there is still a significant problem of police involvement in serious and violent crime.

Nature of the incidents

Of the 100 incidents written up in this report:

- 32 related to murders and attempted murders
- 22 related to armed robberies
- 26 related to rapes
- 20 related to other crime types ranging from torture to theft and burglaries.

This breakdown shows that of the 100 incidents, 32 were murders and attempts to murder. In almost 20 of these incidents, police issued service weapons were used. Other causes of death at the hands of police officials included stabbings, strangulations, and beatings. In six cases, the victims were either the spouse or a partner of the police officer. In two cases, the victims were foreigners. Also significant is four out of 32 murders were committed after/during a social visit to a bar or shebeen. This suggests

that alcohol abuse often plays a role when police officers commit murder.

It would appear that immigrants, because of their illegal status and cash holdings, are a particular target for police robbers.

Armed robberies constituted 22% of the incidents collected. As in the previous Broken Blue Line report, robberies included those of houses and business, hijackings, and cash-in-transit heists. Business robberies were reported in 11 of the 21 cases. Very often these were robberies of foreign-owned businesses where the victims included Somali, Chinese and Ethiopian nationals. It would appear that immigrants, because of their illegal status and cash holdings, are a particular target for police robbers.

Rapes accounted for 26% of the 100 cases listed. In a number of the incidents, the police officer used his authority to force the victims to submit to his demands. In one incident, a woman was raped several times while in custody. In another a woman was raped in court. Nine out of the 26 listed rape cases occurred in either police station cells or official police vehicles. A typical case would involve the police stopping a young woman in a public place or public road and then taking her away to be raped in the back of the police vehicle before setting her free. There is significant evidence of a trend where police officers detain women in order to rape them.

The balance of cases included thefts, frauds, and very serious assaults.

The role and success of disciplinary action

How effectively are the police dealing with problem?

In November 2014 the IRR sent an enquiry to the office of the police commissioner asking for data on the number of police officers successfully prosecuted for serious and violent crimes over the period April 2011 to October 2014. No response was forthcoming. Approximately a month later a draft of this report found its way into the media. The police commissioner then suggested that the IRR should have contacted her office as she would have been able to explain what the police were doing to curb the problem and asked to meet with us.

We again proposed a meeting (for January 2015) where we said we would be happy to show a pre-publication draft of this report to the commissioner. Again we asked that the police supply us with their disciplinary action records – including criminal conviction data. However, a spokesman for the commissioner declined to do this.

This obstructive approach must be read against reports during 2013 and 2014 of significant numbers of police officers who, despite being convicted of serious crimes, remain employed within the police service. For example the *Pretoria News* reported in July 2013, that almost 1 500 serving police officers had criminal records as shown on the table below – this is more than one in every 100 sworn officers:

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Convicted SAPS personnel by rank, 2013

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Major general	1	0%
Brigadier	10	1%
Colonel	21	1%
Major	10	1%
Lieutenant-colonel	43	3%
Captain	163	11%
Lieutenant	84	6%
Warrant officer	716	49%
Sergeant	267	18%
Constable	129	9%
Personnel officer	4	0%
Total convictions	1 448	100%^a

Source: Parliamentary Monitoring Group (PMG), *MONITOR*, August 2013

a Owing to rounding figures do not add up to 100%.

The crimes of which the officers had been convicted were as follows:

Convicted SAPS personnel by crime category, 2013

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Murder	54	4%
Attempted murder	116	8%
Rape	37	3%
Attempted rape	33	2%
Assault	917	63%
Other offences	291	20%
Total convictions	1 448	100 %

Source: PMG, *MONITOR*, August 2013

The newspaper reported that the shadow minister of police, Diane Koehler Barnard of the Democratic Alliance, had said that the police were in effect admitting that their service was “populated with murderers, rapists, fraudsters and other offenders” and that there were even SAPS members behind bars who were drawing monthly salaries (see <http://www.iol.co.za/news/crime-courts/1-448-cops-have-criminal-records-audit-shows-1.1554163#.VFiyO2dxnDc>).

For this report we have relied on two sources of information to test the effectiveness of disciplinary measures.

Data from the Independent Police Investigative Directorate

The first is data supplied by the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID), in its 2013/2014 annual report. The following table shows the number of complaints made to the IPID by the category of complaint and the number of those incidents that the IPID says have been successfully handled by some form of disciplinary action.

**Verdicts in cases received by the IPID against
SAPS members by crime category, 2013/14**

<i>Type of complaint/notification</i>	<i>Total workload</i>	<i>Cases completed</i>	<i>Criminal recommendations referred to the NPA^a</i>	<i>Criminal convictions</i>	<i>Disciplinary convictions</i>
Corruption	161	84	18	3	2
Deaths in police custody	339	235	19	6	2
Deaths as a result of police action	593	379	72	27	13
Discharge of official firearm	769	422	33	9	5
Domestic violence rules' contravention ^b	95	48	13	0	7
Misconduct	41	17	0	0	9
Rape by police officials	163	128	34	5	8
Rape in police custody	27	12	0	0	0
Systemic corruption	16	1	0	0	0
Torture/assault	6 065	3 352	1 200	22	68
Other criminal matters ^c	786	367	81	11	21
South Africa	9 055	5 045	1 470	83	135

Source: Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID), *Annual Report 2013/14*, September 2014, pp44, 45, 51, 54, and 60

a The National Prosecuting Authority (NPA).

b This complaint pertains to non-compliance with the Domestic Violence Act of 1998 by SAPS members. The IPID Act of 2011 compels non-compliance with reporting procedures of domestic violence incidents to be reported to the Police Secretariat. Non-compliance would include failure to seize arms and dangerous weapons from the respondent where it is reasonable to conclude that the respondent might harm themselves, the complainant, or other people; and failure to issue a protection order to the respondent, or to find suitable temporary shelter for the complainant in cases where the complainant's life appears to be in danger.

c Includes arson, attempted murder, crimen injuria, defeating the ends of justice, fraud, harassment, housebreaking, intimidation, kidnapping, malicious damage to property, pointing of an official firearm, possession of suspected stolen property, receiving suspected stolen property, robbery, and theft.

The IPID data shows that 9 000 reports were made to them over the 2013/14 period and that just over 5 000 were successfully completed. A total of 1 470 criminal recommendations were referred to the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) however IPID reports that only 83 criminal convictions were secured, with 135 disciplinary convictions.

Data from the SAPS 2013/2014 annual report

The second source is the police's own annual report for 2013/2014. Here the data is at times contradictory (in places the report states very different numbers of police officers dismissed from the service for example).

Taking the higher of those contradictory numbers, the police report that more than 5 578 disciplinary actions were instituted against their members over the year. In more than 3 435 cases some or other sanction ranging from a verbal warning to a fine were issued – a number significantly higher than that of the IPID report. In more than 503 of these incidents the member in question was dismissed. This is in line with data the police have quoted in the media that in 2014 alone more than 800 officers were fired. In fact add the latter two numbers together and almost 1 in 100 officers have been fired over the past 24 months.

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

Overall findings

The following ten conclusions emerge from the data and cases studied in this report:

1. There has been no significant decline in the extent of police criminality compared to what the first Broken Blue Line report found in 2011.
2. Extensive police involvement in perpetrating serious and violent crimes continues. There are simply too many reports and too many allegations to reach any other conclusion. The fact that as many as one in every 100 serving members may have a criminal record is strong corroborating evidence.
3. Police criminality is not a series of isolated incidents. Rather, there is a pattern of criminal behaviour that stretches from sexual violence, to drunken murders, to planning and committing violent armed robberies.
4. While the police are taking the lead in dealing with criminality in their ranks, their efforts still fall far short of what is required to stamp out the problem.
5. The failure of police efforts – despite their extent – is evidence of the extent to which the police may have been infiltrated by criminal gangs and syndicates. What is expected is that the police infiltrate criminal gangs. In South Africa criminal gangs have infiltrated the police. This is perhaps the most frightening and important finding to emerge from this report.
6. Police officers will often use their policing powers, as well as official equipment, to perpetrate crimes. In the case of ‘cloned’ officers, criminal gangs appear to benefit from internal support from real officers.
7. It is unlikely that South Africa will see a significant turnaround in violent crime levels when the people charged with fighting crime may have been infiltrated by perpetrators.
8. It is with good reason that members of the public often do not trust the police and that some are even afraid of the police. South Africans can no longer be sure that when reporting a crime they are not reporting to a criminal in uniform. Certainly women travelling alone and at night have particular reason to fear the blue lights in the rear view mirror.
9. As confidence in the police falls, the middle classes and the private sector will increasingly turn to private security providers to safeguard their lives and possessions. This trend is already strongly established. On the other side of the socio-economic spectrum we expect the trend of poor communities resorting to vigilante justice to continue. In other words both sides of South Africa’s socio-economic spectrum will seek to isolate themselves from exposure to the police.
10. The policy proposals in our 2011 report need to be dusted off and the police should take a fresh look at them – together with any other proposals that we hope will emerge from the public debate sparked by this report.

