

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**PREVENTION AND COMBATING
OF HATE CRIMES AND HATE
SPEECH BILL**

*(As introduced in the National Assembly (proposed section 75); explanatory summary of
Bill published in Government Gazette No. 41543 of 29 March 2018)
(The English text is the official text of the Bill)*

(MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES)

[B 9—2018]

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GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[] Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.

_____ Words underlined with a solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

BILL

To give effect to the Republic's obligations in terms of the Constitution and international human rights instruments concerning racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in accordance with international law obligations; to provide for the offence of hate crime and the offence of hate speech and the prosecution of persons who commit those offences; to provide for appropriate sentences that may be imposed on persons who commit hate crime and hate speech offences; to provide for the prevention of hate crimes and hate speech; to provide for the reporting on the implementation, application and administration of this Act; to effect consequential amendments to certain Acts of Parliament; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

PREAMBLE

SINCE the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, commits the Republic of South Africa and its people to establish a society that is based on democratic values of social justice, human dignity, equality and the advancement of human rights and freedoms, non-racialism and non-sexism;

AND MINDFUL THAT—

- section 9(1) of the Constitution provides that everyone is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection and benefit of the law;
- section 9(3) and (4) of the Constitution provides that neither the State nor any person may, directly or indirectly, discriminate unfairly against anyone on one or more grounds, including race, gender, sex, pregnancy, marital status, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, language and birth, and that national legislation must be enacted to prevent or prohibit unfair discrimination;
- section 10 of the Constitution provides that everyone has inherent dignity and the right to have their dignity respected and protected;
- the Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act, 2000 (Act No. 4 of 2000), prohibits unfair discrimination, hate speech and harassment and requires the State to promote the constitutional imperatives enshrined in section 9 of the Constitution; and
- section 16 of the Constitution gives everybody the right to freedom of expression, including—
 - freedom of the press and other media;
 - freedom to receive or impart information or ideas;

- freedom of artistic creativity; and
 - academic freedom and freedom of scientific research,
- but that the right to freedom of expression does not extend to—
- propaganda for war;
 - incitement of imminent violence; or
 - advocacy of hatred that is based on race, ethnicity, gender or religion, and that constitutes incitement to cause harm;

AND BEARING IN MIND THAT—

- section 7(2) of the Constitution provides that the State must respect, protect, promote and fulfil all the rights enshrined in the Bill of Rights, which is the cornerstone of democracy in South Africa;
- section 8(2) of the Constitution provides that a provision of the Bill of Rights binds a natural or a juristic person if, and to the extent that, it is applicable, taking into account the nature of the right and the nature of any duty imposed by the right;
- the severity of the emotional and psychological impact of hate crimes and hate speech extends beyond the victim, to the group to which the victim belongs or is perceived to belong; and
- South Africa has committed itself to uphold the Declaration adopted at the United Nations World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance held in Durban;

AND SINCE the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to which the Republic is a signatory, requires States Parties to declare, among others, an offence punishable by law all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination, as well as acts of violence or incitement to such acts against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin,

PARLIAMENT of the Republic of South Africa therefore enacts as follows:—

Definitions

- 1.** In this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise—
- “**communication**” includes any— 5
 - (a) display;
 - (b) written, illustrated, visual or other descriptive matter;
 - (c) oral statement;
 - (d) representation or reference; or
 - (e) an electronic communication, 10
 - and “**communicates**” and “**communicated**” have a corresponding meaning;
 - “**court**” means a Division of the High Court or a magistrate’s court for any regional division established in terms of the Magistrates’ Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944);
 - “**Criminal Procedure Act**” means the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 15 of 1977);
 - “**data**” means electronic representations of information in any form;
 - “**data message**” means data generated, sent, received or stored by electronic means;
 - “**Director of Public Prosecutions**” means a Director of Public Prosecutions 20 appointed in terms of section 13 of the National Prosecuting Authority Act, 1998 (Act No. 32 of 1998);
 - “**electronic communication**” means a communication by means of data messages;
 - “**electronic communications system**” means any electronic communications 25 infrastructure or facility used for the conveyance of data;
 - “**harm**” means any emotional, psychological, physical, social or economic harm;
 - “**hate crime**” has the meaning assigned to it in terms of section 3(1);
 - “**hate speech**” has the meaning assigned to it in terms of section 4(1);

“**intersex**” means a congenital sexual differentiation which is atypical, to whatever degree;

“**National Director of Public Prosecutions**” means the person appointed as such by the President in terms of section 10 of the National Prosecuting Authority Act, 1998 (Act No. 32 of 1998);

“**prescribed**” means prescribed by regulation;

“**this Act**” includes the regulations made in terms of the Act; and

“**victim**” means a person, including a juristic person, or group of persons, against whom an offence referred to in section 3 or 4 has been committed.

