

**JUDICIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO ALLEGATIONS OF STATE CAPTURE,
CORRUPTION AND FRAUD IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR INCLUDING ORGANS OF
STATE**

AFFIDAVIT

I, the undersigned

TSHEDISO JOHN MATONA

Do hereby state under oath in English:

I am an adult male with ID No. 6203145604082. I am employed as a Head of Secretariat at the National Planning Commission with work address Government Avenue, Pretoria.

My contact details are:

Office: Union Buildings, Room 237, East Wing

Cell: 0823760448

E-mail: tmatona@gmail.com

My qualifications include:

- Masters in Development Economics, University of East Anglia, UK, 1994
- Bachelor and Honours in Social Science, University of Cape Town, 1990-1992
- Certificates in Management and Infrastructure Development, Harvard University School of Government, 2003 & 2011
- Certificates in International Trade Policy and Law, World Trade Organisation, Geneva, Switzerland (1993), and Maastricht University, Netherlands (1997)

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1. The facts herein contained are within my own personal knowledge and are to the best of my knowledge and belief both true and correct.

MY APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF ESKOM HOLDINGS (SOC) LTD

2. I was appointed on 1 October 2014 as Chief Executive of Eskom Holdings (SOC) LTD (“Eskom”), a state-owned public company, and as an Executive Director of its Board. My recruitment was conducted by the Board of Directors of Eskom during 1994, through a job advertisement, shortlisting and interview process, which in turn recommended my appointment to the Minister of Public Enterprises. The latter then secured the approval of the Cabinet for my appointment.
3. I was suspended on 11 March 2015.

CHALLENGES FACING THE RESPONDENT

4. Upon my appointment, I had observed that Eskom faced several major challenges, including the following:
 - 4.1. Leadership instability at the top executive level;
 - 4.2. Financial distress;
 - 4.3. A shortage of electricity supply which constrained ability to reliably meet demand and rendered the power system prone to increasing incidents of load shedding;
 - 4.4. Delays in the then ongoing construction of new power plants which had caused overruns in the cost of these projects;



- 4.5. The failure to undertake consistent and regular maintenance of the existing power plants;
 - 4.6. Over-indebtedness, compounded by constraints to recovering debts;
 - 4.7. Human resources challenges, including low employee morale; and
 - 4.8. Poor public perception of the company.
5. Having been previously employed as the Director General of Public Enterprises, the ministry which oversees Eskom, I was already aware of the above-mentioned challenges, but was able to gain a deeper insight into and obtain greater detail of them from the time of my appointment.
 6. I was also aware that the above-mentioned challenges have been on the agenda of past Boards of Directors of Eskom, and certainly that of the immediate past Board, which has taken numerous resolutions and decisions, and implemented numerous initiatives, to address them. One such initiative was the establishment of 'special Board subcommittees', such as the Emergency Task Team to address the company's financial challenges, and the Board Build Program subcommittee to address delays in the construction of new power plants.
 7. I was also aware that the Board had, in addition to established reporting procedures between Eskom and both the Ministers of Public Enterprises and Finance, written several letters of correspondence to the Minister of Public Enterprises concerning many of the above-mentioned challenges.
 8. In December 2014 the Minister of Public Enterprises appointed a new Board of Directors. It was my understanding that this new Board's responsibility was, amongst other things, to address the above-mentioned challenges and to guide and support the Eskom's management structures, and the Chief Executive in particular.

THE 'WAR ROOM'

9. In or about December 2014, the government, through a Cabinet decision that was publicized in the media, established an initiative referred to as the 'War Room', with the objective of working with Eskom to address the country's electricity challenges, including those particular to Eskom.
10. The 'War Room' had adopted a five-point plan, consisting of
 - 10.1. Immediate measures (to improve maintenance and operational practices);
 - 10.2. Co-generation (of power by the private sector);
 - 10.3. Gas for power generation and additional sources of supply;
 - 10.4. Other independent power producers (IPP's); and
 - 10.5. Demand-side management initiatives.
11. Eskom had participated actively and consistently in the 'War Room' since its inception, led by myself and supported by other executives.
12. Eskom had submitted extensive volumes of information to the 'War Room' and made several presentations detailing management's plans to address the challenges faced by the company.
13. Moreover, the 'War Room' had taken decisions to undertake independent studies on particular aspects of Eskom's challenges, and had also appointed several independent advisors in this regard.
14. It had been resolved, in the 'War Room', that in addition to communication by Eskom on the state of the power system, the then Deputy President and/or the Minister of Public Enterprises would detail the government's approach to the country's electricity



challenges, as well as the way forward from the then situation. This had however, not happened by the time of my suspension.