Certainly women travelling alone and at night have particular reason to fear the blue lights in the rear view mirror.

Policy proposals

What must be done? Our policy proposals remain very similar to what they were in 2011.

1. Re-instil respect for the chain of command

We suspect that the extent of criminality within the police is mainly indicative of weak command and control structures as well as a breakdown of the overall chain of command. The choice of Riah Phiyega as police commissioner was inappropriate and is unlikely to instil any confidence in the chain of command.

This in turn raises the question of the extent to which political decision-making plays a role in weakening policing and hence allowing criminality to thrive. The political leadership of the police

has a great deal to answer for here and if blame must be assigned it rests primarily with the Cabinet and the police minister.

The police should ideally be led by a career officer with an established track record in policing. This

Police had to downgrade the admissions standards for its intelligence officers.

is such a simple thing – that competent and qualified people be appointed to manage the police – but in a police service that appears at times more motivated to meet social engineering than crime-reduction targets it must still be pointed out.

It follows that the problem of criminality within the police will not be resolved unless discipline and a thorough respect for the chain of command can be re-instilled but that will not happen until the political decision-making processes around the police improve. On this point we do not see what is described as ‘militarisation’ of the police as a problem. On the contrary we think instilling proper

military discipline is very important and that the former police commissioner, General Bheki Cele, had some very good ideas here.

2. A university educated officer corps

In looking to develop a better leadership, the police should give consideration to the idea of creating a new university educated officer corps to take over command of police stations and specialised units. It was reported recently that the police had to downgrade the admissions standards for its intelligence officers as not enough educated candidates could be found.

A relationship between the police and a leading university could easily establish such a degree programme. This programme will seek to recruit the best and brightest young South Africans and groom them for a career in policing through what will effectively be a high level officer training programme. This corps will, however, be effective only if they can do their work free from political and trade union interference and if the officers in question can rely on complete political support in dealing with criminal policemen and women.

3. Better equip IPID

Further resources need to be extended to IPID to assist that organisation in successfully investigating the complaints it receives. We think cases reported to IPID are the tip of an iceberg – and their success in dealing with these cases is not great. Without far greater manpower and a bigger budget the IPID will find it difficult to successfully investigate more cases. In addition there needs to be better communication of disciplinary action between IPID and the police.

IPID decisions should also be made binding on the police and the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). If IPID find grounds for a prosecution, such a prosecution should take place – unless the NPA provides sound grounds on why not to proceed.

4. Establish a new investigative agency within the Department of Justice

A new independent investigative agency should be established within the Department of Justice, outside of the control of police, to actively seek out and prosecute corrupt officers. This unit would be made up of specially screened agents and prosecutors.

Unlike IPID, which is largely reactive to complaints from the public, this new agency would proactively launch pre-emptive investigations and operations seeking to uncover, arrest, and prosecute criminal officers. This is particularly important if criminal syndicates and gangs have infiltrated the police to the extent we suspect.

In the face of this infiltration such a unit could not possibly succeed within the police itself but would be better placed reporting to the Minister of Justice. This new unit would arguably be the single most effective policy intervention that could be introduced to curb the extent of police criminality.

5. Decentralise decision making on station leadership

As IRR has previously recommended, police station commanders should be elected during local government elections. There is precedent for this especially in the United States. In several states,

There are significant numbers of arrests, prosecutions, and dismissals of officers.

sheriffs are elected to fixed terms. Although some jurisdictions have considered switching to a system of appointed sheriffs, reports have emphasised voter's belief that public safety and law enforcement services are best served by the process of electing sheriffs. This will force accountability downwards into communities and ensure that weak police leaders are worked out of the system. Especially when combined with the investigative agency proposed under point 4 this policy move will quickly restore order within the police service.

6. Depoliticise the appointment process

Ensure that senior appointments are made on merit and not in terms of race or political loyalty. It should be of upmost importance to select the best candidate to serve in the police.

The way forward

There is no doubt that police officers plan and commit significant numbers of violent crimes. There is no indication that the level of such criminality has come down since 2011. Efforts to date at dealing with the problem have emanated largely out of the police themselves. There are significant numbers of arrests, prosecutions, and dismissals of officers. But despite that the police seem overwhelmed. Without policy shifts this situation is unlikely to change.

The good news is that there are policy solutions available. We are not therefore dealing with a problem that cannot be solved. Rather it is a question of whether the government has the courage to implement these solutions. Each of the solutions we propose are entirely within the powers of the government to implement.

Case summaries

Below follows a write up of each of the 100 incidents that this report is built on.

Rapes

- On 13th August 2013, the *Cape Argus* reported that a Cape Town police captain, accused of raping a sex worker, had been arrested. Moses Dlamini, a spokesman for the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID), said that a 26-year-old woman was picked up by a policeman in a private vehicle on 3rd August. After negotiating a price for oral sex, the policeman allegedly changed his mind and demanded sex. When the woman refused, the policeman assaulted and raped her. After the incident, the woman escaped and reported the vehicle's registration number to the police. On 8th August, the policeman was arrested and held at the Claremont police station. He was charged with assault and rape in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court. The accused police officer was granted bail of R1 000 and ordered not to make contact with the victim, according to a Western Cape National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) spokesperson, Eric Ntabazalila.
- On 5th September 2013, *City Press* reported that a constable based at the Macassar police station was accused of raping a 23-year-old woman in police cells on the 21st July. She was arrested for housebreaking and theft. Allegedly, the victim asked for toilet paper and the suspect gave it to her, after which he returned to her cell and allegedly raped her. When the IPID was informed of the incident, the police officer went off duty and disappeared for a while. The policeman was

tracked down and arrested on 4th September. The constable appeared in the Somerset West Magistrate's Court.

- On 2nd April 2014, the *City Press* reported the arrest of a police constable and another man for allegedly raping a teenage girl in Vosloorus, Gauteng. The 19-year-old was walking with her boyfriend in Vosloorus when a VW polo stopped next to them and the occupants held them at gunpoint. After the men took the couple's cell phones, they told the boyfriend to leave and forced the woman into the car. The men stopped in an open field and the civilian started to rape the woman at the back of the car while the officer pointed his gun at her. Afterwards, the police officer raped her as well, according to IPID. The men then dropped her off at a taxi rank. The woman remembered the vehicle's registration number and reported the incident to the police. Both the officer and the civilian appeared in the Vosloorus Magistrate's Court on 2nd April.
- On 13th December 2013, *City Press* reported that a police constable was found guilty of raping sixteen women. On the 12th December 2013, the constable was convicted by the High Court in Johannesburg on 35 of the 46 charges upon which he was tried. They include sixteen rape charges, nine kidnapping charges, seven of robbery, two of attempted robbery, and one of theft. He was arrested in July 2012. Between March 2011 and July 2012, he offered women lifts in his BMW before taking them to deserted areas to rape them.
- On 16th October 2013, *City Press* reported that a police officer in KwaMashu, KwaZulu-Natal, raped one of his daughters and sexually assaulted the other. He handed himself over to IPID on 15th October, said social development spokesperson Ncumisa Fandesi. Fandesi said that the girls, aged 15 and 16, reported the incident on the weekend and they were taken to a place of safety. The eldest daughter said that the first time her father raped her was in 2012. Her sister alleged that she was first raped in March 2013.
- On 5th September 2013, *City Press* reported the arrest of a police constable for statutory rape. Allegedly, the police constable from Grassy Park police station, Western Cape, and the 14-year-old victim had sexual intercourse from July to August 2013 at the policeman's house. The victim's friend told the mother. The police constable was expected to appear in the Mitchells Plain Magistrate's Court.
- On 24th September 2011, *City Press* reported that a 26-year-old police constable was found guilty of statutory rape. He raped a fifteen-year-old girl at his home in Willowmore after the two had a few beers together. The girl fell asleep and when she woke up the next morning, she was naked. She reported the matter on the same day, said Captain Ernest Sigobe. The constable was found guilty on 23rd September 2011 by the Willowmore Regional Court.
- On 22nd July 2013, *City Press* reported the arrest of a police constable in Worcester for allegedly raping a woman in his official police van. According to IPID, the 28-year-old constable confronted a woman for alleged riotous behaviour. He threatened her with his firearm before raping her in the vehicle parked behind a school. The woman opened a case and the constable was arrested. He was expected to appear in the Worcester Magistrate's Court on 22nd July 2013.
- On 22nd July 2013, *City Press* reported that a Randburg police constable had to appear in court on charges of rape, robbery and kidnapping. IPID, said that the alleged crimes were committed between 2011 and 2012 in and around Tembisa, Olifantsfontein, Ivory Park and Randburg. After IPID investigated the case, recommendations to prosecute were made to the director of public prosecutions (DPP). The DPP agreed to prosecute. As a result, the 30-year-old constable faced 14 counts of rape, nine of robbery, and 14 of kidnapping. The suspect was arrested in July 2012 and has on numerous occasions unsuccessfully applied for bail. He appeared in court on the 23rd July 2013.

