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GOVERNMENT NOTICE GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND SECURITY DEPARTEMENT VAN VEILIGHEID EN SEKURITEIT

No. 307

20 March 2008

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

The National Commissioner of the South African Police Service, has, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 64L(1) of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995), determined the National Municipal Policing Standard for Crowd Management during Gatherings and Demonstrations, as set out in the Schedule:

SCHEDULE

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICING STANDARD FOR CROWD MANAGEMENT DURING GATHERINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

National Municipal Policing Standard: Crowd Management during Gatherings and Demonstrations

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICING STANDARD FOR CROWD MANAGEMENT DURING GATHERINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

1. Background

- (1) The Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No. 205 of 1993), shifted the focus away from obtaining permission to hold a gathering, to giving notice of an intended gathering. The said Act prescribes the procedures that must be followed when the Constitutional rights to protest, petition and freedom of speech are exercised.
- (2) The purpose of this National Standard is to regulate crowd management by members of municipal police services during gatherings and demonstrations in accordance with the democratic principles of the Constitution and acceptable international standards.

2. Definitions

In this National Standard, unless the content otherwise indicates, —

- (a) “*authorized member*” means a member of the Service designated in terms of section 2(2)(a) of the Act, to help with the arrangements relating to a gathering or demonstration;
- (b) “*convener*” means any person who, of his or her own accord, convenes a gathering and, in relation to any organization or branch of any organization, any person appointed by such organization or branch as contemplated in section 2(1) of the Act;
- (c) “*crowd management*” means the policing of assemblies, demonstrations and all gatherings, as defined in the Act, whether recreational, peaceful or of whatever nature;
- (d) “*CJOC*” means the commander of the joint operational centre that is designated by the National Commissioner, a Divisional or Provincial Commissioner to take command of the JOC;
- (e) “*defensive measures*” refer to pro-active tactical measures such as static barriers which are used to protect and safeguard people or property, by cordoning off, blocking, isolating, patrolling, escorting and channelling people;
- (f) “*demonstration*” means any demonstration by one or more persons, but not more than 15 persons, for or against any person, cause, action or failure to take action;

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(g) <i>“executive head”</i> means the executive head of a municipal police service (Chief of Municipal Police) appointed in terms of section 64C of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995) by the relevant municipal council; (h) <i>“gathering”</i> means any assembly, concourse or procession of more than 15 persons in or on any “public road” as defined in the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996), or any other public place or premises wholly or partly in open air — (aa) at which the principles, policy, actions or failure to act of any government, political party or political organization, whether or not that party or organization is registered in terms of any applicable law, are discussed, attacked, criticized, promoted or propagated; or (bb) held to form pressure groups, to hand over petitions to any person, or to mobilize or demonstrate support for or opposition to the views, principles, policy, actions or omissions of any person or body of persons or institution, including any government, administration or governmental institution; (i) <i>“information manager”</i> means the member designated to take responsibility for the collection and supply of all pro-active information of all crowd management events to the operational commander to ensure that all crowd management events are policed professionally. The information manager also liaises with all information based role-players and is never involved in covert or undercover information gathering; (j) <i>“JOC”</i> means the joint operational centre that is activated at the scene of an incident or event; (k) <i>“JOCCOM”</i> means the Joint Operational Coordinating Committee that is an integrated operational body involving the Service as well as external role-players such as the SANDF, Municipal Police Services, etc. The consultation process regarding the threat assessment is carried out by the <i>JOCCOM</i>, and involves all information role-players. The threat determination, mandate and tasking for the event will come from this meeting. The <i>JOCCOM</i> meets weekly and only deals with planned activities, such as an expected march. Furthermore the <i>JOCCOM</i> will activate the <i>JOC</i>, appoint the Operational Commander and identify all the required role-players involved. (l) <i>“member”</i> means a <i>member</i> of a municipal police service; (m) <i>“operational commander”</i> means an operational officer who is responsible for the operational coordination of an operation;	

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- (n) *"Provincial Commissioner"* means the Provincial Commissioner of the Service or his or her delegate;
- (o) *"Public Order Policing Unit"* means a unit which has been established by the Provincial Commissioner to maintain public order which is the managing and policing of events and incidents of public collective action and behaviour. This includes managing pre-planned and spontaneous assemblies, gatherings and demonstrations whether of a peaceful or unrest nature;
- (p) *"responsible officer"* means a person defined in section 1 of the Act as a "responsible officer", appointed by a local authority as a suitable person, including a deputy to such person, to perform the functions, exercise the powers and discharge the duties of a responsible officer in terms of the Act: Provided that, if a local authority has not made such an appointment, the Municipal Manager (City Manager) of the local authority or, in his or her absence, his or her immediate junior, is deemed to be the responsible officer;
- (q) *"the Service"* means the South African Police Service;
- (r) *"the Act"* means the Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No. 205 of 1993); and
- (s) *"VISPOL"* means Visible Policing: South African Police Service.

3. Pro-active conflict resolution

- (1) If information concerning potential violent disorder is brought to the attention of the *Executive Head*, such information must be reported to the relevant *Public Order Policing Unit* and the *Provincial Commissioner* to initiate a facilitation process to peacefully resolve the factors that underlie the potential disorder.
- (2) *Executive Heads* must support the commitment to the partnership with the community by —
 - (a) building positive and constructive relationships with event organizers, community leaders and non-governmental organizations; and
 - (b) exploring the potential for establishing formal liaison panels, to prevent and defuse community disorder in conjunction with institutions such as local authorities, civic associations, community policing forums and non-governmental organizations.

4. Designation and responsibilities of responsible officers

- (1) The local authority may designate a *member* as the *responsible officer* and submit, in writing, the name and contact details of the *responsible*

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officer to the provincial commissioner as well as to all station commissioners within the area of jurisdiction of the municipal police service.

- (2) The *responsible officer* must —
- (a) maintain a good relationship with the *authorised member of the Service*;
 - (b) receive written notice of an intended *gathering* in accordance with the provisions of *the Act*;
 - (c) receive and report information regarding an intended gathering to the *authorised member*;
 - (d) take such steps as he or she may deem necessary, including obtaining assistance from *the Service* to establish the identity of the *convener* of the intended *gathering*, and requesting the *convener* to comply with the provisions of *the Act*;
 - (e) consult with the *authorized member* regarding the necessity for negotiations on any aspect of the conduct of, or any condition with regard to, the *gathering*; and
 - (f) if, after the consultations referred to in subparagraph (e) above, he or she is of the opinion that negotiations are —
 - (i) not necessary and that the gathering may take place, notify the *convener* and the *authorized member* in writing accordingly; or
 - (ii) necessary —
 - (aa) set up a meeting between himself or herself, the *convener*, the *authorized member*, any other *responsible officers* concerned, if any, and representatives of such other public bodies or other persons, as are, in the opinion of such *responsible officer*, necessary to discuss the contents of the notice, amendments or additions thereto and the conditions, if any, to be imposed in respect of the holding of the gathering so as to meet the objects of *the Act*;
 - (bb) act as chairperson of the meeting and ensure that discussions take place in good faith;
 - (cc) impose conditions, if any, with regard to the holding of the gathering as envisaged in section 4(4)(b) of the Act and give written reasons therefor; and
 - (dd) ensure that written minutes are kept of the meeting and that the approval, conditions or refusal are communicated, in writing, to the applicant;
 - (g) ensure that a written copy of the notice, including any amendment thereof and any condition imposed and reasons therefor, is handed to the *convener*, the *authorized member* and every party who attended the meeting referred to in subparagraph (f) above;
 - (h) prohibit the intended gathering subject to the conditions referred to in section 5 of the Act and notify the *convener*, *authorized*