MY ACTIVITIES SINCE APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE RESPONDENT

15. Since my appointment Eskom, I had undertaken the following:

15.1. In November 2014 I had stabilised the Executive Committee, comprising Group Executives, by appointing to permanent positions those executive who had occupied 'acting' roles, and reassigned functions amongst them;

15.2. In December 2014 I had convened an ExCo 'getaway', at which we conducted strategic planning and adopted a turnaround strategy for the company, with the intention of sharing it with the new Board at a similar 'getaway' scheduled for the end of March 2015;

15.3. I had held meetings with the company's major stakeholders, for example, the General Secretaries of major trade unions, Eskom's major customers (such as the Energy Intensive Users Group), organised business groupings (such as Business Unity South Africa and the various Chambers of Commerce) and investors at which I communicated Eskom's challenges and plans to address them;

15.4. I had presented the company's audited half-yearly results (until end September 2014) as well as on the state of the power system at a major media event held in November/December 2014;

15.5. I had addressed executive and other staff forums at both Megawatt Park (the site of Eskom's head office in Sunninghill, Gauteng) and at some power plants, with a view towards visiting all the power plants and other operating units;

15.6. I had made a presentation to the new Board at its induction at the beginning of 2015 on the company's challenges and our proposed turnaround strategy; and



15.7. I had participated actively and consistently in the 'War Room' since its launch by Cabinet in early December 2014, and led several presentations and presented reports to it.

16 It was furthermore my intention to report on my activities as Chief Executive, as well as the plans of ExCo (including the turnaround strategy) and the 'War Room', to the new Board at its first scheduled meeting on 26 February 2015, however this meeting was postponed and had yet to be reconvened at the time of my suspension.

MY SUSPENSION

17 I was suspended by way of a notice signed by Mr. Zola Tsotsi, Chairperson of the Board of Directors of Eskom, dated 11 March 2015.

18 The events leading to my suspension are as follows:

25 February 2015

18.1 The new Board had scheduled their first meeting for Thursday 26 February 2015, and the agenda for that meeting included two items which I was to present on, namely the Chief Executive's report and a presentation on the initiatives of the 'War Room';

18.2 However, on the evening of Wednesday 25 February 2015 Eskom's company secretary informed me that the scheduled meeting had been "postponed", purportedly at the request of the Minister of Public Enterprises;



8 March 2015

- 18.3 On Sunday evening, 8 March 2015, the company secretary alerted me to an email containing a notice to convene an urgent Board meeting at 9am on 9 March 2015, issued by the Chairman of Eskom;
- 18.4 Attached to the notice of 8 March 2015 was a proposed resolution to be discussed at the scheduled meeting, which resolution called for an independent enquiry into the affairs of the company. I was not privy to any discussions in relation to this resolution, and I had no knowledge about the circumstances in which a 'decision' was reached about the resolution or the proposed inquiry. In fact, the resolution had not been drafted by Eskom's company secretary, as is the normal practice, and I do not know who had drafted it. I was surprised that an independent enquiry was being proposed in light of the fact that the 'War Room' that had recently been established was already seized with the same;

9 March 2015

- 18.5 At the meeting of 9 March 2015, the Chairperson informed the Board that he had Cabinet support for the enquiry called for in the proposed resolution, and called on Board members to adopt it. However, he was met with disagreement by certain members of the Board, who were unwilling to adopt the resolution, on the grounds that there had not been sufficient information provided to motivate the resolution;



18.6 Furthermore, the Board members argued that if the proposed resolution was attributed to the Minister of Public Enterprises, then it was best that the Minister be on record and address the Board in this regard;

18.7 The Chairperson closed the meeting, and undertook to convey the Board members' sentiments to the Minister of Public Enterprises;

8 March 2015

18.7 On 10 March 2015 I received another notice from the company secretary which stipulated that the Chairperson had reconvened the Board meeting for Wednesday 11 March 2015. The notice indicated that the Minister of Public Enterprises was to attend the meeting;

