'POS-18'

1. Office of the Inspector General of Intelligence, Pretoria – BY HAND
   Attention: Advocate J Govender

2. Office if IPID, Pretoria – BY HAND
   Attention: Mr Robert Mc Bride

3. Office of the Judge for DPCI, Pretoria – BY HAND
   Attention: Judge Moosa

COMPLAINT AGAINST SAPS MANAGEMENT, CRIME INTELLIGENCE AND THE HAWKS: CAPTAIN C. COETZEE PERSAL 7194808-2.

I am a Captain stationed at Crime Intelligence, Head Office where I have been deployed since January 2003. I was suspended due to alleged misconduct on 20 May 2016.

1. BACKGROUND

The purpose of this complaint is multi-faceted and includes:

- The making of a formal **COMPLAINT** with the **Office of the Inspector General for Intelligence** 'IGI' as a result of the unlawful conduct of the acting Divisional Commissioner Makele, Major General Lekalakala, Brigadier Ntuli, Brigadier Chili, Col Pitout and others, employed by Crime Intelligence Division of the SAPS and for their conspiracy with Mokotedi and the Mokotedi team, in targeting me, with no formal grounds for doing so, arising out of the fact that I have been gathering intelligence pertaining to the criminal conduct of Moonoo. Their conduct amounts to Racketeering, Defeating the ends of Justice and a violation of the Interception of Communication provision of Communication Related Information and Monitoring Act 70 of 2002. By handing classified intercept data to the DPCI (HAWKS)

  Their conduct also amounts to corruption, maladministration and abuse of power by assisting any person who is committing a crime to continue to do so or protecting them in order to avoid investigation and / or arrest.

  The aforesaid members of the Crime Intelligence Division violated the Intelligence Act by giving / sharing classified information with an unauthorised platform (HAWKS) rather than reporting the matter to Counter Intelligence or the Inspector General of Intelligence.

  The departmental trial is a matter which is going to end up in the public domain and no-one knows where it will end up. Should this matter end up in the Labour Court where such evidence as the personal information of individuals are being infringed upon and could result in unwarranted civil claims. The fact that I responded to acting Divisional Makele with **a classified representation** makes me question her conduct, as she has supplied the various members investigating me with copies of this classified representation. The question has to be asked if she is aware of the MISS Document and the Intelligence Act whereby it says that a classified document cannot be made known. The truth of the matter is that if such classified documents end up with the investigators then further such documents can possibly end up in the Labour Court where intelligence materials and *modus operandi* will be in the public domain which can then be challenged for **infringements of people's rights.**

- I hereby request **IPID to conduct an investigation** in respect of the offences of Corruption, Defeating the ends of Justice and Racketeering against Lt General (retired) Moonoo.
  Major General Mokatedi, Major General Taioe, acting Divisional Commissioner Makele, Major General Lekalakala, Brigadier Ntuli, Brigadier Chili, Col Pitout and others as employed by the South African Police Service must be investigated for their conspiracy in targeting me without any formal grounds or formal legal basis for doing so, arising out of the fact that I have been doing my police duties to investigate criminal conduct of any suspect without fear,favour or prejudice.

- The making of a formal **COMPLAINT** to the **Office of the Retired Judge for the DPCI**, Justice Moosa, concerning the unlawful conduct of the Hawks, in particular the team deployed by Major General Prince Mokotedi, **'Mokotedi'** which team I will state has been deployed at the instance of Moonoo, to silence anyone and everyone that has been involved in a process to expose Moonoo's patently criminal conduct.
  Referring to the statement by Col Flynn of the Hawks -- I request Judge Moosa to intensively look into the conduct of Col Flynn who was in the meeting with me and my attorney where he himself (Flynn) admits that the meeting was **off the record** but went behind my back to depose to a statement to the employer in order to tarnish me and break my trust, thereby breaching the agreement that the meeting was off the record.
  What is the mandate of the Hawks to investigate a project that was authorised by the National Commissioner?

2. I will show throughout this complaint that Moonoo has been assisting criminals for a number of years. That he has been exposed for this conduct by a certain Paul O'Sullivan 'O'Sullivan' and that purely because of my 'association' with O'Sullivan I have been singled out to be silenced along with O'Sullivan and others. I will also show that attempts to have O'Sullivan murdered by Radovan Krejcir, for his own account and also at the instance of Moonoo have been disrupted or thwarted or disrupted by myself and other police officers that I have worked with over the last few years.

3. FACTUAL MATRIX

Paul O'Sullivan

I came to know O'Sullivan, for the first time, after the police (I was part of this team) foiled an attempt by Radovan Krejcir to murder O'Sullivan, in early 2014. Sandton Cas 180/01/2014 Attempted Murder of O'Sullivan and Ximba refers. It was also apparent that Krejcir was being assisted in the attempt to murder O'Sullivan by serving police officers in the DPCI (Hawks) and in Crime Intelligence. It subsequently became clear that O'Sullivan had dedicated a vast amount of his time and resources, to dealing with the criminal syndicates around Radovan Krejcir, and was in no small way responsible for Krejcir being brought to justice and kept there.

4. In addition, since I had made contact with O'Sullivan and had met him, it was suggested, and I do not now recall where the suggestion came from, that Paul O'Sullivan should be 'checked out' as there had been previous rumours, during the period of between 2005 to 2010, where senior police management had complained that Paul O'Sullivan was a foreign agent.

5. I feel I should dispense early, that even though I had agreed that I would look into O'Sullivan nothing apart from blatant criminality would be allowed to sway the ongoing investigations into Krejcir. It must be kept in mind that infiltration processes within the intelligence community involve befriending a person in order to gain their confidence. This was my intention whilst dealing with him on the Krejcir matters that were being investigated. I now also wish to state that O'Sullivan is a contact person of mine which is exactly the same as a source (informer) but one that does not expect to be remunerated by the State. He shouldn't be regarded as just any other person, he is a source. We normally task sources (informers) and give them photos of suspects, addresses, vehicle details etc when we request their assistance in gathering information. O'Sullivan in this regard has been assisting me to gather information on Moonoo, Huang and many others involved in criminal activities.

6. After receiving a notice of intention to suspend from the Acting Divisional Commissioner of Crime Intelligence, Major General Makele I responded after being advised to take her into my confidence and explain matters to her. I must state that my response to her was marked **TOP SECRET** and also without Prejudice. See **Annexure CC-1**. In this representation I also requested that it be kept between her and only the National Commissioner. On advice from a legal representative I further stated that I am writing completely without prejudice to my Constitutional rights which will remain reserved.

7. I also need to state that even though I was deployed in a support capacity to the investigation team that I am a competent and compellable witness in the Krejcir trial where I will be due to testify on behalf of the State.

8. I might make mention now that during my dealings with O'Sullivan in the course of the many different Krejcir investigations it became clear to me, that O'Sullivan was not involved in any unlawful activities or engaged in any foreign intelligence activities. There was no doubt in my mind that his intentions were good and that he went out of his way to assist law enforcement authorities, in doing their work. I do believe that the rumoured foreign intelligence connections related to O'Sullivan had been planted during his investigations into the former National Commissioner and criminals that had been associated with him. I am of the opinion that it was nothing more than a malicious campaign aimed at discrediting O'Sullivan, in order that his anti-corruption activities would be undermined. I have to state at this time that I am of the opinion that the attempt to involve me in discrediting O'Sullivan at this stage is for the sole purpose of discrediting him and the investigations he is currently handling, which go a lot further than the matters I have been dealing with.

9. I wish however to categorically state that I have **NEVER** given O'Sullivan intercepts or any other alleged documents. I suspect that O'Sullivan had somehow come to be in possession

of the conversation either using some or other technology or from other high ranking officials whom I know were made aware of the alleged conversations, the then National Commissioner Phiyega being just one of them. If O'Sullivan, after being tortured names me, such naming is clearly, hearsay and/or lies and/or the fruits of a poisoned tree.

10. During the course of my investigations I had come across information that Krejcir had a number of functionaries ranging from media, suspected foreign spies as well as police officials (including Generals) colluding with him in his criminal activities. I might add that both O'Sullivan and Moonoo featured prominently.

11. I also know that during an overseas trip that was made for the purpose of meeting with a section 204 witness in London application was made with the intention to visit Prague in the Czech Republic to meet with another person that was going to supply a statement for one of the trials. The trip to Prague was intentionally not approved by Moonoo. The trip was made to London by Major General Taioe, Lt Colonel Gininda and Advocate Gcaba of the NPA. From London, Gininda and Gcaba still travelled to Prague and was put up in a hotel at the expense of O'Sullivan in order for them to obtain the statement and then returned to London where they all returned to South Africa. I make mention of this as I will again refer to this matter later.

12. With regards to the letter mentioned as part of my misconduct I would like to point out the following:

    I was in contact with an informer (who had also supplied Gininda with statements) that was not aware of me being a police officer. He was adamant that he would not deal with the police as they could not be trusted. He made mention of Mdluli and an incident where other members had been killed because of investigations. I led him to believe that I was working for O'Sullivan and that my name was Anna. I also explained to him that the current case we were working on was Krejcir and that we could not get side-tracked at that stage. I had this informer write out a time-line of events and told him that I was going to discuss it with the lead investigator on the Krejcir matter and would let him know the outcome. I stressed the fact that I was working closely with this police officer and he knew that O'Sullivan's office was assisting the police.

    I stayed in contact with this informer even after he had supplied the statement to Gininda. I received various messages and emails from him which leads up to the message I received that O'Sullivan was going to be killed in Prague.

13. I was told by Gininda to draft a letter to O'Sullivan warning him of the threat and forward the mail to Gininda who would sign it and forward from their official email address. I have to admit that I told O'Sullivan to draft what the letter should say and send it to me as I was driving when we spoke and I was in Pretoria and would not be home before late. I told O'Sullivan of the threat, by SMS. O'Sullivan drafted this letter and I copied and pasted the same onto the letterhead of Gininda's office of which I drafted numerous other letters for Gininda at his request, in the past. I telephonically told O'Sullivan that Gininda was going to

email him a letter from his official email address. See attached email between myself and Gininda, attached as **Annexure CC-2**.

I now make reference to the following:

LEGISLATIVE MATRIX

The preamble of the Police Service Act, states:

WHEREAS there is a need to provide a police service throughout the national territory to-

(a) ensure the safety and security of all persons and property in the national territory;

(b) uphold and safeguard the fundamental rights of every person as guaranteed by Chapter 3 of the Constitution;

(c) ensure co-operation between the Service and the communities it serves in the combating of crime;

In the Constitution it says:

1. **Republic of South Africa.**—The Republic of South Africa is one, sovereign, democratic state founded on the following values:

(*a*) Human dignity, the achievement of equality and the advancement of human rights and freedoms.

(*b*) Non-racialism and non-sexism.

(*c*) Supremacy of the constitution and the rule of law.

(*d*) Universal adult suffrage, a national common voters roll, regular elections and a multi-party system of democratic government, to ensure accountability, responsiveness and openness.