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- member and every other person with whom he has met or consulted and provide reasons therefor; and
- (i) receive notification from the convener regarding any postponement, delay, cancellation or call-off of an intended gathering and notify the authorized member accordingly.
- (3) If a local authority designated a person who is not a *member* to perform the functions, exercise the powers and discharge the duties of a *responsible officer* in terms of *the Act*, the *executive head* must ensure that the necessary support is provided to such person to enable him or her to comply with his or her responsibilities in terms of the Act and to ensure the maintenance of good relationship and proper communication channels with all the relevant role players, including the municipal police service, the *authorised member of the Service* and other relevant members of *the Service*.

5. Designation of authorized members

- (1) Once the Provincial Commissioner has designated *authorized members*, the Provincial Commissioner will ensure that the particulars of the *authorized members* are submitted, in writing, to every municipality and executive head, if any, within the province.
- (2) An *executive head* must ensure that a notice containing the name and contact particulars of the designated *authorized member(s)* for his or her area of jurisdiction is displayed in all offices of the municipal police service to which members of the public have access.

6. Duties and responsibilities of an authorized member

The duties and responsibilities of an *authorized member* are to—

- (a) represent the Service and liaise with the *responsible officer* and *conveners* concerning all negotiations and consultations as prescribed by *the Act*;
- (b) maintain a good relationship with the *responsible officer* and *conveners*;
- (c) arrange and negotiate the extent of security forces to be deployed for an operation;
- (d) inform the *responsible officer* of any unforeseen (spontaneous) *gathering*;
- (e) keep all records of operational plans and reports on the execution of operations and debriefing reports, for three years;
- (f) take part in the overall debriefing of events by attending the debriefing;
- (g) in writing, request the responsible officer to impose conditions or prohibitions, if any; and

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- (h) brief all members performing duties at a *gathering* or *demonstration* regarding the content of a notice, conditions and amendments thereto, issued in accordance with *the Act*.

7. Receiving notice or information of a gathering

- (1) When an *authorized member* receives a notice or information regarding a *gathering*, the following action must be taken:

If ...	then ...
the <i>authorized member</i> received a notice from a <i>convener</i> of a <i>gathering</i> ,	he or she will inform the <i>convener</i> that such notice is to be handed to the <i>responsible officer</i> and indicate how the <i>convener</i> is to contact the <i>responsible officer</i> . The <i>authorized member</i> will consult with the <i>responsible officer</i> and ensure that such notice has been received.
the <i>authorized member</i> received information from other internal police sources that a <i>gathering</i> is to take place,	he or she will consult with the <i>responsible officer</i> and enquire whether notice has been given to him or her. If notice has not been given to the <i>responsible officer</i> , the <i>authorized member</i> will contact the <i>convener</i> and inform him or her that notice is to be given and inform them of the provisions of <i>the Act</i> . The <i>authorized member</i> will consult with the <i>responsible officer</i> in this regard.
the <i>authorized member</i> is contacted by the <i>responsible officer</i> to inform him or her that a <i>gathering</i> is to take place,	the <i>authorized member</i> will make an attempt to gather further information pertaining to the intended <i>gathering</i> by using the relevant <i>Public Order Policing Unit</i> information network and requesting a meeting in terms of section 4 of <i>the Act</i> .

- (2) During consultations referred to in subparagraph (1) —
- all the arrangements for the proposed event must be finalized; and
 - the necessity for negotiations with the *convener* concerning any aspect of, or any condition about the intended *gathering*, must be decided.
- (3) The *authorized member* will inform the Provincial Commissioner of the arrangements made in accordance with subparagraph (2).

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8. Threat assessment after information has been received

- (1) Immediately after notification or information has been received by the Provincial Commissioner or member designated by him or her of an intended gathering, he or she will, in consultation with the Provincial Head: Operational Response Services or relevant *Public Order Policing Unit* commander, determine at the *JOCCOM* the threat level involved, in order to identify the most suitable component to manage the proposed event.
- (2) The assessment of the threat level will be based on available tactical information in terms of level of risk, discussions and arrangements with the convenor, history of peaceful or violent protests by the parties involved, past experiences with the party, suitability of vicinity or venue in terms of alleviating or aggravating risk, etc.
- (3) The threat assessment must classify the threat posed by the *gathering* as being at one of the following levels:
 - (a) **Level One:** A peaceful gathering or a less significant sport or entertainment event that can be policed by the municipal police service or *VISPOL* with the relevant *Public Order Policing Unit* on standby: Provided that the *Public Order Policing Unit* may take over control of the management of the crowd, if the commander of the *Public Order Policing Unit* deems it necessary;
 - (b) **Level Two:** Unconfirmed information regarding a possibility of a threat against lives and property - *VISPOL* and the *municipal police service* are the primary role-players, with the relevant *Public Order Policing Unit* in reserve at the scene: Provided that the *Public Order Policing Unit* may take over control of the management of the crowd, if the commander of the *Public Order Policing Unit* deems it necessary; and
 - (c) **Level Three:** Confirmed information regarding a likely threat against lives and property - the relevant *Public Order Policing Unit* takes operational command and *VISPOL* and the *municipal police service* assist in the policing of the event.

9. Appointment of the CJOC

- (1) The Divisional or Provincial Commissioner will ensure that the *CJOC* is designated, and that he or she is conversant with Standing Order (G) 262, this National Standard and relevant legislation and is well trained to take responsibility for the operation.
- (2) The *CJOC* is in overall command of the specific operation for which he or she is designated and is responsible for all actions taken.

