



**PSiRA**  
Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority

# Vuhlayiseki

External Newsletter March 2020

## Message from the PSiRA Director

Colleagues and compatriots,

I write to you in an unprecedented time when the whole world is devastated because of the COVID-19 plague. Let alone the recent credit rating agencies' rating of South Africa's economy to a sub-investment grade. We however live in hope that the structural reforms proposed by Government will turn around our country's fortunes.

Notwithstanding all these widely reported socio-economic challenges we are faced with; this epidemic will pass, and our lives will continue as normal.

I would like to empathise with those of you who run businesses in these challenging times. May I also take you into my confidence by stating that the Authority is aware of the strain caused by the declaration of the disaster to many businesses, in particular, small business in this sector as well as other sectors. We are also aware that many businesses in the sector have employed unconventional ways to evade this insidious event, including requiring employees to apply for annual leave during the lockdown, deploying unregistered illegal foreign nationals to bypass the regulated wages, agreements with taxi associations for transportation of staff to sites, invoking section 189 of the Labour relations act in this period and the list is endless.

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Clamping down on non-compliance: Operation Khulisa

Research in uncharted private security territories

The Authority lends support to a Ministerial CSI Project

Knowledge exchange between PSiRA and CSOS

Annual Fees 2020/21

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Regulatory Authority**



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# PSiRA corporate identity at a glance



**PSiRA**  
Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority



## VISION

South Africans have confidence in the legitimacy, occupational practices and transformation of the Private Security Industry



## MISSION

Effective regulations of the Private Security Industry to enable professional and respected security service providers



## VALUES

Integrity, Excellence and Ubuntu

The Authority regulates and exercises effective control over the practice of the private security industry through:

- Registration of service providers;
- Registration of security officers;
- Ensuring compliance and adherence to PSiR Act 56 of 2001 and all other laws applicable to the industry;
- Accreditation of training security service providers;
- Processing of course report submitted to us;
- Receiving and investigating complaints against service providers;
- Prosecuting against non-compliance by service providers;
- Educating private security service consumers about the role of the PSiRA and their right to quality service;
- Advise the Minister of Police and by extension, the State on all matters of private security.

<b>The Shield</b>	African, protection, symbol of celebration
<b>The Lion</b>	Symbolic of PSiRA's character, African, symbol of authority, leadership, strength
<b>The Font</b>	Shows authoritative power and function
<b>The Highlighted 'i'</b>	Independence, increasing, influential, informative, initiative and inspirational
<b>The Colours</b>	Inspired by African cultures, South African races, diversity in unity, and the African landscape
<b>Pattern on the Shield</b>	The three lines on top and bottom represent life, safety and dignity (mission of PSiRA)

LOGO CONCEPT



**PSiRA**  
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*brief*

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**Until next  
time, enjoy  
this issue!**

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# Message by PSiRA Director

Section 4(w) of PSiR Act 56 of 2001 indicates that one of the functions of the Authority is to 'determine, charge and collect fees as provided for in this Act or in respect of any service rendered by the Authority or any object made available by the Authority'. Also, 4(z)(ii) generally perform any act that contributes to the attainment of its objects. Thus, we are doing everything else necessary to empower and/or assist SMMEs that might find themselves scraping the bottom of the barrel.



**Manabela Sam Chauke**  
Chief Executive Officer

The Authority is seized with some of the investigations of exploitation and contraventions of the code of conduct during this lock down. You would be certainly aware by now that the Authority is self-funding and that for the past few years, the levels of disclosure of guards have significantly decreased despite the marginal growth of the industry. As a result of ill disclosures, the Authority has unfortunately incurred a going concern issues due to non-responsiveness of the industry to compliance in particular some large service providers. The results of these situation, is that the Authority not been able to build reserves to address your concerns.

We also take note of the Bargaining Council fees, which we believe are unfortunate as no consultations with the Industry or the Regulator prior to the determination of such fees and the impact it will have on the Industry in particular, the vulnerable smaller service providers and security officers. We reserve the right to comment extensively on this aspect at the right time.