2. **Supremacy of Constitution.**—This Constitution is the supreme law of the Republic; law or conduct inconsistent with it is invalid, and the obligations imposed by it must be fulfilled.

It goes on to say

7. **Rights.**—(1) This Bill of Rights is a cornerstone of democracy in South Africa. It enshrines the rights of all people in our country and affirms the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom.

(2) The state must respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights in the Bill of Rights.

It further states:

8. **Application.**—(1) The Bill of Rights applies to all law, and binds the legislature, the executive, the judiciary and all organs of state.

And:

9. **Equality.**—(1) Everyone is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection and benefit of the law.

And:

11. **Life.**—Everyone has the right to life.

The Protected Disclosures Act states:

To make provision for procedures in terms of which employees in both the private and the public sector may disclose information regarding unlawful or irregular conduct by their employers or other employees in the employ of their employers; to provide for the protection of employees who make a disclosure which is protected in terms of this Act; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

Preamble

Recognising that-

- the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, enshrines the rights of all people in the Republic and affirms the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom;
- section 8 of the Bill of Rights provides for the horizontal application of the rights in the Bill of Rights, taking into account the nature of the right and the nature of any duty imposed by the right;
- criminal and other irregular conduct in organs of state and private bodies are detrimental to good, effective, accountable and transparent governance in organs of state and open and good corporate governance in private bodies and can endanger the economic stability of the Republic and have the potential to cause social damage;

And bearing in mind that-

- neither the South African common law nor statutory law makes provision for mechanisms or procedures in terms of which employees may, without fear of reprisals, disclose information relating to suspected or alleged criminal or other irregular conduct by their employers, whether in the private or the public sector;
- every employer and employee has a responsibility to disclose criminal and any other irregular conduct in the workplace;
- every employer has a responsibility to take all necessary steps to ensure that employees who disclose such information are protected from any reprisals as a result of such disclosure;

And in order to-

- create a culture which will facilitate the disclosure of information by employees relating to criminal and other irregular conduct in the workplace in a responsible manner by providing comprehensive statutory guidelines for the disclosure of such information and protection against any reprisals as a result of such disclosures;
- promote the eradication of criminal and other irregular conduct in organs of state and private bodies,

And it also says:

'disclosure' means any disclosure of information regarding any conduct of an *employer* , or an *employee* of that *employer* , made by any *employee* who has reason to believe that the information concerned shows or tends to show one or more of the following:

(a) That a criminal offence has been committed, is being committed or is likely to be committed;

(b) that a person has failed, is failing or is likely to fail to comply with any legal obligation to which that person is subject;

(c) that a miscarriage of justice has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur;

(d) that the health or safety of an individual has been, is being or is likely to be endangered;

(e) that the environment has been, is being or is likely to be damaged;

(f) unfair discrimination as contemplated in the Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act, 2000 (Act 4 of 2000); or

(g) that any matter referred to in paragraphs *(a)* to *(f)* has been, is being or is likely to be deliberately concealed;

And:

3 Employee making protected disclosure not to be subjected to occupational detriment

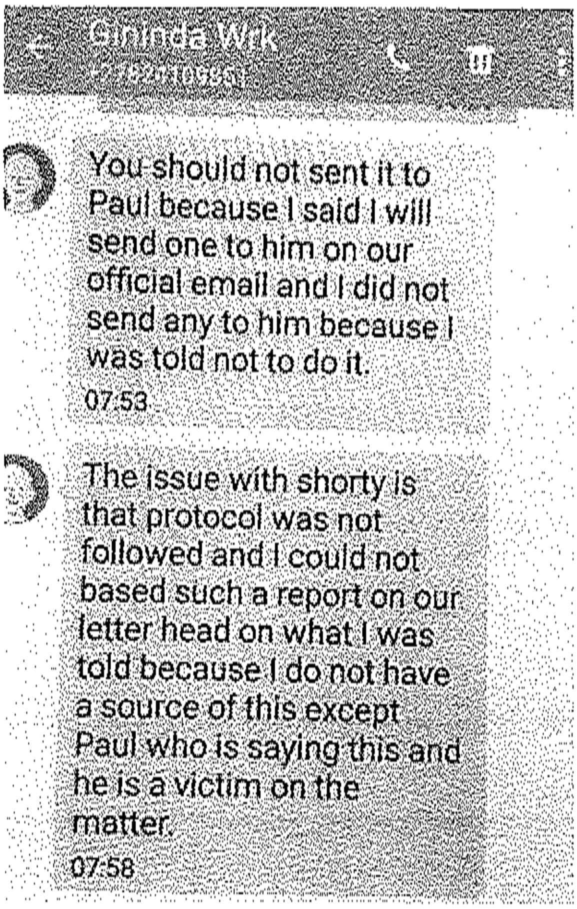
No *employee* may be subjected to any *occupational detriment* by his or her *employer* on account, or partly on account, of having made a *protected disclosure* .

O'Sullivan made numerous calls to me to find out if the letter had been signed and sent yet. I told him that it would be done shortly. I then sent the letter (the unsigned letter) to Gininda and blind copied O'Sullivan in order for O'Sullivan to see that I had done the letter and that I was waiting on Gininda. I enclose the following screen shots that were taken from my phone as well as the email exchange between Gininda and myself. I subsequently discovered that O'Sullivan, assuming that this letter was the letter sent to him by Gininda, forwarded the letter to the authorities in Prague and requested police protection whilst on the ground there. Authorities in Prague then, in an attempt to verify the letter called via Interpol in Pretoria and ended up speaking to Moonoo. Moonoo then immediately and dishonestly denied the existence of the letter and then unlawfully intervened in the matter by instructing Gininda NOT to send the letter at all.

I was contacted by Gininda over that weekend both telephonically and messaged with regard to the letter that I had sent. It would appear that Moonoo was denying the letter and that Gininda had somehow omitted to tell the truth in this matter.

This is evidence that Moonoo would rather see O'Sullivan murdered, than to see him being helped. I submit that I can prove this fact, as I became engaged in SMS discussion with Gininda, and he confirmed that he had been instructed NOT to send the letter, in breach of the obligations of the SAPS, with regard to upholding the constitution.

I took a screen dump of the relevant SMS messages:



The reference to 'shorty' is a reference to Moonoo. The first message indicates an 'intention' to send the letter by Gininda, were it not for the unlawful intervention of Moonoo. He states ***'I said I will send one to him on our official email and I did not send any to him because I was told not to do it.'*** He does not say who told him not to send it, but in a later call with me, he made it clear that the instruction came from Moonoo. The same Moonoo that wanted O'Sullivan dead!

If O'Sullivan had of not sent the draft letter to the authorities in Prague, he would have had the official mail from Gininda, a short while later. However, it is now clear that as soon as Moonoo became aware of it, he immediately intervened and prevented Gininda from sending the mail. Moonoo should be investigated in this regard, with the offence of defeating the ends of justice, (and possibly conspiracy to commit murder – since it known he has conspired with Krejcir in that regard) by deliberately interfering in an official mail, intended to protect O'Sullivan's life. I would whilst this was going on, recall the earlier information from a source, that Moonoo had prevailed upon Krejcir, to urgently have O'Sullivan murdered. Put together with Moonoo's involvement in the above matter, it is clear that the source was very correct in that Moonoo did indeed want to see O'Sullivan dead. I should mention that Gininda was not quite correct in the above SMS when he says that Paul was the source. I have already stated that the information that O'Sullivan was to be murdered was received by me also, and was very specific.

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There was another very telling SMS, which is exhibited below:

> Tman says he was instructed to say our office did not send any letter to Czech or Paul informing him of any threats on his life.I suggest you tell Paul to leave that Country if he feels his life will be in danger there because the letter in causing big issues and denied my office as we did not send it . Seing that I must now meet shorty for the reports and statements on the above issue I will have no excuse but to give Z docket to him.
> 08:44

The reference to 'Tman' is a reference to General Taioe, who was unlawfully instructed by Moonoo. Because of the climate of fear of intimidation, created by criminals in the police, such as Moonoo and others, 'Tman' did not dare to stand up and be a man, in view of his looming retirement. The reference to 'Z docket' is a reference to a conspiracy to commit murder docket, whereby Krejcir sent people to kill a certain person, who was shot, but survived. The original docket, mysteriously vanished and was traced to Moonoo's office, to gather dust, thereby protecting Krejcir.

It will now be in the interest of Major Genaral Taioe to disclose:

- That Moonoo intimidated him, to the benefit of Krejcir.
- That he personally listened to the tape recordings involving Moonoo, Krejcir and Padayachee, where Moonoo undertakes to derail the cases against Krejcir, by exposing key state witnesses, such as Jacob Nare and others.

To summarise on the 2015-11-06 letter:

- It is clear that O'Sullivan has a right to life, in terms of the constitution. It is equally clear that Moonoo unlawfully interferes on that right, by instructing Gininda NOT to send the warning mail to O'Sullivan and instructs General Taioe to disassociate with the draft warning letter I had already sent.
- It is therefore clear that Moonoo should be criminally investigated and the failure to do so, after more than one year, is indicative of a criminal justice system that has been infiltrated by criminals, who are targeting honest people like me, whilst protecting Moonoo and his connected criminals.

14. I then learned that Moonoo had insisted that an investigation be driven against me, as a result of that letter. It is just strange to note that after Moonoo had sent the complaint and

Col Pitout (CI Counter Investigations that I had previously followed information on regarding the body of a person that was dumped in a garden during a right wing investigation) had pursued the matter with Gininda who was refusing to co-operate. This matter was then reported to the current Detective Head, Lt Gen Nkomo who in turn arranged a meeting with Crime Intelligence. The investigation team together with Major Gen Lekalakala and Brigadier Ntuli agreed within moments that it would not be in the interests of justice to proceed with this investigation against me. How is it that Moonoo and certain CI members, then went behind the back of the investigation team and pursued this matter?

The suspension is illegal for the fact that it is not in the employer's interest as there is no evidence existing to form a legal basis or any Labour Relations Act. It is therefore in the interest of all parties that the suspension be lifted. If I had committed Fraud as falsely alleged by Moonoo in his letter sent to CI Division : REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION: COUNTER INTELLIGENCE: ALLEGED OFFENCE: FRAUD: COMMITTED BY 7194808-2 CAPTAIN C COETZEE: STATIONED AT DIVISION CRIME INTELLIGENCE, HEAD OFFICE, SECURITY STANDARDS. (Date unclear but appears to be 2015-12-07). This should have been a case docket or an enquiry that was opened by his office for the matter to be criminally investigated.

I am in possession of such information that says no such docket or enquiry was opened because Gininda reminded them that any investigation would amount to sabotaging the numerous cases that he (Gininda) was investigating as I was part of that investigation team. He further advised that such conduct would amount to the defeating of justice where he himself would open the case and investigate it. Therefore the investigation never took place. That is when Moonoo went behind their backs and wrote to CI Division requesting for the departmental investigation to be instituted against me. And I can further indicate that it doesn't happen where one division requests another division to conduct an investigation on its behalf especially as this is part of the mandate of Moonoo's division.