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10. Pre-planning of operations

- (1) The appointed *CJOC* is responsible for well-planned and co-ordinated actions for the duration of an operation.
- (2) For purposes of pre-planning, the *CJOC* must follow the following procedure:

Step	Action
1	Develop a comprehensive written plan for the crowd management operation (see the guidelines contained in Module 2 of the Operational Commanders Training for SAPS Management).
2	Submit the written plan for approval to the Provincial Commissioner or, if applicable, to the <i>executive head</i> .
3	Submit the written plan to the relevant station commissioners and to the <i>executive head</i> for information purposes.
4	Activate a <i>JOC</i> and appoint an <i>operations officer</i> , taking into account the circumstances and the results of the threat assessment. In the event of a level 2 threat, a <i>Public Order Policing Unit operational commander</i> must be appointed after consultation with the municipal police service. In the event of a level 3 threat, a relevant <i>Public Order Policing Unit operational commander</i> must be appointed in consultation with the relevant <i>Public Order Policing Unit</i> commander.
5	Implement an effective information <i>gathering</i> system for the operation to pro-actively gather up-to-the-minute, relevant and accurate information, enlisting the assistance of <i>VISPOL</i> members, having discussions with the public or the use of the information network of the relevant <i>Public Order Policing Unit</i> .
6	Collect the following information: (a) the actual route the participants plan to follow; (b) the likelihood of an outbreak of violence; (c) whether the participants are aggravated; (d) whether any firearms are or will be present; (e) the intention of the participants; (f) the actual number of participants that will take part; and (g) any other information which is of importance for the operation (see the Procedural Manual on <i>Crowd Management</i> for SAPS Management).
7	Use this information to apply the available resources or means effectively. In all instances where the relevant <i>Public Order Policing Unit</i> is actively involved in any operation (level 3) they must continually approach their information managers to gather information before and during an operation.

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- (3) All information that is gathered prior and during an operation must continually be reported to the *CJOC* so that he or she is always aware of the actions of the participants. The *members* must report all information to their commanders who must then report it to the *CJOC*. This information must be reported either telephonically or by radio using the designated channel for upward reporting to the *CJOC*.

11. Briefing of members

- (1) *Members* must be properly briefed before they are deployed to perform *crowd management* duties.
- (2) The *operational commander* must —
- personally brief all *members* in the command structure;
 - ensure that all members in the command structure communicate the objectives of the operation clearly to all members deployed for the event; and
 - instruct all commanders or section leaders to furnish detailed written plans on their specific tasks prior to the start of the operation.
- (3) During the briefing, the tasks of all role players involved in the operation must be defined in detail. The communication channel (chain of command) must also be thoroughly explained to all members prior to the operation.
- (4) A name list is to be compiled of all *members* present when a briefing is given. Commanders must be identified and briefed in accordance with the operational plan on what is to be done. *Members* must be questioned to ensure that they understand what is expected of them.

12. Execution

- (1) The use of force must be avoided as far as reasonably possible and *members* deployed for the operation must display the highest degree of tolerance. The use of force and dispersal of crowds must comply with the requirements of section 9(1) and (2) of *the Act*. During any operation, ongoing negotiations must take place between officers and *conveners* or other leadership elements.
- (2) If negotiations fail and life or property is in danger, the following procedure must be followed:

Step	Action
1	Put defensive measures in place as a priority.

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2	Warn participants according to <i>the Act</i> , of the action that will be taken against them, should defensive measures fail.
3	Bring forward the reserve or reaction section or platoon, that will be responsible for offensive measures, as a deterrent to further violence, should the above-mentioned measures not achieve the desired result.
4	Give a second warning before the commencement of the offensive measures, giving innocent bystanders the opportunity to leave the area.
5	Plan all offensive actions well and execute them under strict command after approval by the <i>CJOC</i> .

- (3) If the use of force is unavoidable, it must meet the following requirements:
- (a) the purpose of offensive actions are to de-escalate conflict with the minimum force to accomplish the goal and therefore the success of the actions will be measured by the results of the operation in terms of cost, damage to property, injury to people and loss of life;
 - (b) the degree of force must be proportional to the seriousness of the situation and the threat posed in terms of situational appropriateness;
 - (c) it must be reasonable in the circumstances;
 - (d) the minimum force must be used to accomplish the goal; and
 - (e) the use of force must be discontinued once the objective has been achieved.
- (4) The use of the following are prohibited or restricted during *crowd management* operations:
- (a) 37 mm stoppers (prohibited);
 - (b) pepper spray are prohibited, unless the relevant commander has issued a specific instruction to do so; and
 - (c) firearms and sharp ammunition, including birdshot and buckshot are prohibited, unless the relevant commander has issued a specific instruction to do so.
- (5) Rubber bullets (shotgun rubber balls) may only be used as offensive measures to disperse a crowd in extreme circumstances, if less forceful methods have proved to be ineffective.
- (6) Force may only be used on the command or instruction of the *CJOC* or *operational commander* (if appointed). *Members* may never act individually without receiving a command from their commander.

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- (7) All *members* involved in the operation must form part of a unified command structure, consisting of sections, platoons or companies. *Members* not working in sections may not be deployed. All visible policing members deployed for such purposes must be trained in the management of crowds.
- (8) Common law principles of self defence or private defence are not affected by this National Standard.

13. Reporting and record keeping

- (1) *Members* involved in an operation must keep the *JOC* up to date on actions and developments during the operation.
- (2) The *CJOC* must ensure that a detailed record is kept of all activities during the operation. All vehicles must have an operational diary which is completed by a member on that specific vehicle. The operational diary must contain all postings and instructions issued and all activities of participants during the event. An Occurrence Book entry must be made of the action taken and measures instituted by all functional role players involved in the operation.
- (3) Records of operational plans, all reports on the execution of operations, and debriefing reports must be filed together and kept according to the Record Classification System applicable to the said municipal police service. In the case of an operation dealt with as posing a Level 3 threat, the *CJOC* must ensure that copies of the operational diaries and the attendance list of all members who were deployed during such operations, are submitted to the *authorized member* and to the relevant *Public Order Policing Unit*.
- (4) The representatives of all main role-players must be present at the *JOC* for the duration of the event.

14. Debriefing

- (1) The *CJOC* must ensure that debriefing takes place after each event or *gathering* and that record is kept thereof.
- (2) Every level of command must debrief the levels below it individually, followed by an in-depth debriefing by the commanders of the operation. Afterwards a debriefing must be held with all role-players to determine whether the operation was effective and whether communication with the role-players was adequate.
- (3) A thorough evaluation must be conducted and, if possible, video coverage must be shown.

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- (4) All good practices, as well as shortcomings, must be recorded as part of a learning process to enhance good practices and address or prevent recurrences of identified mistakes.
- (5) Trainers and instructors must attend the debriefings, to review actions taken by members, and to rectify improper conduct by means of in-service training in *crowd management* techniques.

15. First member(s) at the scene of an unforeseen (spontaneous) gathering

- (1) The first *member* who arrives at the scene or venue of an unforeseen (spontaneous) *gathering* must seek to preserve the peace and to protect and help the community.
- (2) The first *member* who arrives at the scene or venue must follow the following procedure:

Step	Action
1	Contact the operational centre of the municipal police service concerned and request back-up by personnel trained in <i>crowd management</i> .
2	Set up a mobile <i>JOC</i> and notify the relevant <i>Public Order Policing Unit</i> . The <i>Public Order Policing Unit</i> will assess the situation and will take operational command of the policing of the <i>gathering</i> with the assistance of <i>VISPOL</i> and <i>members</i> available to render such assistance if it is of the opinion that this will be appropriate or else will inform the most senior <i>member</i> of the municipal police service at the scene to continue to exercise operational command over the policing of the <i>gathering</i> .
3	Attempt to create an atmosphere which is conducive to negotiations by refraining from the display of aggression, such as for instance, the brandishing of firearms and special equipment.
4	Identify the leadership element in order to establish communication and to start negotiations.
5	Set the highest standards of tolerance and, do not use any firearms against the demonstrators except in the case of private defence should lives be in serious danger.
6	Consult with the local authorities and <i>authorized member</i> concerning the <i>gathering</i> and the purpose of the <i>gathering</i> .
7	Bring the contents of section 9(1)(c) of <i>the Act</i> to the attention of the leadership element.

