

IN THE AFRICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS
HELD IN BANJUL

COMMUNICATION NO.: 779/2022

In the matter between:

JACOB GEDLEYIHLEKISA ZUMA

Complainant

and

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Respondent

THE RESPONDENT'S SUBMISSION
IN TERMS OF RULE 116 (2)

INTRODUCTION

1. This submission is prepared in accordance with the provisions of Rule 116(2) of the Rules of Procedure of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (Rules of Procedure), and filed with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights by the Department of International Relations & Cooperation on behalf of the Republic of South Africa, which is cited in this proceeding as the Respondent.

2. For ease of reference, the Respondent will simply refer to the parties as described more fully below as follows:

2.1 Mr Jacob Gedleyihlekisa Zuma, who is represented in this communication proceeding by Mr Reyno Dawid De Beer (Mr De Beer) and/or Liberty Fighters Network will be referred to as “**Mr Zuma**”;

2.2 The Republic of South Africa, which is represented by the Department of International Relations and Cooperation shall be referred to as “**The Respondent**”. and

2.3 The African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights shall be referred to in its abbreviation as “**The ACHPR**”.

MATERIAL BACKGROUND

3. On or about 04 October 2022, the Respondent received a Note Verbale from the Secretariat of the ACHPR, in which the Respondent was notified that on 19 January 2022, the ACHPR received a complaint from the Liberty Fighters Network filed on behalf of Mr Zuma and against the Respondent.

4. Accordingly, the Secretary of the ACHPR considered the aforementioned complaint in terms of Rule 115(5) of the Rules of Procedure, and decided to be seized of it. Although, the complaint was initially received under the names of Liberty Fighters Network and Mr De Beer as the first and second complainants respectively, the Secretariat of the ACHPR registered the complaint as

“Communication – 779/22 – Jacob Gedleyihlekisa Zuma v The Republic of South Africa”, and requested Mr Zuma to submit his arguments on Admissibility and Merits to the ACHPR within a period of sixty days after receipt of that notification.

5. The sixty-day period during which Mr Zuma was required to comply with the directive of the ACHPR and submit his arguments on Admissibility and Merits lapsed on the 04th of December 2022. However, Mr Zuma elected to simply deliver his submissions on or about April 2023, after a period of four months since the deadline for the submission had expired.
6. As it is tradition, the ACHPR sought to notify the Respondent that the Secretariat had received Mr Zuma’s submission on Admissibility and Merits, and then request the Respondent to deliver its observations on the said submissions within a period of sixty days of receipt of that notification. However, an official note was transmitted by error to the Embassy of the Republic of South Africa in Dakar, Senegal on 05 April 2023.
7. After an exchange of communication between the Respondent and the ACHPR to clarify the matter, on 30 August 2023, the Secretariat acknowledged the error in communication, and afforded the Respondent an opportunity to submit its response to Mr Zuma’s submission on Admissibility and Merits within a period of sixty days, calculated from the date of receipt of the notification.
8. In that regard, the Respondent confirms that its reply to Mr Zuma’s submission will be filed within the prescribed statutory period as requested.

THE OVERVIEW AND PURPOSE OF THIS SUBMISSION

9. The purpose of this submission is to oppose Mr Zuma's communication, in which Mr Zuma seeks *inter alia* the following orders:

9.1. That the Respondent be ordered not to commit Mr Zuma to imprisonment resulting, directly or indirectly, from any one or more of the court matters referenced in item 6 Part B, pending the final outcome of his complaint;

9.2. That the Respondent be prohibited from withdrawing, hindering or obstructing any of the benefits that Mr Zuma is entitled to and those he had been provided with as the former President of the Respondent, pending the outcome of his complaint;

9.3. That the orders by the Constitutional Court under the following cases be reviewed in respect of their compliance to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (African Charter), and if found to be in violation, that they be set aside:

9.3.1. CCT295/20;

9.3.2. CCT53/21;

9.3.3. CCT52/21;

- 9.4. As a result of setting aside any one or more of the above orders, that it be declared that the Respondent violated the human rights of Mr Zuma on one or more grounds as set out in the African Charter.
10. It must be noted that the Respondent has elected to address only the above prayers, based on the reasons which shall be fully examined in the below paragraphs.
11. However, the Respondent kindly wish to pause and mention, that this complaint is simply malicious, lodged without *bona fide* intentions, but to attempt to convert the ACHPR into a court of appeal and/or review against the decisions taken by competent national courts. It is against this background that the Respondent duly submits with respect, that the complaint by Mr Zuma will ultimately burden this Honourable Commission.
12. The Respondent finds it innocuous to point out that the allegations made by Mr Zuma and/or on his behalf in his submissions are not in every respect true and correct, but to a certain extent are meritless and an abuse of the processes of the ACHPR.
13. In the below section, the Respondent will illustrate how the ACHPR has no jurisdiction to entertain Mr Zuma's complaint, and further that his complaint has failed to comply with the requirements under Article 56 of the African Charter.

THE RESPONDENT'S REPLY TO MR ZUMA'S SUBMISSIONS ON
ADMISSIBILITY AND MERITS

A. THE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

14. On 29 June 2021, Mr Zuma was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of South Africa (Constitutional Court) for failing to adhere to a Court Order which directed him to appear before the Judicial Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of State Capture, Corruption and Fraud in the Public Sector including Organs of State (Judicial Commission). The circumstances leading up to the sentence are fully set out in the Constitutional Court decision of *Secretary of the Judicial Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of State Capture, Corruption and Fraud in the Public Sector including Organs of State v Zuma and Others* [2021] ZACC 18; 2021 (9) BCLR 992 (CC) (a copy of the judgment is attached to Mr Zuma's complaint)
15. However, for purposes of this submission, it is safe to state that Mr Zuma did not appear before the Judicial Commission on the dates as determined.
16. Accordingly, Mr Zuma commenced serving his sentence on 08 July 2021 at the Estcourt Correctional Centre in Kwa-Zulu Natal Province. However, on the 05th of September 2021, the National Commissioner of Correctional Services (Commissioner) resolved to release Mr Zuma on medical parole. In South Africa, parole is also a form of punishment which is served by an inmate within

the system of community corrections in terms of Chapter VI of the Correctional Services Act, No. 111 of 1998.¹

17. Aggrieved by that, the Democratic Alliance, Helen Suzman Foundation and Afriforum NPC instituted separate review applications against the decision of the Commissioner on various grounds in terms of the *Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, No. 03 of 2000*, which applications were heard on 23 November 2021 as one application by the Gauteng Division of the South African High Court, wherein on 15 December 2021 the Honourable Justice Matojane reviewed the decision of the Commissioner to place Mr Zuma on medical parole, and declared his decision unlawful, and set it aside.²

18. On or about the 15th of August 2022, the Commissioner and Mr Zuma appealed the aforementioned judgment before Supreme Court of Appeal of the Republic of South Africa. However, on 21 November 2022, the Supreme Court of Appeal granted the following orders:³

“[66] In the result I make the following order:

- 1. Paragraphs 5 and 6 of the order of the high court are set aside.*
- 2. Save for the above, the appeal is dismissed with costs.*

¹ Chapter VI of the Correctional Services Act, No. 111 of 1998.

² *Democratic Alliance v National Commissioner of Correctional Services and Others; Helen Suzman Foundation v National Commissioner of Correctional Services and Others; Afriforum NPC v National Commissioner of Correctional Services and Others* [2022] 2 All SA 134 (GP).

³ *National Commissioner of Correctional Services and Another v Democratic Alliance and Others (with South African Institute of Race Relations intervening as Amicus Curiae)* (33/2022) [2022] ZASCA 159; [2023] 1 All SA 39 (SCA); 2023 (2) SA 530 (SCA); 2023 (1) SACR 492 (SCA) (21 November 2022).

3. *The first and second appellants are ordered to pay the costs of the first, second and third Respondents, jointly and severally, the one paying the other to be absolved.*

4. *The costs shall include the costs of two counsel where so employed.”*

19. Subsequently, the Commissioner appealed the aforementioned Supreme Court of Appeal's Judgment to the Constitutional Court, but such an appeal was accordingly dismissed on 13 June 2023 on the grounds that the appeal had no reasonable prospect of success, and the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeal was upheld.

20. At this stage, it is safe to submit that Mr Zuma did report back at Estcourt Correctional Centre to continue servicing his imprisonment sentence.