The extension of my suspension is unlawful for the fact that I was never informed from the outset or given any reasons of the extension in order to make a new representation.

I do not know how they legally associate me with an *'illegal'* interception of Moonoo or any other illegal interception or Contravention of the Act 70 as the employer has provided me with the evidence they have and there is nothing to suggest that I was part of such illegal activity.

15. Based on the above I will now give background into the investigation details pertaining to the issues at hand:

A decision was taken by the Krejcir team who at that stage were reporting under Deputy National Commissioner Sithole to intercept the phones of certain persons that were close to Krejcir in order to obtain intelligence. The information at hand was that Krejcir was planning an escape from prison and also to have the following people murdered:

O'Sullivan

Brigadier Ximba
Lt Colonel Gininda
Lt Colonel Ramuhala
Myself and other witnesses.

One of the phones to be intercepted was Preggy Padayachee, the person who was discovered to be in contact with Moonoo. Padayachee's phone was marked for interception because intelligence had been picked up that he would ensure that Krejcir would get off on the charges against him.

I feel the need to stress, despite the allegations contained within the notice to me dated 2016-09-09, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, Moonoo's phone was never intercepted. Further to this I wish to state that O'Sullivan has NEVER asked me or suggested to me that any person should be the subject of any phone interception.

During the period of early and mid-2015 I also picked up additional intelligence that Moonoo had been in contact, through third parties, with Krejcir and had implored on Krejcir the need to urgently bring about the death of O'Sullivan because of him keeping a close eye on the investigations and also because O'Sullivan had opened numerous criminal cases against Moonoo for alleged criminal activities including corruption and racketeering dating some years back.

There had also been allegations that Krejcir had paid a substantial sum of money to Moonoo to interfere and possibly derail the Krejcir cases. The figure mentioned was R5 million.

In and during the same period I was engaged in discussions with Gininda who had told me that he had been shocked to sit in a safe house and listen to certain intercepts concerning discussions between Padayachee, Moonoo and Krejcir. According to Gininda these intercepts were listened to by both him and Taioe.

From what I could understand the call was received by Padayachee, on his phone and emanated from Krejcir who was in prison. I also make mention of the fact that numerous cell phones and other contraband including a firearm were seized from Krejcir whilst in prison.

It seems that Krejcir called to Padayachee and demanded that Moonoo pay back the R5m he had received, as despite paying the R5 million, Krejcir was still in prison. Krejcir then went on to say, that if Moonoo did not pay the money back, or get him out of prison, he (meaning Krejcir) would kill Moonoo.

It seems Padayachee, in an effort to calm Krejcir down, then hooked them all together by making a conference call to Moonoo. Moonoo then apparently made a promise to Krejcir that everything would be alright, and that there was a plan to deal with the cases, which included the 'neutralising' of witnesses.

A further call that Gininda told me he had heard, which I believe was later in 2015, pertained to another conference call, whereby Krejcir again called Padayachee and Padayachee connected Moonoo. It seems that Krejcir was very upset with Moonoo, because he felt betrayed by Moonoo. Krejcir said that Moonoo had promised him that the investigation team would not receive approval to go to the Czech Republic to interview a certain witness, but that he had found out through his sources that the team had indeed been there. Moonoo made it clear that he had NOT approved for them to go to the Czech Republic and he had no idea how they were able to get approval, as it should have come through his office.

During June 2015, there was a further attempt by Krejcir to have O'Sullivan murdered, and the plan was to thereafter have witnesses in the Sam Issa murder case, murdered. The attempt was foiled and arrests were made, as a result of the intercepts being carried out and this I need to mention are not the intercepts that I had but other intercepts that were arranged through Crime Intelligence but apparently without the necessary approval. This not only proved the values of the intercepts, but proved that Krejcir was, despite being in prison, continuing with his criminal activities.

About two or three weeks after this attempted hit on O'Sullivan had been foiled, I met with another informer. I was advised that there had been further secret discussions involving Moonoo and Krejcir and that Moonoo had stated that he would not be able to help Krejcir whilst O'Sullivan was still alive.

It is important for me to stop and mention at this stage that the police itself was in a state of turmoil and possible infiltration by criminal syndicates. By way of example, the head of Hawks had been unlawfully suspended and subsequently had resigned, to be replaced by an acting commander. The acting head of Hawks had suspended and then fired the head of Hawks in Gauteng, Major General Sibiya. In March 2015 the head of IPID was unlawfully suspended. There were rumours that the chief of police General Phiyega was about to be suspended. There were further rumours and media article implicating the acting head of Hawks in criminal activity, and there were further rumours that he was involved with the then suspended head of crime intelligence, Lt General Mdluli. There were further links tying Moonoo into Mdluli and Mdluli into Krejcir. It was therefore clear to me that someone needed to take action, but who could be trusted.

Having reached a point where I was satisfied that Paul O'Sullivan was a person of integrity, and not knowing who else to turn to, I made a conscious decision to tell him that his life was in danger, so that he might be able to protect himself. I went to see him sometime in July 2015, and explained to him that Krejcir was desperate to have him killed and that Moonoo was driving this agenda. To my surprise, O'Sullivan then produced a number of files and showed me that he had been investigating Moonoo for some time and had developed a lot of strong evidence with the underworld. I persuaded him to share that with me and will come back to this later. O'Sullivan then played me some tape recordings of one of his undercover agents speaking on the phone to a criminal by the name of Bhana, who had been involved in racketeering.

The undercover agent was trying to lure Bhana into making an admission in respect of certain criminal activities pertaining to the liquidation of the Pamodzi and Aurora mines. It was shocking to hear Bhana saying that he was not worried about O'Sullivan, that he had already spoken to General Moonoo and he would deal with the matter.

O'Sullivan said he had written to the Commissioner of Police, General Phiyega, but she did not seem to be taking him seriously. He said he had provided strong evidence of Moonoo's association with the underworld, but he felt that Moonoo seemed to have some sort of control over her. I then mentioned to O'Sullivan that I had listened to some telephone calls of Padayachee and it appeared that he may have been in communication with Moonoo. I further asked O'Sullivan to identify persons / suspect that were in frequent communication with Moonoo via Padayachee and others.

In view of the fact that O'Sullivan's life was at risk, and that Moonoo was constantly prevailing on Krejcir to have O'Sullivan murdered, I decided it would be in the best interests of justice, if I would support O'Sullivan in exposing Moonoo's shocking criminal conduct. I felt that telling O'Sullivan of the threats to his life, as a result of Moonoo and Krecjir was fulfilling my obligations to his right to life. I also felt that I was a whistle blower, in that nobody in the police wanted to step up and take action against Moonoo, as he was just too powerful.

Furthermore, since O'Sullivan had started publicly exposing Moonoo, Moonoo had become extremely dangerous and, if he could resort to having O'Sullivan murdered, he might try and have me murdered if I lodged a formal complaint about his conduct. Regardless I have decided that I should now expose Moonoo to scrutiny by stating what I know.

I have no doubt that the calls by O'Sullivan for criminal sanctions against Moonoo was the right call, and I am surprised, given the weight of evidence against Moonoo, that he has been 'protected' for so long. As part of that 'protection' I have been targeted by persons that have Moonoo's back so to speak. Clearly their conduct is unlawful and aimed at protecting from exposure senior persons engaged in systemic corruption.

For the avoidance of doubt once again, I have NOT:

- Given any classified documents or recordings to O'Sullivan
- Given any decryption to O'Sullivan (not that I would know how to anyway)
- Received any gratification from O'Sullivan
- Agreed to do or abstain from doing any act that is required of me by law

In short, I have not been involved in any corrupt relationship with O'Sullivan and have not carried out any illegal activity for him.

Despite this, it has been brought to my attention that O'Sullivan was arrested, detained, tortured and forced to make an admission. According to the papers given to me, the admission took place whilst he was being detained after having been arrested on charges pertaining to the use of his Irish passport. I have no knowledge of those charges, other than what I have read in the papers. What is clear however, is that O'Sullivan when making the admission appears to have deliberately misled Mokotedi and the Mokotedi team and implicated Brigadier Ximba, Lt Col Gininda and myself in handing O'Sullivan classified material, which as I said, I did not do. The Hawks implied to Ximba and Gininda that through the interview of the investigation it has been alleged that they supplied O'Sullivan with illegal interceptions.

O'Sullivan has himself admitted to me that he plucked Ximba, Gininda and my name out of his thumb, as he knew that I knew about certain tapes and that he did this to protect whomever did share data with him, if indeed anyone did. I have no knowledge as to what was received by O'Sullivan and no knowledge as to whether any offence was committed in that regard. I just know that I have been targeted, whilst the real criminals are still walking the street.

As a result of the desperate attempts by Moonoo to disrupt the Krejcir investigations, pretty much the whole of the Krejcir team were very wary of Moonoo. By way of example, Moonoo would often make disparaging remarks about the team and the prosecution then under way at Johannesburg and Palm Ridge High Court. There was one particular incident that was troubling for all of the team, which again confirmed that Moonoo was actively attempting to derail the trial.

Moonoo prevailed upon a certain Colonel Botha from his offices to uplift a file, which included a docket that Krejcir had opened (from prison) against then Captain, Freddy Ramuhala. Krejcir alleged that Ramuhala had lied whilst giving evidence during the trial against Krejcir. It seems that Colonel Botha, as part of a pre-conceived plan, was sent to the trial, to arrest Ramuhala inside the court, thereby throwing the credibility of the State's case into question. It would appear that Krejcir's legal team were part of the plot, with Moonoo, because they adopted a certain line of questions during cross-examination of Ramuhala.

Ramuhala, seeing Colonel Botha sitting at the court and intensely watching the proceedings had also heard that there would be an attempt to arrest him, because one of the legal team of Krejcir had discussed it with a court orderly who in turn mentioned it to someone else. Although this would have happened back in 2014, its relevance will soon become apparent. In any event, Ramuhala, realising there was a trap being set by Moonoo, to disrupt the trial, decided to stop giving evidence, on the grounds he had a right not to testify, if the evidence he would give may implicate him in any offence. The Judge ruled that Ramuhala had to give evidence, but the Krejcir team also prevailed on Colonel Botha NOT to disrupt the trail by arresting Ramuhala. A copy of the judgement is available.

