

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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# DANGEROUS WEAPONS BILL

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*(As amended by the Portfolio Committee on Police in the National Assembly  
(proposed section 75); explanatory summary of Bill published in  
Government Gazette No. 35815 of 23 October 2012)  
(The English text is the official text of the Bill)*

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(MINISTER OF POLICE)

**[B 37B—2012]**

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## GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[                    ]     Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.

\_\_\_\_\_                Words underlined with a solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

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# BILL

**To provide for certain prohibitions in respect of the possession of dangerous weapons; to repeal the Dangerous Weapons Acts in operation in the areas of the erstwhile South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, as those areas were constituted immediately before 27 April 1994; to amend the Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No. 205 of 1993), and the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000); and to provide for matters connected therewith.**

## Preamble

**WHEREAS** the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, entrenches the right to security of persons and the right to be free from all forms of violence;

**AND WHEREAS** the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, guarantees the right, peacefully and unarmed, to assemble, to demonstrate, to picket and to present petitions,

**B**E IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

## Definitions

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates—  
    “**dangerous weapon**” means any object, other than a firearm, capable of causing death or inflicting serious bodily harm, if it were used for an unlawful purpose. 5

## Application of Act

2. This Act does not apply to the following activities:
  - (a) Possession of dangerous weapons in pursuit of any lawful employment, duty or activity; 10
  - (b) possession of dangerous weapons during the participation in any religious or cultural activities, or lawful sport, recreation, or entertainment; or
  - (c) legitimate collection, display or exhibition of weapons.

## Prohibition of possession of dangerous weapons

3. (1) Any person who is in possession of any dangerous weapon under circumstances which may raise a reasonable suspicion that the person intends to use the dangerous

weapon for an unlawful purpose, is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years.

(2) In determining whether a person intends to use the object as a dangerous weapon for an unlawful purpose, all relevant factors, including but not limited to, the following must be taken into account:

- (a) The place and time where the person is found;
- (b) the behaviour of the person, including the making of any threat or the display of intimidatory behaviour;
- (c) the manner in which the object is carried or displayed;
- (d) whether the possession of the object was within the context of drug dealing, gang association or any organised crime or any other criminal activity; or
- (e) any other relevant factors, including any explanation the person may wish to provide for his or her possession of the object: Provided that this paragraph shall not be interpreted as an obligation on the person to explain his or her possession of the object.

#### Repeal of laws

4. The laws specified in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent indicated in the third column thereof.

#### Amendment of Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993

5. The Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No. 205 of 1993), is hereby amended—

- (a) by the substitution in section 8 for subsection (4) of the following subsection:
 

“(4) **[Participants]** No participant at a gathering or demonstration **[shall abide by any law in respect of the carrying of dangerous weapons,]** may have in his or her possession—

  - (a) any airgun, firearm, imitation firearm or any muzzle loading firearm, as defined in section 1 of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000), or any object which resembles a firearm and that is likely to be mistaken for a firearm; or
  - (b) any dangerous weapon, as defined in the Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 and the convener and marshals, if any, shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that **[the said laws are]** this section is complied with.”;
- (b) by the addition in section 12(1) of the following paragraph:
 

“(k) who is in possession of or carrying any object referred to in section 8(4) in contravention of that section,”;
- (c) by the substitution in section 12(1) for the words following paragraph (j) of the following words:
 

“shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction liable—

  - (i) in the case of a contravention referred to in paragraphs (a) to (j), to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or to both such fine and such imprisonment; and
  - (ii) in the case of a contravention referred to in paragraph (k), to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years.”; and
- (d) by the substitution in section 13(1)(a) for subparagraph (ii) of the following subparagraph:
 

“(ii) **[Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968 (Act No. 71 of 1968)]** Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013; or”.