- On 13th April 2013, *City Press* reported that a former senior policeman was convicted of several charges including rape, according to IPID. A senior superintendent in the Free State provincial commissioner's office threatened and abducted the Deneyville police station's clerk in February 2010. He threatened the victim with his firearm before forcing her into his car and driving her to an isolated spot. He demanded that she strip and raped her three times. Afterwards, he took her back to the station, said IPID. The rapist was arrested shortly afterwards and dismissed from the police. He was convicted in the Sasolburg Regional Court and was sentenced on 15th April 2013.
- On 3rd July 2014, *Cape Times* reported the alleged rape of two 14-year-old boys by a Belville, Cape Town police station officer. According to IPID, the 40-year-old man abused the boys for four years. The officer allegedly raped the boys in the toilets of the police station where he worked. Allegations have also been made that the man made the boys watch pornographic videos and gave them R50 to R200 as a reward. IPID became aware of the matter on the 20th June 2014 and hastened to arrest the man on the 2nd July 2014 following allegations that he made death threats to fellow SAPS members. He was expected to appear in the Blue Downs Magistrate's Court on the 4th July 2014. The man tried to commit suicide by slitting his wrists after being arrested and taken to the Kraaifontein police station. He was rushed to a local clinic for treatment. He was then taken back to the Kraaifontein station.
- On 21st February 2014, *Independent Online* reported the arrest of a police constable for raping his sister-in-law in Ga-Rankuwa, north of Pretoria, while on bail for a separate attempted rape case. The 33-year-old constable asked his sister-in-law (19), to stay at his house to help with household chores because his wife was going away. The woman was sleeping in the room with the constable's children when he entered and removed the children on the pretence that they might disturb her sleep. He then returned to the room and allegedly raped her. He was arrested on the 19th February and was expected to appear in the Ga-Rankuwa Magistrate's Court on the 21st February 2014. IPID discovered during the investigation that the policeman was out on bail for an earlier case of attempted rape. IPID intended to oppose the man's application for bail.
- On 23rd January 2014, *News 24* reported that a Johannesburg metro police officer was arrested on Thursday the 20th January 2014, for allegedly raping a woman in Protea Glen. The 37-year-old officer allegedly raped the 23-year-old woman at his home in Pretoria Glen. She was able to escape and reported the incident at the police station. The man was expected to appear soon in the Protea Magistrate's Court.
- On 21st November 2011, *Independent Online* reported that a warrant officer was granted bail of R1 500 in the Seshego Magistrate's Court, Limpopo, on charges of raping a 21-year-old woman at the Seshego Victim Support Centre. The woman allegedly went to the Seshego police station on a Saturday night to report an incident of domestic abuse. She was taken to the centre for temporary accommodation pending police intervention when a warrant officer allegedly raped her. The rapist was arrested and stripped of his uniform, said Brigadier Hangwani Mulaudzi. The officer's case was postponed until 24th January 2012.
- On 17th July 2012, *Independent Online* reported the appearance of a Randburg police officer in court on charges of rape and robbery. The police constable was connected to an incident of rape on 8th July 2012. A woman got a lift to Hammanskraal, North of Pretoria, from three men. They stopped by the roadside to rape her, said IPID. After they raped her, they took her bank card and withdrew money from her account. The constable and the other two men appeared in the Hammanskraal Court. The constable had also allegedly raped an 18-year-old girl in his car on 30th June 2012. The victim reported him at the Katlehong police station. He appeared in the Randburg Magistrate's Court on Monday afternoon. The case was postponed to 23rd July 2012.

- On 19th July 2013, *Independent Online* reported that a police captain was arrested in Worcester for allegedly raping a 46-year-old woman in his official police car. The 46-year-old suspect allegedly threatened to shoot the victim and her son if she reported him, so she did not report the incident immediately. After an investigation, IPID arrested the captain on 18th July 2013. He appeared in the Worcester Magistrate's Court on Monday the 22nd July 2013 on a charge of rape.
- On 10th July 2013, *Independent Online* reported that a Western Cape police officer was arrested for allegedly raping a 14-year-old girl on numerous occasions. He allegedly raped her twice at her house, once at his own house before taking her to school and on another occasion, picked her up in his police vehicle and took her to a field where he raped her again. The victim was afraid to tell her parents, but her mother found out by going through her cellphone messages. The rape was reported on 9th July 2013 and the police officer was expected to appear in the Paarl Magistrate's Court on 12th July.
- On 21st February 2013, *Independent Online* reported that a 52-year-old constable, based at the Kwanonqaba police station, Mossel Bay, was arrested for allegedly raping a woman (49) on the premises of Herbertsdale satellite police station. The woman was there to report an incident of domestic violence. After he listened to the woman's complaint, the constable locked the front door of the station and forced her into the trauma room where he raped her. The victim reported the incident to the local councillor. IPID was informed of the incident and the constable was arrested the next day. He appeared in the Mossel Bay Magistrate's Court on 22nd July 2013.
- On 26th November 2012, *Independent Online* reported that a Western Cape police officer was arrested for allegedly raping a woman at the Langebaan police station. A woman (23) arrested on Friday the 16th November for being in possession of Tik and Mandrax, was allegedly raped more than once during her time at the station. The suspect allegedly forced her to give him oral sex in his office, and raped her twice in the police cells. The matter was reported to IPID on 22nd November and the officer was arrested on 26th November 2012.
- On 11th June 2012, the *Cape Argus* reported that a police constable was arrested for allegedly raping a homeless man at the Belville police station. The homeless man asked a group of policemen, who were out of uniform, if he could sleep at the station because of the cold weather. One of the men allegedly took him to the back of the police station, handcuffed him and asked if he could search him. The victim agreed to be searched and it is then when the officer took off his clothes and raped him. The homeless man went to a clinic, the day after the incident allegedly occurred, and told them that he had been raped by a policeman. The incident was then reported to IPID. The police officer appeared in court on Tuesday the 12th June 2012 on rape charges.
- On 16th July 2014, *Independent Online* reported the resignation of a 47-year-old warrant officer from White River after he was accused of raping a 66-year-old woman. The officer was arrested after the woman reported him at the White River police station. He appeared in the White River Magistrate's Court and was granted bail of R1 000. He was expected back in court on 27th August 2014.
- On 16th July 2014, *Independent Online* reported that a 52-year-old warrant officer from Ermelo was arrested for the rape of a 17-year-old mentally disabled teenager. The victim's mother suspected that she was pregnant and took her to the hospital. After the pregnancy was confirmed, the victim pointed out that the warrant officer was responsible. The officer was arrested after the mother laid a charge at the Ermelo police station. He appeared in the Ermelo Magistrate's Court on 25th June, said Brigadier Selvy Mohlala. The officer resigned on 3rd July 2014.
- On 18th June 2014, *News 24* reported that an Ekurhuleni metro police superintendent pleaded not guilty to rape in the Durban Regional Court. In 2012, a police officer, his former girlfriend, the victim, and three men drove to Durban from Johannesburg for the Durban July horseracing event. The victim, 21 years old at the time of the incident, alleged that the policeman came into her room at the Garden Court Marine Parade Hotel at 1am and raped her. The hotel manager

called the former girlfriend and told her that the victim was crying in his office and claiming that someone raped her. The woman was unable to identify the man because it was too dark in her room. The policeman later told his former girlfriend that he raped the woman. Hotel management phoned the police and he was arrested.