Colonel Botha arrived at Johannesburg High Court with a docket of perjury against Ramuhala that had been opened by Krejcir. He wanted a warning statement from Ramuhala. Apparently the case had been opened by Krejcir against Ramuhala for lying under oath in the Krejcir trail Kathlehong Cas. Gininda intervened by informing Col Botha that they were coming to the office in order to sort the matter out. Gininda then called Taioe to intervene on the matter who in turn called Moonoo. Moonoo then said that he would meet them at Aeroton VIS offices (Taioe's office). Gininda and Ramuhala then drove to Aeroton. Gininda went to Taioe's office where Moonoo was waiting. Moonoo asked for Ramuhala and Gininda told him that Ramuhala was in the parking lot and that he was scared to come upstairs as he believed that he was about to be arrested by Col Botha. Moonoo then indicated that he will not be arrested but Ramuhala knows why he doesn't want to come to the meeting where he is. Moonoo told Gininda to call him. Ramuhala came and joined them in the meeting. Moonoo confronted Ramuhala and asked him why he was intercepting his (Moonoo's) phone. Ramuhala indicated that he had no idea what the general was talking about. Moonoo then said that he mustn't play games with him and that he was in possession of the interception file and that Ramuhala is the one that applied for the interception of his number using the Kathlehong Cas. Moonoo then said that to Ramuhala that he wants his help but that he was intercepting his phone. He then said (Moonoo) that he would do the following and took his phone out and called Col Botha and put the call on speaker. As soon as Botha answered he wanted to start explaining what had transpired in court Moonoo stopped him and said that he had to take the docket and put in on his desk the next morning and not to touch it again. Col Botha then agreed and the call was ended. Moonoo then said to Ramuhala *"you see, lets come to business, I know you Ramuhala, it wasn't coming from you to intercept my phone but I only need you to tell me now who gave you the instruction to intercept my phone?"* Ramuhala replied and said that the instruction had come from General Sithole. Moonoo then said thank you and that they were all happy and the meeting was adjourned. Up until today the case docket of perjury against Ramuhala was never investigated again. It is in my view that there was no case on this particular docket but that it was opened to get rid of Ramuhala in the investigation against Krejcir or to intimidate and blackmail him to disclose classified information of the Act 70 interception by Moonoo. Moonoo's conduct above, clearly amounts to the offence of either Defeating the Ends of Justice, or Extortion.

In late 2015, and most likely pursuant to Moonoo's promise to 'neutralise' certain witnesses, Moonoo unilaterally cancelled the UK witness protection of a certain key witness who was in the witness protection programme in the UK. The witness was flown back to South Africa and put up in a hotel in Sandton. When he first arrived, Moonoo refused to sign off on the hotel booking. O'Sullivan stepped up to the task and paid for the hotel for the witness, out of his own pocket.

A few days later, Crime Intelligence managed to locate funds, which would only be for a few weeks, where after the expense had to be picked up by Divisional Head of Detectives, Moonoo. Moonoo, working feverishly behind the scenes, was able to procure that Nare would be removed from the hotel and, if he refused to go into the local witness protection scheme, should be put onto the street. I need to add that Nare refused witness protection because he had been assisting the gunmen of Krejcir who were on their way kill a witness that was in the witness protection programme.

Nare was subsequently dumped on the street outside O'Sullivan's office, and O'Sullivan has taken care of him ever since. When investigators of the Krejcir team want to meet with

Nare, they have to arrange it through O'Sullivan. Information was subsequently received that Moonoo had said that if anything happens to the witness, such as he is murdered, O'Sullivan is to be arrested and charged.

O'Sullivan paid for an attorney to write to General Sithole, and Phahlane, on behalf of Nare, the 204 witness but they did not even send a reply. This shows that SAPS management are shielding Moonoo, who clearly has a lot of questions to answer. A copy of that letter is available.

One of the pages in the pack handed to me by Colonel Oodendaal, on 2016-11-03, included an e-mailed instruction from Moonoo's daughter, on Chen Lin e-mail address, further confirming the connection between Moonoo and Huang. It would appear that Adv Hendrik Potgieter did in fact prepare Moonoo's statement for him. Investigations should take place to determine, whom paid the fees of Potgieter, in particular whether the funds emanated from Huang, or his besieged company. The relevance of this will become clear further on. What was also strange to note was that the same number used by Moonoo was listed on the internet in relation to his daughter.

I need to state that before I had received the notice of intention to suspend me I was involved in a smash and grab incident. I had reported the above matter to the SAPS Primrose and apart from saying that I hope I never have to visit a police station again as a victim of crime I will leave it there. I was in a very bad state emotionally and always having the threat in the back of my mind that Krejcir wanted me killed I had visited my doctor for medication to calm me down. During the period that I was off on sick leave, the members in my office had received their promotions that the then National Commissioner Phiyega had given a media statement about the previous October (2015). There were many problems relating to the promotion of members in my office. I had received congratulations via members in my office and including the best wishes from Lt General Christine Ngwenya who was with Major General Makele when these promotions were given. My commander had notified me but because I was under medication and extremely stressed from the incident I was unable to attend. This promotion was granted before the notice to suspend was issued. Shortly after this, while still on sick leave I was called to receive the notice of suspension.

On **8 April 2016** I was informed that I had to meet with Hawks members with **General Mokatedi** and others. I had not been in communication with my commander as I had not been able to replace my phone as yet. I sought legal advice and asked an attorney to accompany me to the meeting. I was very surprised at this meeting when I was posed the following questions:

I was asked if I was recording this meeting to which I answered no. I was then asked if I had asked for this meeting to take place. I was a bit confused at this stage and thought that perhaps my Commander had arranged this meeting so I said yes. After a few other questions, my legal representative halted the discussions and said that if this meeting is to continue it is totally off the record otherwise he would have to advise me of my

Constitutional rights before I continue. I found it very strange that one of the members of the Hawks then said we don't know what she knows.

They then informed me that they were looking at a POCDATARA (Protection of Constitutional Democracy Against Terrorist and Related Activities Act) angle regarding O'Sullivan as well as treason and espionage. I was instructed that I had a few days in which to submit a statement to them. I do not remember very much of this meeting as I was under medication but there were a few points that did stand out. In particular they were looking for anything to implicate O'Sullivan and wanted me to give a section 204 statement. In other words, they did not care if I had committed any offence, they were ONLY interested in implicating O'Sullivan. They could have prepared a statement, if they knew what was what.

When I left the meeting I arranged to meet with my commander to get clarity regarding who had set the meeting up and for what reason. I was then informed by my commander that the Hawks had contacted him in order to instruct me to attend the meeting.

I had returned to work and emotionally I was not coping very well so took another few days of leave. I had just returned to work again when I was contacted by Col Malima of the Hawks that insisted I was to give a warning statement. I went to see a lawyer and Col Malima even spoke to the lawyer that same late afternoon. Col Malima insisted that I present myself for a warning statement the next morning (4 May 2016) at 08:30 in Pretoria. My lawyer informed him that he was unable to be present as he was in court the next morning and couldn't be expected to avail himself at such short notice. Col Malima was adamant that I HAD to be there the next morning. The lawyer told him that he is advising me not to say anything.

The next morning, I went to see the Hawks accompanied by a colleague from my office. She was not allowed to accompany me and I was taken into a boardroom by 5 (five) male Hawks investigators. I felt this was an attempt to intimidate me and I took exception to the fact that I was the only female in the room. I attach a copy of the questions that were posed to me over and above the warning statement which was taken. The Moonoo case, namely Pretoria Central Cas 480/05/2016 against me involves classified documents and investigations. Curiously, if not conveniently, a similar case lodged against Mdluli and others in Silverton was withdrawn against them because the Hawks allegedly could not declassify some of the evidence to be used against them. In a counter-distinction a classified representation by me which includes an off the record discussion of mine has been used against me without being de-classified showing that rules are broken or ignored for ulterior purposes.

A further meeting that was held with the Hawks they were insistent that I give them information relating to the Act 70 on Moonoo's phone and regarding the letter to O'Sullivan. I question how it is, that a retired General in the Police is still able to have so much control over the serving officials? Especially when one considers his patent criminal conduct whilst in the police. I note that Moonoo registered Pretoria Central CAS 480/5/2016, 3 days after

O'Sullivan was released on bail, using a statement prepared by Huang's attorneys eight months earlier.

On **22 July 2016** I was issued a notification of departmental investigation against me by Col Duma relating to the letter sent to O'Sullivan. The allegations levelled against me read as follows: *"on 2015-11-06 you fraudulently wrote a letter to Mr Paul O'Sullivan as if it was from Lt Gen V Moonoo, Maj No Taioe and signed by Lt Col BN Gininda".* I was handed this notice which I signed for and nothing else. Obviously completely false and absurd, which proves only that these people were acting prematurely.

On **09 September 2016** I was handed a notice of departmental investigation by Col Odendaal relating to interceptions. The allegations read: *"alleged application of Act 70 of 2000 made by Paul O'Sullivan (Private) Forensic Investigator for interception of telephone lines 0827785617 owned by Lt Gen Moonoo: DPCI Enquiry 26/03/11(1)".* I signed for that notice and nothing further. Again, false, absurd and premature. I note that both charges show a clear intent with regard to O'Sullivan.

On **3 November 2016** I was handed the completed investigation by Col Odendaal which I signed for and was told I have 14 days to request further particulars if needed. I indeed requested further particulars via email to Col Odendaal.

On **10 November 2016** I received a call from Col Horn who said he was from Cape Town and that he wanted to meet me to hand over documents. This was getting confusing but we agreed to meet on Monday which he cancelled and we then met on 17 November 2016. He informed me that he is the Employer Representative and that the disciplinary case will be held from 5 – 9 December 2016 at Erasmuskloof. I informed him that I haven't even had a response yet on the further particulars that I had requested of which he didn't even know about. I forwarded the email to him in his presence and I said that the investigation regarding the letter had never been handed to me previously and I needed to go through the documents first. He said that everything he was handing me was what he was going to use and further documents wouldn't be necessary. He also informed me that a presiding officer had been appointed which was a Col KM Moodley. I was requested to sign receipt for all documents that he handed me which I did.

I am not being afforded the right to additional particulars with enough time to be studied by my legal counsel and prepare for the hearing. Furthermore, within this pack of documents is a letter for the extension of suspension as well as the appointment of the Employer Rep and the Presiding Officer. Why was I never handed copies of these documents on the dates that they were written?

Reference is made to Project Moonwalker regarding Moonoo's discussions, I would like a copy of the project in order to properly defend myself.

According to information from a very reliable source:

- Mdluli introduced Ntlemeza to the Minister of Police as the replacement for Dramat, a year before Dramat was unlawfully suspended. The instructions from Mdluli to Ntlemeza as of who to target are sent through an agent of Mdluli's by the code name "Solly" so as to avoid any visible link.
- When Phiyega was suspended Phalane was introduced to both Nhleko and President Zuma as the 'right man for the job'. The introductions was made by Mdluli. It must be remembered that Phalane had approved the 250 appointments within Crime Intelligence which includes family of both Mdluli and Phalane and others.

Both of these appointments were made in order to control investigations into the likes of Huang and others.

I am now going to deal with some of the other links involving Moonoo, which will further establish his criminality

Vineshkumar Moonoo – Retired Lt General (previous Divisional Commissioner of Detectives)

Moonoo is the (false) complainant in the matter, under which I have been suspended. It is therefore important to establish who he is, where he fits in, and why his phone calls are of interest, not only to O'Sullivan, but to the wider law enforcement establishment.