No. 307

20 Maart 2008

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIEDIENS

Kragtens die bevoegdhede verleen by artikel 64L(1) van die Wet op die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, 1995 (Wet No. 68 van 1995) aan die Nasionale Kommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie het hy die Nasionale Munisipale Polisiëringstandaard met betrekking tot Skarebeheer gedurende byeenkomste en betogings, soos in die Bylae uiteengesit, bepaal:

BYLAE

**NASIONALE MUNISIPALE POLISIËRINGSTANDAARD MET BETREKKING TOT
SKAREBEHEER GEDURENDE BYEENKOMSTE EN BETOGINGS**

Nasionale Munisipale Polisiëringstandaard:	Skarebeheer gedurende Byeenkomste en Betogings.
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NASIONALE MUNISIPALE POLISIËRINGSTANDAARD VIR SKAREBEHEER GEDURENDE BYEENKOMSTE EN BETOGINGS

1. Agtergrond

- (1) Die Wet op die Reëling van Byeenkomste, 1993 (Wet No. 205 van 1993), het die fokus verskuif van die verkryging van toestemming om 'n byeenkoms te hou, na die gee van kennis dat 'n byeenkoms gehou sal word. Hierdie Wet skryf prosedures voor wat gevolg moet word wanneer persone hul grondwetlike regte om te betoog, 'n versoekskrif in te handig asook hul reg op vryheid van spraak, uitoefen.
- (2) Die doel van hierdie Nasionale Standaard is om *skarebeheer* tydens *byeenkomste* en *betogings* deur lede van munisipale polisie dienste in ooreenstemming met die demokratiese beginsels van die Grondwet en aanvaarde internasionale standaarde te reguleer.

2. Definisies

In hierdie Nasionale Standaard, tensy die konteks anders aandui, beteken —

- (a) "*betoging*" enige *betoging* deur een of meer persone, maar nie meer as 15 persone nie, vir of teen enige persoon, saak, optrede of versuim om op te tree;
- (b) "*BGOS*" die bevelvoerder van die gesamentlike operasionele sentrum wat deur die Nasionale Kommissaris, 'n Afdelings- of *Provinsiale Kommissaris* aangewys is om bevel te neem van die *GOS*;
- (c) "*byeenkoms*" enige vergadering, samekoms of *optog* van meer as 15 persone in of op enige "openbare pad" soos omskryf in die Nasionale Padverkeerswet, 1996 (Wet No. 93 van 1996), of enige ander openbare plek of perseel, heeltemal of gedeeltelik in die ope lug, —
 - (aa) waar die beginsels, beleid, optrede of versuim om op te tree van enige regering, politieke party of politieke organisasie, ongeag of daardie party of organisasie ingevolge enige toepaslike wetgewing geregistreer is, bespreek, aangeval, gekritiseer, bevorder of gepropageer word; of
 - (bb) wat gehou word om drukgroepe te vorm, om petisies aan enige persoon te oorhandig of om ondersteuning te mobiliseer of te vertoon vir of teen die standpunte, beginsels, beleid, optrede of nalate van enige persoon of liggaam van persone of instansie, insluitende enige regering, administrasie of regeringsinstansie;
- (d) "*die Diens*" die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie diens;

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(e) “die Wet” die Wet op die Reëling van Byeenkomste, 1993 (Wet No. 205 van 1993); (f) “<i>gemagtigde lid</i>” ‘n lid van die <i>Diens</i> wat ingevolge artikel 2(2)(a) van die Wet aangewys is om te help met die reëlins ten opsigte van ‘n <i>byeenkoms</i> of <i>betoging</i>; (g) “GOS” die gesamentlike operasionele sentrum wat op die toneel van ‘n byeenkoms of betoging geaktiveer word; (h) “GOSKK” die Gesamentlike Operasionele Koördineringskomitee, wat ‘n geïntegreerde operasionele liggaam is wat die <i>Diens</i> en eksterne rolspelers soos die Weermag, Munisipale Polisiedienste, ens., insluit. Die beraadslagingsproses met betrekking tot die evaluering van die bedreiging word deur die GOSKK uitgevoer en betrek alle inligtingsrolspelers. Die bepaling van die bedreiging, mandaat vir die opdraggewing vir die <i>byeenkoms</i> of <i>betoging</i> sal uit ‘n vergadering van die komitee voortspruit. Die GOSKK vergader weekliks en hanteer slegs beplande aktiwiteite, soos ‘n verwagte <i>optog</i>. Die GOSKK sal ook die GOS aktiveer, die <i>operasionele bevelvoerder</i> aanstel en die nodige belanghebbendes identifiseer; (i) “<i>inligtingsbestuurder</i>” die lid wat aangewys is om verantwoordelikheid te neem vir die inwin en voorsiening van alle pro-aktiewe inligting aangaande alle gebeurtenisse van skarebestuur aan die <i>operasionele bevelvoerder</i> om te verseker dat alle <i>byeenkomste</i> en <i>betogings</i> professioneel gepolisieer word. Die <i>inligtingsbestuurder</i> skakel ook met alle inligtingsgebaseerde rolspelers en is nooit betrokke by die inwin van inligting wat in die geheim of onder ‘n dekmantel plaasvind nie; (j) “<i>lid</i>” ‘n lid van ‘n munisipale polisiediens; (k) “<i>Openbare Orde Polisie-eenheid</i>” ‘n eenheid wat deur die <i>Provinsiale Kommissaris</i> tot stand gebring is om openbare orde te handhaaf wat die beheer en polisiëring van <i>byeenkomste</i> en <i>betogings</i> van openbare kollektiewe aksie en gedrag. Dit sluit die bestuur in van vooraf beplande en spontane vergaderings, <i>byeenkomste</i> en <i>betogings</i>, ongeag of dit van ‘n vreedsame of oproerige aard is; (l) “<i>operasionele bevelvoerder</i>”, ‘n operasionele offisier wat verantwoordelik is vir die operasionele koördinerings van ‘n operasie; (m) “<i>Provinsiale Kommissaris</i>” die <i>Provinsiale Kommissaris</i> van die <i>Diens</i> of sy of haar gedelegeerde; (n) “<i>sameroeper</i>” enige persoon wat, uit eie beweging, ‘n <i>byeenkoms</i> byeenroep en, ten opsigte van enige organisasie of tak van enige	

