

Crowd Management for Platoon Members:

- Demonstrate an understanding of crowd management, in terms of the Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No. 205 of 1993).
- The Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No. 66 of 1995).
- The Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No. 2 of 2010).
- National Instruction 4 of 2014.

Directives in the use of force during crowd management operations:

- The Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation Act, 1991 (Act No. 139 of 1991).
- Crowd dynamics during crowd management operations (crowds are dangerous, crowds cannot be trusted and crowds are part of society).
- Conflict resolution (negotiations), during crowd management incidents.

Integration of the use of force principles:

- AI test acronym.
- Scale use of force.
- Constitutional powers to the SAPS.
- Powers of the SAPS given by law.
- Private defence, according to common law.
- Constitution for private defence.
- Deadly force triangle.
- Jeopardy.
- Teamwork.
- Tactical communication.
- Equipment and resource utilisation.
- Scale (tactical level).

Crowd management equipment used during operations:

- Helmet.
- Body armour.
- Shields.
- Tonfa.
- Shot guns.

- Armoured vehicles (Nyalas).
- Water cannon.
- Pyro-technical aids (stun grenade, CS grenade, smoke, etc.).
- Ammunition (12 Bore rubber rounds).

Crowd management techniques used during crowd management operations:

Outdoor techniques:

- Techniques on foot.
- Platoon, section formation and buddy pair.
- Vehicle formation.
- Indoor techniques.
- Outdoor techniques.
- Arrest techniques.
- Peaceful resistance techniques.
- Events management.
- Dismantling of barricades.

Tactical options used during crowd management operations:

Defensive options:

- Blocking techniques.
- Isolate.
- Canalise techniques.
- Escort.
- Patrol.

Offensive options:

- Search procedures during operations.
- Pushback of crowds.
- Encircle crowds.
- Evacuate and disperse crowds.

Tactical use of stun grenade:

- Interdiction fire position.
- Standoff fire position.
- Scattering fire from static position.

- Scattering fire with an offensive bound.
- Naturalisation fire.

Night operation during crowd management operations:

- Use of equipment (Torch, passive night vision and brighter spotlight).
- Pyro-technical aids (Elimination flares and signal flares).
- Vehicles (Nyalas) and air support.
- Tactical measures (Foot patrols).

Management of wounded person during crowd management operations:

- Police/Civilian (Protect, alert and assist).

Briefing and debriefing during crowd management operations:

Aspects to be taken into account before, during and after briefing:

- Preparing the briefing.
- Presenting the briefing.
- After briefing.
- Structure of debriefing session.

Crowd Management for Platoon Commanders:

The Crowd Management for Platoon Commanders Learning Programme was developed and approved, in 2006. The Crowd Management for Platoon Members was reviewed, in 2015 and the Crowd Management for Platoon Commanders was reviewed and approved, in 2020. Both these programmes were reviewed after the Marikana incident and the recommendations by the Farlam Commission were taken into consideration.

The regulatory framework for the Crowd Management for Platoon Commanders includes the following:

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996: (Chapter 2: Bill of Rights, Section 205(3): Mandate of the SAPS, Section 36: Limitation of Rights, Section 218(1)(k) of the Interim Constitution, 1993 as maintained in the transitional arrangement of the Constitution, 1996 (Establishment of the National Public Order Policing Unit).

- Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No. 205 of 1993), Section 9(1): Duties of members when gathering demonstration, Section 9(2): Information with regards to damage/injury to people, Section 9(3): Self-defence and necessity.
- Safety at Sports and Recreational Events, 2010 (Act No. 2 of 2010).
- South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995).
- National Instruction, 4 of 2014: Public Order Policing: Function of Platoon Commander during public gatherings and demonstrations.

Operational Commanders Training

The implementation of this learning programme was to address several problems and minimise the possibility of the following:

- Identify dynamics contributing to unrest before escalation, e.g. service delivery protest and crime related matters (mob justice).
- Reaction time of attending to an identified problem area and spontaneous incidents.
- Reaction to crowd management incidents, improving the relations between Community Policing Forums (CPF), the community, Station Management and Local Government.

The regulatory framework includes the following:

- Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977)
- The Bill of Rights.
- The Constitution of the of the Republic of South Africa, 1996
- Municipal Bylaws.
- Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000)
- Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No. 205 of 1993)
- Safety at Sports and Recreation Events Act, 2010 (Act No. 2 of 2010).
- The Dangerous Weapons Act.
- South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995)
- National Instruction, 4 of 2014 (Public Order Police: Crowd Management during Public Gatherings and Demonstrations)
- National instruction 8 of 2011: Roadblocks, checkpoints and cordoning off

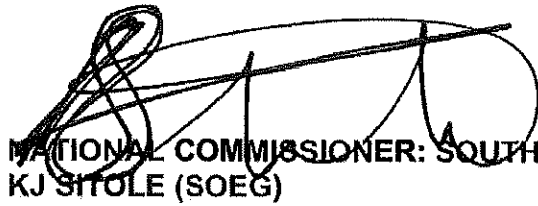
Crowd Conflict Management

The Crowd Conflict Management Learning Programme was developed and approved, on 7 February 2017. The purpose of the Crowd Conflict Management Learning Programme is to equip the SAPS members with the necessary skills, knowledge and attitude to deal with conflict during crowd management situations. The regulatory framework includes, inter alia, the following:

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996: The relevant sections are, but are not limited to, sections 16,17,18,19, 23, 32, 36 and 205 (3).
- Application of private defence and necessity to Crowd Conflict Management Incidents.
- Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977): Section 49 refers to the use of force during arrest.
- Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act No. 15 of 2013).
- Difference between private defence and necessity.
- Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000).
- Intimidation Act, 1982 (Act No. 72 of 1982).
- Labour Relations Act. 1995 (Act No. 66 of 1995).
- National Directive for the use of Force during Crowd Management Operations.
- National Instruction, 11 of 2015: Hostage and Related Crisis Negotiation in the SAPS.
- National Instruction, 4 of 2014 (Public Order Police: Crowd Management during Public Gatherings and Demonstrations).
- National Key Point Act, 1980 (Act No. 102 of 1980).
- National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996).
- Necessity.
- Private Defence (self-defence).
- Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 33 of 2004).
- Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No. 205 of 1993): Sections 1 to 12, which are in line with the Crowd Conflict Management.
- Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act No. 17 of 1956).
- Safety at Sports and Recreation Events Act, 2010 (Act No. 2 of 2010).

- o The South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995): Section 13 refers to the functions of a Police member.
- o Defensive actions.
- o Trespass Act, 1959 (Act No. 6 of 1959).

Reply to question 905 recommended/~~not recommended~~




**NATIONAL COMMISSIONER: SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE
KJ SITOLE (SOEG)**

GENERAL

Date: 2021-04-16

Reply to question 905 approved/~~not approved~~



**MINISTER OF POLICE
GENERAL BH CELE, MP**

Date: 08/05/2021