Allegations Concerning Moonoo

As a result of the work I am engaged in, I come across a lot of allegations from time to time, some of which are pure rumours, and some of which result in negative indications being formed about that person. It is now clear that some of the rumours that have been circulating, in respect of Moonoo, actually have underlying facts, that indicate Moonoo's involvement in the following offences:

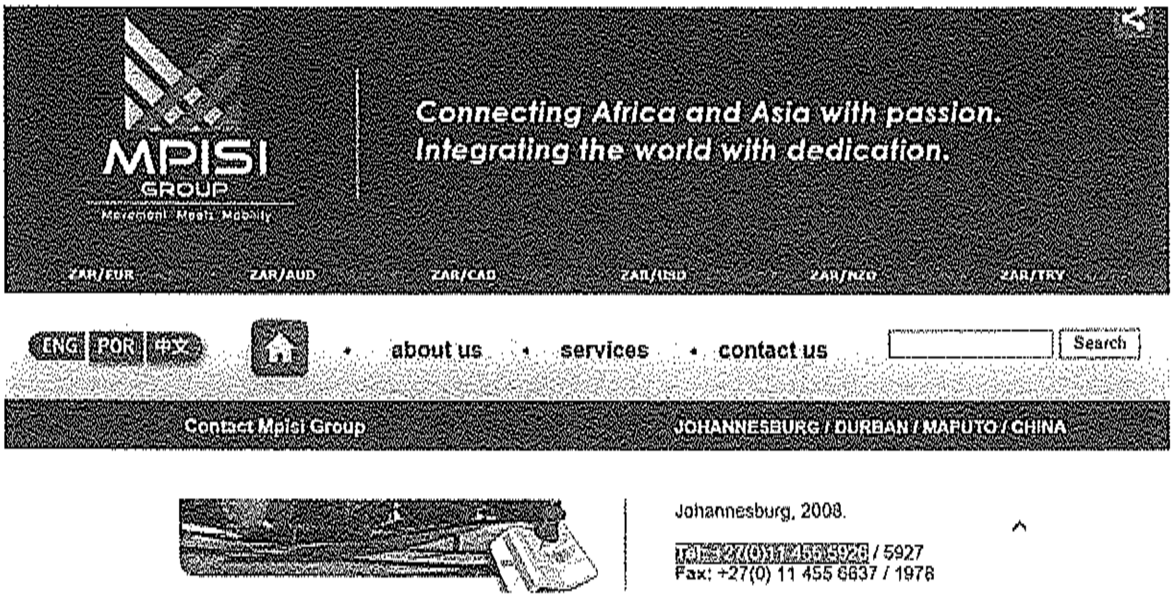
- **Corruption,**
- **Money Laundering,**
- **Racketeering,**
- **Defeating the End of Justice.**

In order to break this down, it is necessary that I start to unpack some of the persons that Moonoo has relationships with.

Jen Chi Huang

Huang is a **convicted murderer**, and known to be engaged in the import and distribution of counterfeit goods. Curiously, despite being convicted for murder and sentenced to 12 years in prison, Huang's criminal profile has been wiped completely clean. It is not known how this could have happened.

Moonoo is known to have a close association with Huang. Huang owns a company called Mpisi Group (Pty) Limited, previously known as Mpisi Trading 74 (Pty) Limited. As of December 2013, Moonoo's daughter, Manitha Moonoo, (who has since married and is now known as Manitha Naran) gave her employment telephone number as **011 455 5926**, which is the telephone number of Mpisi Group's offices, located at 3rd Floor, No.2 Skeen Boulevard, BEDFORDVIEW. Below is a screen dump from the web-site of Mpisi trading confirming the telephone number:



43

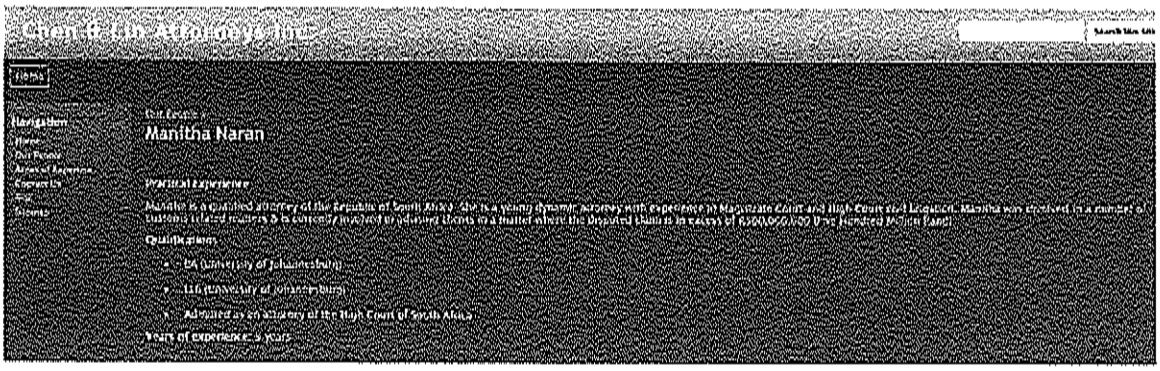
Below is an extract from a Forensic Enquiry, confirm her work telephone number, as at December 2013:

Header Information - Consumer	
Principal Name	MOONOO , MANITHA
ID Number	8804260065088
Date of birth	26/04/88
Marital status	M
Entry Date	01/07/10
Address 1	38 IVY ST, LENASIA SOUTH EXT 3, LENASIA, GP, 1829, ZA (03/02/14
Address 2	67 TEAK AV, LENASIA, LENASIA, GP, 1827, ZA (01/07/10)
Employer 1	, (01/12/13), SEMI-PROFESSIONAL
Telephone 1	B: (011) 4555926 H: (011) 8527985
Cellphone 1	0827785617

Please note the Cellphone number which is the same number Moonoo uses

From late 2014, after Paul O'Sullivan had apparently questioned why Manitha Naran (Moonoo) was employed by Huang, she no longer works there. She is currently employed by a law firm known as Chen Lin which is located in the same building, on the Ground Floor. It is clear that Moonoo's daughter working for the underworld had the potential to expose Moonoo to investigation. As Manitha Naran is an attorney, the logical step was to move her down in the same building, where she would now work for Huang's law firm, Chen & Lin Attorneys.

This is a screen dump from the web-site of Chen Lin, http://www.bclnattorneys.com/civil-litigation/manitha-naran

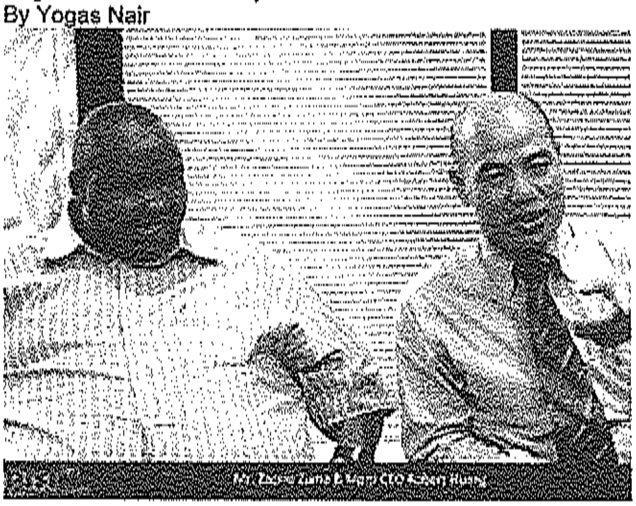


The above page deals with Manitha's position in the law firm, and of her work at the firm it states:
Manitha is a qualified attorney of the Republic of South Africa. She is a young dynamic attorney with experience in Magistrate Court and High Court civil litigation. Manitha was involved in a number of customs related matters & is currently involved in advising clients in a matter where the disputed claim is in excess of R500,000,000 (Five Hundred Million Rand).
The reference to her current involvement in a disputed claim in excess of Five Hundred Million Rand, is known to be the current dispute between Huang and SARS, involving customs and excise fraud and in respect of the import and distribution of counterfeit goods.

The following reference pertaining to alleged tax violations, is also important to note.
http://www.iol.co.za/dailynews/news/hawks-probe-khulubuse-zumas-pal-1366232

Hawks probe Khulubuse Zuma's pal

August 20 2012 at 03:12pm
By Yogas Nair



Khulubuse Zuma with Robert Huang
This picture appeared on Mpisi 74s website until it was deleted after Daily News queries.

A wealthy South Africa-based Taiwanese businessman and former business associate of Khulubuse Zuma, a nephew of President Zuma, is being probed for alleged links to a multibillion-rand racket at Durban Harbour.

In June the Hawks in KwaZulu-Natal secured a warrant of arrest for Jen Chih "Robert" Huang, CEO of Johannesburg-based company, Mpisi 74, when investigators from the elite unit also raided Huang's business in Bedfordview, and his home.

The investigation includes the period when Khulubuse Zuma chaired the board of Mpisi 74.

Huang, a convicted murderer, was in Hong Kong on business when the warrant was issued, and it has not been executed after he side-stepped the Hawks by directly approaching the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) to make representations as to why he should not be arrested.

The businessman, part of a delegation that accompanied President Zuma on a state visit to China in 2010, is wanted on multiple counts of alleged corruption.

When contacted by the Daily News, Huang denied having any links to alleged illegal activity at the harbour, and referred all queries to his attorney.

"I have been out of the country. I do not know what you are talking about," he said. "Speak to my attorney in Durban. He is handling all matters related to my company."

His attorney, Quintus van der Merwe, confirmed representations had been made to the State, but declined to comment further.

The warrant for Huang's arrest came weeks after a former South African Revenue Service (Sars) anti-corruption task team member, Etienne Kellerman, was arrested on 80 counts of alleged corruption.

Kellerman, 42, is suspected of receiving substantial benefits for allegedly allowing contraband through the harbour.

The Daily News broke the story when Kellerman was arrested in April this year after a three-year covert investigation.

An international syndicate that was allegedly bribing customs and police officials to allow in container-loads of contraband, was also exposed by the Hawks.

A surprised Khulubuse said this week he had last spoken to Huang about four months ago, and that he had no knowledge of the warrant.

"I resigned from Mpisi 74 in June last year. In fact I resigned from all the companies I had stakes in from the time my financial woes started in 2010," he said.

He confirmed that he had been part of a joint car dealership venture with Huang.

"I was a partner in the Chinese Dong Feng Motor Corporation – a company which imported cars from China to South Africa," he said. "I have no knowledge of any shady dealing at Mpisi 74. As far as I know, Robert Huang was a genuine guy with good business ethics.

"We are still friends. I don't believe in burning bridges."

When asked if he was also being investigated by the Hawks, Khulubuse said he no longer had dealings with Mpisi 74.

But a source familiar with the matter said the president's nephew could be probed, as the investigation started in 2009 when he was chairman of Mpisi 74.

The source said on Huang's return to the country last month, a decision was taken by the NPA not to execute the warrant. Huang had asked for time to make representations as to why he should not be arrested or prosecuted.

But there had been concerns that Huang's arrest could have been an embarrassment to his political connections, the source said.

NPA spokeswoman, Natasha Ramkisson, said the State advocate was still going through the voluminous representations made by Huang's attorney two weeks ago.

She declined to comment on why the warrant had not been executed, or whose decision it had been not to execute it.

"All correspondence between the NPA and attorneys is privileged and cannot be breached."