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organisasie, enige persoon wat deur sodanige organisasie of tak aangestel is, soos beoog in artikel 2(1) van *die Wet*;

- (o) “SIGPOL” Sigbare Polisiëring: Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiediens;
- (p) “skarebeheer” die polisiëring van vergaderings, *betogings* en alle *byeenkomste*, soos omskryf in *die Wet*, hetsy dit vir ontspanning, vreedsaam of oproerig van aard is;
- (q) “uitvoerende hoof”, die *uitvoerende hoof* van ‘n munisipale polisiediens (Hoof van Munisipale Polisie) wat ingevolge artikel 64C van *die Wet* op die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiediens, 1995 (Wet No. 68 van 1995) deur die betrokke munisipale raad aangestel is;
- (r) “verantwoordelike beampte”, ‘n persoon soos omskryf in artikel 1 van *die Wet* as ‘n “verantwoordelike beampte”, wat deur ‘n plaaslike owerheid as ‘n geskikte persoon aangestel is, insluitende ‘n adjunk van sodanige persoon, om die funksies te verrig, die bevoegdhede uit te oefen en die pligte te verrig van ‘n verantwoordelike beampte ingevolge *die Wet*: Met dien verstande dat, indien ‘n plaaslike owerheid nie so ‘n aanstelling gemaak het nie, die Munisipale Bestuurder (Stadsklerk) of die plaaslike owerheid of, in sy of haar afwesigheid, sy of haar onmiddellike ondergeskikte, die *verantwoordelike beampte* geag te wees; en
- (s) “voorkomingsmaatreëls” pro-aktiewe taktiese maatreëls soos ‘n statiese versperring wat gebruik word om mense en eiendom te beskerm en te beveilig, deur afkondoring, blokkering, isolering, patrolling, begeleiding en rig van persone.

3. Pro-aktiewe konfliktoplossing

- (1) Indien inligting aangaande potensieel gewelddadige onluste onder die aandag van die *uitvoerende hoof* gebring word, moet sodanige inligting aan die betrokke *Openbare Orde Polisie-eenheid* en die *Provinsiale Kommissaris* gerapporteer word om die vreedsame oplossing van die oorsake wat onderliggend aan die onrus is, te vergemaklik.
- (2) *Uitvoerende hoofde* moet die verbintenis tot die vennootskap met die gemeenskap ondersteun deur —
 - (a) positiewe en konstruktiewe verhoudings met die organiseerders van die gebeurtenisse, gemeenskapsleiers en nie-regerings organisasies te bou; en
 - (b) die potensiaal vir die totstandkoming van formele forums te ondersoek om wanorde in die gemeenskap te voorkom en te ontloot in samewerking met instellings soos plaaslike owerhede, burgerlike verenigings, gemeenskapspolisiëringsforums en nie-regerings organisasies.

4. Aanwysing en verantwoordelikhede van verantwoordelike beamptes

- (1) Die plaaslike owerheid kan 'n *lid* as *die verantwoordelike beampte* aanwys en die naam en kontakbesonderhede van die *verantwoordelike beampte* skriftelik aan die *Provinsiale Kommissaris*, asook alle stasiekommissarisse binne die jurisdiksie van die munisipale polisie diens stuur.
- (2) Die *verantwoordelike beampte* moet —
- (a) 'n goeie verhouding met die *gemagtigde lid* van die *Diens* handhaaf;
 - (b) skriftelike kennisgewing van 'n beoogde *byeenkoms* in ooreenstemming met die bepalings van die *Wet* ontvang;
 - (c) inligting aangaande 'n beoogde *byeenkoms* van die *gemagtigde lid* ontvang en rapporteer;
 - (d) sodanige stappe doen as wat hy of sy nodig ag, insluitende bystand verkry van die *Diens* om die identiteit van die *sameroeper* van die beoogde *byeenkoms* te bepaal en die *sameroeper* te versoek om die bepalings van die *Wet* na te kom;
 - (e) die *gemagtigde lid* konsulteer oor die noodsaaklikheid vir onderhandelinge oor enige aspekte van die gedrag van, of enige toestand met betrekking tot die *byeenkoms*; en
 - (f) indien hy of sy, na die konsultasies waarna in subparagraaf (e) hierbo verwys word, van mening is dat onderhandelinge —
 - (i) nie nodig is nie en dat die *byeenkoms* kan plaasvind, die *sameroeper* en die *gemagtigde lid* dienooreenkomstig skriftelik in kennis stel; of
 - (ii) nodig is, —
 - (aa) 'n vergadering reël tussen homself of haarself, die *sameroeper*, die *gemagtigde lid*, enige ander betrokke *verantwoordelike lede*, indien enige, en verteenwoordigers van sodanige ander openbare liggame of ander persone, soos wat, na die mening van sodanige *verantwoordelike beampte*, nodig is om die inhoud van die kennisgewing, wysigings of toevoegings daartoe en die voorwaardes, indien enige, wat ten opsigte van die hou van die *byeenkoms* opgelê moet word, om die objekte van die *Wet* na te kom;
 - (bb) as voorsitter van die vergadering optree en verseker dat besprekings in goeder trou plaasvind;
 - (cc) voorwaardes, indien enige, met betrekking tot die hou van die *byeenkoms* opelê, soos beoog in artikel 4(4)(b) van die *Wet* en skriftelike redes daarvoor verskaf; en

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- (dd) verseker dat skriftelike notule gehou word van die vergadering en dat die goedkeuring, voorwaardes of weiering skriftelik aan die aansoeker oorgedra word;
 - (g) verseker dat 'n skriftelike afskrif van die kennisgewing, insluitende enige wysiging daarvan en enige voorwaarde opgelê en redes daarvoor, aan die *sameroeper*, die *gemagtigde lid* en elke party wat die vergadering bywoon waarna in subparagraaf (f) hierbo verwys word, oorhandig word;
 - (h) die beoogde *byeenkoms* verbied, onderhewig aan die voorwaardes waarna in artikel 5 van *die Wet* verwys word en die *sameroeper*, *gemagtigde lid* en elke ander persoon wat hy of sy ontmoet, of gekonsulteer het, in kennis stel en redes daarvoor verskaf; en
 - (i) deur die *sameroeper* in kennis gestel word van enige uitstel, vertraging, kansellering of afstel van 'n beoogde *byeenkoms* en die *gemagtigde lid* dienoreenkomstig in kennis stel.
- (3) Indien 'n *plaaslike owerheid* 'n persoon, wat nie 'n *lid* is, aanwys as 'n *verantwoordelike beampte* om die funksies te verrig, die bevoegdhede uit te oefen en die verpligtinge na te kom van 'n *verantwoordelike beampte* ingevolge *die Wet*, moet die *uitvoerende hoof* toesien dat die nodige ondersteuning aan sodanige persoon verskaf word ten einde hom of haar in staat te stel om sy of haar verantwoordelikhede ingevolge *die Wet* na te kom en die handhawing van 'n goeie verhouding en behoorlike kommunikasie kanale met al die relevante rolspelers, insluitend die munisipale polisieagents, die *gemagtigde lid* van *die Diens* en ander relevante lede van *die Diens*, te verseker.