- On 7th November 2013, *News 24* reported that two police officers were arrested in connection with rape in Atteridgeville, Pretoria. IPID said that two officers aged 22 and 51 raped a 17-year-old girl in September. The girl was having an argument with her boyfriend when the officers, dressed in full uniform, intervened. She asked them to take her home, and they agreed. On the way to her home, the driver stopped and both officers raped her at the back of the police van. They then dropped her off near a police station. The victim told her sister, who reported the matter to the police. The officers were identified during an identity parade and they appeared in the Atteridgeville Magistrate's Court.
- On the 6th September 2012, *News 24* reported that a North West policeman was granted R2 000 bail on a charge of raping a woman in a court toilet. The 49-year-old policeman, who worked as a court orderly in Mmabatho, North West, accompanied a woman (35) who was to appear in court, to the bathroom. IPID said in a statement that the warrant officer raped the woman after she relieved herself. IPID was notified about the matter when the officer was arrested on 3rd September 2012.
- On 6th September 2012, *News 24* reported the appearance of two sergeants, aged 44 and 45 years, for allegedly raping an awaiting trial prisoner in the Free State. The two sergeants, who were based at the Botshabelo police station, were taking the 38-year-old woman from Bloemfontein to Kroonstad prison, when they stopped between Verkeerdevlei and Winburg on 29th August. The woman was asked by the driver to have sex with him, and when she refused, he pushed her into the back of the police van. The second policeman locked them inside and drove off while the other sergeant went on to rape her. Both men were arrested after the incident was reported to IPID. They received R2 000 bail in the Verkeerdevlei Magistrate's Court.

Murder and attempted murders

- On 3rd February 2014, *Independent Online* reported that a police officer was arrested in KwaDukuza, in connection with the murder of two other police officers. The incident happened when four officers stopped at the side of the R74 in order to investigate a red car. Three men appeared from the bush and shot the constable and a student constable sitting in front of the police vehicle. One of the attackers jumped into the police vehicle and wrestled with one of the surviving officers for his firearm. The three men fled the scene when the fourth officer at the back shot at them. The 53-year-old officer suspected of being involved appeared in the KwaDukuza Magistrate's Court.
- On 18th August 2014, *The Citizen* reported about the arrest of an advocate, an attorney, two businessmen, a former police officer and a policeman for the murder of Narend Anandrai. Mr Anandrai was shot and killed outside of his home in Havenside, Chatsworth, KwaZulu-Natal on March 2014. During the shooting, his car burst into flames, resulting in him being burnt beyond recognition. The motive for the killing was that Mr Anandrai lent R4.4 million to a small group of people. His debtors allegedly hired Gregory Pillay, a 37-year-old man from Chatsworth, to kill him. Police arrested this man in August and further investigation led to six more suspects. Among these was a member of the Public Order Police Unit in Durban who would face disciplinary charges which ran concurrently with his criminal charges. All six of the suspects appeared in court on 18th August.
- On 1st March 2013, the *City Press* reported that eight police officers had been implicated in the killing of Mido Macia, an East Rand taxi driver. Macia (27), a Mozambican national, was tied to the back of a police van and dragged along the street in Daveyton. Due to his injuries, Macia died

in the local police station's cells later that day. According to IPID, the eight officers were charged with murder and appeared in Daveyton Magistrate's Court.

- On 24th March 2012, *City Press* reported the murder of man by a policewoman in Letlhabile near Brits, North West. The 32-year-old policewoman poured boiling cooking oil on her boyfriend's face, chest, and arms following a fight on 11th March. The man died of his injuries and the policewoman was arrested and charged with murder.
- On 3rd May 2011, *City Press* reported the arrest of a 26-year-old policeman based at the Potchefstroom Crime Combating Unit (CCU) in connection with the murder of a man in Khuma, Stilfontein. The police officer shot 23-year-old Tshepo Johannes Tau at a tavern in Khuma following an argument. The argument apparently led to Tau assaulting the constable. The constable then allegedly went home and returned with his service pistol after which he shot at Tau. Tau was shot in the stomach and cheek and his older brother was shot in the left elbow. Both were hospitalised. Tau died of his injuries. The policeman was charged with murder.
- On 23rd December 2013, *The Mercury* reported that a KwaNdengezi policeman allegedly shot and killed a 22-year-old man after a pub brawl that erupted in a township near Pinetown. According to police spokesperson, Jay Naicker, the man allegedly attacked the policeman with a knife, and the latter shot him. The man's body was discovered at 4.30am on Sunday with the knife next to it. The policeman was arrested by KwaNdengezi police and charged with murder. He appeared in the Pinetown Magistrate's Court.
- On 23rd September 2013, *City Press* reported the alleged murder of a man by a Bloemfontein metro police officer near a tavern in Smithfield. At 11pm on Sunday, a group of men were at a tavern when an argument broke out. The officer ran out of the tavern and the men chased after him. The men threw stones at the officer and he retaliated by shooting at them. A 35-year-old man was killed during the shooting. Police found the metro police officer running barefoot and he claimed that he was heading for a police station to report the incident. The officer faced a charge of murder and appeared in the Smithfield Magistrate's Court.
- On 19th July 2013, *City Press* reported the jailing of two KwaZulu-Natal policemen for murder by the Richards Bay Regional Court. The two policemen from the Hluhluwe uniform branch got a sentence of 15 years each. The officers claimed that they gave chase to a reported stolen vehicle on the 16th September 2009. They said that the driver refused to stop. The officers shot at the driver and the vehicle overturned as a result. The driver was killed in the process. The two police officers claimed that he died as a result of the accident. IPID took over the investigation and found that the officers' version of events was not true.
- On 19th April 2014, *City Press* reported that a police officer was among ten people responsible for the murder of another policeman at the Klapmuts police station outside Stellenbosch, Western Cape. The Hawks arrested a detective constable stationed at Klapmuts police station, on suspicion that he was involved in the attack on the police station and the murder of Warrant Officer Steven Britz. Mr Britz (44) was killed on duty at the police station on Wednesday night. It was found that five official firearms were removed from the gun safe. On 18th April 2014, the detective constable was tracked down at a shebeen in Kayamandi, where he was arrested along with eight others. The suspects appeared in court in Paarl on 22nd April 2014.
- On 29th December 2012, *City Press* reported that a police officer had to appear in court for allegedly shooting at and wounding his wife. The warrant officer shot his wife in the face with his service pistol on Christmas Day. The woman survived the attack, according to Brigadier Hangwani Mulaudzi. He said that the 50-year-old officer appeared in the Seshego Magistrate's Court.
- On 29th December 2012, *City Press* reported the appearance of a 46-year old officer in court on charges of attempted murder. The police officer shot his wife in the stomach and upper body at their home on the 26th December. She was hospitalised and medical personnel were able to

stabilise her condition. Brigadier Hangwani Mulaudzi said that domestic disputes were suspected of being the motives for the shooting. The officer appeared in the Seshego Magistrate's Court.

- On 26th November 2013, *The Star* reported that a Hawks member was arrested in connection with the kidnapping and attempted murder charges faced by a Czech fugitive, Radovan Krejcir. The 41-year-old warrant officer was allegedly involved in the kidnapping and attempted murder, which apparently took place in Elsburg, Gauteng, in June. Spokesman of SAPS, said that warrant officer was arrested just after 8am in the East Rand on Tuesday.
- On 20 July 2012, *Independent Online* wrote that a North West police constable was arrested for allegedly killing a man by throwing him from a moving car. According to IPID, 20-year-old Kleinbooie Matthews was killed by a 32-year-old policewoman from Jouberton in Klerksdorp. Mr Matthews was walking home with friends when a police vehicle stopped at a nearby Engen garage. The driver (the constable) beckoned him to the vehicle. Allegedly, the constable closed the window of the vehicle while Mr Matthews' head was still inside. The constable then drove away while the rest of Matthews' body dangled outside. The window was then opened and the victim was thrown in to the road. Paramedics declared him dead at the scene. The constable appeared in the Klerksdorp Magistrate's Court.
- On 6th February 2013, *Independent Online* reported that a police constable was arrested for murder in Bloemspruit, Bloemfontein. The arrest followed an investigation by IPID into the disappearance of 23-year-old Vuyiswa Tau from Bloemspruit. Ms Tau was last seen in the company of the arrested police constable, said IPID. The constable allegedly picked up Ms Tau from her home in a marked police vehicle on the 26th January. It was allegedly not the first time he had fetched her. The suspect allegedly drove away with Ms Tau and never brought her back home. When the family went to the police station, the constable denied that he ever picked her up that night. She was found dead under a bridge in Bloemspruit on the 28th January. The post-mortem determined that a gunshot wound was the cause of death. The 30-year-old constable appeared in the Bloemfontein Magistrate's Court on a charge of murder.
- On 10th June 2013, *Independent Online* reported the arrest of a police officer for allegedly killing a security guard in Emfuleni, in the Vaal. IPID, said that the 30-year-old constable, attached to the Maitland flying squad, allegedly shot and killed the guard with his official firearm. The constable was at Zizi's tavern in Emfuleni Extension Six to buy alcohol at about 2am Sunday. When the security guard told the constable that the tavern had already closed, an argument erupted. The constable claimed that the guard threatened him with a knife. He then shot the guard in the shoulder with his official firearm. The victim died on the scene. Statements from witnesses did not confirm the constable's story, said IPID. The constable appeared in the Bluedowns Magistrate's Court on Tuesday the 11th June 2013.
- On 27th September 2013, *Independent Online* reported that a 36-year-old police constable was charged with attempted murder. The constable allegedly assaulted his 40-year-old wife during an argument in Makwallo, Vredefort. He fired four shots at her with his service pistol, when she refused to leave the house, said Brigadier Billy Jones. She was not hit. The suspect was arrested and his official firearm and ammunition were to be used as evidence.
- On 27th September 2013, *Independent Online* reported that a 25-year-old constable was arrested in Philippolis for attempted murder. It was alleged that the suspect was on duty when he got into an argument with the victim over a girlfriend, according to Brigadier Billy Jones. The victim claimed that the suspect plucked out his pistol and fired once at him. The shot missed the victim.
- On the 21st November 2011, *Independent Online* reported the arrest of a suspended policeman for the murder of Chanelle Henning (26) in Faerie Glen, Pretoria. A suspended detective constable at the Hercules police station in Pretoria, shot and killed Ms Henning while she was on her way home. The 34-year-old constable was charged with murder, conspiracy to commit murder, illegal possession of a firearm, and illegal possession of ammunition.