We are of the opinion that Government through the Command Council led by the Honourable President Cyril Ramaphosa has set up various relief measures and stimulus packages for struggling businesses which includes but not limited to the following:

- Claims through UIF and other Agencies of Government.
- Seed Funding and growth funds
- Crowd Funding Relief Funds
- Payment Holidays and favourable interest rates by banks and other financial institutions
- Various funding mechanisms widely publicised

PSiRA will assist in the following ways:

- Larger companies can apply for exemption, however the corroborating supporting documents such as monthly management accounts will be needed
- We will assist the private security industry to apply for stimulus package (we can assist to facilitate the claims). Please send us a formal letter on DebtorsAdmin@psira.co.za.
- Financially-compromised security companies may apply for exemption for security officers' levies of R84 to be paid on monthly basis

## UIF Claims

The Minister of employment has announced measures to facilitates UIF Claims and signed Memorandum of Understanding with Bargaining Councils and Employer Associations to further the objections of relief for workers and businesses affected by the lockdown. We advise affected security service providers to take advantage of these opportunities.

## Residual loss of revenue

We have issued a circular to guide service providers and subsequently revised it to allow industry some flexibility without putting the health of service providers at risk and incurring costs beyond their affordability. We therefore advise the industry to take advantage of all those measures and exhaust them to addresses its funding challenges. The Authority has had to shut down 80% of its services and revenue bearing operations whilst continuing to service regulations due to the lockdown. This meant that, there is a revenue shortfall already to fund our overheads and liabilities in the medium period of the lockdown.

The reasons for the increase in fees were widely consulted on with the industry and are in line with equitably distribution of contributions by various categories and differentiated service providers. We will publish same for the benefit and consideration of the industry soon. We note that the increases were marginal compared to increase of 150% fees by the Bargaining Council introduced by the Sector Bargain without consulting the industry at large.

As a self-funding entity, we are unfortunately unable to exempt any service provider or suspend the operation nor defer operations of these fees. We appeal to your good selves to continue to honour your payments or make arrangements with PSiRA.

**Hope springs eternal!**

# CLAMPING DOWN ON NON-COMPLIANCE: OPERATION KHULISA

In the last month of the quarter, PSiRA Law Enforcement Unit together with SAPS were hard at work conducting all night operations in a quest to clamp down on non-compliance in the private security industry.

Led by the Captain himself, Director of PSiRA, Mr Manabela Chauke, the team pounced on different sites on the operation that started on 5 March 2020. The areas visited were mainly around Pretoria, which covered Sunnyside, Brooklyn, Pretoria Central, Pretoria East and surrounding areas. The operation resulted in **21 arrests of illegal security officers posted in residential areas and hotels**. Most of the security officers arrested were deployed without being registered

with PSiRA. In some instances, those arrested were foreign nationals who had no proper documentation that allowed them to trade as security officers.

This successful project will continue in all provinces, since all provinces are expected to have their operations in line with the project. The aim of this project is to reach people who are not registered, but operating in, the private security industry. The Deputy Director: Law Enforcement: Adv Linda Mbana emphasised that at national level the project was gaining momentum, and the Authority had a target of reaching all corners of South Africa in order to curb the level of non-compliance by the end of March 2020.

She pointed out that there was still an increase in the number of non-compliance of security officers not being reported to PSiRA. She further requested unions and employer organisations to talk to their members regarding the linking of security officers, as this was one of the main reasons for exploitation and non-compliance in the industry.

To support the project, and in line with the strategic goals of PSiRA, the Communication Unit also embarked on consumer awareness drives at various malls in Gauteng.



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# Advancing the private security industry through research

SECURITY



Section 4(d) of PSiR Act 56 of 2001 states that one of the functions of the Authority is to *conduct an ongoing study and investigation of the rendering of security services and practices of security service providers*. Research is the lifeblood of the Authority as it informs policies and regulations.

The Authority has recently embarked on the following research work which would ultimately inform policies and training standards in these uncharted waters:



## Aviation and Airport Security

The involvement of private security in the civil aviation industry is pervasive around the world, South Africa in particular. The Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSiRA) regulates the private security industry in South Africa, thus the involvement of private security in the civil aviation industry is subject to PSiRA regulation. The Authority conducted a study to establish ways to better regulate security services in airports and to ensure that the sector is compliant with the Private Security Industry Regulation Act 56 of 2001 (PSiR Act) and Private Security Industry Regulations, 2002.

Though this is work-in-progress, the study intended to devise solutions to better regulate airport security to ensure that the sector is compliant with the PSiR Act. The study also deliberated on the Authority's objectives and used a qualitative research approach to uncover the lived experiences of sector participants. services, immigration services and airlines. Cooperation between the airport operators and stakeholders is well established. The study also revealed that training received by airport security service providers is adequate, but that there is room for improvement, particularly in training of behaviour identification officers. Most training centres were aware of PSiRA regulations, but they are not compelled to register with the Authority.