Objects of Act 10

2. The objects of this Act are to—

- (a) give effect to the Republic’s obligations regarding prejudice and intolerance as contemplated in international instruments;
- (b) provide for the prosecution of persons who commit offences referred to in this Act and provide for appropriate sentences; 15
- (c) provide for the prevention of hate crimes and hate speech;
- (d) provide for effective enforcement measures;
- (e) provide for the co-ordinated implementation, application and administration of this Act;
- (f) combat the commission of hate crimes and hate speech in a co-ordinated 20
manner; and
- (g) gather and record data on hate crimes and hate speech.

Offence of hate crime

3. (1) A hate crime is an offence recognised under any law, the commission of which by a person is motivated by that person’s prejudice or intolerance towards the victim of the crime in question because of one or more of the following characteristics or perceived characteristics of the victim or his or her family member or the victim’s association with, or support for, a group of persons who share the said characteristics:

- (a) age;
- (b) albinism; 30
- (c) birth;
- (d) colour;
- (e) culture;
- (f) disability;
- (g) ethnic or social origin; 35
- (h) gender or gender identity;
- (i) HIV status;
- (j) language;
- (k) nationality, migrant or refugee status;
- (l) occupation or trade; 40
- (m) political affiliation or conviction;
- (n) race;
- (o) religion;
- (p) sex, which includes intersex; or
- (q) sexual orientation. 45

(2) Any person who commits a hate crime is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a sentence as contemplated in section 6(1).

(3) Any prosecution in terms of this section must be authorised by the Director of Public Prosecutions having jurisdiction or a person delegated thereto by him or her.

Offence of hate speech 50

4. (1) (a) Any person who intentionally publishes, propagates or advocates anything or communicates to one or more persons in a manner that could reasonably be construed to demonstrate a clear intention to—

- (i) be harmful or to incite harm; or
 - (ii) promote or propagate hatred, 55
- based on one or more of the following grounds:
- (aa) age;

- (bb) albinism;
 - (cc) birth;
 - (dd) colour;
 - (ee) culture;
 - (ff) disability; 5
 - (gg) ethnic or social origin;
 - (hh) gender or gender identity;
 - (ii) HIV status;
 - (jj) language;
 - (kk) nationality, migrant or refugee status; 10
 - (ll) race;
 - (mm) religion;
 - (nn) sex, which includes intersex; or
 - (oo) sexual orientation,
- is guilty of an offence of hate speech. 15
- (b) Any person who intentionally distributes or makes available an electronic communication which that person knows constitutes hate speech as contemplated in paragraph (a), through an electronic communications system which is—
- (i) accessible by any member of the public; or
 - (ii) accessible by, or directed at, a specific person who can be considered to be a 20
victim of hate speech,
- is guilty of an offence.
- (c) Any person who intentionally, in any manner whatsoever, displays any material or makes available any material which is capable of being communicated and which that person knows constitutes hate speech as contemplated in paragraph (a), which is 25
accessible by, or directed at, a specific person who can be considered to be a victim of hate speech, is guilty of an offence.
- (2) The provisions of subsection (1) do not apply in respect of anything done as contemplated in subsection (1) if it is done in good faith in the course of engagement 30
in—
- (a) any *bona fide* artistic creativity, performance or other form of expression, to the extent that such creativity, performance or expression does not advocate hatred that constitutes incitement to cause harm, based on one or more of the grounds referred to in subsection (1)(a);
 - (b) any academic or scientific inquiry; 35
 - (c) fair and accurate reporting or commentary in the public interest or in the publication of any information, commentary, advertisement or notice, in accordance with section 16(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996; or
 - (d) the *bona fide* interpretation and proselytising or espousing of any religious 40
tenet, belief, teaching, doctrine or writings, to the extent that such interpretation and proselytisation does not advocate hatred that constitutes incitement to cause harm, based on one or more of the grounds referred to in subsection (1)(a).
- (3) Any prosecution in terms of this section must be authorised by the Director of 45
Public Prosecutions having jurisdiction or a person delegated thereto by him or her.

Victim impact statement

5. (1) For purposes of this section, a victim impact statement means a sworn statement or affirmation by the victim or someone authorised by the victim to make a such statement on behalf of the victim, which contains the physical, psychological, social, 50
economic or any other consequences of the offence for the victim and his or her family member or associate.
- (2) The prosecutor must, when adducing evidence or addressing the court on sentence in respect of an offence under this Act, consider the interests of a victim of the offence and the impact of the offence on the victim and, where practicable, furnish the court with 55
a victim impact statement provided for in subsection (1).
- (3) The contents of a victim impact statement are admissible as evidence, unless the court, on good cause shown, decides otherwise.