- On 18th March 2013, *Independent Online* reported that a 42-year-old police sergeant was arrested for allegedly shooting and wounding a motorist in Knysna, Western Cape. According to Captain Bernadine Steyn, a man reversed his vehicle from the pavement into the road in front of an oncoming green Mazda bakkie on 17th March 2013. The owner of the Mazda bakkie, an off-duty police sergeant, allegedly took out his firearm and shot the victim in the chest. The victim was transported to a hospital in George in a stable condition. The sergeant fled but was arrested later. He was expected to appear in the Knysna Magistrate's Court on 19th March 2013.
- On 2nd January 2014, *The Citizen* reported that two police officers were arrested for killing an Elliotdale police station commander. A 41-year-old warrant officer and a 37-year-old female constable, both stationed at the Elliotdale police station, were arrested on Tuesday the 31st December. They appeared in court on a charge of murder, said spokeswoman Brigadier Marinda Mills.
- On 31st December 2012, *Independent Online* reported that a Johannesburg metro police officer was arrested for killing his girlfriend and her male friend in Soweto. The Metro police spokesperson, Senior Superintendent Wayne Minnaar, said that the 30-year-old officer used his service pistol to kidnap his girlfriend from her friend's car. Later the girlfriend's mother and her male friend went to the officer's home in Braamfischerville, Soweto, to confront him. A fight broke out which ended with the killing of the girlfriend and her male friend. The officer was arrested and was stripped of his uniform, badges, and service pistol. He was scheduled to appear in the Protea Magistrate's Court on 2nd January 2013 on charges of murder and attempted murder.
- On 16th March 2012, the *Daily News* reported that three policemen appeared in the Ntuzuma Magistrate's Court after a taxi owner died after they took him for questioning. Dumisani Ngcobo, who was a taxi owner, was accused of buying a hijacked taxi. Three policemen, took Ngcobo (35) for questioning. His family was informed the next morning that Ngcobo died of an asthma attack at the police station. A family member, Lungi Ngcobo, found the news odd as the deceased had never suffered from asthma. The family also said that it looked like Mr Ngcobo had been beaten when they saw the body at the mortuary. IPID arrested the three police officers, one a member of the Durban Central flying squad and the other two of the Greenwood Park Trio Unit.
- On 17th April 2011, *Independent Online* reported the arrest of six policemen in connection with the killing of Andries Tatane, who was beaten to death during a service delivery protest in Ficksburg. The six policemen, who were from the public order police unit in Bloemfontein, fired rubber bullets into Tatane's chest and then continued to beat him with batons. After the assault, Tatane was seen holding his hand against his chest before collapsing 20 minutes later. Tatane died before an ambulance could arrive.
- On 23rd January 2013, the *Daily News* reported that a KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) police captain was arrested for killing a robbery suspect who allegedly gunned down the captain's colleague. In October 2012, Detective Constable Ajith Krishanlal was killed during an armed robbery at a fast-food outlet. An investigation by IPID, determined that the robbery suspect did not pose a threat as previously claimed by the captain. The suspect surrendered himself to police and was lying on the ground when he was shot dead, according to the investigation's findings. Multiple witnesses confirmed this. The policeman was arrested at the Pinetown police station by IPID investigators. He was expected to appear in the Pinetown Magistrate's Court.
- On 20th February 2014, the *Cape Argus* reported that IPID was approached to investigate the strangulation of a homeless man in Kraaifontein street, after two private investigators and a policewoman faced being charged with his murder. The two private investigators, aged 58 and 63, approached the homeless man, for questioning. They suspected him of being part of a crime committed earlier. The two men allegedly assaulted him, tied his hands with cable ties and strangled him to death in the presence of the policewoman, an officer from the Seapoint police. They appeared in the Blue Downs Magistrate's Court.

- On 3rd March 2014, *Independent Online* reported that a policewoman was under investigation for stabbing her boyfriend. The incident allegedly happened at the 29-year-old policewoman's house in New Location, Misgund, Eastern Cape. Vincent Cook (22) died of stab wounds in his upper body. The woman was arrested and appeared in the Joubertina Magistrate's Court.
- On 13th August 2013, *City Press* reported that two police constables, aged (27) and (32), were charged with the murder of 20-year-old Bathandwa Kula. IPID, said that on the 11th August 2013, Mr Kula and another suspect were arrested in connection with a housebreaking case. It was alleged that during questioning, Kula fell unconscious and was rushed to the Alice Hospital where he was declared dead on arrival. According to IPID, the deceased had visible injuries all over his body. In addition to the murder charges, the constables faced charges of attempted murder and defeating the ends of justice. They appeared in the Alice Magistrate's Court and IPID said that it planned to oppose bail.
- On 31st May 2013, *City Press* reported the arrest of a fifth Limpopo police officer, allegedly part of a group of officers involved in the assault and murder of a Nigerian national. IPID, said that the officers were all stationed at the provincial tracking unit. Onyechiabi Iwuaka was visiting a friend when the police allegedly attacked them. His friend escaped the assault. The officers were investigating a case of armed robbery that allegedly occurred in Mokopane, and arrested two suspects in the process. The suspects led the police to a house where stolen items were hidden. In the house, a confrontation occurred and Mr Iwuaka died on the way to the Polokwane police station. According to IPID's investigation, the deceased was assaulted.
- On 24th January 2014, *City Press* reported that four police officers were arrested for the fatal shooting of a protestor in Roodepoort, West Rand. Tshepo Babuseng (28), was allegedly shot dead by a policeman, after protesters barricaded roads with stones and burning tyres. An initial report on the incident provided enough evidence to arrest and charge the officer who fired the shots for murder and defeating the ends of justice, and the others for defeating the ends of justice.
- On 9th July 2013, *City Press* reported that R20 000 bail had been granted to a Mpumalanga deputy traffic chief who was accused of the shooting and killing of Michelle Curgenvan (36). Ms Curgenvan was shot dead in her garage of her home in Nelspruit. When the police arrived at the scene, they found the traffic chief who was threatening to commit suicide should the police arrest him. Negotiations lasted until 4.30am, when he surrendered. The case was postponed until 13th September.
- On 6th November 2014, *The Witness* reported the arrest of a policeman for shooting a 27-year-old IT specialist, Kavlin Naidoo. A police sergeant, based at the Family Violence, Child Abuse and Sexual Offences Unit (FCS), appeared briefly in the Pietermaritzburg Magistrate's Court in connection with a charge of attempted murder. He was granted bail of R2 000. Mr Naidoo remained in a critical condition in the ICU at Grey's Hospital after being shot in the stomach in what was described as a "road rage incident".
- On 14th July 2014, *News 24* reported that a 21-year-old woman was beaten to death by a group of policemen in Alexandra, Gauteng. Aphiwe Zweni (21), whose husband was arrested by the group of policemen, was asked to point out her place of residence and her husband's friends. Zweni was assaulted and had to be taken to the Alexandra Clinic. She died of her injuries. IPID was informed of her death and an investigator was assigned to the case. No arrests were made and that the investigation continued.

Robberies

- On the 11th January 2014, the *Pretoria News* reported that two policemen had been arrested for robbing a Durban man of R500 000 at gunpoint. Fahim Essack, who owns a rice business, said that he was driving with close to R1 million, paid in cash by his customers, in the boot of his car. At 10pm, he was pulled over on the N1 by two Tshwane police officers in uniform driving an

unmarked vehicle. They did a search of his vehicle and found the money in his boot. After they discovered it, they told Mr Essack that the money laundering units had to get involved. One officer travelled with Mr Essack to the police station while the other drove the police vehicle. After some time, the officer in the police car pulled over and said that he had been ordered to count the money. As he counted the money, Mr Essack saw the officer hiding money behind the seat of the car. When Mr Essack confronted him, the officer replied that they were going to take half of the money. Mr Essack refused to negotiate, and this prompted the officer to threaten him with his gun. Mr Essack said that at that point, he had no choice but to drive away. Both officers were arrested at the Tshwane metro police headquarters in WF Nkomo Street after the police conducted their preliminary investigation. They were to have the opportunity to explain why they should not be suspended. The officers were faced with charges of corruption and armed robbery and were to appear in the Pretoria North Magistrate's Court.