## Maritime Security

In South Africa, the private security industry is regulated by the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSiRA). Private maritime security, a subsector of the industry, is thus regulated by PSiRA. This paper provides insight as to how private maritime security is regulated in South Africa, taking into account the two other regulators, namely the South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA), and the Transnet National Ports Authority (TNPA). The distinction between the various regulators is important in clarifying their roles and powers in private maritime security services. Private maritime security providers play a pivotal role both inland and on the high seas.

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Inland, they are active mainly in ports, and at sea, in anti-piracy operations. In essence, private maritime security is a preventive and responsive measure to address the risks vessels encounter, particularly at sea.

Given the dearth of literature on private maritime security in South Africa, this study attempted to draw knowledge on private maritime security companies, including the need for their regulations. Although private maritime security is recognised in South Africa, the vast majority of its contractors operate abroad, beyond South African borders (and waters). The need or rather the demand for the deployment of private maritime security contractors is driven by international ships and foreign countries, under whose laws they are bound. Most private maritime security providers with South African citizenship and permanent residency are not registered with PSiRA, which is not only a challenge for the Authority, but brings into question the credibility of its data.



## The regulation of anti-poaching as a security service in South Africa

Poaching is one of the biggest challenges South Africa has been grappling with over the years which gained attention with the escalation of Rhino poaching in recent times. In addressing this issue, game parks and private game farm owners rely on anti-poaching services provided by game rangers and private anti-poaching companies to protect their wildlife. These brave individuals risk their lives to ensure the safety of these animals by using military tactics to counter attack poachers.

The protection of flora and fauna is mostly dependent on the services offered by anti-poachers. Anti-poaching is a growing industry not only in South Africa but also in the rest of Africa. There are many aspects to anti-poaching as it involves specialised training of anti-poachers, specialised K9 training, the use of gadgets and the use of high calibre firearms. The use of these specialised services is due to the dangers associated with anti-poaching with poachers "hunting" anti-poachers in order to poach the animals that they want to poach. Unfortunately, in such a dangerous space there are companies that

disregard the safety and security of their anti-poachers and deploy people who are untrained into the bush. Some companies were reported to only provide a firearm without providing them with supplies to survive in the bush.

The National Environmental Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA Act, 1998) provides for the protection of endangered species of fauna and flora, however, the use of military and paramilitary tactics in conservation steps into security making it debatable whether or not the NEMA Act, 1998 is the only applicable legislation in the provision of anti-poaching services. Section 199(1) of the Constitution of South Africa states that the Republic will have security services that consist of a single defence force, a single police service and any intelligence services established in terms of the Constitution.<sup>1</sup> The game rangers and private anti-poaching companies using military tactics are not included as part national security, which implies that they are providing a private security service.

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## Aviation Workshop • 6 February 2020



**Purpose:** To validate the research findings stemming from of the field work; and secondly, to solicit your input in the development of a Policy on the Regulation of Aviation and Airport Security in South Africa.

The Authority has conducted studies in almost all other sectors of the private security industry and as per the Act, the work is ongoing.

### The PSiRA system for security research and implementation





# PSiRA lends support to a Ministerial CSI Project in KZN

On 28 February 2020, the Police Minister, General Bheki Cele, accompanied by his Deputy, Hon Cassel Mathale, while in KZN during the Ministerial multi-disciplinary Imbizo, took time to plough back to the community of KwaQoloqolo in Umzumbe municipality. The high-powered entourage included several Provincial MECs and SAPS' national leadership. The Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSiRA), led by its CEO, Manabela Sam Chauke (pictured with the Minister), donated 20 high-tech laptops to Mthwalume High School - a former school that shaped the upbringing of the Minister of Police.

In an euphoric mood, the Minister told the learners that he was pleased to be able to visit the school that he spent so many years in, both as a high school learner and later a teacher. He said he believed that the laptops were going to be a game changer for the school in advancing the learners to be on par in the digital era.

Over and above handing over of the laptops, the Minister also encouraged the learners not to be discouraged by the poverty levels of the community they live in, but to know that the world is their oyster: full of possibilities.

He further stressed that his intention with this gesture was to raise awareness in relation to cyber security as most youth find themselves very active and subsequently exposed in the digital space. "This also happens at a time when the leadership of the police is hard at work building technological capacity and acumen within the Service," said Minister Cele in his address to the learners, encouraging the learners to familiarise themselves with science and technology career opportunities in the South African Police Service.

Minister Cele also used the opportunity to reiterate State President Cyril Ramaphosa's call for society to mobilise against the scourge of gender-based violence. Cele urged the boy-learners to respect women and give women their space to be. The girl-learners were also encouraged to empower themselves with education as a key to a bright future, and claim their rightful space in society.

