

## DEFINITIONS OF THE TYPES OF INCIDENTS AND REASON/MOTIVES : IRIS

### A. CROWD MANAGEMENT (PEACEFUL)

- All crowd management tasks imply that the number of persons involved must be greater than 15. This however excludes a demonstration. This definition is contained in the Regulation of Gatherings Act (Act 205 of 1993).

#### **ASSEMBLY (CHURCH) :**

The assembly of a number of persons for religious purposes.

#### **ASSEMBLY (FESTIVITY/COMMEMORATION):**

The assembly of a number of persons with the objective of commemorating a pre-determined event, eg Women day.

#### **ASSEMBLY (FUNERAL) :**

The assembly of a number of persons in order to bury a person or persons.

#### **ASSEMBLY (MEETING) :**

The assembly of a number of persons in order to attend a scheduled meeting which is not of a political nature, eg a seminar or a conference.

#### **ASSEMBLY (MUSIC FESTIVAL) :**

The assembly of a number of persons with the goal of taking part, or of attending a music festival.

#### **ASSEMBLY (POLITICAL MEETING) :**

The assembly of a number of persons in order to attend a scheduled political meeting.

#### **ASSEMBLY (POSTER DEMONSTRATION) :**

The assembly of a number of persons with the joint goal of airing their dissatisfaction about a situation with placards/banners. This type of assembly usually takes a static\* form.

#### **ASSEMBLY (PROCESSION) :**

The assembly of a number of persons to take part in a march, with a joint goal. This type of assembly is of a dynamic\*\* nature.

**ASSEMBLY (SPORT) :**

The gathering of a number of persons in order to attend a sports meeting, eg a international rugby test.

**BOYCOTT ACTION :**

A group of persons who jointly take part or refuse for some or other reason, to use a service or product or a trademark, eg by not buying certain articles, in order to boycott the product, or if a group of people refuse to use a transport service because of high transport costs.

**DEMONSTRATION :**

The assembly of a number persons (less than 15) with the goal of jointly demonstrating their dissatisfaction about a certain situation, eg by chanting slogans. This type of incident usually assumes a static\* form.

**GATHERING :**

The spontaneous assembly of a number of persons without a joint goal or objective, after an incident or happening, eg, a fire, accident or explosion.

**SIT-IN :**

A group of persons who enter upon a premises or building and demand that certain demands be complied with before they discontinue their actions, eg, a group of students who occupy the administration building of a university.

**STRIKE (LABOUR AFFAIRS) :**

A group of workers who by means of joint action, attempt to force the employee to change, or not to change the conditions of service.

**STRIKE (STAY-AWAY) :**

A group of workers, who by means of protest, refuse their services to the employee and are absent without leave in order to force the employer to change/not change service conditions.

**B. CROWD MANAGEMENT (UNREST)**

**DEFINITION OF CROWD MANAGEMENT (UNREST) :**

\* The policing of assemblies/mass actions and / or gatherings of persons where a significant part thereof partake in acts of violence. (See annexure L for further information).

**ARSON :**

The unlawful setting alight of unmovable property by a group of people.

**ASSEMBLY (FESTIVITY/COMMEMORATION) :**

The assembly of a number of persons with the objective of commemorating a pre-determined event, eg the death of Chris Hani and during which violence erupts.

**ASSEMBLY (MEETING) :**

The assembly of a number of persons to attend a scheduled meeting, eg, a seminar or a conference, which is not of a political nature and during which violence erupts.

**ASSEMBLY (MUSIC FESTIVAL) :**

The assembly of a number of persons with the goal of taking part in or to attend a music festival during which violence erupts.

**ASSEMBLY (POLITICAL MEETING) :**

The assembly of a number of persons in order to attend a scheduled political meeting and during which violence erupts.

**ASSEMBLY (POSTER DEMONSTRATION) :**

The assembly of a number of persons with the joint goal of airing their dissatisfaction about a situation by displaying placards and banners during which violence erupts. This type of assembly usually takes a static\* nature.

**ASSEMBLY (PROCESSION) :**

The assembly of a number of persons with a joint goal. The assembly is of a dynamic\*\* nature and violence erupts in the course of it.

**ASSEMBLY (SPORT) :**

Assembly of a number of persons to attend a sports meeting and during which violence erupts.

**ATTACK :**

The unlawful action of a person or persons against the person or body of another person or persons.