- On 10th July 2014, *The Citizen* reported about four traffic cops being arrested in Eldorado Park, south of Johannesburg, for robbery, racketeering and theft. The police received a tip-off about a hijacked-vehicle. When they managed to corner the allegedly hijacked vehicle, two of the suspects disembarked and jumped into a Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC) patrol vehicle and sped off. Police managed to corner the vehicle and found four occupants inside. According to an RTMC spokeswoman, Thato Mosena, all four of the occupants were law enforcement officers attached to the RTMC. After disarming and arresting the traffic officers, the police discovered R9 000 in the hijacked vehicle. The transport minister, Dipuo Peters, called for an audit of the calibre of officers attached to the country's traffic police.
- On 5th November 2013, *The Citizen* reported that a Meyerton police reservist was arrested in connection with six business robberies. Seven robbers had targeted U-Save business in Evaton West and Evaton Central near Vereeniging, according to Lt Col Lungelo Dlamini. The robbers were arrested during a raid in Drieziek, Orange farm. The police also seized an R5 rifle, a pistol, a toy gun and a police uniform. The robbers appeared in the Sebokeng Magistrate's Court on 7th November 2013.
- On 15th March 2013, *City Press* reported that a woman captain of the Wrenchville police station at Kuruman, Northern Cape, had been arrested by her colleagues on robbery charges. The robbers, who targeted foreign-owned shops in the Wrenchville area, identified her as the person who transported them to the shops and supplied them with a firearm for a robbery that took place on the 3rd January 2012. The robbers were caught by residents after a robbery at Khankhudung. The woman captain was arrested by Kimberley police.
- On 5th July 2014, *City Press* reported that an alleged robber, later identified as a police officer, was killed and another man wounded during a shootout while robbing a business in Umzinto, KwaZulu-Natal. The officer was identified as a member of the Umlazi tactical response team, said Captain Thulani Zwane. Three robbers fled the scene with an undisclosed amount of money. The officer's firearm was found on the scene and was sent for ballistic tests to see if it had been used in any other crimes.
- On 28th December 2012, *City Press* reported the arrest of a police officer who had participated in a business robbery in Sunnyside, Pretoria. The 56-year-old officer was in his police uniform during the robbery. He was arrested with two others after a group of five people robbed a shop in the Pretoria suburb. A police spokeswoman, Captain Pinky Tsinyane, said that he would appear in court on charges of business robbery.
- On 10th September 2012, *Independent Online* reported the arrest of three policemen from Steenberg, Cape Town, for house robbery. While still on duty, the three constables left their police station on Wednesday the 5th September at 10.45pm, and went to Scottsville in Kraaifontein. The three constables, a 28-year-old woman and two men, aged 29 and 33, broke into the house of a Somali national and took away an undisclosed amount of cash. The owner's demand for a search

warrant was ignored by the officers. The home owner reported the incident. An investigation by the provincial police led to the three's arrest on 9th September 2012. They appeared in the Blue Downs Magistrate's Court on 11th September 2012.

- On 26th February 2014, *Independent Online* reported that two police officers had been arrested in Pretoria in connection with a robbery at a cellphone shop. The two constables, aged 31 and 36, were arrested in Nelmapius after a robbery in Moreleta Park, Pretoria, said Gauteng provincial commissioner Lt Gen Lesetja Mothiba. Five suspects allegedly came to the premises, two of them armed with firearms, and forced the owner to open the safe. The suspects then fled with an undisclosed number of cellphones. The arrested constables were attached to the Railway Policing Unit, Dennepoort. All the stolen cellphones and laptops were recovered as well as R16 000 and three firearms which were sent for ballistic testing. Notices of contemplated suspension were served on the officers. An internal investigation ran concurrently with the criminal investigation, said Lt Gen Mothiba. The two constables were expected to appear in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court on Friday the 28th February on two charges of business robbery. Police were still searching for the other three men.
- On 15th April 2013, the *Cape Argus* reported that two police officers were arrested in connection with a robbery at a Chinese-owned business in Milnerton, Cape Town. Of six people who participated in the robbery of a business on Marconi Road in Montague Gardens, two were allegedly policemen. One of the robbers wore a police uniform while one of the getaway cars was a police vehicle. According to police spokesperson, Lt Col Andre Traut, the six robbers fled the scene in three vehicles, including a black Mercedes-Benz Vito bus. Flying Squad members, which were on patrol in Voortrekker Road in Belville, spotted the Vito and gave chase. They managed to stop the vehicle and arrest the people inside. Lt Col Traut identified one of the suspects as a 31-year-old police constable. Lt Col Traut also confirmed that another police officer was linked to the incident and arrested on Saturday the 13th April 2013. Four of the six suspects were arrested and were expected to appear in court soon.
- On the 25th August 2014, *Independent Online* reported that a police officer had been arrested after he was shot and wounded following a house robbery in Rosettenville, Johannesburg. Lt Col Lungelo Dlamini said that the constable was under police guard at the Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital after he was shot during the robbery. Metro police officers patrolling the area saw six men leave a house in Lang Street. A metro police officer confronted the off-duty policeman, who pointed a firearm at him. The policeman was shot in the upper body and arrested. The arrested officer's appointment certificate and pistol were seized. The other five alleged accomplices escaped with stolen goods, including laptops and cellphones.
- On 25th May 2012, *The Mercury* reported that three men, one a warrant officer and two others pretending to be policemen had been arrested for robbing a Durban cigarette vendor. Kuben Govender (35) said that three men approached him at his store on Parthenon Street at the Phoenix Plaza, introduced themselves as police officers by flashing their badges and demanded his cigarettes. The men wanted to know who his supplier was and told him that he would be arrested for selling counterfeit cigarettes. Mr Govender told them that his cigarettes were legal but he was threatened with a gun and forced to take them to his house in Phoenix. The men wanted to search the house but left in a white Toyota Avanza when his brother told them that they cannot do so without a warrant. According to Govender, they took R400 in cash and a R1 000 worth of cigarettes. Mr Govender was hesitant to open a case since they knew where he lived. By chance, he spotted the white Avanza driving towards Phoenix Plaza. He followed the vehicle and phoned Sergeant Imraan Moolla of the KwaMashu metro police crime prevention unit. The metro police arrived and arrested the three men. According to Mr Govender, he immediately recognised two of the three men as the men who participated in the robbery of his shop. Lt Col Vincent Mdunge, a police spokesperson, confirmed that one of the men was a warrant officer. The trio were apparently linked to a number of other robberies in Phoenix, he said. All three men were charged with robbery and for pointing a firearm and were expected to appear in court soon.