Lastly, he thanked PSiRA CEO, Mr Manabela Chauke for enabling the private sector to contribute in changing people's lives.

There was a great media excitement as the pupils sang and danced with the Minister.



Above, from left to right: Mr Manabela Sam Chauke, PSiRA CEO; Deputy Minister of Police Cassel Mathale; Minister of Police General Bheki Cele; and National Police Commissioner Khehla Sitole

Witnessing the hand-over of Laptops: below, from far left: National Commissioner of Police, General Khehla Sitole, Mr Manabela Chauke, PSiRA CEO, KwaZulu Natal MEC of Social Development, MEC Mavimbela, Deputy Minister of Police, Hon Cassel Mathale, MEC of Transport, Community Safety and Liaison, MEC Bheki Ntuli and other alumni



# CSOS Engagement

The Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSiRA), hosted the Community Schemes Ombud Service (CSOS) at our Head Office on the 9th of March 2020. CSOS is the regulatory authority for all community schemes in South Africa.

They are mandated to regulate this industry which encompasses community gated estates and holiday resorts whose shareholders consist of ordinary members of the public. Registering with the CSOS - a state-owned entity under the Department of Human Settlements - is mandatory in terms of section 59 and Regulation 18(8) of the CSOS Act.

CSOs visited PSiRA in order to benchmark their service offering. PSiRA deals with a large database of Security Officers and Security Businesses. The Authority is known to be on the forefront in terms of regulating the industry and is frequently consulted by regulators on the day-to-day functionality of regulating the industry.

We were delighted to outline different aspects that ensure the smooth running of our regulator and point out the challenges that CSOS should be aware of that would assist in decision-making on critical issues. In this regard we have gained a valuable stakeholder with whom we will work hand-in-hand to ensure compliance.



PSiRA Executive Members with CSOS delegates



## GENERAL NOTICE 2020/21

### GENERAL NOTICE ANNUAL FEES

#### PRIVATE SECURITY INDUSTRY REGULATORY AUTHORITY ACT 56 OF 2001 AND SECURITY OFFICERS ACT NO. 92 OF 1987

##### NOTICE . . . OF 2020

PUBLICATION OF AMENDMENT TO THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE SECURITY OFFICERS ACT (ACT NO. 92 OF 1987)  
The Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority, with the concurrence of the Minister of Police, under sections 43 and 44(7) of the Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act 56 of 2001) read with section 32(1) of the Security Officers Act, 1987 (Act 92 of 1987), hereby make the Regulations in the Schedule hereto.

#### PRIVATE SECURITY INDUSTRY REGULATORY AUTHORITY

##### SCHEDULE

#### AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE SECURITY OFFICERS ACT, 1987 (ACT 92 OF 1987)

##### Definitions

1. In this Schedule—
  - (a) "the Act" means the Security Officers Act, 1987 (Act 92 of 1987);
  - (b) "the Authority" means the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority established in terms of section 2(1) of the Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act 56 of 2001) and has the same meaning as the "Board" as defined in section 1 of the Act;
  - (c) "the Regulations" means the regulations published by Government Notice No. R.797 in Government Gazette No. 12413 of 2 April 1990, as amended; and
  - (d) "year" means a twelve-month period commencing on 1 April and ending on 31 March.

##### COMMENCEMENT

2. The Regulations contained in this Schedule will come into effect on 01 April 2020

##### AMENDMENT OF REGULATION 1 OF THE REGULATIONS

3. Regulation 1 of the Regulations is hereby amended—
  - (a) by the substitution for the definition of "prescribed amount" of the following definition: "prescribed amount" in regard to a security business registered as such means the sum of the applicable amounts contemplated in regulation 9 (3), and in the case of any person registered as a security officer, but not a security business, the amount contemplated in regulation 9 (4);
  - (b) by the deletion of the definition of "prescribed fees"; and
  - (c) by the deletion of the definition of "Registrar of the Board".