18.8 The agenda for the scheduled meeting contained some of the items from the cancelled meeting of 26 February 2015, including the two items which I was to have presented, as well as the proposed resolution discussed in part at the meeting of 9 March 2015;

11 March 2015

18.9 When the meeting of 11 March 2015 was convened, and prior to the arrival of the Minister, I presented my Chief Executive's report. Little, if any, discussion ensued in relation thereto;

18.10 When the Minister arrived between 10h30 and 11h00, the Chairperson requested that all members of management leave. I understood this



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instruction to be directed to the other members of management, excluding the financial director and myself because we are executive directors of the Board. So I and the financial director did not leave. However, the Minister explicitly requested us to leave;

18.11 As I was clearing my things to leave the meeting, the Minister raised – seemingly in passing – an incident which had occurred in my tenure involving ‘bugs’ which had been planted in the boardroom of the Respondent;

18.12 Without much discussion about the ‘bugs’, I left the meeting as instructed by the Minister. I understand that the Minister left the meeting at some point during the day;

18.13 Sometime around 17h30 - 18h00 the company secretary, who had also been asked to leave the meeting, asked me to return to the meeting. At that point many of the Board members had left and only the members of the Board subcommittee on human resources: people and governance (‘the Board subcommittee’) had remained;

18.14 The Chairperson –

18.14.1 informed me that the Board had resolved to institute the independent enquiry, and he asked me to recuse myself as Chief Executive so as not to influence that enquiry, which he indicated would last about 3 (three) months; and



18.14.2 requested me to propose ways in which I could assist in ensuring that the enquiry would proceed without me influencing it;

18.15 Given that the Board had already made this decision, the circumstances in which this decision was conveyed to me shocked me. In the circumstances I pertinently asked the Chairperson whether I was being suspended, and if I should report for work the next day. He said that they were not saying that I should not report for work the next day, and avoided the terminology of a 'suspension'.

18.16 At that point, another Board member, Ms Venete Klein, asked me why they should not be doing what they were doing and in approaching the matter in this way she reversed the 'obligation' to explain precisely why the Board had reached its decision to conduct the enquiry and consequently to remove me from my post. I was, as one can imagine, confused by the discussion and I indicated to them that a recusal was different from a suspension. A recusal indicated a temporary absence from a meeting or an event, for a very brief and perhaps intermittent purpose with no aspersion of wrongdoing, and that a suspension involved a longer term absence from work with the view that the employer would conduct an enquiry into allegations of wrongdoing against me.

18.17 In response to Ms Klein I provided the following three reasons why there was no need for such an enquiry:



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18.17.1 that the issues which the enquiry would seek to investigate predated my tenure as Chief Executive of Eskom;

18.17.2 that the new Board has not had sufficient time to properly consider the issues that faced Eskom or to engage with me about the activities I have undertaken during my short tenure; and

18.17.3 that the “War Room’ initiative was seized with the same issues as those proposed for the enquiry to investigate;

18.18 I was then asked to leave the meeting, once again. When I returned after about 30 (thirty) minutes, I was handed the letter containing the notice of my suspension, which is attached hereto and marked “?”

19 The reasons for my suspension contained in the notice of suspension are as follows

"Due to the nature of this enquiry and the importance of it being free of any influence from leadership in the organisation, pending the completion of an investigation into these matters you should be placed on suspension . . . In order for the investigation to proceed as expeditiously as possible, it would not be appropriate for you to remain at work whilst such investigation is in place."



THE PUBLIC IMPORTANCE OF MY ROLE AND THE IMPACT OF MY SUSPENSION

- 20 In the urgent challenge in the Labour Court against my suspension, I argued the following, among others:
- 21 As Chief Executive of South Africa's power utility, I occupied a critical role in the country. The stable and efficient provision of electricity throughout South Africa is vital to both its social and economic well-being, and Eskom is the pivotal institution in ensuring that such processes are run smoothly and effectively. I did not need to belabour this point as it was obvious and I did not anticipate that there would be any dispute on this aspect.
- 22 I had never been accused of dishonesty and there are no allegations pending against me that I had been made aware of about any dishonesty on my part. Rather, I had always retained respect in my position and had always given my heart and soul to my job, having conducted my role independently and impartially as a servant of my employer and the broader public.
- 23 My suspension came at a critical time when Eskom requires stable and efficient management to ensure that electricity shortages are addressed in the swiftest manner possible, in order to maintain confidence throughout both South African society and our wider economic context. It is clear that my suspension prejudices the broader reputation and functioning of Eskom.