- On 21st November 2011, *Independent Online* reported that three members of the Pretoria flying squad appeared in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court on 23rd November 2011, on charges of robbery, kidnapping, and corruption. A warrant officer Johannes Moja (46) and a constable were on duty at Wierdaburg when they were joined by a constable who claimed to have information about drugs. The three men went to the house, ransacked it and did not find any drugs. A bag with R53 000 in it was found during the search. They accused the victim of being a drug dealer. He was ordered to follow them to the police station. On the way, they stopped and the police demanded R20 000 from the victim in exchange for his freedom. After they had left with the money, the victim went to a police station to lay a charge. All three suspects were arrested and appeared in court on 18th November 2011. Their case was postponed to Wednesday for a formal bail application.
- On the 21st November 2011, *Independent Online* reported that a police officer from Norkem Park, had been arrested in Johannesburg on a charge of business robbery that was committed earlier in November. A police constable was alleged to have been part of a group of five who broke into a house in Sandton and stole R400 000 in cash, along with house keys and an Apple Macbook Pro. According to Lt Col Tshisikwahe Ndou, a state vehicle was used to commit the crime. The officer was arrested and suspended from the service without pay according to Section 43 of the South African Police Service Act.
- On the 30th April 2014, *The Citizen* reported that two KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) policemen had been accused of robbing a business. The two officers, aged 32 and 33, demanded a bribe from a shop owner. When he refused, they robbed him. They stole an undisclosed amount of money and airtime vouchers. Colonel Jay Naicker said that the two suspects were in full uniform and drove in an unmarked vehicle at the time of the incident. The suspects appeared in the Ntuzuma Magistrate's Court on 2nd May 2014.
- On 8th January 2014, *The Citizen* reported that four North West police officers had been accused of robbery and extortion. A warrant officer, and three constables allegedly robbed an Ethiopian man of an undisclosed amount of cash at Karlin Park, Zinnaville, on 7th December 2013. When the officers became aware that the man opened a case against them, they asked another Ethiopian man to convince him to withdraw it, in return for which they would refund his money. Brigadier Thulani Ngubane said that they allegedly gave the man R10 000 on condition that he would not return to the police station and leave Rustenburg. The officers appeared in the Tlhabane Magistrate's Court.
- On 8th January 2014, *The Citizen* reported that two police officers had appeared in the Rustenburg Magistrate's Court for robbery on 6th January 2014. The two officers, allegedly robbed an Ethiopian of an undisclosed amount of cash and cigarettes worth R100 000. The case was postponed to 9th January 2014, due to the prosecutor excusing himself from the matter citing a conflict of interest.
- On 22nd August 2011, *The Mercury* reported that a Durban Dog Unit policeman, who was accused of extortion, had been caught again for allegedly robbing a business. The officer, who was out on bail of R3 000, and his four accomplices broke into the Penthouse Lodge in the Durban city centre. They held the occupants at gunpoint and robbed them of jewellery, cash, and cellphones. One of the occupants of the lodge managed to escape and grab the attention of Point police crime prevention officers. The police hurried to the scene and all five suspects were arrested. Police spokesperson, Lt Col Vincent Mdunge, said that the Point police station commander put in an urgent application to the provincial commissioner for the officer to be suspended. The officer appeared in court on 22nd August 2011.
- On 23rd August 2013, *Independent Online* reported that bail had been denied to a senior Mpumalanga police officer, charged with robbery and corruption. Colonel Leonard Hlathi said that a Lt Col was arrested in connection with a robbery in Carolina. A group of six men, including

two policemen, attacked a family in their house. The men locked the three children in the toilet and demanded cellphones, laptops and R40 000 cash for the children's safe return. Further investigation determined that the Lt Col allegedly knew that the two constables were involved in the crime. All seven of the suspects were expected to appear in the Carolina Magistrate's Court on 28th August.

- On 13th May 2014, *The Daily News* reported that a Ntuzuma, KwaZulu-Natal, policeman had been investigated by his colleagues for hijacking a supermarket manager. Spar manager Joey Pillay (39) was hijacked by a warrant officer when the latter used his police van's flashlights and sirens to instruct the former to stop. During the hijacking, Pillay was forced into one of the hijacker's vehicles. The hijackers dropped him off in Cato Cresto. His shop and safe keys, cellphone and wedding ring were stolen along with cash that he had on him. The suspects however, could not drive Mr Pillay's vehicle because of the vehicle's anti-hijacking system. Mr Pillay was able to get help at a tavern. The warrant officer and his co-accused, were arrested and both faced charges of hijacking and robbery with aggravated circumstances of abduction. They appeared in the Durban Magistrate's Court on 19th May 2014.
- On 13th August 2013, *City Press* reported that two police officers had been re-arrested outside the Polokwane Magistrate's Court shortly after being released from jail. Two constables were arrested in Polokwane when they were found in possession of an unlicensed firearm and suspected housebreaking equipment. They were released on R500 bail each. After walking out of the court building, they were re-arrested in connection with a house robbery that took place in Mokopane on the very same day they were arrested. The constables allegedly broke into a house and threatened to shoot the homeowner and her daughter-in-law. They fled with jewellery, a laptop computer, and a few other household items. Both of them were charged with armed robbery and appeared in the Mokopane Magistrate's Court.
- On 4th June 2013, *City Press* reported that a 39-year-old crime intelligence officer had been arrested in connection with a cash-in-transit heist, was granted R5 000 bail in the Sasolburg Magistrate's Court. The officer, along with four other people, including a police sergeant, was accused of robbing a cash-in-transit vehicle of at least R3 million in Vaalpark, Sasolburg. A Toyota Land Cruiser collided with the Coin Security Vehicle at a stop sign. Two more cars arrived and three men got out and fired at the security vehicle. They managed to take the cash and get away. The police were able to arrest a police sergeant, a driver and two other people who participated in the heist.
- On 1st January 2015, *News 24* reported that a Limpopo police constable charged with robbery, failed to appear in the Polokwane Magistrate's Court. The court issued a warrant of arrest for the constable, after he violated the bail conditions imposed on him when he was released in December. The constable allegedly robbed a petrol station in the Polokwane central business district in December. He wore civilian clothes over his uniform during the robbery and pointed a firearm at the cashier. He was identified by the victims when they opened a robbery case.

Theft and fraud

- On the 14th April 2014, the *Cape Argus* reported that an off duty police sergeant along with another man, had been arrested by Phillippi East policemen for alleged possession of a stolen motor vehicle and an unlicensed fire arm. Members of the Crime Prevention Unit (CPU), noticed a suspicious-looking BMW in Ntlongwe Street, Lower Crossroads. When stopped, the driver fled the scene while the 29-year-old-passenger stayed in the car. After the suspect was caught, it was discovered that he was a police sergeant on sick leave. The BMW had been reported as stolen in Cape Town central, earlier that month. A police-issued firearm belonging to the arrested police sergeant, was found in the possession of the passenger. Both were arrested for illegal possession of a firearm and suspected stolen property. They appeared in the Athlone Magistrate's Court.

- On 6th March 2014, *Independent Online* reported the arrest of four police constables for allegedly stealing groceries and selling them to a woman. Residents in Pienaar, near Nelspruit, noticed that two police vehicles driven by police officers were off-loading groceries at a house in the area. The residents reported what they saw to the police. Police drove there to investigate and found a woman in the house with the stolen groceries. During interrogation, the woman said that four police officials brought her the groceries while demanding R2 500 in return. When she said that she did not have the money, the officers said that they would return later to retrieve it. The woman was arrested for being in possession of stolen property. The constables handed themselves over to police and were expected to appear in the Kabokweni Magistrate's Court on 7th March.
- On the 27th September 2013, *Independent Online* reported that a 28-year-old constable stationed at Bultfontein, had been arrested for corruption and theft after he sold his official firearm to a Lesotho man in a tavern for R900. Brigadier Billy Jones said that the firearm was not recovered but the buyer was arrested and charged for theft of a police firearm. The policeman was served with a notice of suspension on Thursday the 26th September 2013.
- On 31st May 2011, *Independent Online* reported that two Durban metro police officers and a police sergeant had been arrested for pocketing stolen wrist watches. Two metro police officers confiscated 400 wrist watches, worth about R3 000 each, from a 70-year-old man in a hotel in Umhlanga, said Lt Col Vincent Mdunge. Before they reached the Durban North police station, both of the officers took 25 watches each. They handed the rest of the watches in at the station but the officer on duty stole a few as well. An investigation was launched by the Durban organised crime unit after the owner complained about the theft. The two police officers were arrested on 30th May 2011. The investigators noticed a sergeant wearing one of the watches at the Durban North police station and arrested him too. Twenty watches were found in his home. All three men were charged with theft and appeared in the Durban Magistrate's Court.
- On 8th October 2014, *Independent Online* reported that a police officer had been one of four men arrested for being in possession of a stolen car. The Chevrolet Optra was stolen from in front of a tavern in Strand, Western Cape, on 7th October 2014. The car was found in Khayelitsha by the tracker company with the assistance of the flying squad. The men, including a police officer from Mitchells Plain, were expected to appear in court.
- On 14th July 2014, *Independent Online* reported the appearance of a police officer and four other people in the Phalaborwa Magistrate's Court on charges of theft and possession of suspected stolen property. A police constable was driving a marked vehicle from the Foskor Mine premises with four occupants inside when they were stopped at a searching point, said Brigadier Hangwani Mulaudzi. Copper worth more than R80 000 was found in their possession. They were arrested and each of them was granted bail of R2 000. The case was postponed to 13th August.
- On 30th September 2011, *The Daily News* reported that four policemen from the Umhlali dog unit and one crime intelligence unit member had appeared in the Durban Magistrate's Court on 3rd October 2011, on charges of theft and corruption. The dog unit received information on 26th October 2011 from the crime intelligence unit, regarding the whereabouts of two wanted armed robbers in the Maphumulo area just outside KwaDukuza. The robbers stole R500 000 during a cash-in-transit heist. The four dog unit members and the crime intelligence unit member were able to track down the robbers and arrest them. The policemen were also able to recover the stolen money. After handing the suspects over to the organised crime unit, the policemen decided to share a substantial amount of the recovered money rather than returning it. Allegedly, the policemen went to the KwaDukuza and made a written entry in the exhibit register that only R3 000 had been recovered. During interrogation by members of the Organised Crime Unit, the robbers revealed that they had R70 000 in their possession. When the members of the organised crime unit realised that the numbers did not tally with those at the KwaDukuza police, the policemen were contacted and they admitted to taking the money. Only R30 000 was recovered because the policemen spent the rest.