**BARRICADE :**

The unlawful blocking of a road or entrance / exit by placing objects such as car wrecks or concrete blocks in the road or in front of such an entrance or exit by a group of people.

**BOYCOTT ACTION :**

A group of persons, who jointly take part or refuse, for some or other reason to use a service, or product or a trademark, eg, by not buying certain articles in order to boycott the product, or when a group of people do not use transport services because in their opinion, the transport costs are too high and during which, violence erupts.

**DAMAGE TO PROPERTY :**

The unlawful and intentional damaging of movable or immovable property belonging to another, eg, the persons car or house by a group of people.

**DEMONSTRATION :**

The assembly of a number persons (less than 15) with the goal of jointly demonstrating their dissatisfaction about a certain situation, eg by chanting slogans. This type of incident usually assumes a static\* form during which violence erupts.

**GATHERING :**

The spontaneous assembly of a number of persons without a joint goal/objective after an incident or happening, eg, a fire, accident or explosion, and during which violence erupts.

**HOSTAGE SITUATION :**

A person or persons who use violence or the threat of violence in order to restrict the movement and freedom of another person or group of persons.

**INTIMIDATION :**

A person or persons who tries to influence another to do or not to do something by threatening the person(s) life, person or property.

**OCCUPATION :**

A group of persons who by means of violent actions and disruption, occupy a premises or building.

**SIT-IN :**

A group of persons who enter upon a premises or building and by means of disruption, demand that certain demands be complied with before they discontinue their actions, eg a group of students who occupy the administration building of a university.

**STRIKE (LABOUR AFFAIRS) :**

A group of workers who, by means of joint violent actions, attempt to force the employee to change, or not to change the service conditions.

**C. UNREST INCIDENT (OTHER)**

**DEFINITION OF UNREST INCIDENT (OTHER) :**

Tension, anxiety, disorder or unrest under the population or the use of violence in any applicable form. (See annexure L for further information).

**ARSON :**

The unlawful setting alight of unmovable property.

**ATTACK :**

The unlawful action of a person or persons against the person or body of another person or persons.

**BARRICADE :**

The unlawful blocking of a road or entrance/exit by placing objects such as car wrecks or concrete blocks in the road or in front of such an entrance or exit.

**DAMAGE TO PROPERTY :**

The unlawful and intentional damaging of movable or immovable property belonging to another, eg, the persons car or house.

**EXPLOSION :**

When a person or group of persons revert to acts of violence by means of explosive devices such as hand grenades, pipe bombs etc, against the person or body of another or his property.

**HI-JACKING :**

When a person or group of persons hi-jack a vehicle in order to attain their goal, eg, a group of students (less than 15) who hi-jack a bus in order to be transported to an assembly at stadium or other place.

**HOSTAGE SITUATION :**

A person or persons who use violence or the threat of violence in order to restrict the movement and freedom of another person or group of persons.

**INTIMIDATION :**

A person or persons who tries to influence another to do or not to do something by threatening the person(s) life, person or property.

**SIEGE :**

A group of armed persons who unlawfully occupy a building or premises with or without hostages. The authority is taken over by the occupiers who take control of the building or premises in order to force their demands.

**THREAT :**

When a person or persons threaten another or make(s) them believe that they will use violence to reach their objectives.

## **D. CRIME PREVENTION**

### **ARRESTS :**

The taking into custody of a person(s) suspected of having committed an offence(s) not related to unrest incidents or crowd management tasks, during the members day to day tasks.

### **SEIZURE :**

The taking into safe keeping or possession of stolen, suspected stolen or abandoned property not related to unrest incidents or crowd management tasks during the members day to day tasks.

## **E. SUPPORT**

### **ACCIDENT :**

When members of ACCU assist members of another component or security force at the scene of an accident, whether it be a motor vehicle collision or another type of accident.

### **ARRESTS :**

When members of ACCU assist members of another component or security forces with the taking into custody of a person suspected of having committed an offence, eg, during a search and seizure operation.

### **ATTACK :**

When members of ACCU assist members of another component or other security forces in an incident directed against a person or body of another person or persons, eg a farm attack.

### **BOMB SCARE :**

When members of ACCU assist members of another component or other security forces with bomb scares.

### **CORPSES FOUND :**

When members of ACCU assist members of another component or other security forces with the recovery of a body which is not related to unrest incident (other) or crowd management tasks and where it is not known how the person died. This will also include drowned victims.