- 24 My activities since appointment and until my suspension are described above, and were all undertaken at the helm of the organisation to ensure its effectiveness and administration.
- 25 The damage to Eskom due to my suspension was highlighted by the downgrade of the company's long-term credit rating by Standard & Poor to 'junk' status, as announced on 19 March 2015. This was expressly attributed to Eskom having suspended myself and other senior employees, which was said to have 'led [Standard & Poor] to have less confidence in the company's corporate governance arrangements as well as in its stand-alone credit profile'. This downgrade was detrimental to Eskom, and further emphasized the wide-ranging effect of my unlawful suspension.
- 26 My application was thus extraordinary not only because of the public interest it involved but also because of the principles of good public administration and the egregious breach of my rights under the Labour Relations Act (LRA), common law and Constitution. These rights include my right not to be unfairly suspended which is protected by the LRA, my right to dignity and my right to reputation.
- 27 I prided myself in the fulfillment of my duties; my position involved a great deal of responsibility and indeed job satisfaction. I had suffered palpable prejudice as a result of my suspension, including to my reputation, advancement and fulfillment. Moreover, my integrity and dignity has been assailed with no cause, in circumstances in which no allegations of misconduct are pending against me. My



suspension has no defined limit, save for a reference to it being 'pending completion of the enquiry', and is thus for all purposes indefinite.

28 I submitted that these negative effects of my suspension warranted that the matter be dealt with on an urgent basis.

29 I also mentioned that, prior to joining Eskom, I had held various senior positions in government, including that of Director-General of the Department of Trade and Industry for approximately 5 (five) years, as well as Director-General of Public Enterprises for approximately 4 (four) years. I had by then 20 (twenty) years of public service experience. The suspension had therefore had been prejudicial to my reputation.

BASES FOR THE CHALLENGE TO MY SUSPENSION

30 I had challenged my suspension on the basis that it was unsubstantiated, arbitrary, unlawful and unfair, as explained below.

SUBSTANTIVE AND PROCEDURAL FAIRNESS

31 The suspension was both substantively and procedurally unfair. All of the events set out above supported my contentions.

The principle of 'fairness' in the context of suspensions requires first that the employer has a justifiable reason to believe, at the very least *prima facie*, that the



employee has engaged in serious misconduct; second, that there is some objectively justifiable reason to deny the employee access to the workplace based on the integrity of any pending investigation into the alleged misconduct or some other relevant factor that that would place the investigation or the interests of the affected parties in jeopardy; and third, that the employee is given the opportunity to state a case before the employer makes a final decision to suspend the employee. It is apparent from the letter of suspension that no justifiable reason for my suspension has been proffered by the Respondent apart from a decision to conduct an enquiry in general terms without any allegations of wrongdoing on my part.

- 32 As mentioned earlier, I was confronted with what was effectively a *fait accompli*, the Board having decided to suspend me without according to me a meaningful opportunity to consider the proposed suspension and make submissions thereon. To the extent that my representations were sought by the Board subcommittee, they were sought in respect of a decision that had already been made by the Board itself. The exercise in requesting my views on the enquiry was academic, superfluous and constituted 'window dressing'. In fact, the Board subcommittee denied that I was being suspended prior to my receiving the letter containing the notice of suspension. It is thus clear that my suspension was procedurally unfair.
- 33 Moreover, the absence of any allegation of misconduct on which to base the suspension renders it arbitrary, unlawful and thus unfair. There is no legal basis on which to suspend an employee in order to prevent their interference in a planned



enquiry, how much more so where no proof of their intention to interfere is provided, nor any basis for a reasonable apprehension of such interference is established.

- 34 My suspension was therefore both procedurally and substantively unfair, and accordingly unlawful in the circumstances.

EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE

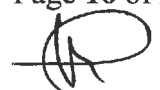
- 35 On 18 March 2015 my attorneys of record sent a letter to Eskom requesting them to uplift my suspension.

- 36 On 20 March 2015 Eskom's attorneys of record sent a response. A copy of that letter is marked "?". I dealt with some aspects of the allegations in the letter below.