##### SUBSTITUTION OF REGULATION 7 OF THE REGULATIONS

4. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 7 of the Regulations:

##### "PAYMENT OF PRESCRIBED AMOUNTS AND RELATED MATTERS

7. (1) Every security business must, on or before the 15th day of each calendar month, furnish to the Board a document signed or authenticated by a responsible person acting on behalf of such security business, being a return containing, in respect of every security officer employed, used, deployed, engaged or made available by it during that month or any part of that month, their full names, identity numbers, contact telephone numbers, registration numbers allocated in terms of section 11(3) of the Act, the period of their service during that month, and the geographic area or areas of such service.
- (2) A registered security business must pay to the Board that portion of the prescribed amount as is referred to in regulation 9(3)(a) and 9(3)(b), in accordance with sub-regulation (3).
5. Regulation 7 is hereby amended by the addition for sub regulation 3(a) of the following sub regulation:
  - (3) (a) The prescribed amount for any year must, subject to this sub-regulation, in relation to security business employing 100 and more security officers be paid to the Board before or on 07 May of the year concerned.
  - (b) In the case of a security business becoming registered in terms of section 11 of the Act on or after 1 April in a given year, the prescribed amount in respect of that year must be paid to the Board on or before the last day of the month during which the security business was so registered.
  - (c) Where a security business increases in size to the point where it falls into a different category, as contemplated in regulation 9(3)(a), the supplementary amount which becomes due must be paid to the Board on or before the last day of the month in which the security business falls into a different category.
6. Regulation 7 is hereby amended by the insertion for subregulation 3 of the following paragraphs
  - (d) In the case of security business employing 21 – 100 security officers, 50% of the fees is payable by 7 May of each year. The remaining 50% is payable in 2 equal instalments. The first instalment will be due by 7 June and the second instalment due by 7 July of each year.
  - (e) In case of security business employing 0 – 20 security officers, 50% of the fees is payable by 7 May of each year. The remaining 50% is payable in 5 equal instalments first instalment due on 7 June second instalment due on 7 July, third instalment due on 7 August, fourth instalment due on 7 September and the fifth instalment due on 7 October of each year.
  - (4) A security business must pay to the Board that portion of the prescribed amount arrived at in accordance with regulation 9 (3)(c), within three (3) days after the end of the calendar month in respect of which it is due.
  - (4A) (a) A security business must pay to the Board an amount equal to the prescribed amount referred to in regulation 9(4), for every security officer employed, used, deployed or made available by that security business to render a security service during April in a given year, to the Board on or before 07 May of the year concerned.
  - (b) In respect of security officers not employed, used, deployed or made available by a security business to render a security service during April in a given year, but who become employed, or are used, deployed or made available by a security business to render a security service in any later month in a given year, the security business must pay to the Board, on or before the last day of such later month in that year, an amount equal to the prescribed amount referred to in regulation 9(4), for every such security officer.
  - (c) Any person who or which is not a security business but who employs, uses or deploys a security officer, must pay to the Board an amount equal to the prescribed amount referred to in regulation 9(4), for every security officer so employed, used or deployed during April in a given year, to the Board on or before 07 May of the year concerned.
  - (d) In respect of security officers who become employed, or are used or deployed by any person who or which is not a security business, to render a security service in any month other than April in a given year, such person must pay to the Board, on or before the last day of such later month in that year, an amount equal to the prescribed amount referred to in regulation 9(4), for every such security officer.
  - (e) A security officer who renders a security service in any year but who is not employed, used, deployed or made available by a security business or any other person liable for payment in terms of sub-regulations (a), (b), (c) or (d) above, must pay to the Board an amount equal to the prescribed amount referred to in regulation 9(4), on or before 07 May of each year.
  - (5) Nothing in this regulation prevents a written agreement being entered into between the Board and any security business regarding the method and date of payment of the prescribed amount.
  - (6) Any amounts paid in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations are not refundable.
  7. regulation 7 is hereby amended by the addition to sub-regulation (7) of the following:
    - (7) Any security business which fails to pay to the Board, within the period allowed for such payment—
      - (a) the prescribed amount payable in terms of this regulation;
      - (b) the prescribed amount payable in terms of an agreement referred to in sub-regulation (5); or
      - (c) . . .
    - (a) an amount deducted by it in terms of section 18 (4) (a) of the Act, must pay to the Board— Interest and Penalties For Non-Payment of Prescribed Fees
    - (a) the unpaid amount referred to above;
    - (b) interest on the unpaid amount at the rate determined from time to time in terms of the Prescribed Rate of Interest Act, 1975 (Act No. 55 of 1975); and