Sars spokesman, Adrian Lackay, told the Daily News that following the joint investigation with police over several months into the existence of a criminal syndicate operating at Durban Harbour, 10 Sars employees had been suspended.

"Their suspensions follow the arrests of other suspects outside of Sars. These employees were suspended over a three-week period following the arrest of Kellerman on charges related to fraud, theft and misconduct," he said.

"The 10 employees remain suspended pending the outcome of an internal investigation into alleged involvement with clearing agents."

Over the past two years, during this investigation, police seized more than R1 billion worth of counterfeit goods and contraband.

The alleged corrupt Sars and police officials are believed to be working in teams between KZN and Gauteng. They are allegedly paid bribes of up to R30 000 for each container allowed to pass through customs undetected. Big name international companies, mainly from China, are also being investigated.

Kellerman has pleaded not guilty and is on R100 000 bail.

Huang's efforts to avoid being arrested and charged, included opening fake dockets against the SARS investigation team, so that they would be distracted, and their credibility would be questioned. It is known that police officials under the control of Moonoo, took steps to oversee the dockets, in order that SARS officials might be prosecuted. This would have been of great help to Huang, as it would effectively paralyse the investigations against him, which investigations also implicated the President's nephew, Khulubuse Zuma.

Whilst apparently being unable to pay its taxes, Huang's company has amassed an impressive portfolio of properties, which are mostly warehousing and storage facilities. A schedule of the portfolio, valued at R250,000,000 (two hundred and fifty million Rand) is attached as **Annexure CC-3.**

In January 2015, Moonoo sent a detailed report to Deputy Commissioner General Sithole. A copy of that report is attached as **Annexure CC-4**. Huang had lodged a formal complaint to the Deputy Commissioner (no doubt at Moonoo's suggestion) and Moonoo was then instructed to look into it. Moonoo then despatched Colonel Botha, the same Colonel Botha that was sitting in the court-room on Moonoo's instructions, waiting for Ramuhala to make a slip-up, so that he could be arrested.

Colonel Botha visited each and every investigating officer on each and every case, opened by Huang, in order to move the investigations along. The outcome that Huang was seeking does not appear to have been achieved, as none of the SARS employees were arrested or charged.

However, other steps were being taken to neutralise the cases against Huang, which were being investigated by the Hawks in 2012 to 2014, under the command of General Dramat.

Dramat had been unlawfully suspended on Christmas eve, by Minister Nhleko, and the same day General Ntlemeza was appointed acting head, in his place. All of the sensitive cases being investigated by Dramat's team, were all taken away from Dramat's offices and handed to Moonoo. This included the cases against Huang and Khulubuse Zuma.

The following news extract is relevant:
http://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2016-04-10-state-capture-keeping-up-with-no-1-hawks-boss-asks-for-a-jet-and-more-money/#.WCNRqJWtSM8

Dramat was suspended by Nhleko in 2014. It was a suspension that Judge Bill Prinsloo found on 23 January 2015 to have been illegal and invalid. The court also found that Nhleko's decision to appoint Ntlemeza was unlawful and invalid. Nhleko spent taxpayer's money challenging the ruling but lost, with costs. Dramat later accepted a "settlement", a decision that was described by Helen Suzman Foundation director Francis Antonie as "corrupt".

Dramat, who was investigating several "sensitive" cases, including the public spending on Nkandla, was forced to hand over all his dockets to Lieutenant-General Vinesh Moonoo, Divisional Commissioner of the South African police Service's Detective Service. Investigator Paul O'Sullivan has been investigating Moonoo and since 2014 has lodged several charges of corruption, fraud, racketeering and defeating the ends of justice against Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General Khomotso Phahlane, Moonoo as well as Ntlemeza.

Nothing has come of these charges except of course O'Sullivan's arrest on 1 April when he was dragged off a plane in front of his children at OR Tambo airport. It has now been revealed by Rapport that the posse of law enforcement officers were members of Moonoo's National Investigation Unit.

Another of the dockets handed to Moonoo relates to Zuma family fixer, Taiwanese-born businessman, Jen Chih "Robert" Huang, CEO of the Mpisi Group. The Mpisi Group's services include freight forwarding, import and export customs clearing, project cargo management, warehousing, consultancy, and ocean, land and air transportation.

A SARS investigation found that Huang, his wife and at least eight companies owe more than R1bn in tax. Huang accompanied President Jacob Zuma on a state visit to China in 2010 and is also a former business associate of the president's nephew, Khulubuse Zuma.

In 2012 the Hawks in KwaZulu-Natal (remember, Johan Booysen was once the Head) secured a warrant for the arrest of Huang in relation to his alleged links to a multibillion-rand racket at Durban Harbour.

A forensic inquiry into Moonoo's daughter, attorney Manitha Naran, revealed that the telephone number she listed for her workplace turned out to be for Huang's offices. She has subsequently joined the legal firm, Chen & Lin Attorneys, where according to the firm's website she is "is currently involved in advising clients in a matter where the disputed claim is in excess of R500,000,000 (Five Hundred Million Rand)". The client in this claim, says a source close to the investigation, is Huang. The law firm is located in the same building as Huang's Mpisi group in Bedfordview.

The following story is also important in understanding the influence of Huang: http://mg.co.za/article/2011-01-07-excon-is-khulubuses-link-to-chinese-deals

National

Ex-con is Khulubuse's link to Chinese deals

Sam Sole 07 Jan 2011 07:35

A South Africa-based Taiwanese man, Jen-Chih "Robert" Huang, has emerged as the influential middleman in deals between Chinese companies and President Jacob Zuma's nephew, Khulubuse Zuma.

However, it is not clear whether Huang has disclosed his **1998 murder conviction** to the president's family—though he was open about it when approached by the *Mail & Guardian*.

The mystery Chinese company touted to rescue Aurora Empowerment Systems—of which

Khulubuse is a director—is the Shandong Gold Group, a state-owned entity from the Shandong province in China. Huang has played a central part in promoting the potential deal.

When a delegation from Shandong Gold visited South Africa last month it was hosted by Huang and his company, Mpisi Trading 74.

Huang was also instrumental in introducing the Chinese vehicle manufacturer, Dong Feng Motor Corporation, to Khulubuse, who at one point was described as the "chairman" of Mpisi. The Mpisi company website proclaims: "His father is the President of South Africa, Mr Zuma."

Last year Dong Feng announced a joint venture with Khulubuse and Huang to distribute its products in South Africa and the rest of the continent.

But Huang's alleged past involvement in Chinese criminal gangs and his 1998 conviction for the murder of a Taiwanese businessman, Ching-Ho Kao, raises red flags about the business connections of people so close to the president.

Huang became a reborn Christian in prison and assisted the police in solving a large number of crimes in the Chinese community, leading to a significant reduction in his effective 12-year sentence.

When he was released in 2003 he set about establishing Mpisi Trading and has built the company into a powerful import-export business, specialising in forwarding services for mineral exports from Southern Africa to China.

A former senior policeman, who knows Huang well but asked not to be named, said: "He's a guy with integrity. He recognised his wrongdoing and changed. A lot of people have got their own hiccups with him, but he's a good guy."

However there are also questions about just how thorough-going Huang's rehabilitation has been.

Several current and former law-enforcement enforcement officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told of concerns about the number of former South African Revenue Service employees Huang has gathered around himself—some of whom left Sars under a cloud.

They include:

- Vengetas Chetty, a co-director of Mpisi, who joined the company in 2007.

  In 2003 Chetty received a correctional supervision sentence for corruption, with three colleagues from the customs and excise special investigations section in Randburg.

  They pleaded guilty to receiving gifts and money from Roodepoort attorney Kirankamer Naik, which influenced their judgement in the execution of their duties at Sars.

- Zain Aboobaker, the former national group manager, anti-smuggling, for the Sars enforcement division. Aboobaker, who serves as a consultant to Huang, left Sars in 2008.

  Some sources suggest Aboobaker was unhappy with office politics at Sars and rivalry with Johann van Loggerenberg, the enforcement division's investigations head.

  There is talk of internal probes targeting Aboobaker, but others suggest this was a "legend" that allowed Aboobaker to go undercover on behalf of Sars.

  Whatever the circumstances surrounding his departure, Aboobaker now appears unequivocally supportive of Huang, whom he describes as highly respected in the Chinese community.

  Huang features as a start-up director—since resigned—of two of Aboobaker's companies: Cuscon and Prudence Forwarding. Chetty is still listed as co-director in Prudence.

- Leonard Radebe, the former general manager of customs at Sars.

  In November 2008 Radebe, who had been tipped as a possible successor to Pravin Gordhan, resigned from Sars after it emerged he had become embroiled in a bogus deal to settle the long-running dispute between Sars and the controversial billionaire, Dave King.

  In January 2009 he was a registered director and 20% shareholder of Symac Clothing, which appears on the Mpisi website as an associated company.

  Radebe said he was unaware of Huang's past murder rap: "I'm totally in the dark."

  He said he had linked up with Huang when the Taiwanese businessman was looking for premises in KwaZulu-Natal, where Radebe now lives.

  "Symac is a factory, basically. We want to get into supply contracts for uniforms, tablecloths and so on. But it's in the start-up phase—nothing serious at the moment."

  Radebe resigned from Sars when King attempted to use meetings he had held with Radebe as a basis for arguing that Sars had agreed to a R300-million settlement of tax claims against King amounting to more than R2-billion.

  At the time Radebe said that he "did meet with Mr King informally after being taken to him by some of his associates under a fake pretext".

  Radebe said he had been introduced to King by former bodyguard Jacques Nel, whom he had met years before when he was head of Sars in KwaZulu-Natal.

  Nel has since been linked to convicted drug dealer Glenn Agliotti, but Radebe said he severed all contact with Nel towards the end of 2008, when the meetings with King blew up into a scandal.

  Radebe said he was innocent of any wrongdoing and now regretted resigning, citing the damage caused to his career and income.

Brutal murder—and then redemption

On March 27 1996 a prominent Taiwanese businessman, Ching-Ho Kao, disappeared from a Chinese restaurant in Rosebank, Johannesburg. His white Mercedes was found abandoned in Pretoria the next day.

In April that year police in the Free State were called in when a farmer near Koppies found a body in the veld. The man had been shot several times in the head and his body had been set alight. Later detectives linked the two incidents.

A man identified as having met Kao at the restaurant, Richard Jin-Wei, worked for Robert Huang—who is today a business partner of Khulubuse Zuma.

Jin-Wei was arrested in connection with the murder of Kao and Huang paid his R10 000 bail. But evidence was skimpy and charges were withdrawn.

Jin-Wei fled to Australia, but later evidence showed he remained in contact with Huang. He moved again, to China, where he was picked up by the Chinese security police and agreed to become a state witness.

According to a news report at the time, the breakthrough in the case came in November 1996 when two men were arrested for trying to pay a R7 000 bribe to have the Kao murder docket disappear.

It appears one of those arrested, Francis Chen, spilled the beans and two days later Huang and his accomplices were arrested.

The trial began in the Bloemfontein High Court in November 1997.