21. However, shortly thereafter, on 11 August 2023 the President of the Republic of South Africa approved the following periods of special remission to the indicated categories of offenders, offenders placed under correctional supervision, parolees and day parolees who are or would have been incarcerated or serving sentences within the system of community corrections on 2023:

21.1. Probationers, Parolees and Sentenced Offenders are granted 12 months Special Remission of sentence, with the exception of *Inter alia* Sexual Offences, Murder, Attempted Murder.

22. A copy of the Proclamation Notice 133 of 2023 published in the Government Gazette of 11 August 2023 is attached hereto and marked as **ANNEXURE “ACHPR-1”**.

23. The decision by the President was necessary to alleviate overcrowding in the facilities of the Department of Correctional Services, which was made in accordance with the provisions of Section 84(2)(j) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, which read as follows:

“84(2) The President is responsible for-

(j) pardoning or relieving offenders and remitting any fines, penalties or forfeitures.”

24. In light of the above, Mr Zuma complied with the requirement as per the decision of the President, and was accordingly released from prison following the remittance of his sentence.

B. THE ACHPR HAS NO JURISDICTION TO ADJUDICATE MR ZUMA’S COMPLAINT

25. It is the submission of the Respondent that the ACHPR has been called upon to entertain a matter of which its cause of action has ceased to exist, and as such, there is no longer any claim before the ACHPR for its adjudication.

26. In his complaint, Mr Zuma’s main prayer is for the Respondent be ordered not to commit him to imprisonment, pending the outcome of his communication to

the ACHPR. However, as illustrated above, his sentence of imprisonment was remitted by the President of the Republic of South Africa in terms of Section 84(2)(j) of the Constitution, 1996. Therefore, there is no complaint before the ACHPR to entertain and/or adjudicate upon.

27. This principle has been accepted and applied by our courts. In the decision of *Minister of Justice and Correctional Services and Others v Estate Late James Stransham-Ford and Others*, the Supreme Court of Appeal found that if a cause of action ceases to exist before judgment in the court of first instance, there is no longer a claim before the court for its adjudication.⁴ According to the court, **mootness is the term used to describe the situation where events overtake matters after judgment has been delivered, so that further consideration of the case by way of appeal will not produce a judgment having any practical effect.**⁵
28. Moreover, in the decision of the Constitutional Court in its decision of *National Coalition for Gay and Lesbian Equality and Others v Minister of Home Affairs and Others*, held that:⁶

“(18) *A case is moot and therefore not justiciable if it no longer presents an existing or live controversy which should exist if the Court is to avoid giving advisory opinions on abstract propositions of law.*”

⁴ *Minister of Justice and Correctional Services and Others v Estate Late James Stransham-Ford and Others* (531/2015) [2016] ZASCA 197; [2017] 1 All SA 354 (SCA); 2017 (3) BCLR 364 (SCA); 2017 (3) SA 152 (SCA) (6 December 2016) at paragraph 26.

⁵ As above.

⁶ *National Coalition for Gay and Lesbian Equality and Others v Minister of Home Affairs and Others* (CCT10/99) [1999] ZACC 17; 2000 (2) SA 1; 2000 (1) BCLR 39 (2 December 1999), at footnote 18.

29. In its recent decision dated 08 February 2023, of *Minister of Tourism and Others v Afriforum NPC and Another*, the Constitutional Court held that a case is moot when there is no longer a live dispute or controversy between the parties which would be practically affected in one way or another by a court's decision or which would be resolved by a court's decision.⁷ **Importantly, the court found that a case is also moot when a court's decision would be of academic interest only.**⁸
30. In light of the above, the Respondent is of the view that this is a clear instance in which the issues before the ACHPR are wholly academic, and of which there exist no live dispute but an historical one. Accordingly, it is accepted that the ACHPR has no jurisdiction to entertain the merits of Mr Zuma's complaint.
31. Therefore, even if the ACHPR would adjudicate on this matter and decide on Mr Zuma's complaint, the Respondent submit, with respect that the decision of the ACHPR would be of no effect other than a mere declaration.

C. MR ZUMA'S FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH ARTICLE 56

32. Article 56(2) of the African Charter provides that the communications relating to human and peoples' rights referred to in Article 55 received by the ACHPR, shall be considered if they:⁹

⁷ Minister of Tourism and Others v Afriforum NPC and Another [2023] ZACC 7 (CC) at paragraph 23.