5. Aanwysing van gemagtigde lede

- (1) Wanneer die *Provinsiale Kommissaris gemagtigde lede* aangewys het, sal die *Provinsiale Kommissaris* verseker dat die besonderhede van die *gemagtigde lede* skriftelik aan elke munisipaliteit en *uitvoerende hoof*, indien enige, binne die provinsie gestuur word.
- (2) 'n *Uitvoerende hoof* moet verseker dat 'n kennisgewing wat die name en kontakbesonderhede van die aangewysde *gemagtigde lid(lede)* binne sy of haar jurisdiksie in alle kantore van die munisipale polisieagents waartoe lede van die publiek toegang het, vertoon word.

6. Pligte en verantwoordelike van 'n gemagtigde lid

Die pligte en verantwoordelike van 'n *gemagtigde lid* is om —

- (a) *die Diens* te verteenwoordig en met die *verantwoordelike beampte* en *sameroepers* te skakel oor alle onderhandelinge en konsultasies soos wat in *die Wet* voorgeskryf word;
- (b) 'n goeie verhouding met die *verantwoordelike beampte* en *sameroepers* te handhaaf;

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- (c) die reëlings en onderhandelinge met betrekking tot die mate waartoe veiligheidsdienste tydens die operasie ontplooi sal word, te hanteer;
- (d) die *verantwoordelike beampte* in te lig oor enige onvoorsiene (spontane) *byeenkoms*;
- (e) alle rekords van operasionele planne en verslae oor die uitvoering van operasies en verslae oor evalueringssessies, vir drie jaar te hou;
- (f) deel te neem aan die algehele evaluering na 'n *byeenkoms* of *betoging* deur die evalueringssessie by te woon;
- (g) om die *verantwoordelike beampte* skriftelik te versoek om voorwaarde of verbiedeinge op te lê, indien enige; en
- (h) om alle lede wat by 'n *byeenkoms* of *optog* diens verrig in te lig oor die inhoud van 'n kennisgewing en van voorwaardes en wysigings daartoe ingevolge *die Wet*.

7. Ontvangs van kennisgewing of inligting oor 'n byeenkoms

- (1) Wanneer 'n *gemagtigde lid* 'n kennisgewing of inligting oor 'n *byeenkoms* ontvang, moet die volgende gedoen word:

Indien ...	dan ...
die <i>gemagtigde lid</i> 'n kennisgewing van 'n <i>sameroeper</i> van 'n <i>byeenkoms</i> ontvang het,	sal hy of sy die <i>sameroeper</i> inlig dat die kennisgewing aan die <i>verantwoordelike beampte</i> oorhandig moet word en aandui hoe die <i>sameroeper</i> met die <i>verantwoordelike beampte</i> in verbinding kan tree. Die <i>gemagtigde lid</i> sal met die <i>verantwoordelike beampte</i> oorleg pleeg en seker maak dat hy of sy die kennisgewing ontvang.
die <i>gemagtigde lid</i> inligting ontvang van ander interne polisiebronne ontvang het oor 'n <i>byeenkoms</i> wat gaan plaasvind,	sal hy of sy met die <i>verantwoordelike beampte</i> oorleg pleeg en uitvind of hy of sy daarvan kennis dra. Indien kennis nie aan die <i>verantwoordelike beampte</i> gegee is nie, sal die <i>gemagtigde lid</i> met die <i>sameroeper</i> in verbinding tree en hom of haar inlig dat kennis gegee moet word en die <i>sameroeper</i> inlig oor die voorskrifte van <i>die Wet</i> . Die <i>gemagtigde lid</i> sal met die <i>verantwoordelike beampte</i> hieroor oorleg pleeg.

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die <i>gemagtigde lid</i> deur die <i>verantwoordelike beampte</i> gekontak word om hom of haar in te lig dat 'n <i>byeenkoms</i> gaan plaasvind,	sal die <i>gemagtigde lid</i> probeer om verdere inligting aangaande die beplande <i>byeenkoms</i> in te win deur van die betrokke <i>Openbare Orde Polisie-eenheid</i> se inligtingsnetwerk gebruik te maak en 'n vergadering ingevolge artikel 4 van die <i>Wet</i> aan te vra.
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- (2) Gedurende die oorlegpleging waarna in subparagraaf (1) verwys word, moet —
- (a) al die reëlins vir die beplande *byeenkoms* of *betoging* gefinaliseer word; en
 - (b) daar besluit word oor die noodsaaklikheid van onderhandelinge met die *sameroeper* oor enige aspek van of enige voorwaarde vir die beplande *byeenkoms*, al dan nie.
- (3) Die *gemagtigde lid* sal die *Provinsiale Kommissaris* inlig oor die reëlins wat ooreenkomstig subparagraaf (2) gemaak is.

8. Bepaling van bedreiging nadat inligting ontvang is

- (1) Onmiddellik nadat die *Provinsiale Kommissaris* of lid wat deur hom of haar aangewys is, inligting oor 'n beplande *byeenkoms* ontvang het, sal hy of sy, in oorleg met die *Provinsiale Hoof: Operasionele Reaksiediens* of betrokke bevelvoerder van die *Openbare Orde Polisie-eenheid* by die *GOSKK* die vlak van bedreiging vasstel sodat bepaal kan word wat die mees geskikte komponent sou wees om die beplande *byeenkoms* of *optog* te bestuur.
- (2) Die evaluering van die vlak van bedreiging sal gebaseer wees op die beskikbare taktiese inligting met betrekking tot die vlak van bedreiging, besprekings en reëlins met die *sameroeper*, 'n geskiedenis van vreedsame of gewelddadige *betogings* deur die betrokke partye, vorige ervaring met die party, geskiktheid van die omgewing of plek ten opsigte van risiko, ens.
- (3) Die resultate van 'n bedreigingsanalise sal op die volgende wyse bepaal word:
- (a) **Vlak Een:** 'n Vreedsame *byeenkoms* en 'n minder belangrike sport- of vermaaklikheidsbyeenkoms wat deur die munisipale polisdienste of *SIGPOL* gepolisieër kan word terwyl die betrokke *Openbare Orde Polisie-eenheid* op bystand is: Met dien verstande dat die *Openbare Orde Polisie-eenheid* bevel kan neem oor die skare indien die bevelvoerder van die *Openbare Orde Polisie-eenheid* dit nodig ag;

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- (b) **Vlak Twee:** Onbevestigde inligting oor die moontlikheid van 'n bedreiging van lewe en eiendom - *SIGPOL* en die *munisipale polisie* is die primêre rolspelers, met die betrokke *Openbare Orde Polisie-eenheid* in reserwe op die toneel: Met dien verstande dat die *Openbare Orde Polisie-eenheid* bevel kan neem oor die skare indien die bevelvoerder van die *Openbare Orde Polisie-eenheid* dit nodig ag; en
- (c) **Vlak Drie:** Bevestigde inligting van 'n waarskynlike bedreiging van lewe en eiendom - die betrokke *Openbare Orde Polisie-eenheid* neem operasionele bevel en *SIGPOL* en die *munisipale polisie* verleen bystand in die polisiëring van die gebeurtenis.

