

ISITATIMENDE SABEZINDABA NGOKUQOLWA KWAMAPHROFAYILI

Tshwane, 29 kuNcwaba 2024 – UPhiko Lwemalingeniso Egoqwayo LwaseNingizimu Afrika (uSARS) uyakuqaphela ukukhathazeka obekusembhalweni obuku-*Sunday Times* (25 kuNcwaba 2024) mayelana nokudunwa noma nokuqolwa kwamaphrofayili abakhokhintela.

Ngaphansi kwezimo ezijwayelekile, iSahluko sesi-6 soMthetho Wokuphathwa Kwentela wama-28 wezi-2011 asimvumeli uSARS ukuthi udalule ulwazi oluyimfihlo lomkhokhintela. Kodwa-ke, njengoba umkhokhintela egunyaze ukuthi imininingwane yakhe ishicilelwe embhalweni, uSARS uzolucacisa lolu daba.

USARS uphenye kabanzi ngobugebengu obusolekayo ngenhloso eyodwa kuphela yokuthola noma yikuphi ukungahambi kahle kwangaphakathi noma ukuthinteka okusolekayo kwezisebenzi zakwaSARS okungenzeka kubeke engcupheni izinhlelo zenhlango.

USARS eminyakeni edlule wakha izinhlelo ezaziwayo emhlabeni wonke nezisebenziseka kalula ukuze kube lula kubakhokhintela ukuthobela izibopho zabo ezingokomthetho. Lezi zinhlelo zihlanganisa ukwengamela okwakhelwe ngaphakathi komsebenzi ngamunye ukuze kuvikelwe ulwazi lomkhokhintela kanye nokuqinisekisa ukuziphendulela kwangaphakathi.

UKhomishana wakwaSARS u-Edward Kieswetter uthe “uSARS uluphenyile lolu daba futhi sithole ukuthi akukho ubudedengu noma icala elingathweswa abakwaSARS, okusho ukuthi abakwaSARS ngeke bathweswe icala ngesenzo sobugebengu esibikwe yi-Sunday Times.

“USARS uzolekelela inkampani nazo zonke izinhlelo zokuphoqelela umthetho kunoma yiluphi uphenyo okumele lulandele ukuze kutholakale umsuka walobu bugebengu bentela,” kusho uKhomishana uKieswetter. Wengeze ngokuthi ubugebengu bokudunwa/bokuqolwa kwamaphrofayili bukhomba ubugebengu bezobuchwepheshe obudlangile obuhlanganisa umhlaba wonke. Ukuthuthuka kwalolu hlobo lobugebengu kulokhu kuguquguquka njalo futhi abakwaSARS, njengazo zonke ezinye izikhungo zezezimali bahlezi besongelwa yizinhlangano zamazwe ngamazwe zobugebengu ngezobuchwepheshe. USARS utshale imali eningi kwingqalasizinda yawo yezobuchwepheshe ukulwa nalesi simo.

AbakwaSARS basaqhubeka nemizamo yokuthuthukisa izinqubo zabo zokugunyaza abakhokhintela lapho kunezinguquko kumininingwane yasebhange. Okunye okuthuthukisiwe okuqalisiwe ukusetshenziswa, kubandakanya indlelaningi yokugunyaza i-*Multi-factor Authentication*, ukuqinisa imithetho yegamamfihlo kanye nokuqinisekiswa kokugunyazwa kwebhayomethriki. Ngaphandle kwalokhu abakwaSARS bahlale behlola izinhlelo zabo ukuze bahlonze ubuthakathaka bohlelo lolo ukuze baqinisekise ukuthi sinqanda sinciphise noma yiluphi uhlobo lobungozi. Lokhu kuzosho ukusebenza ngokujulile nezinye izinhlangano ezifana namabhange.

Ekugcineni, uKhomishana uKieswetter uthi: “Enye yezinhloso zethu ezibalulekile wukwakha ukwethenjwa nokwethenjwa umphakathi enhlanganweni, okwalahleka eminyakeni yokubanjwa kombuso ngobhongwane. USARS wenza inqubekelaphambili enkulu kule ndawo futhi ngeke ufune ukusetshenziselwa emuva ngenxa yezenzo zobugebengu, kungakhathaliseki ukuthi kwenziwa ngaphakathi noma ngaphandle kwenhlangano.”

Uphenyo olwenziwa yiHhovisi Lomxazululi Wezikhwalazo Zentela (i-OTO) lokuphenya ngezigameko zokudunwa/zokuqolwa kwamaphrofayili, lwamukelwe ngabakwaSARS. USARS usebenzisana ngokubambisana ne-OTO futhi ubheke ngabomvu izincomo ezizokwenziwa mayelana nendlela engcono yokulwa nesihlava sokudunwa/nokuqolwa kwamaphrofayili.

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