⁸ As above.

⁹ Article 56(2) of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

“(2) are compatible with the Charter of the Organization of African Unity or with the present Charter.”

33. This requirement entails the necessity that a complainant must make plausible claims that articles of the African Charter have been violated. Therefore, in order to make such plausible claims of violation, the complainant should attest in his/her complaint a fact pattern that demonstrates the potential of such violations, and stipulate those provisions of the African Charter that he believes have been violated.
34. This provision does not only deal with possible violation of concrete acts of harm, but also of legal or policy frameworks that deny or deprive rights, failure to take necessary positive steps, or inadequate remedial systems.
35. In the past, the ACHPR has declared communications inadmissible on this ground alone, such as in the decision of ***Seyoum Ayele v. Togo (1994)***, wherein the ACHPR ruled that the communication was inadmissible under Article 56 of the African Charter, due to the vagueness of the allegations.¹⁰ Furthermore, in the decision of ***Hadjali Mohamad v. Algeria (1994)***, the communication was found inadmissible because same does not state the human rights violations suffered by the author of the communication or the procedures engendered by such violations.¹¹

¹⁰ Seyoum Ayele v. Togo App. No. 35/89, Af. Comm. H.P.R. (Apr. 27, 1994), para. 2

¹¹ Hadjali Mohamad v. Algeria App. No. 13/88, Af. Comm. H.P.R. (Apr. 27, 1994), para. 2.

36. In this present communication, Mr Zuma has claiming that his rights as contained in Articles 1- 9, 13, 19 and 23 – 26 of the African Charter have been violated, but has failed to demonstrate how those provisions were violated by the Respondent. Basically, cutting and pasting those provisions of the African Charter. Moreover, the Respondent finds it difficult to respond to those paragraphs in his submission, because it is not clear how Articles 1 to 26 were violated.
37. Accordingly, it is against the above background, that the Respondent wishes to submit that the complaint by Mr Zuma is vague and as such, the ACHPR must find the communication inadmissible under Article 56 of the African Charter.

PRAYERS

38. WHEREFORE, the Respondent prays for the communication to be dismissed on the following grounds as detailed in this submission:

38.1. That, the ACHPR has no jurisdiction to adjudicate on Mr Zuma's complaint, on the ground that there is no longer any live dispute or controversy between the parties which would be practically affected in one way or another by the ACHPR's decision or which would be resolved by the ACHPR's decision;

38.2. That, the communication is inadmissible for the following reasons:

- (a) Mr Zuma's allegations and/or complaint is vague; and

(b) The communication abuses process in that it raises human rights violations that have been addressed effectively and sufficiently by the South African Courts.

38.3. That Mr Zuma submission on Admissibility and Merits, which were delivered after a period of six months from the date of notification, must be rejected for failing to comply with the ACHPR directive; and

38.4. That Mr Zuma's prayers as contained in his complaint be dismissed.

SIGNED AT PRETORIA ON THIS 26TH DAY OF OCTOBER 2023.



ADVOCATE P.A. STEMMET
Acting Chief State Law Adviser (IL)
Respondent's Representative
Department of International Relations
& Cooperation,
Or Tambo Building
460 Soutpansberg Road,
Rietondale
PRETORIA
The Republic of South Africa

Ref No: 10/6/3/1/ACHPR

TO:

**THE SECRETARIAT OF THE
AFRICAN COMMISSION ON
HUMAN & PEOPLES' RIGHTS
BANJUL**

PROCLAMATIONS • PROKLAMASIES

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

PROCLAMATION NOTICE 133 OF 2023

by the

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SPECIAL REMISSION OF SENTENCE FOR CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF SENTENCED OFFENDERS, CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISION AND PAROLEES

In terms of Section 84(2)(j) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, I hereby approve the following periods of special remission to the indicated categories of offenders, offenders placed under correctional supervision, parolees and day parolees who are or would have been incarcerated or serving sentences within the system of community corrections on 2023.