9. Aanstelling van die BGOS

- (1) Die Afdelings- of *Provinsiale Kommissaris* sal verseker dat die *BGOS* aangewys word en dat hy of sy met Staande Orde (A) 262, hierdie Nasionale Standaard en die betrokke wetgewing vertrou is en dat hy of sy en goed opgelei is om verantwoordelikheid vir die operasie te neem.
- (2) Die *BGOS* voer oorhoofse bevel oor die spesifieke operasie waarvoor hy of sy aangewys is en is verantwoordelik vir alle optredes wat plaasvind.

10. Voorafbeplanning van operasies

- (1) Die aangestelde *BGOS* is verantwoordelik vir goed beplande en gekoördineerde optrede vir die duur van 'n operasie.
- (2) Gedurende voorafbeplanning, moet die *BGOS* die volgende prosedure volg:

Stap	Aksie
1	Ontwikkel 'n omvattende geskrewe operasionele plan vir die skarebeheeroperasie (sien die riglyne vervat in Module 2 van die Operasionele Bevelvoerdersopleiding vir SAPD Bestuur).
2	Lewer die geskrewe operasionele plan aan die <i>Provinsiale Kommissaris</i> of, indien toepaslik, aan die <i>uitvoerende hoof</i> vir goedkeuring.
3	Lê die skriftelike plan vir inligtingsdoeleindes voor aan die betrokke stasiekommissaris en die <i>uitvoerende hoof</i> .

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4	Aktiveer 'n GOS en stel 'n <i>operasionele bevelvoerder</i> aan, met inagneming van die omstandighede en resultaat van die bedreigingsanalise. In die geval van 'n vlak 2-bedreiging, sal 'n BGOS n oorleg met die munisipale polisiëdiens, aangestel word. In die geval van 'n vlak 3-bedreiging, sal 'n betrokke <i>Openbare Orde Polisie-eenheid operasionele bevelvoerder</i> in konsultasie met die betrokke <i>Openbare Orde Polisie-eenheid</i> bevelvoerder aangestel word.
5	Implementeer 'n effektiewe stelsel vir die inwin van inligting sodat die jongste, relevante en akkurate inligting vir die operasie pro-aktief, met behulp van <i>SIGPOL</i> lede, ingewin kan word deur besprekings met die publiek of die gebruik van die inligtingsnetwerk van die betrokke <i>Openbare Orde Polisie-eenheid</i> .
6	Versamel die volgende inligting: (a) die werklike roete wat die deelnemers van plan is om te volg; (b) die waarskynlikheid dat geweld kan uitbreek; (c) of die deelnemers opgestook word, al dan nie; (d) of enige vuurwapen op die toneel is of sal wees, al dan nie; (e) die deelnemers se oogmerke; (f) die getal deelnemers wat sal deelneem; en (g) enige ander inligting wat vir die operasie van belang is (sien die Prosedurele Handleiding oor Skarebeheer vir SAPD Bestuur).
7	Gebruik hierdie inligting om die beskikbare hulpbronne of middele doeltreffend aan te wend. In alle gevalle waar die betrokke <i>Openbare Orde Polisie-eenheid</i> aktief by 'n operasie (Vlak 3) betrokke is, moet hulle deurgaans hul <i>inligtingsbestuurders</i> nader om inligting voor en na 'n operasie in te win.

- (3) Alle inligting wat gedurende en voor 'n operasie ingewin word, moet deurgaans aan die BGOS deurgegee word, sodat hy of sy altyd bewus is van die deelnemers se optrede. Die *lede* moet alle inligting aan hulle bevelvoerders rapporteer wat dit dan aan die BGOS moet rapporteer. Hierdie inligting moet per telefoon of per radio deur die aangewese kanaal van opwaartse verslaggewing na die BGOS deurgegee word.

11. Opdraggewing aan lede

- (1) Volledige opdragte moet aan *lede* gegee word voordat hulle ontplooi word om skarebestuursdiens te doen.

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- (2) Die *operasionele bevelvoerder* moet —
- (a) persoonlik opdragte gee vir alle *lede* van die bevelstruktuur;
 - (b) seker maak dat alle lede van die bevelstruktuur die oogmerke van operasie duidelik deurgee aan alle lede wat vir die *byeenkoms* of *betoging* ontplooi word; en
 - (c) alle bevelvoerders of seksieleiers opdrag gee om gedetailleerde, geskrewe planne oor hulle spesifieke take te voorsien.
- (3) Gedurende die opdraggewingsessie moet die take van al die betrokke rolspelers in besonderhede omskryf word. Die kommunikasiekanaal (bevelstruktuur) wat tydens die operasie gebruik moet word, moet ook deeglik aan alle lede verduidelik word.
- (4) 'n Naamlys van alle *lede* wat tydens die opdraggewingsessie teenwoordig is, moet opgestel word. Seksieleiers moet geïdentifiseer en ingelig word oor wat gedoen moet word. *Lede* moet uitgevra word om seker te maak dat hulle begryp wat van hulle verwag word.

12. Uitvoering

- (1) Die gebruik van geweld moet ten alle koste vermy word en *lede* wat vir die operasie ontplooi is, moet die hoogste mate van verdraagsaamheid toon. Die gebruik van geweld en die uiteendrywing van 'n skare moet aan die vereistes van artikel 9(1) en (2) van *die Wet* voldoen. Gedurende enige operasie, moet onderhandelinge gedurig tussen offisiere en *sameroeppers* of ander leierskapelemente plaasvind.
- (2) Indien onderhandelinge faal en menselewens of eiendom in gevaar is, moet die volgende prosedure gevolg word:

Stap	Aksie
1	Stel <i>voorkomingsmaatreëls</i> in werking as 'n prioriteit.
2	Waarsku deelnemers ingevolge <i>die Wet</i> oor die stappe wat teen hulle gedoen sal word indien die <i>voorkomingsmaatreëls</i> misluk.
3	Bring die reserwe- of die reaksieseksie of die -peloton wat verantwoordelik sal wees om offensiewe maatreëls toe te pas, na vore, ten einde verdere geweld te voorkom, indien bogenoemde maatreëls nie die verlangde resultaat lewer nie.
4	Gee 'n tweede waarskuwing voordat offensiewe maatreëls toegepas word, sodat omstanders die geleentheid gebied word om die area te verlaat.