36.1 In essence the Eskom's representative replied that they deny the allegations of unlawfulness as related to my suspension, and averred that the suspension was 'both fair and lawful' as -

'it was necessary to suspend [me] in order to ensure that the contemplated enquiry is concluded as speedily as possible and is not jeopardized by [my] continued presence at work'.

In effect therefore, Eskom did not deny that the reason for my suspension did not amount to an allegation of misconduct, in the absence of which the suspension is unlawful.



36.2 With regard to my not having been afforded an opportunity to make meaningful representations on the possibility of suspension, Eskom contended that

'If [I] indeed required additional time to make meaningful and considered representations to the committee, then [I] was well within [my] rights to address that with the committee and to request additional time. However, [I] did not do so and as a result, the committee made its final decision to suspend [me] based on the representations which were made'.

On the contrary, and as detailed above, when the suggestion of my 'recusal' (i.e. suspension) was first made I asked to be able to consider it overnight. However, this request was denied. I was therefore forced to make representations on issues pertinent to the enquiry and on why I should not be 'recused', without an adequate opportunity to think through the nature and effect of any suspension. In any event, by the time I met with the Board subcommittee, the Board had already decided to conduct the enquiry and to suspend me. It is for this reason that I averred that my suspension was procedurally unfair.

37 My application to Labour Court sought an urgent relief on the basis of the impact the suspension had on my dignity, and reputation, as well as on public administration, the economy and the wider reputation of state-owned enterprises, and in circumstances where there was no allegation of any form against me.



THE LABOUR COURT HEARING AND JUDGMENT

- 38 The matter was heard on 26 March 2015 under Judge J Witcher, and an Ex Tempore Judgment was delivered on 27 March 2015.
- 39 Judge Witcher established that *prima facie* my suspension was unfair. She, however did not order the suspension to be lifted, as my application requested, but rather referred the matter to the CCMA.
- 40 At the first CCMA hearing on 13 April 2015, Eskom, represented by then Chairperson of the Board Dr Ben Ngubane, requested a postponement to enable the Eskom Board to consult the shareholder on what Eskom could concede or offer in the CCMA conciliation process.
- 41 Eskom requested one or two other subsequent postponements, during which time they approached me and requested to negotiate directly with me.
- 42 In my interaction with Eskom Board representatives, Dr Ben Ngubane, Mr. Romeo Khumalo, and Ms. Venete Klein, it was clear that the option of my return to my job at Eskom was off the table, the only issue being the terms of my separation from the company.
- 43 I had also come to the conclusion that the Board did not see me as part of its plans for the company going forward. I feared that if I were to return to my job at Eskom, I would not enjoy the support of the Board. I had also come to appreciate that I could



not financially sustain the legal process I would have had to go through to win back my job, while in contrast Eskom was funding the Board's defense of the matter.

44 I agreed to separate with Eskom with 12 month's pay of the Eskom Chief Executive's salary at the time.

OTHER MATTERS DURING AND AFTER MY TIME AT ESKOM

My meeting with T-Systems

45 Upon assuming my job as Eskom Chief Executive, an IT company called T-Systems is one of several companies that wrote to me requesting an introductory meeting with me. T-Systems was a key stakeholder of Eskom, and had been contracted to provide IT services to the power utility.

46 I later learnt that T-Systems was one of the bidders in a tender for IT services that Eskom was in the process of finalising. My meeting with T-Systems took place in late October or early November 2014, after the conclusion of the tender process that had been overseen by the Eskom Board Tender Committee, and predated my arrival at Eskom. As Chief Executive, I was not a member of the Eskom Board Tender Committee.

47 I had also learnt that Eskom needed to temporarily retain the services of T-Systems as the incumbent supplier after termination of their contract at that point, in order to manage the transition to the next IT services dispensation at Eskom.



48 In the meeting with T-Systems, the executives of the company had contended that T-Systems bid in the abovementioned Eskom IT tender process had not been properly or fairly considered, as they believed the bid offered Eskom great value and cost savings.

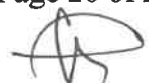
49 I informed them that in my position as Chief Executive I was unable to influence procurement processes, and insofar as they perceived any form of bias against their bid, I advised them to seek legal advice.