Penalties or orders

6. (1) Subject to subsection (2), any person who is convicted of an offence referred to in section 3 is liable, on conviction, to any of the following forms of penalties which the court sentencing the person considers appropriate and which is within that court's penal jurisdiction: 5

- (a) Imprisonment, periodical imprisonment, declaration as an habitual criminal, committal to any institution established by law, a fine, correctional supervision or imprisonment from which a person may be placed under correction supervision, as contemplated in section 276 of the Criminal Procedure Act; or
- (b) postponement or suspension of the sentence or a caution or reprimand, as contemplated in section 297 of the Criminal Procedure Act. 10

(2) If a person is convicted of an offence referred to in section 3, the court that imposes the sentence must—

- (a) if section 51 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1997 (Act No. 105 of 1997), is not applicable; and 15

(b) in the case of—

- (i) damage to, the loss of, or the destruction of, property or the loss of money;

- (ii) physical, or other injury; or

- (iii) loss of income or support, 20

suffered by the victim as a result of the commission of the offence, regard the fact that the person has been convicted of a hate crime as an aggravating circumstance.

(3) Any person who is convicted of an offence referred to in section 4 is liable, in the case of— 25

- (a) a first conviction, to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years, or to both a fine and such imprisonment; and

- (b) any subsequent conviction, to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or to both a fine and such imprisonment.

Directives 30

7. The National Director of Public Prosecutions must, after consultation with the Director-General: Justice and Constitutional Development and the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service, issue directives regarding all matters which are reasonably necessary or expedient to be provided for, and which must be complied with by all members of the prosecuting authority who are tasked with the institution and conduct of prosecutions in cases relating to hate crimes and hate speech, in order to achieve the objects of this Act, including the following: 35

- (a) The manner in which cases relating to hate crimes and hate speech are to be dealt with, including—

- (i) the circumstances in which a charge in respect of such an offence may be withdrawn or a prosecution stopped; and 40

- (ii) the leading of relevant evidence indicating the presence of prejudice or intolerance towards the victim, in order to secure a conviction contemplated in section 3(2); and

- (b) the collection and analysis of information contemplated in section 8. 45

Reporting on implementation of Act

8. (1) The Cabinet member responsible for the administration of justice must—

- (a) after consultation with the Cabinet member responsible for policing, prescribe the information that must be collected and collated by the South African Police Service; and 50

- (b) after consultation with the National Director of Public Prosecutions, prescribe the information that must be collected and collated by the National Prosecuting Authority,

in order to enable effective monitoring, analysis of trends and interventions and to provide quantitative and qualitative data, in respect of the prevention and combating of hate crimes and hate speech. 55

(2) The information contemplated in subsection (1) must be made available in the prescribed manner and at the prescribed times to—

- (a) Parliament;
- (b) the Chairperson of the South African Human Rights Commission;
- (c) the Chairperson of the Commission for Gender Equality; and
- (d) the Chairperson Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities. 5

Prevention of hate crimes and hate speech

- 9.** (1) The State, the South African Human Rights Commission and the Commission for Gender Equality have a duty to promote awareness of the prohibition against hate crimes and hate speech, aimed at the prevention and combating of these offences.
- (2) Without derogating from the general nature of the duty referred to in subsection (1), one or more Cabinet members, designated by the President, must cause programmes to be developed in order to—
- (a) conduct education and information campaigns to inform the public about the prohibition against hate crimes and hate speech, aimed at the prevention and combating of these offences; 15
 - (b) ensure that all public officials who may be involved in the investigation and prosecution of hate crimes and hate speech are educated and informed of the prohibition against these offences;
 - (c) provide assistance and advice to any person who wants to lodge a complaint of a hate crime or hate speech; and 20
 - (d) train public officials on the prohibition, prevention and combating of hate crimes and hate speech, which training must include social context training.
- (3) The South African Judicial Education Institute established in terms of section 3 of the South African Judicial Education Institute Act, 2008 (Act No. 14 of 2008), must develop and implement training courses, including social context training courses, for judicial officers for purposes of presiding in court proceedings, for the purposes of this Act. 25

Regulations

- 10.** (1) The Cabinet member responsible for the administration of justice may or must, where applicable, make regulations regarding any matter which is required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed by regulation or any other matter which is necessary or expedient to prescribe in order to achieve the objects of this Act. 30
- (2) Regulations made under this section—
- (a) must be submitted to Parliament for approval 60 days prior to the publication thereof in the *Gazette*; 35
 - (b) which are not approved within the 60-day period referred to in paragraph (a) are deemed to have been approved by Parliament; and
 - (c) which may result in expenditure for the State, must be made in consultation with the Cabinet member responsible for finance.

Laws amended 40

- 11.** The laws referred to in the second column of the Schedule are hereby amended to the extent indicated in the third column of the Schedule.

Short title and commencement

- 12.** This Act is called the Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Act, 2018, and comes into operation on a date fixed by the President by proclamation in the *Gazette*. 45