### **DISASTER/CATASTROPHE :**

When members of ACCU assist members of another component/security force/department at the scene of a natural or man-made disaster, eg, floods, fires or air disasters.

**EXPLOSION :**

When members of ACCU assist members of another component or security force at the scene of an explosion (eg gas bottle explosions, transformers or accidental detonation of devices due to age thereof), whether the support be cordoning or removal of victims etc and the incident cannot be related to unrest incident (other).

**HI-JACKING :**

When members of ACCU assist members of another component or security force with the arrest or recovery of a vehicle which was hi-jacked by criminal elements. These incidents are usually related to reports received from radio control -flying squad.

**HOSTAGE SITUATION :**

When members of ACCU assist members of another component/security force in the resolving of a hostage situation and in protecting other members during the situation which is not related to crowd management or unrest incident (other). These situations are usually related to family disputes or personal affairs.

**SEIZURE :**

When members of ACCU assist members of another component or security force with the recovery of and safe keeping of stolen, or suspected stolen or abandoned property.

**F. REASON OR MOTIVE**

**ATTACK ON SECURITY FORCE :**

When a person or group of persons launch violent attacks on members of the security forces in an attempt to kill the members or to reduce the number of the security forces.

**BORDER DISPUTE :**

A conflict between different groups concerning the borders of a certain area or areas.

**BUS FARES :**

Conflict arising as a result of dissatisfaction about the price of transport by bus.

**CAMPUS/TERTIARY CONFLICT :**

Conflict arising amongst the students of a tertiary institution or conflict between the students and management of the tertiary institution.

**CONFLICT BETWEEN PADAV AND GANGS :**

Conflict which arises between members of PADAV and gangs (members) over issues pertaining to gangsterism and drugs, as well as revenge attacks.

**CONFLICT BETWEEN PAGAD AND GANGS :**

Conflict which arises between members of PAGAD and gangs (members) over issues pertaining to gangsterism and drugs, as well as revenge attacks.

**DEMAND DISMISSAL OF EMPLOYEE :**

Conflict which arises if a group of employees are dissatisfied with the conduct or employees' actions and therefore demand the dismissal of such employee.

**DEMAND RELEASE OF SUSPECTS :**

When a group of persons gather and demand the release of suspects detained by the SAPS, with the view of either having them freed, or of punishing them. Themselves.

**DEMAND RESIGNATION OF COUNCILLORS :**

A group of persons demanding the dismissal or resignation of a councillor/s as a result of dissatisfaction with his/her conduct/actions, in the work environment.

**DEMAND WAGE INCREASES :**

Where people demand an increase in wages and improved service conditions.

**DISPUTE BETWEEN BUSES & TAXI'S :**

Dispute which arise between the drivers of busses and taxi drivers over the routes which are used, as well as the transport of commuters.

**DISRUPTION OF ASSEMBLY :**

When a person or group of persons disrupt a meeting or assembly.

**DISSATISFIED WITH HIGH CRIME RATE :**

When a person or group of persons are dissatisfied with the high crime rate in their area or in the country.

**DISSATISFIED WITH SECURITY FORCE ACTION :**

When a person or group of persons are dissatisfied with any aspect of an action launched by members of the security force during a particular incident.

**DISSATISFIED WITH SECURITY FORCE PRESENCE :**

When a person or group of persons are dissatisfied with the presence of the security forces in a certain area or during a certain event, eg, when the person(s) feel that the security force's presence only causes greater tension.

**DISSATISFIED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT :**

When a person or group of persons are dissatisfied with unemployment or the



unemployment situation in the country.

**DISSATISFACTION WITH WORKER'S DISMISSAL :**

When workers are dissatisfied with the dismissal of another employee. These workers can take actions such as a go-slow strike to show their dissatisfaction and to demand that the dismissed employee be re-instated.

**ESTABLISHING OF ALTERNATIVE STRUCTURES :**

When a person or group of persons break away from a certain organisation and establish an alternative organisation because they no longer agree with the viewpoint or decisions of the mother organisation.

**ETHNIC CONFLICT :**

Conflict between two or more ethnic groups.

**EXPANDING OF POWER BASE :**

When persons or a group of persons, usually members of political parties, try to expand their power base through campaigns or threats and intimidation. This type of action can also take place between rival gangs in prisons.