#### Amendment of section 120 of Firearms Control Act, 2000

6. Section 120 of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000), is hereby amended—

- (a) by the substitution in subsection (10) for paragraph (b) of the following paragraph:

“(b) be in possession of any firearm, airgun, deactivated firearm, muzzle loading firearm, or imitation firearm [or ammunition], with intent to commit an offence or to use the firearm, airgun, deactivated firearm, muzzle loading firearm, or [an] imitation firearm to resist arrest or prevent the arrest of another person.”; 5  
and

(b) by the insertion of the following subsections after subsection (10):

“(10A) In determining whether a person intends to use the firearm, airgun, deactivated firearm, muzzle loading firearm or imitation firearm to commit an offence, all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the following must be taken into account: 10

- (a) The place and time where the person is found;
- (b) the behavior of the person, including the making of any threat or the display of intimidatory behavior;
- (c) the manner in which the firearm, airgun, deactivated firearm, muzzle loading firearm or imitation firearm is carried or displayed; 15
- (d) whether the possession of the firearm, airgun, deactivated firearm, muzzle loading firearm or imitation firearm was within the context of drug dealing, gang association, organised crime or any other criminal activity; or 20
- (e) any other relevant factors, including any explanation the person may wish to provide for his or her possession of the firearm, airgun, deactivated firearm, muzzle loading firearm or imitation firearm: Provided that this paragraph shall not be interpreted as an obligation on the person to explain his or her possession of the firearm, airgun, deactivated firearm, muzzle loading firearm or imitation firearm. 25

(10B) The provisions of subsection (10)(b) do not apply to the following activities:

- (a) The pursuit of any lawful employment, duty or activity;
- (b) the participation in any cultural or religious activities, or lawful sport, recreation, or entertainment; or 30
- (c) the legitimate collection, display or exhibition of a firearm, airgun, deactivated firearm, muzzle loading firearm or imitation firearm.”. 35

#### Short title and commencement

7. This Act is called the Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013, and comes into operation on a date determined by the President by proclamation in the *Gazette*. 35

**SCHEDULE***Laws repealed**(Section 5)*

<b>No. and year of law</b>	<b>Short title</b>	<b>Extent of repeal</b>	
Act No. 71 of 1968	Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968	The whole	5
Act No. 71 of 1968 (Transkei)	Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968	The whole	
Act No. 71 of 1968 (Venda)	Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968	The whole	
Act No. 71 of 1968 (Ciskei)	Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968	The whole	
Act No. 71 of 1982 (Bophuthatswana)	Dangerous Weapons Act, 1982	The whole	10

## MEMORANDUM ON THE OBJECTS OF THE DANGEROUS WEAPONS BILL, 2012

### 1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 In *The State v K W Thunzi and S Mlonzi v The State*, (Eastern Cape Division of the High Court, Mthatha, Case No. 213749), the Court considered the constitutionality of section 4 of the Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968 (Act No. 71 of 1968) (Transkei) (hereinafter referred to as “the Dangerous Weapons Act (Transkei)”). In terms of the said section 4, provision is made for the imposition of minimum sentences which are applicable to offences involving dangerous weapons and are committed in an area to which the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development has made the sentences applicable. The High Court did not declare section 4 of the Dangerous Weapons Act (Transkei) to be unconstitutional, but only the applicability thereof in the former Republic of Transkei.
- 1.2 The matter was referred to the Constitutional Court for confirmation. On 5 August 2010 the Constitutional Court handed down judgment in *S v Thunzi and S v Mlonzi* (Case CCT 81/09) (hereinafter referred to as “the Thunzi case”). The Constitutional Court declared Government Notice R.409 published in Government *Gazette* No. 4601 of 7 March 1975 (hereinafter referred to as “Government Notice R. 409 (Transkei)”) to be inconsistent with the Constitution and hence invalid. The Constitutional Court therefore set the notice aside. In terms of this notice the provisions of section 4(1) and (2) of the Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968 (Act No. 71 of 1968) (hereinafter referred to as “the Dangerous Weapons Act (South Africa)”), were declared to be applicable to the former Republic of Transkei (which at that stage formed part of the Republic of South Africa).
- 1.3 On 10 November 2010 Government Notices withdrawing Government Notice R.409 (Transkei) (and thereby giving effect to the Constitutional Court’s order) and the above-mentioned Government Notice R.2095 were published in the Government *Gazette*.
- 1.4 The Constitutional Court considered whether there was a constitutional obligation on Parliament to establish uniform legislation on the use of dangerous weapons in the Republic. The Constitutional Court called for further submissions on whether the continued existence of the Dangerous Weapons Act (Transkei), the Dangerous Weapons Act, 1982 (Act No. 28 of 1982) (Bophuthatswana), the Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968 (Venda), and the Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968 (Act No. 71 of 1968) (Ciskei), on our statute books is constitutionally acceptable. In this regard, the Constitutional Court held as follows at paragraph 70 of the judgment:

*“A just order in the circumstances of this case requires that we consider the constitutional validity of the legislative scheme currently governing the use of dangerous weapons in South Africa.”*

The Constitutional Court required the Speaker of the National Assembly, the Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces and the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development to notify the Constitutional Court, by 8 November 2011, of the legislative steps that have been taken in fulfilment of their undertaking to rationalise the Dangerous Weapons Acts of the erstwhile Republics of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

- 1.5 The Dangerous Weapons Act (South Africa) and related legislation are still in force in the areas mentioned in paragraph 1.4. This legislation is outdated and consequently necessitated the drafting of a new Dangerous Weapons Bill, taking into account Constitutional principles as well as present policing needs in respect of the possession and carrying of dangerous weapons. A huge number of murders and robberies, as well as other violent crimes, are being committed annually with dangerous weapons such as knives. Imitation

firearms have also been found amongst robbery suspects where other members of a group had been armed with real firearms.

## **2. OBJECTS OF BILL**

- 2.1 The Bill seeks to prohibit the possession of dangerous weapons under circumstances which may raise a reasonable suspicion that the person intends to use the dangerous weapon for an unlawful purpose. “Dangerous weapon” is defined as any object, other than a firearm, capable of causing death or inflicting serious bodily harm, if it were used for an unlawful purpose.

## **3. CLAUSE BY CLAUSE ANALYSIS**

### **3.1 Clause 2**

Clause 2 provides for exceptions to the application of the Act.

### **3.2 Clause 3**

3.2.1 Clause 3(1) criminalises the possession of a dangerous weapon under circumstances which may raise a reasonable suspicion that the person intends to use the dangerous weapon for an unlawful purpose.

3.2.2 Clause 3(2) provides for factors which must be taken into account in determining whether a person intends to use the object as a dangerous weapon for unlawful purposes.

### **3.3 Clause 4**

Clause 4 repeals, in whole, all the Dangerous Weapons Acts presently in force in the Republic and the areas mentioned in paragraph 1.4 which were formerly known as the TBVC states.

### **3.4 Clause 5**

Clause 5 amends the Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No. 205 of 1993), in order to provide for a prohibition on the possession of—

- (a) airguns, firearms, imitation firearms, muzzle loading firearms or any object which resembles a firearm and that is likely to be mistaken for a firearm; and
- (b) dangerous weapons, during gatherings and demonstrations.

### **3.5 Clause 6**

Clause 6 amends the provisions of section 120 of Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000), by extending the existing provisions of subsection (10) which criminalises the possession of a firearm with the intent to commit an offence, to include an airgun, deactivated firearm and muzzle loading firearm. Clause 6 also provides for the factors which can be taken into account in determining whether it is being possessed with the intent to commit an offence.

## **4. DEPARTMENTS/BODIES/PERSONS CONSULTED**

The Bill was drafted by a Task Team consisting of officials from both the Department of Police and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. A previous draft Bill was published in the *Government Gazette* for public comments and extensive inputs were received. The Bill had also been consulted with the National Prosecuting Authority.

## **5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR THE STATE**

Mostly incidental costs pertaining to implementation, such as informing the public and police officers, will be incurred. The Portfolio Committee on Police required a full implementation plan to be submitted to the Committee, setting out the cost implications.

## **6. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE**

- 6.1 The State Law Advisers and the Department of Police are of the opinion that this Bill must be dealt with in accordance with the procedure established by section 75 of the Constitution since it contains no provision to which the procedure set out in section 74 or 76 of the Constitution applies.
- 6.2 The State Law Advisers are further of the opinion that it is not necessary to refer this Bill to the National House of Traditional Leaders in terms of section 18(1)(a) of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003 (Act No. 41 of 2003), since it does not contain provisions pertaining to customary law or customs of traditional communities.