1. Probationers, Parolees and Sentenced Offenders are granted 12 months Special Remission of sentence, with the exception of the following crimes;
 - Sexual Offences;
 - Murder;
 - Attempted Murder;
 - Crimes against the safety of the State including sedition, high treason, sabotage and terrorism;
 - Offenders declared as dangerous by the court in terms of Section 286 A of the Criminal Procedure Act, 51 of 1997;
 - Lifers;
 - Violations under the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998); and
 - Child Abuse;

- Gender Based Violence;
 - Armed robbery/robbery with aggravating circumstances;
 - Tempering, destroying or damaging of essential infrastructure;
 - Any attempt, inciting, soliciting or conspiracy to commit any of the above crimes;
 - Any other crime directly linked to any of the above-mentioned crimes (i.e. house breaking with the intent to steal and rape).
2. Offenders who are classified to be of low risk will receive additional 12 months special remission of sentence.
 3. Notably, all offenders, with the exception of categories mentioned in point 1 above, who were sentenced for violent crimes and have served close to the minimum required time for parole consideration will only be granted 12 months special remission of sentence;
 4. No person may benefit more than once from the 2023 Special Remission of sentence.
 6. A person who benefits from this special remission of sentence will be released within twelve (12) weeks from the date of announcement, in order to deal with the necessary administration in a responsible manner.
 7. The placement process for offenders under correctional supervision, parolees and sentenced offenders will be done in various phases, starting with the special category (Women, Children, elderly, youth and inmates with disabilities), and shall commence from the date of the proclamation, within 12 weeks from the date of announcement.
 8. Offenders who qualify for the special remission will provide a set of fingerprint and DNA samples which will be compared on the SAPS database as a prerequisite before placement.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at: Pretoria
this 10 day of August 2023.


PRESIDENT


MINISTER OF THE CABINET

DEPARTEMENT VAN KORREKTIEWE DIENSTE
PROKLAMASIE 133 VAN 2023
deur die
PRESIDENT VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA

SPESIALE AFSLAG VAN VONNIS VIR SEKERE KATEGORIE VAN GEVONNISDE OORTREDERS, KORREKTIEWE TOESIG EN PAROLEES

In terme van artikel 84(2)(j) van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid Afrika, 1996, magtig ek hiermee die volgende tydperke van spesiale afslag van vonnis aan die ondergenoemde kategorie van oortreders, oortreders onder korrektiewe toesig , parolees en dag parolees wie in aanhouding is of sou wees of vonnisse uitdien in die stelsel van gemeenskaps korrektiewe toesig.

1. Korrektiewe toesig, Parolees en Gevonnise Oortreders word 12 maande Spesiale Afslag toegeken, met die uitsondering van die volgende misdade;
 - Seksuele misdade;
 - Moord;
 - Poging tot moord;
 - Misdade teen die veiligheid van die staat, ingesluit, sedisie, hoogverraad, sabotasie en terrorisme;
 - Oortreders verklaar as gevaarlike misdadigers in terme van artikel 296A van die Kriminele Prosedure Wet, 51 van 1997;
 - Lewenslange vonnisse;

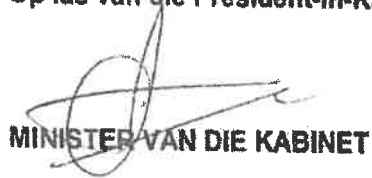
- Oortreders van die Wet op Gesinsgeweld, 1998 (Wet no 116 van 1998);
 - Kinder mishandeling;
 - Geslags gebaseerde geweld;
 - Gewapende roof/roof met verswarende omstandighede;
 - Tempering, venietiging of beskadiging van noodsaaklike infrastruktuur;
 - Enige poging, aanhitsing, uitlokking of sameswering om enige van bogenoemde misdade te pleeg.
2. Oortreders wie geklassifiseer word as lae risiko, word 'n addisionele 12 maande toegeken.
 3. Ongeag, alle oortreders, met die uitsondering van die kategorie vermeld onder punt een hierbo, wie gevonnisd is vir gewelds misdade en wie naby is om die minimum vereiste tydperk uit te dien vir parool oorweging, sal slegs 12 maande afslag ontvang;
 4. Geen persoon mag meer as een keer baat by die 2023 Spesiale Afslag van vonnis nie.
 5. 'n Persoon wie baat by hierdie spesiale afslag van vonnis sal vrygelaat word binne 12 weke van die datum van die proklamasie, sodat die nodige administratiewe prosesse verantwoordelik hanteer kan word.
 6. The plasing prosesse vir korrektiewe toesig, parolees en gevonnisd oortreders sal gedoen word in verskeie fases, beginnende met die spesiale kategorie (Vrouens, Kinders, Bejaardes; Jeug en oortreders met gestremdhede) en sal begin met die datum van proklamasie en voltooi word binne 12 weke vanaf die genoemde datum.
 7. Oortreders wie kwalifiseer vir die spesiale afslag van vonnis, moet 'n stel vingerafdrukke en DNA monsters verskaf vir vergelyking met die SAPS-data basis as 'n voorvereiste, vir plasing.