In the dock were Huang, then 37; another Taiwanese man, Chien-Feng Li; Chen Jan Chin, a

Chinese man; Charles Alfred Zeelie and Farryl Graham Miller, respectively a former policeman and reservist. Zeelie and Miller were later acquitted.

The trial was not without incident and the case was conducted under high security conditions because police believed the accused were part of a Chinese crime network.

The court heard evidence of concerns about a jailbreak while the accused were awaiting-trial prisoners at Kroonstad prison, as well as claims that warders there had accepted gifts from some of the accused.

Three Taiwanese interpreters withdrew their services before the trial got properly under way.

According to court reports the indictment claimed the motive for the murder was that Kao's family owed Huang money.

The prosecution believed that Huang, through his business interests, had become involved in the local Chinese mafia. However, the defence challenged evidence about this, saying it was prejudicial to the accused and was irrelevant to the murder charge, an objection upheld by Judge CB Cillié.

Jin-Wei, who had been brought from China two days before the start of the trial, was the main state witness.

The evidence was that Kao had been kidnapped and taken to Huang's old house in Edenvale, where Huang and others arrived later. Kao was then taken to Huang's new home in Paulshof.

The court found that Kao was already half-naked and injured when he left Edenvale and that it was outrageous for Huang to claim not to have noticed this.

From Paulshof the group travelled in two vehicles to Koppies and just off the N1 Kao was taken into the veld and killed.

In his ruling in August 1998 Cillié said Huang and Li—whom he described as the two "big bosses" — gave evidence that amounted to "infamous lies" and insulted the court's intelligence. They were each sentenced to an effective 12-year prison term.

Moonoo's undisclosed association with Huang

There is no record of Moonoo ever having made any declarations in respect of his association with Huang. However, in December 2014, some 15 months prior to going on early pension, Moonoo, was in China, with Huang, where he was introduced as 'Vice President' of Mpisi Group.

The following Chinese trade news site is relevant:
http://en.jssc.cc/Read.aspx?Id=44

MPISI Senior Leaders came to DieShiqiao International Textile City for the business investigation

On October 4th, Vice-president Mr. Moonoo of MPISI and Chairman Mr. Huang came to DieShiqiao International Textile City for the business investigation. Cao Zhengping, the deputy secretary of Party Working Committee and deputy director Management Committee of Haimen Industrial areas warmly welcomed and accompanied them.

MPISI senior leaders' coming to DieShiqiao International Textile City for the on-the-spot investigation is based on the DieShiqiao people' constant exploration and practice who have the courage to start a business abroad and even all over the world, especially in South Africa. The DieShiqiao people mainly want to find business partners in international trade and logistics industry service to strengthen cooperation and help to build a new Asian-Africa bridge for multinational enterprises in DieShiqiao.

According to information, MPISI was established in 2004 with headquarter based in Johannesburg, South Africa. Located in an ebullient port---Durban. QiFei ,Sub Company underwent the process of founding, development and expansion, which is the transport service, manufacture and service integrated industrial company. The coverage area of major businesses in MPISI Group has been expanded from SA to other African countries. MPISI Group includes storage and transport branch, garment manufacture branch, mobile manufacture and communication branch and small wares branch etc. (Lu Jiao&Shen Haihua)

The listing of the date, is a translation error, it should have read December 4th The article was posted on 2014-12-17

DieShiqiao International Textile City, located near Shanghai in China, is believed to be one of the major producers of counterfeit clothing, which has been flooding the markets in the Western world.

Moonoo, has since becoming closely involved and being appointed as Vice President of Mpisi, become a regular traveler to China, most via Honk Kong. He is known to have made multiple trips to China, via Honk Kong. Although on one occasion it is believed he flew to China, via New York.

The following trips were ascertained by me during my investigations into the matters raised and pointed out to me by Paul O'Sullivan. Since my suspension, I do not know if Moonoo has made any trips to China, as I no longer have the ability to access such information:

Date	Flt No.	From	To	Dir
2014-06-07	CX748	JNB	HKG	>
2014-06-16	CX749	HKG	JNB	<
2014-12-02	CX748	JNB	HKG	>
2014-12-12	CX749	KHG	JNB	<
2015-03-31	CX748	JNB	HKG	>
2015-04-18	CX749	HKG	JNB	<
2015-05-06	SA203	JNB	JFK	>
2015-05-12	CX749	HKG	JNB	<
2015-09-12	EK762	JNB	DXB	>
2015-10-06	EK765	DXB	JNB	<
2015-11-25	CX748	JNB	HKG	<
2015-12-05	CX749	HKG	JNB	<

The flight marked in yellow highlighting, would have arrived in China, the day before his 2014-12-04 visit to the textile city, which is believed to be involved in the manufacture of counterfeit clothing.

Investigation would need to take place to establish who paid for the five trips to China and the one trip to Dubai. The Dubai trip was believed to have been a return flight to India.

Yusuf Kajee

From my investigations, I have discovered that Moonoo has an undisclosed relationship with renowned and infamous tobacco baron / smuggler, Yusuf Kajee. Curiously, Kajee is also in business with the outspoken Edward Zuma a son of the President. Information from a reliable source, indicates that Moonoo and his wife travelled Business Class to India, with a stop-over in Dubai as follows:

2010-12-29	EK764	JHB	DUBAI	OUT
2011-01-19	EK765	DUBAI	JHB	IN

The sourced implicated Kajee in paying for an upgrade from economy to Business Class, and providing a 'free' hotel stop-over in Dubai.

The links between Kajee and Moonoo, appear to have gone back to December 2010, when Kajee was introduced to Moonoo by well-known media figure, Yusuf Abramjee. The meeting took place at Moonoo's office at police headquarters in Pretoria. The source has alleged that a week after the meeting, Kajee arranged for a bag containing R30,000 to be dropped off at Moonoo's house, which was to be used as 'pocket-money' for the trip. The name of the person that dropped off the bag is known.

It appears that O'Sullivan exposed Moonoo's links to Kajee in an e-mail sent to General Phiyega, before she was suspended. The following extract from the Mail & Guardian is relevant:

http://mg.co.za/article/2015-01-22-selebis-nemesis-targets-phiyega

Selebi's nemesis targets Phiyega

23 Jan 2015 00:00Sam Sole, Sally Evans

As the political manipulation of the criminal justice system reaches a constitutional crisis point, private investigator Paul O'Sullivan is once again at the centre of fractures shaking the police, the Hawks and the South African Revenue Service (Sars).

O'Sullivan, credited with bringing down former police commissioner Jackie Selebi, is now taking on Selebi's latest successor, Riah Phiyega.

On January 10, he wrote privately to her, levelling several allegations against her and the divisional commissioner for the detective service, Lieutenant General Vinesh Moonoo.

In his letter, seen by amaBhungane, he accused her of protecting Moonoo, who appears to be Phiyega's choice to handle sensitive investigations, including the criminal investigation of the R250-million upgrade to President Jacob Zuma's Nkandla homestead.

A struggle between Moonoo and the Hawks commander, Anwa Dramat, to control the Nkandla docket is reported to be a key factor behind the allegedly unconstitutional suspension of the Hawks boss.

In his letter, O'Sullivan charged: "You have created a climate where people like Moonoo have busied themselves with turf wars against colleagues in the Hawks, for no other reason than he himself has questionable conduct to explain.

"You and Moonoo protecting South Africa is like leaving the mice to guard the cheese."

The South African Police Service (SAPS) spokesperson, Solomon Makgale, said: "If Paul O'Sullivan has any information about criminal activities involving General Moonoo, he can go to the nearest police station and provide a sworn statement so the matter can be investigated.

"The fact of the matter is that Paul circulates correspondence with the national commissioner to various people within the SAPS, as well as members of the media."

In a seeming rerun of the Selebi saga, in which O'Sullivan publicly committed himself to toppling the former police boss, the controversial investigator warned: "You both need to be removed from office in the best interests of South Africa. I now hereby commit myself to that end result, by all lawful means at my disposal."

But five days later, on January 15, he allegedly received a tip-off from a contact in Laudium, to the effect that Moonoo had boasted in the community that O'Sullivan would soon be arrested and "taught a lesson and [be] destroyed in the media".

O'Sullivan left the country the same day and his lawyers are preparing to launch an urgent interdict to restrain the SAPS from arresting him.

Responding to the claim, Makgale said: "General Moonoo does not reside in Laudium and denies that he ever made those remarks. We cannot provide anyone with a guarantee that he or she will not be arrested. If you have committed a crime, you will be arrested. If you have committed no crime then you have nothing to fear."

Allegations in his letter to Phiyega put O'Sullivan at the heart of several flashpoints in the SAPS, Sars and the Hawks.

O'Sullivan has also recently made common cause with Gauteng Hawks boss Shadrack Sibiya, a long-time collaborator in his investigations, including one into the Czech fugitive from justice, Radovan Krejcir.

He has backed Sibiya's bid to fight his suspension over allegations that he and the Hawks were party to the illegal rendition of Zimbabwean criminal suspects, some of whom were later allegedly killed by the Zimbabwean police.

Police Minister Nathi Nhleko used these allegations as a reason to suspend Dramat, despite the fact that a report by the Independent Police Investigative Directorate is said to have cleared both Sibiya and Dramat.

Nhleko appears to have defied a Constitutional Court ruling, which apparently only permits Dramat's suspension after the initiation of a parliamentary inquiry.

The suspension is being challenged in the Pretoria high court by the Helen Suzman Foundation.

O'Sullivan accuses Moonoo of having a suspect relationship with three separate businesspeople, or their representatives, all of whom have been investigated by the Hawks, Sars or both.

His allegations have been denied by all those involved.

Case 1: The tobacco barons, the Hawks, Sars and the blonde bombshell
In his letter to Phiyega, O'Sullivan attached a photograph of Moonoo posing at a social function with Yusuf Kajee, the chief executive of Amalgamated Tobacco Manufacturing (ATM), whom he accuses of being notorious as the target of investigations by the Hawks and Sars.

"Despite sending the attached photograph to you months ago, there has never been any explanation as to what Moonoo was doing with ... Kajee," O'Sullivan said.

He claimed the photo was taken at the Emperors Palace Casino and suggests that Kajee has been able to call on Moonoo to protect him from a Hawks investigation led by a Brigadier Casper Jonker.

Kajee told amaBhungane that the meeting was innocent and took place at a function to celebrate the 153rd anniversary of the arrival of Indians in South Africa.

Investigations by amaBhungane suggest the truth is more complicated.

Newspaper reports make it clear that the function was hosted by Kajee on November?16 2013, at the premises of his new cigarette factory outside Pietermaritzburg, and that the guest list included Kajee's former ATM codirector and President Jacob Zuma's son, Edward Zuma. The KwaZulu-Natal finance MEC, Ina Cronjé, delivered the keynote address.

Vinesh Moonoo (second left) at a function in Pietermaritzburg with Yusuf Kajee (right).

AmaBhungane was told, but could not confirm, that Sars deputy commissioner Ivan Pillay personally warned Zuma that his son should be careful of his association with ATM.