- (c) a penalty arrived at by calculating ten (10) per cent of that sum arrived at by adding to the unpaid amount the interest accrued thereon to date of calculation of the penalty;
- Provided that if the Board is satisfied that the failure to pay or pay over any amount in terms of this regulation was not due to an intent to evade or postpone payment or otherwise evade obligations in terms of this regulation or the Act, it may remit the whole or part of the penalty imposed in terms of paragraph (c) of this sub-regulation.
- (8) Any amount of interest and any penalty owing to the Board in terms of sub-regulation (7) will be regarded as part of the prescribed amount as contemplated in section 18 (1) and section 18 (2) of the Act.
8. regulation 7 is hereby is amended by the insertion of title to sub-regulation (9) of the following:
  - Penalties for Non- Disclosure
  - (9) – Any security business which
    - (a) fails to provide the Board with the return contemplated in sub-regulation (1) within the period allowed;
    - (b) fails to provide the Board with a return that materially complies with the requirements contained in sub-regulation (1);
    - (c) intentionally or negligently submits a return to the Board which is false or misleading in any material respect;
    - (d) fails to provide to the Board, within the period allowed, the additional information required by the Board in terms of sub-regulation (3) (d); or
    - (e) fails to deduct an amount as contemplated in section 18 (4) (a) of the Act from the remuneration of a security officer that it should have deducted,
- will be guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to a fine not exceeding R100,000.00.
- (f) A conviction for an offence in terms of these regulations shall not exempt the security business convicted from the payment of any penalty or interest payable in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.
9. regulation 7 is hereby is amended by the insertion of title to sub-regulation (9A) of the following:
  - Computation of Penalties and Investigations for Non-Disclosure
  - (9A) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub – regulation (9), any security business which intentionally or negligently (a) fails to submit a return to the Board disclosing security officers employed to evade payment of prescribed annual fees or (b) submits a return to the Board which is false or misleading in relation to the number of security officers employed, will be liable to a penalty not exceeding an amount equal to double the amount of the prescribed annual fees referred to in paragraph (a) or the difference "determined" between the amount of annual fees that were due and payable by the security business to the Board and the amount the security business has paid to the Board in case of paragraph (b) will be a subject of an investigation by the Board to check into the security business' reporting as required in terms of sub – regulation (1) for the preceding 3 years. Any non-compliance found, the Board may levy penalties not exceeding the amount equal to double the amount of the prescribes fees or the determined difference for every year of failure to disclose as prescribed.
  - (9AA) The envisaged investigation under (9A) will assist the Board to determine the appropriate percentage of penalty, in relation to whether,
    - (a) the non- disclosure was substantial
    - (b) the non-disclosure was intentional
  - (10) Any director, member, owner, partner, trustee, administrator or manager, according to the case, of a security business—
    - (a) who fails to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the security business of which he or she is a director, member, owner, partner, trustee, administrator or manager, according to the case—
      - (i) complies with an obligation in terms of sub-regulation (1);
      - (ii) complies with an obligation in terms of sub-regulation (3) (d);
    - complies with an obligation in terms of section 18 (4) (a) of the Act to deduct an amount from the remuneration of a security officer; or
    - does not contravene a provision of sub-regulation (9); or
    - (b) who intentionally or negligently submits a return referred to in sub-regulation (1) to the Board or allows such a return to be submitted to the Board on behalf of the security business in question, which is false or misleading in any material respect, will be guilty of an offence and on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding R100,000.00 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twenty-four (24) months.

##### SUBSTITUTION OF REGULATION 9 OF THE REGULATIONS

The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 9 of the Regulations:

##### "Prescribed amounts.—

- 9(1) . . . . .
- 9(2) . . . . .
- (3) The prescribed amount contemplated in section 18 (1) of the Act must, in the case of a security business registered as a security service provider, be determined by adding together the amounts contemplated in paragraphs (a) or (b), as the case may be, and (c) below:
  - (a) the amount specified in Schedule A applicable to the category in which the security business falls, per year, provided that if a security business increases in size to the point where it falls into a different category at any date during a year, it shall be liable to pay the difference between the amount already paid and the amount applicable to the category in which it then falls; or
  - (b) in the case of a security business becoming registered in terms of section 11 of the Act on or after 1 April in a given year, one twelfth of the applicable amount referred to in sub-regulation (a), multiplied by the number of months in that year in which the security business was registered, commencing in the month during which the security business was so registered, and ending in March; and
  - (c) the amount specified in Schedule B per calendar month or any part thereof, multiplied by the number of security officers employed, used, deployed or made available to render a security service during each calendar month or any part thereof.
- (4) The prescribed amount contemplated in section 18 (1) of the Act, in the case of a person registered as a security officer, but not acting as a security business, is the amount specified in Schedule C per year, regardless of the date on which the security officer is registered as such.