Ge onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid Afrika te
Pretoria, op hierdie 10 dag van Augustus 2023

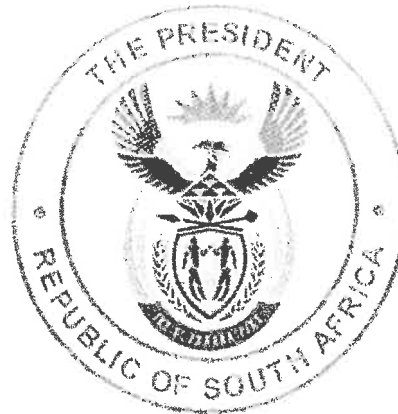
PRESIDENT



Op las van die President-In-Kabinet



MINISTER VAN DIE KABINET



PRESIDENT'S MINUTE NO: 258/2023

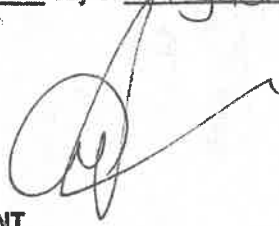
**SPECIAL REMISSION OF CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF SENTENCED OFFENDERS,
CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISION AND PAROLEES**

In terms of Section 84(2)(j) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, I hereby approve, by means of the accompanying proclamation, the following periods of special remission to the indicated categories of offenders, correctional supervision, parolees and day parolees who are or would have been incarcerated or serving sentences within the system of community corrections on 2023.


1. Correctional Supervision, Parolees and Sentenced Offenders are granted 12 months Special Remission, with the exception of the offenders convicted of the following crimes;
 - Sexual Offences;
 - Murder;
 - Attempted Murder;
 - Crimes against the safety of the State including sedition, high treason, sabotage and terrorism;
 - Offenders declared as dangerous by the court in terms of Section 286A of the Criminal Procedure Act, 51 of 1997;
 - Lifers;
 - Violations under the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998); and
 - Child Abuse;
 - Gender Based Violence;
 - Armed robbery/robbery with aggravating circumstances;

- Tempering, destroying or damaging of essential infrastructure;
 - Any other crime directly linked to any of the above-mentioned crimes (i.e. house breaking with the intent to steal and rape);
 - Any attempt, inciting, soliciting or conspiracy to commit any of the above crimes.
2. Offenders who are classified to be of low risk will receive additional 12 months.
 3. The 2023 Special Remission of sentence will not be applicable to any Correctional Supervision, Parolee and Sentenced Offender, or Day- Parolee who:
 - Are certified as mentally-ill and is detained in accordance with the Mental Health Care Act, 2002 (Act No 17 of 2002): Provided that this special remission of sentence will be applicable as soon as such person is decertified and re-admitted to a correctional centre;
 - Was declared as dangerous in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977);
 - Sentenced for Tempering, destroying or damaging of essential infrastructure.
 - Are serving a sentence for all sexual related offences and was sentenced to life incarceration; or
 - Escaped/absconded or who evaded the justice system after being released on bail pending appeal and was still at large on the date of announcement.
 4. No person may benefit more than once from this Special Remission of sentence.
 5. A person who benefits from this special remission of sentence will be released within twelve (12) weeks from the date of announcement, in order to deal with the necessary administration in a responsible manner.
 6. The placement process for correctional supervision, parolees and sentenced offenders will be done in various phases, starting with the special category (Women, Children, elderly, youth and inmates with disabilities), and shall commence within 12 weeks from the date of announcement.
 7. Inmates who qualify for the special remission will provide a set of fingerprint and DNA samples which will be compared on the SAPS database as a prerequisite before placement.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at: Pretoria
this 10 day of August 2023.



PRESIDENT



MINISTER OF THE CABINET