- On 21st August 2013, *City Press* reported that a police captain from Nelspuit was arrested and charged with illegal trafficking in firearms. He was also charged with corruption and theft. The captain allegedly illegally sold a .22 rifle and a Taurus .357 Magnum revolver for R2 000 each to members of the public. After a year-long investigation, he was arrested. Police would oppose bail, said police spokesperson Brigadier Selvy Mohlala.
- On 8th January 2014, *City Press* reported that a stolen bakkie had been found in the possession of a 40-year-old warrant officer. The police officer, based at the OR Tambo station in Kempton Park, East Rand, was travelling from Daveyton to Kempton Park. He was arrested at a roadside checkpoint in Bapsfontein, said Gauteng traffic police spokesperson, Obed Sibasa. The officer was charged with theft and would appear in the Bronkhorstspuit Magistrate's Court.

Others

- On 14th March 2014, *The Mail and Guardian* reported the arrest of a police officer for allegedly dragging a man 100 metres with a police car in Setlopo Village, Mafikeng. IPID said that on 7th March, a man saw two police officers harassing a boy near a tuck shop in the area. After the police talked to the boy, the witness called the boy to advise him about what to do should he feel victimised and harassed by the police. The same officers called the man to the police vehicle to confront him about what he said to the boy. The officer in the driver seat asked the man if he was aware of what the police were capable of. Then the officer grabbed the man by the neck and drove off, dragging him 100 metres. The man was taken to hospital by a neighbour after suffering injuries to his feet. The police sergeant faced a charge of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and appeared in the Mmabatho Magistrate's Court.
- On 10th September 2013, *City Press* reported the arrest of two police officers and two civilians in Jan Kempdorp, Northern Cape, for burglary. Lieutenant Donald Mdhuli said that the police received a tipoff about a planned robbery at a shop in the town. Police waited inside the shop and at 11:30pm heard voices on the roof. It is suspected that it was during this time that the alarm was disabled, said Mdhuli. Two hours later, the alleged thieves broke into the shop. Four men, two of them being police officers, were arrested. The four men appeared in the Jan Kempdorp Magistrate's Court on 11th September 2013. They faced charges of housebreaking and being in possession of an unlicensed firearm. The matter was also referred to IPID for further investigation.
- On the 28th January 2014, *Independent Online* reported the arrest of two police officers for kidnapping a Nigerian man. The two officers, aged 31 and 32, were part of the Brixton flying squad in Johannesburg, said IPID. They allegedly went to a house in Benoni on Friday the 17th January 2014, to search for drugs. When they arrived at the house they found a Nigerian man. Witnesses said that the man was tortured by the officers. They placed a plastic bag over his head and he collapsed while being questioned about the drugs. The officers allegedly put the unconscious man into the back of the police vehicle and he has not been seen since. According to IPID, the officers claimed that they left him in the next street when they realised that he was not useful to their case. The officers appeared in the Benoni Magistrate's Court on 29th January 2014, on charges of kidnapping and defeating the ends of justice.
- On 25th July 2013, *The Daily News* reported that six policemen who faced several charges including rape and possession of drugs repeatedly placed a plastic bag over the head of a man, Mr Skotshi, while demanding whoonga and cash. In June 2012, the policemen robbed people in their homes, planted drugs on them to force them to pay bribes, and sexually assaulted one man by forcing a broomstick up his anus. Nhlanhla Mbambo, a fellow complainant told the Durban Regional Court that the policemen arrived at his home, assaulted, and handcuffed him after they robbed his mother, before putting him in a minibus. The accused made their way to Malukazi, Isipingo where they stopped. Skotshi and another man, got into the taxi along with one of the accused, a warrant officer, who was armed. Another one of the accused, constable, repeatedly asked Skotshi for money and whoonga. Each time Skotshi refused to answer, a plastic bag was

put over his head. Mbambo said that this happened four or five times. Skotshi then told the men that he had whoonga under the mat on the driver's side of his vehicle. Mbambo's mother reported the alleged assault and robbery in her home. The six police were arrested in July 2012.

- On 27th November 2012, *City Press* reported that two policemen accused of defeating the ends of justice had appeared in the Pretoria Regional Court. Their charge related to a missing docket in a case of assault, kidnapping, malicious damage to property, and robbery, in which one of the accused was involved in. Two constables, allegedly kidnapped and assaulted a woman in Pretoria who allegedly owed one of them payment for the electricity bill of the flat they shared. According to IPID, the complainant moved out of the flat in the middle of the month with the understanding that she would pay her share of the electricity bill once the bill was received. On 12th November 2012, the two constables met the woman and one of them accused the woman of refusing to pay her share of the electricity bill. The woman was taken to the Sunnyside police station where she paid one of them. The woman made an affidavit in which she stated that she paid him. A few hours later, the woman met the two constables again, and they assaulted her, put her in the police vehicle and tore up the affidavit. They accused her of still owing the money even though she already paid them, said IPID. The woman went to the Sunnyside police station to report the incident. The matter was reported to IPID and the two constables were arrested. They appeared in court on 14th November and were released on bail of R1 000 each. The docket went missing after one of the two officers gave it to the other. They were charged of defeating the ends of justice and were released on R1 500 bail on 26th November 2012. They were expected to appear in court again on 12th December.
- On the 14th September 2014, *News 24* reported the death of a 28-year-old Pretoria man after being allegedly tortured by police officials. Policemen picked up the man in Ga-Rankuwa and took him to the Chamdor police station, where the torture took place. The reason why the man was taken to the station remained unclear. A post-mortem was carried out. At the time, no arrests were made yet.
- On the 27th March 2014, *The Citizen* reported allegations of police brutality at the Glebelands Hostel near Umlazi, south of Durban. KwaZulu-Natal community safety MEC, Willies Mchunu, said that his office received reports from residents living in the hostel, expressing their fear of the police after the alleged killing of a man who was taken away by police members. Further reports claimed that police had assaulted people they took away from the hostel. According to Captain Thulani Zwane, an investigation is underway following the killing.
- On the 4th June 2014, *The Citizen* reported that a Soweto man had been awarded R220 000 in damages after being tortured by police officials. In November 2011, Tebogo Makgale (24) was at his grandmother's house with friends, when three police officers entered the yard, accusing them of being involved in a housebreaking case. Mr Makgale and his friends were loaded into the police and taken to the Moroka police station. In the next few days his ordeal included having a plastic glove filled with water pulled over his head and face, being punched and kicked, his knees and ankles being hit with a rifle barrel, and melting plastic being dripped on his skin while he was assaulted with a sjambok. He appeared in court for the first time a few days later. He was released with a warning and all charges were withdrawn against him a month later. Judge Cynthia Pretorius ordered the minister of police to pay R220 000, plus interest.
- On the 9th October 2014, *The Daily News* reported that a Durban metro police inspector was arrested for defeating the ends of justice by Montclair Police. The officer filed a report with the police claiming that his vehicle was hijacked. This was found to be untrue when the Kwa-Zulu-Natal anti-hijacking task team traced the vehicle to a car repair workshop in Efolweni near aManzimtoti. The officers were told by the owner of the shop that the suspect brought the car in for repairs four days earlier. The motive for the incident was still unclear at that stage and the case was still under investigation, said provincial police spokesperson Captain Thulani Zwane. The 42-year-old man was expected to appear in the Wentworth Magistrate's Court.

- On 9th December 2014, *The Herald* reported that 19 police officers had been arrested in Limpopo for facilitating the illegal smuggling of cigarettes from Zimbabwe into South Africa. According to the South African Police Service (SAPS) national commissioner, General Riah Phiyega, the arrested members were involved in escorting illegal cigarettes from Zimbabwe in exchange for money. General Phiyega said that the arrests happened after a two year investigation in which sufficient evidence was gathered. The 19 officers were arrested by a team comprising members of crime intelligence and detectives. They will possibly be charged with corruption, defeating the ends of justice and money laundering, said General Phiyega.
- On the 4th January 2015, *The New Age* reported that a police constable had been caught stealing cash at a crime scene. Gauteng police said that the suspect is being investigated after video footage showed him taking money from a crime scene in Pretoria. The constable attended a burglary at a fruit and vegetable outlet in Pretoria. The footage shows the constable taking money after sending the employees at the shop outside, said Colonel Noxolo Kweza. Colonel Kweza further stated that criminal and disciplinary proceedings would be instituted against the constable and his suspension from the service was being processed.