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5	Beplan alle optrede vir die offensief deeglik en voer dit onder streng bevel uit nadat die BGOS sodanige optrede goedgekeur het.
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- (3) Indien die gebruik van geweld onvermydelik is, moet aan die volgende vereistes voldoen word:
- (a) die doel van offensiewe optredes is om die konflik af te skaal deur die gebruik van minimum geweld om die doel te bereik. Die sukses van die optrede sal gevolglik gemeet word aan die resultate van die operasie met verwysing na die koste, skade aan eiendom, beserings en lewensverlies;
 - (b) die mate van geweld wat gebruik word moet proporsioneel tot die erns van die situasie wees en die bedreiging met verwysing na die gepastheid van die optrede in daardie situasie;
 - (c) die mate van geweld wat gebruik word moet onder die omstandighede redelik wees;
 - (d) die minimum geweld moet gebruik word om die doelwit te bereik; en
 - (e) die gebruik van geweld moet gestaak word sodra die doelwit bereik is.
- (4) Die volgende handeling is verbode of beperk gedurende skarebeheeroperasies:
- (a) die gebruik van 37 mm stoppers (verbode);
 - (b) die gebruik van pepersprei is verbode, tensy die betrokke bevelvoerder 'n bepaalde instruksie uitgereik om dit te gebruik; en
 - (c) die gebruik van vuurwapens en lewendige ammunisie, insluitende donshael en bokhael is verbode, tensy die betrokke bevelvoerder 'n bepaalde instruksie uitgereik om dit te gebruik.
- (5) Rubberkoëls (haelgeweer rubberballe) mag slegs gebruik word as offensiewe maatreëls om 'n skare in uiterste omstandighede uitmekaar te dryf, indien minder kragtige maatreëls as oneffektief bewys is.
- (6) Geweld kan slegs op bevel of instruksie van die BGOS of *operasionele bevelvoerder* (indien sodanige beampte aangewys is) gebruik word. *Lede* mag nooit individueel sonder 'n opdrag van hul bevelvoerder optree nie.
- (7) Alle *lede* wat by die optrede betrokke is, moet deel vorm van een bevelstruktuur wat uit seksies, pelotonne of kompanjies bestaan. *Lede* wat nie in seksies werk nie, mag nie ontplooi word nie. Alle lede van sigbare polisiëring wat vir sodanige doeleindes ontplooi word, moet in skarebestuur opgelei wees.

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- (8) Gemeenregtelike beginsels rakende selfverdediging of noodweer word nie deur hierdie Nasionale Standaard beïnvloed nie.

13. Rapportering en die hou van rekords

- (1) *Lede* wat by 'n operasie betrokke is moet die GOS op hoogte van sake hou oor optredes en verwikkelinge gedurende die operasie.
- (2) Die BGOS moet seker maak dat 'n volledige rekord gehou word van al die aktiwiteite gedurende die operasie. In alle voertuie moet daar 'n operasionele dagboek wees wat deur 'n *lid* wat in die bepaalde voertuig is, bygehou moet word. Die operasionele dagboek moet alle plasinge en instruksies wat uitgereik is en al die aktiwiteite van deelnemers gedurende die *byeenkoms* of *betoging* aandui. 'n Voorvalleboek-inskrywing moet gemaak word van die optrede en van die maatreëls wat deur elke funksionele rolspeler wat by die operasie betrokke is, ingestel is.
- (3) Rekords van operasionele planne, alle verslae oor die uitvoering van operasies en evalueringsverslae moet saam geliasseer word en volgens die die Rekord Klassifikasiestelsel wat op die vermeldde munisipale polisdienste van toepassing is, bygehou word. In die geval van die hantering van 'n operasie wat as 'n Vlak 3-bedreiging geklassifiseer is, moet die BGOS verseker dat afskrifte van die operasionele dagboeke en die bywoningsregisters van alle lede wat tydens sodanige operasies ontplooi is, aan die *gemagtigde lid* en die betrokke *Openbare Orde Polisie-eenheid* gestuur word.
- (4) Die verteenwoordigers van alle hoofrolspelers moet gedurende die *byeenkoms* of *betoging* by die GOS teenwoordig wees.

14. Evaluering

- (1) Die BGOS moet seker maak dat evalueringssessie na elke gebeurtenis of *byeenkoms* plaasvind en dat 'n rekord daarvan gehou word.
- (2) Elke bevelsvlak moet die vlakke onder daardie vlak individueel evalueer. Dit moet opgevolg word deur 'n deurtastende evaluering deur die bevelvoerders van die operasie. Daarna moet 'n evalueringssessie met al die rolspelers gehou word om vas te stel of die operasie doeltreffend was en of kommunikasie met die rolspelers voldoende was, al dan nie.
- (3) 'n Deeglike evaluering moet gedoen word en, indien moontlik, moet video opnames getoon word.
- (4) Alle goeie praktyke, asook tekortkominge, moet as deel van 'n leerproses aangeteken word sodat goeie praktyke bevorder kan word en die herhaling van foute voorkom kan word.

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- (5) Opleiers en instruksors moet die evalueringssessies bywoon om optredes wat deur *lede* geneem is, in oënskou te neem en om onbehoorlike optrede deur indiensopleiding in skarebestuurstegnieke reg te stel.

15. Eerste lid (lede) op die toneel van 'n onvoorsiene (spontane) byeenkoms

- (1) Die eerste *lid* wat op 'n toneel of plek van 'n onvoorsiene (spontane) *byeenkoms* arriveer, moet probeer om die vrede te bewaar en die gemeenskap te beskerm en te help.
- (2) Die eerste *lid* wat op die toneel of plek arriveer moet die volgende prosedure volg:

Stap	Aksie
1	Tree met die operasionele sentrum van die betrokke munisipale polisiëdiens in verbinding en versoek dat personeel wat in <i>skarebeheer</i> opgelei is, bystand verleen.
2	Stel 'n mobiele GOS op en stel die betrokke <i>Openbare Orde Polisie-eenheid</i> in kennis. Die <i>Openbare Orde Polisie-eenheid</i> sal die situasie evalueer en sal operasionele bevel van die polisiëring van die <i>byeenkoms</i> neem met die bystand van <i>SIGPOL</i> , indien hulle van mening is dat dit gepas is of anders sal die mees senior <i>lid</i> van die munisipale polisiëdiens op die toneel ingelig word om voort te gaan om operasionele bevel oor die polisiëring van die <i>byeenkoms</i> uit te oefen.
3	Probeer 'n atmosfeer skep wat tot onderhandelinge kan bydra deur geen aggressie te toon nie, soos om vuurwapens en spesiale toerusting te vertoon.
4	Identifiseer die leierskapselement om kommunikasie te bewerkstellig sodat onderhandelinge 'n aanvang kan neem.
5	Stel die hoogste standarde van verdraagsaamheid en moet nie enige vuurwapens teen die betogers gebruik nie, behalwe in die geval van noodweer, indien lewens in ernstige gevaar verkeer.
6	Raadpleeg die plaaslike owerhede en die <i>gemagtigde lid</i> oor die <i>byeenkoms</i> en die doelwit van die <i>byeenkoms</i> .
7	Bring die inhoud van artikel 9(1)(c) van die <i>Wet</i> onder die aandag van die leierskapelement.