**FACTION FIGHTING :**

Conflict between two or more factions.

**FORCING OF DEMANDS :**

The act, by a person/persons of forcing their demands upon another in some way or another.

**FUEL PRICE :**

When a person or group of persons are dissatisfied with an increase in the price of fuel.

**GANG CONFLICT :**

Clashes within or between gangs in order to achieve some or other goal or to establish or expand their power base.

**HOSTEL CONFLICT :**

Conflict amongst hostel dwellers themselves or persons living in different hostels, or between hostel dwellers and non-hostel dwellers.

**IDEOLOGICAL CONFLICT :**

Conflict arising amongst different ideological groups concerning opposing interests or values of the groups, eg ANC versus IFP.

**IN SYMPATHY WITH OPPRESSED :**

When a person(s) launch an action in sympathy with the situation in which others find themselves. This occurs, for example, when a group of employees are retrenched or dismissed, or when a certain religious group or charity group launch an action to express their support.

**INTIMIDATION :**

When a person/persons attempt to force another person or persons to do something by threatening such persons' life, person or property.

**LABOUR DISPUTE :**

When a dispute or problem(s) concerning employment or labour issues arise between employer and employee.

**MOBILISING OF THE MASSES :**

The activation of a large group of persons with the intention of achieving a certain goal.

**PENSION DISPUTE :**

Conflict which arises over the payment or non payment of pensions.

**PEOPLES COURT :**

When a person or group of persons take the law into their own hands and by means of a peoples court, try and convict a person of a crime and then punish him, eg, by neck lacing him.

**PERSONALITY CONFLICT :**

When a person or group persons, usually family and friends have a difference of opinion. It can also occur among members of the same political party.

**POLITICAL INTOLERANCE :**

If a person or a group of persons, usually members of various political parties have a difference of opinions about the views of the various political parties.

**PRISON CONFLICT/VIOLENCE :**

When prisoners or a group of prisoners are dissatisfied with a certain situation and attempt to change the situation through violence or hunger strikes. The conflict can also arise among members of rival gangs.

**RACIAL CONFLICT :**

If a person or group of persons of the same race, are in conflict with another person or group of persons of a different race.

**RENT :**

Dissatisfaction about rent.

**RESISTANCE TO EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM :**

When a person or group of persons, usually scholars or teachers, protest against a decision or viewpoint of the educational system (eg the language policy).

**RESISTANCE TO DISPOSSESSION :**

If a person or group of persons resist the dispossession of property or ground. This usually occurs when squatters who illegally occupy a piece of land, are removed in terms of a court interdict.

**RESISTANCE TO GOVERNMENT POLICY :**

If a person or group of persons resist the policy of the government of the day.

**RESISTANCE TO VAT :**

Any action by a group of persons aimed against the payment of VAT.

**REVENGE :**

When a person or group of persons launch an attack against a different group of persons in retaliation to an offence or incident.

**SCHOOL CONFLICT :**

If conflict erupts at schools about dissatisfaction with the educational system or conflict between two or more schools about the language medium being used. The scholars are usually responsible for the conflict.

**SERVICE CHARGES :**

Conflict that arises as a result of service charges that have been levied.

**SOLIDARITY :**

If a person or group of persons show their dissatisfaction/approval of a certain incident/action through joint actions or speeches.

**SPORTING EVENT :**

A group of persons that assemble in a sport stadium or complex to attend any sporting event, eg, soccer or rugby matches.

**SUSPENSION OF MUNICIPAL SERVICES :**

If a person or group of persons are dissatisfied with the fact that the local town councils discontinue the supply of water or electricity to persons who are in arrears of payment. This includes the removal of metres, pipes and cables.

**TAXI DISPUTE :**

If conflict erupts among taxi drivers/owners of the same taxi organization or between various taxi organizations about routes, passengers and/or who the leaders are.

**TRAIN CONFLICT :**

If there is conflict among commuters on trains about who should use which carriages, especially if the commuters represent different political parties. The conflict may also arise among various racial groups.

**TRAIN FARES :**

When a group of commuters are dissatisfied with the train fares or an increase in train fares for the use of the train services.

**UPSET WITH VIOLENCE ON WOMEN & CHILDREN :**

When people are dissatisfied with the levels of violence and incidents directed at women and children, especially in regard to sexual offences and acts of violence.