My meeting with then President Jacob Zuma

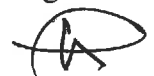
50 In and around June or July 2015, subsequent to my separation with Eskom, I received a telephone call from the office of then President Jacob Zuma, conveying the President's request to meet with me.

51 The meeting happened a week or so later in the President's office, and it was just between myself and the President. It was a brief meeting, no more than 20 minutes, on an early afternoon.

52 The President opened the meeting by asking how I was doing. I responded that I was ok - as ok as can be in the circumstances I found myself in at that time. I told him that I was in the process of contemplating my future in the aftermath of my separation with Eskom.



- 53 The President went further to say that as far as he was concerned my suspension at Eskom was not in any way a reflection on my person or professional character. He indicated that what he could see in what happened is that I was caught in the middle of a 'spaghetti'. He didn't explain this further. One sense I got from this description was something to do with competing interests. Another sense was that he might have been referring to operational issues at Eskom (given that at the time when I had just joined Eskom there had been a bout of high loadshedding).
- 54 The President further said, he and the government still held me in high regard. He indicated that my exit from Eskom did not need to result in the loss of my expertise and services in the state. He encouraged me to consider returning to public service when an appropriate opportunity availed.
- 55 I informed the President that my suspension had left me feeling disappointed and betrayed by a state that I had served with commitment and sacrifice for all my professional life. I had felt forlorn and on my own in the months following my suspension and separation with Eskom. I told him I appreciated the goodwill he expressed, and indicated that I would reflect on what he had said. He concluded by saying he would contact me again in the subsequent due course, but that did not happen.
- 56 I did not have any discussions with the President as to his involvement in my suspension or the reasons behind the suspension, other than expressing my disappointment and disapproval in the manner in which I was treated pertaining to



my suspension. I did not discuss with the President whether he had any hand in my suspension or the reasons thereof.

57 I had in the meantime been looking for a job, and around August 2015 I responded to an advertisement for the position of Head of Secretariat in the National Planning Commission. I was interviewed by a panel of Cabinet Ministers and subsequently recommended for appointment to Cabinet around September 2015, in accordance with the applicable process.

END

After completion of the above statement, the following questions were put to me, and my answers were recorded accordingly:

1. Q. Do you know and understand the contents of this statement?
YES
2. Q. Do you have any objections in taking the prescribed oath?
NO
3. Q. Do you consider the prescribed oath as binding in your conscience?
YES

I believe the statement gives a fair account of the events that happened.



Signature of Deponent

17 MARCH 2020

Date

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the deponent has acknowledged that he knows and understands the contents of this affidavit, which was signed and sworn before me at PRETORIA on the 17 day of MARCH 2020, the regulations contained in Government Notice No R1258 of 21 July 1972, as amended, and Government Notice No R1648 of 19 August 1977, as amended, having been complied with.

~~21014574~~
~~DN KRALADI~~

COMMISSIONER OF OATHS

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE
 UNION BUILDINGS
 STATIC GUARD SERVICES
2020-03-17
 PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES
 PRETORIA
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Ek verklaar dat bostaande verklaaring deur my afgelees is en dat die verklaarer eienlik die inhoud verstaan en die inhoud van hierdie verklaaring en dit tagryp. Hierdie verklaaring is voor my beëdigdevestig en verklaarder se handtekening/monkdrukstempel is in my teenwoordigheid daarop aangebring.

I certify that the above statement was taken by me and that the deponent has acknowledged that he/she knows and understands the contents of this statement. This statement was sworn to/signed before me and deponent's signature/mondtthumbprint was placed thereon in my presence.

to PRETORIA op 2020-03-17 om 15 : 10
 at

~~21014574~~
~~DN KRALADI~~

(HANDTEKENING/KOMMISSARIS VAN EDE
 (SIGNATURE) COMMISSIONER OF OATHS)

DANIEL MOERANE KRALADI
 VOLLE VOORNAME EN VAN IN DRUKSKRIF
 FULL FIRST NAMES AND SURNAME IN BLOCK LETTERS

01 GOVERNMENT AVE ACADIA
 BESIGHEIDSADRES (STRAATADRES)
 BUSINESS ADDRESS (STREET ADDRESS)

PRETORIA

SERGEANT
 RANG/RANK

SA POLISIE
 SA POLICE