Two days before the function, the Sars head of tax and customs enforcement, Johann van Loggerenberg, threw down the gauntlet to both the small tobacco players such as Kajee and the established producers such as British American Tobacco (BAT).

He accused the industry of smuggling and tax avoidance, as well as attempts to manipulate investigations or investigators.

On behalf of the small players, Van Loggerenberg addressed a letter to Belinda Walter, the chairperson of the Fair Trade Independent Tobacco Association.

Walter later had an affair with Van Loggerenberg during which she revealed that, while she was chairperson of the small producers' association, she was spying on them for the State Security Agency and BAT – and by extension for the government and the industry's joint illicit tobacco task team, headed by Jonker.

When Walter's relationship with Van Loggerenberg soured, she complained that Sars had run illegal interceptions and launched a "rogue unit". The claim led to the suspension of Van Loggerenberg and Pillay by the new Sars commissioner, Tom Moyane.

Evidence Implicating Moonoo in wrongdoing with Kajee

As a result of the tobacco smuggling and customs and excise duties fraud that resulted in billions of Rand being lost to the fiscus, SARS set up a dedicated investigation team, to establish who the main players were. It wasn't long before the spotlight was thrown into Kajee's company Amalgamated Tobacco Manufacturing 'ATM'. SARS were able to establish that ATM were involved in major tax fraud and were producing cigarettes at night time, after removing the 'counting' seals from their machines, so that the excise duty would not have to be paid. SARS regulations make it an offence for a cigarette manufacturer to remove the counting seals.

In a raid conducted by SARS investigators, in August 2014, the investigators found metal shavings on the floor next to the machines, that had been used during the night time to produce cigarettes, thereby avoiding payment of excise duties. Criminal cases were opened against Kajee and his company.

SARS also discovered that the previous company operating at the factory in Pietermaritzburg, had directors that could not be found. It was later established that the directors were fictitious, and did not even exist. However, telephone numbers for the directors, traced back to Kajee.

In a similar modus operandi to the attack by Huang on SARS investigators, by opening up false dockets against them, Kajee's people did the same and criminal complaints were laid against the SARS employees. The complaints were being investigated by the Hawks and the investigation was being driven by a special team from the Pretoria Commercial Crime Unit, led by Brigadier Jonker.

As the investigations against Kajee progressed, Kajee started applying pressure to have the SARS people placed under criminal investigation, through the offices of his attorney, Yusuf Jasat. Brigadier Jonker gave instructions to a SAPS official in Pietermaritzburg, to obtain a warning statement from Kajee, in respect of a matter of 'Intimidation' that had been opened against Kajee, at Brooklyn and pertaining to the wider investigation, by one of the investigators.

In an effort to avoid giving the warning statement, Kajee had his attorney intimidate the police officials. During the telephone call with the police sergeant, Kajee's attorney, Jasat, alleged that the sergeant could not investigate his client, as all cases pertaining to his client could only be investigated by General Moonoo. Jasat then confirmed this in writing on **2014-10-09**. I have not seen that communication, but understand it requires the docket to be transferred to Moonoo's office.

This conduct of Jasat, resulted in Brigadier Jonker sending him a fax, on **2014-10-11**, in which the involvement of Moonoo was queried. I attach a copy of that as **Annexure CC-5**.

This in turn, triggered a further communication from Jasat, a copy of which is attached hereto as **Annexure CC-6**. As can be seen, Jasat has launched into a vitriolic attack on the nature of Brigadier Jonker, whilst also trying to explain why all cases involving Yusuf Kajee, should only be investigated by Moonoo. I attach as **Annexure CC-6-1**, further evidence that Kajee had a beneficial relationship with Moonoo, being a media release he made in September 2016.

Given the nature of the conduct of Jasat, which included a complaint to General Phiyega, Dramat instructed Sibiya to investigate the matter and issue his recommendations. This resulted in the letter of Sibiya, dated 2014-11-04, which found no wrong doing by SAPS. A copy of Sibiya's memorandum is attached as **Annexure CC-7**.

The matter of Moonoo's alleged taking-over of the Kajee cases, did not materialise, until AFTER Dramat was suspended, about six weeks later. It is not known what became of the dockets after Moonoo's office took them over in January 2015. Linking the media stories, the sourced information concerning the trip to India and the exchange of letters from Jasat, it is clear that a proper investigation would have been warranted. It is believed that all the cases against Kajee, have since fallen away.

Solly & Faizel Bhana (father and Son)

The Bhana family are notorious for their involvement in various scams, including, but not limited to the liquidation of Pamodzi Mine, which ultimately resulted in the sequestration of the father and son. O'Sullivan appears to have been involved in certain aspects of the investigations into the collapse of Pamodzi and, along the way, was startled to find evidence of the Bhanas, claiming protection from Moonoo, against possible criminal charges.

Until the suspension of Dramat, the Hawks, from Dramat's office were investigating alleged crimes pertaining to fraud, corruption and money laundering, which investigation included the Bhana's and Khulubuse Zuma, yes the same Khulubuse involved with Huang.

During O'Sullivan's investigation, an under-cover agent made a recording he had with one of the Bhana's that implicated Moonoo in providing protection from any criminal investigation.

The following extract from the Mail & Guardian is relevant:
http://mg.co.za/article/2015-01-22-selebis-nemesis-targets-phiyega

Case 2: The Bhanas

In his letter to Phiyega, O'Sullivan alleged that the controversial father-and-son team, Solly and Fazel Bhana, who gained notoriety for their involvement in the 2010 Aurora mining debacle, have an open line to Moonoo.

Aurora Empowerment Systems, whose directors included the president's nephew, Khulubuse Zuma, and Nelson Mandela's grandson, Zondwa Mandela, failed to secure funding in their bid to operate two gold mines, which belonged to the insolvent Pamodzi Group.

The Bhanas allegedly played a critical role in the debacle and are still being sued for money lost in the collapse.

They are set to appear in court in March alongside Zuma, Mandela and a KwaZulu-Natal businessperson, Thulani Ngubane, in a case brought by Pamodzi's liquidators.

The liquidators want the five men to be held personally liable for almost R2-billion in damages to the assets of the two mines under Aurora's control, including gold sales of about R120-million that were allegedly never accounted for.

They deny personal liability.

In his letter to Phiyega, O'Sullivan attached an affidavit that purports to show the Bhanas were also deeply involved in irregular gold sales from the Blyvooruitzicht gold mine in Carletonville.

The Bhanas, Ngubane and another businessperson, Bonginkosi Mthethwa, ran the mine after Blyvoor's liquidators granted the men custody until they came up with money to buy the mine and its assets at the end of 2013.

The Blyvoor deal also collapsed, amid claims of asset stripping and sales of gold that were not accounted for.

In his letter, O'Sullivan told Phiyega: "As late as last night, after I approached a witness of the Bhanas' conduct at Blyvooruizicht, and advised him I was working with the Hawks in cracking the case, he then called Solly Bhana, who blatantly advised of his connection with Moonoo."

According to the recordings, which O'Sullivan shared with Phiyega, the witness told Solly Bhana of O'Sullivan's investigation.

Bhana appears to say he would call Moonoo and later appears to advise the witness that "I spoke to General Moonoo ... He says he'll set it up in the morning and he'll phone me straight away ... So don't worry."

Solly Bhana's lawyer, David Swartz, denied "in the strongest possible terms the frivolous and baseless allegations levelled against him by Mr O'Sullivan".

"The statements made by Mr O'Sullivan, aside for being vexatious, are defamatory in the extreme and will be met with the appropriate action," Swartz said on Bhana's behalf.

According to O'Sullivan, an investigation involving Aurora and Blyvooruitzicht was initiated under the control of the Hawks, but has been taken over by Moonoo.

Having completed this document, I realised that I have left out two important documents. I attach these now:

Annexure CC-8 is a letter sent by Jacob Nare's lawyer, that implicates Moonoo and Phahlane
Annexure CC-9 are the questions I was asked at the 'warning interview' which clearly target O'Sullivan

SUMMARY - MOONOO

Considering that there is strong evidence to show Moonoo's:

- Support of Radovan Krejcir, which includes taking steps to neutralise witnesses and interfere with the investigation.
- Links with Padayachee and payments being channelled to Moonoo via him.
- Published position of Vice President of Mpisi Group, Huang's company.
- Multiple trips to China, on behalf of Huang, or with Huang, whilst a serving police General.
- Arranging for employment from Huang, for his daughter, Manitha Naran (nee Moonoo).
- Arranging for diversionary cases, opened by Huang by SARS officials to be expedited, to Huang's benefit.
- Arranging for the cases against Huang, to be transferred to his office, after Dramat's unlawful suspension.
- Accepting a flight upgrade and free hotel in Dubai, on the way to a holiday in India for himself and his wife, from Yusuf Kajee.
- Arranging for cases being investigated by the Hawks against Yusuf Kajee, to be transferred to his own office after Dramat's unlawful suspension.
- Assuring the Bhana's that he would take care of them, and then arranging for the Bhana cases to be transferred to his office after Dramat's unlawful suspension.

And also:

- Attempting to procure the murder of O'Sullivan, using Krejcir as the 'tool' for the job.

It is clear that Moonoo is very dangerous. Given his obvious connections via the criminal associates with the Zuma family, it cannot be ruled out that he did not have a hand in the suspensions of Dramat, Sibiya, McBride and Phiyega, for the benefit of those Zuma connections.

And considering that no steps have ever been taken against Moonoo, demonstrating that he is 'protected' and therefore immune from investigation and prosecution.

It was therefore clear that making a disclosure to anyone in authority in the police could have put my life at risk. I therefore chose to tell O'Sullivan himself that Moonoo was behind attempts to have him murdered. It seems this is what has brought all my trouble, plus the fact that O'Sullivan falsely admitted after being tortured that I was behind some or other 'leak' to him of classified documents, which I have denied.

I therefore, in view of the fact that I knew O'Sullivan was the target of multiple attempts by Krejcir, of murder, at least one attempt at which was at the instance of Moonoo, decided to make my Protected Disclosure, concerning Moonoo's involvement with Krejcir to have him murdered, to O'Sullivan.

I expected that O'Sullivan would take steps to force a proper investigation into Moonoo's patently criminal conduct, which included the most serious of offences, including, corruption, conspiracy to murder and defeating the ends of justice.

My expectations were proven right, when I discovered that O'Sullivan had placed both General Phiyega and the Deputy President on terms that he would escalate the matter if action was not taken against Moonoo.

I knew that if I had attempted to do what O'Sullivan did, I would have been either killed, demoted or fired, or suffer some other form of occupational detriment.

Accordingly, it is not I, that should be facing an inquiry, it is those that have brought the police into disrepute, by protecting criminals like Moonoo, and attacking anyone that has taken steps to stop his criminal activities. An investigation should also be undertaken as to why Moonoo is being protected, and I am being targeted.

I request that the Office of the Inspector General of Intelligence, the office of IPID and the office of Judge Moosa that oversees Hawks matters please look into the above complaint.

Kind regards

C Coetzee