##### SCHEDULE A

Category of security business	Applicable fee per year
Largest (>5 000 SOs employed)	R58 300
Larger (2 001 to 5 000 SOs employed)	R53 900
Large (801 to 2 000 SOs employed)	R50 500
Medium A (401 to 800 SOs employed)	R37 100
Medium B (201 to 400 SOs employed)	R35 400
Emerging Small (101 to 200 SOs employed)	R16 900
Small (51 to 100 SOs employed)	R10 700
Smaller A (21 to 50 SOs employed)	R8 000
Smaller B (6 to 20 SOs employed)	R7 300
Smaller C (< 6 SOs employed)	R6 500

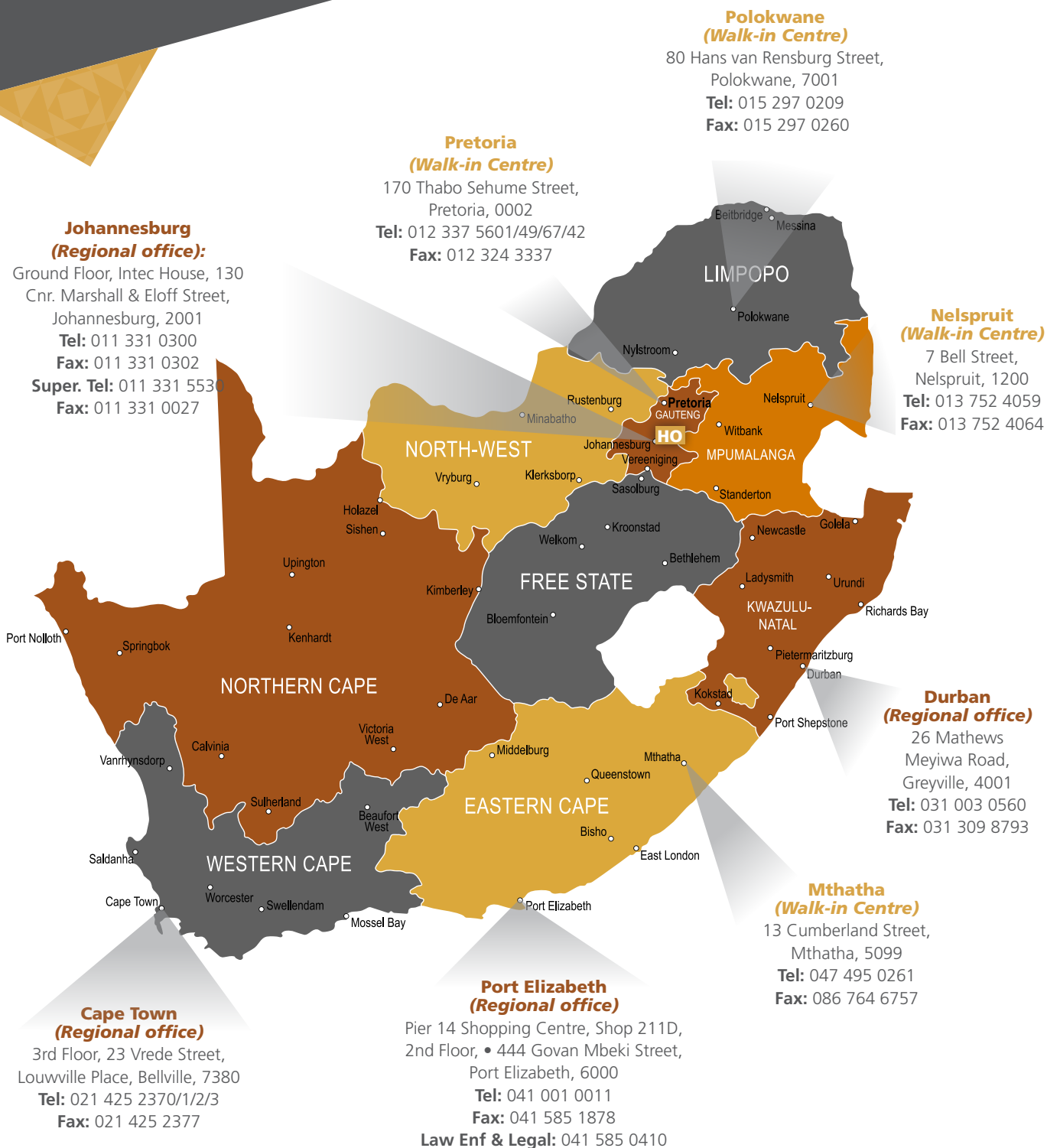
##### SCHEDULE B

Category of security business	Applicable fee per month for each security officer employed
Largest (>5 000 SOs employed)	R3.70
Larger (2 001 to 5 000 SOs employed)	R3.70
Large (801 to 2 000 SOs employed)	R3.70
Medium A (401 to 800 SOs employed)	R3.40
Medium B (201 to 400 SOs employed)	R3.40
Emerging Small (101 to 200 SOs employed)	R3.40
Small (51 to 100 SOs employed)	R3.10
Smaller A (21 to 50 SOs employed)	R3.10
Smaller B (6 to 20 SOs employed)	R2.80
Smaller C (< 6 SOs employed)	R2.80

