



PARLIAMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Parliament: Following up on Our Commitments to the People

Parliamentary Security

26 September 2018



Introduction

- Security breaches at Parliaments are a common occurrence worldwide.
- Vast majority are non-violent and protest driven
 - Serious incidents have been recorded with a loss of lives
- Security responsibility Parliamentary Security Services supported by police forces
 - PSS provided by unarmed guards calling for armed response when needed
- Formalised agreements to coordinate roles and responsibilities
- Coordinated through security planning offices (or similar structures)



Security Policy for the Parliament of the RSA

- Policy was signed and approved in 2005 by the Presiding Officers
- Applies to the parliamentary precinct
- Responsibilities of SAPS and PSS defined, but also dual responsibilities:
 - Control centre, Chamber security, reaction and incidents, events and technical surveillance countermeasures
- Lack of formal Service Level Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding makes coordination difficult
- Need for engagement



Previous meeting

- 4 November 2015 after protesters breached security.
- Discrepancy whether precinct is a NKP, as only three buildings on the precinct is declared such
- Security challenges raised by SAPS (amongst others):
 - Poor access control
 - Lack of shelter at vehicle entrances
 - Inadequate perimeter fence
 - No checkpoints for deliveries
- Challenges remain three years on
- Third party contracting challenges the procurement of security equipment and upgrades to infrastructure.



Security breaches – International examples

- The most violent breaches of Parliamentary security have been recorded in Iran, Armenia, Canada and India
 - In 2017, two terrorist attacks were carried out at the Iranian Parliament and a mausoleum. The attack left 17 civilian dead and 43 injured.
 - Westminster attack in 2017 was the deadliest, when a car drove into pedestrians on the pavement of the Westminster bridge, injuring 50 civilians and killing 5. The car then rammed the perimeter fence of Parliament. An unarmed police officer was fatally stabbed.
 - In 2014, a gunman shot and killed a member of the Canadian Armed Forces at a memorial site and entered the adjacent parliamentary precinct while Parliament was in session. The attacker was shot and killed.
 - In 2001, terrorist gain entrance to the Indian Parliament in a vehicle with Home Ministry markings. The attack led to 14 deaths.
 - In 1999, five men entered the Armenian Parliament with AK-47 rifles under their coats. Eight people were killed, including the Prime Minister, a Cabinet Minister, the Speaker, two Deputy Speakers and three members of Parliament.
- Many other non-violent security breaches by protesters worldwide.



Thank you

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Thank you | *Enkosi* | **Ngiyabonga | *Dankie***