##### SCHEDULE C

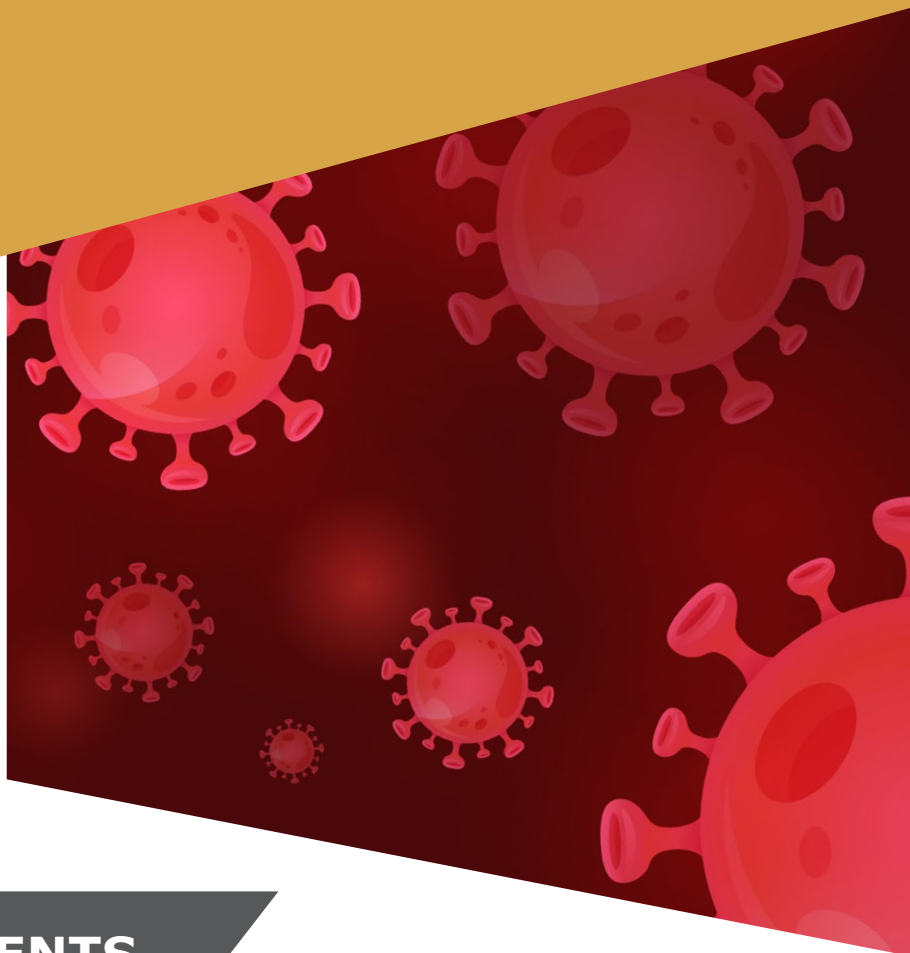
Category of person	Applicable fee per year
Security officer (other than a car guard)	R84.00

# Office locations



**HO** **Head Office Address:** 420 Witch-Hazel Avenue, Eco Glades 2 Office Park, Highveld Ext 70, Centurion, 0158 • Private Bag X817, Pretoria, 0001 • **Switchboard:** 012 003 0500 • **Helpdesk:** 086 133 3850 • **Complaints Desk:** 012 337 5610 • **Email:** info@psira.co.za • **Website:** www.psira.co.za • **Twitter:** @PSIRALive

# Public notice



## CANCELLED EVENTS

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic the 2020 South Africa Private Security Indaba which was to be staged in August 2020. The next conference will be held in 2021



## ONLINE BOOKINGS

Though put in the back foot due to the lockdown, we are working extremely hard to make online registration and training assessment a reality in the next few months.

Security Officers should do online bookings on PSiRA App or on our Website, [www.psira.co.za](http://www.psira.co.za). This service is intended to reduce the long winding queues we often see at some of our offices such as Johannesburg.

