



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 411

CAPE TOWN, 7 SEPTEMBER 1999

No. 20447

KAAPSTAD, 7 SEPTEMBER 1999

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENCY

No. 1087.

7 September 1999

It is hereby notified that the Acting President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 38 of 1999: Prevention of Organised Crime Second Amendment Act, 1999.

KANTOOR VAN DIE PRESIDENSIE

No. 1087.

7 September 1999

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Waarnemende President sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 38 van 1999: Tweede Wysigingswet op die Voorkoming van Georganiseerde Misdad. 1999.

Act No. 38, 1999

PREVENTION OF ORGANISED CRIME
SECOND AMENDMENT ACT, 1999

- (c) by the insertion after the definition of 'property' of the following definition:
 " 'unlawful activity' means any conduct which constitutes a crime or which
 contravenes any law whether such conduct occurred before or after the
 commencement of this Act and whether such conduct occurred in the
 Republic or elsewhere." ; and 5
- (d) by the addition of the following subsection:
 "(5) Nothing in this Act or in any other law, shall be construed so as to
 exclude the application of any provision of Chapter 5 or 6 on account of the
 fact that— 10
 (a) any offence or unlawful activity concerned occurred; or
 (b) any proceeds of unlawful activities were derived, received or retained,
 before the commencement of this Act."

Amendment of section 12 of Act 121 of 1998, as amended by section 14 of Act 24 of 1999

2. Section 12 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for 15
 subparagraph (i) of paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of the following subparagraph:

- "(i) if the estate of such person has been sequestrated, also to the [executor]
 trustee of his or her insolvent estate; or"

Insertion of section 24A in Act 121 of 1998

3. The following section is hereby inserted after section 24 of the principal Act: 20

"Order to remain in force pending appeal

24A. A restraint order and an order authorising the seizure of the property
 concerned or other ancillary order which is in force at the time of any
 decision by the court in relation to the making of a confiscation order, shall
 remain in force pending the outcome of any appeal against the decision 25
 concerned."

Amendment of section 26 of Act 121 of 1998, as amended by section 20 of Act 24 of 1999

4. Section 26 of the principal Act is hereby amended— 30
- (a) by the deletion of paragraph (b) of subsection (4);
- (b) by the deletion of subsection (5);
- (c) by the substitution for subsection (8) of the following subsection:
 "(8) A High Court making a restraint order [**may when it makes the
 order or at any time thereafter,**] shall at the same time make an order
 authorising the seizure of all movable property concerned by a police 35
 official, and any other ancillary orders that the court considers appropriate
 for the proper, fair and effective execution of the order [, **including an
 order authorising the seizure of the property concerned by a police
 official**]."
- (d) by the addition of the following subsections: 40
- "(10) A High Court which made a restraint order—
- (a) may on application by a person affected by that order vary or rescind
 the restraint order or an order authorising the seizure of the property
 concerned or other ancillary order if it is satisfied— 45
- (i) that the operation of the order concerned will deprive the
 applicant of the means to provide for his or her reasonable living
 expenses and cause undue hardship for the applicant; and
- (ii) that the hardship that the applicant will suffer as a result of the

Act No. 38, 1999

PREVENTION OF ORGANISED CRIME
SECOND AMENDMENT ACT, 1999

- order outweighs the risk that the property concerned may be destroyed, lost, damaged, concealed or transferred; and
- (b) shall rescind the restraint order when the proceedings against the defendant concerned are concluded.
- (11) When a court orders the rescission of an order authorising the seizure of property in terms of subsection (10)(a) the court shall make such other order as it considers appropriate for the proper, fair and effective execution of the restraint order concerned.”

Insertion of section 29A in Act 121 of 1998

5. The following section is hereby inserted after section 29 of the principal Act: 10

“Variation and rescission of certain orders suspended by appeal

29A. The noting of an appeal against a decision to vary or rescind any order referred to in sections 26(10), 28(3) and 29(7) shall suspend such a variation or rescission pending the outcome of the appeal.”

Amendment of section 38 of Act 121 of 1998

6. Section 38 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection: 15

“(3) A High Court making a preservation of property order [**may when it makes the order or at any time thereafter,**] shall at the same time make an order authorising the seizure of the property concerned by a police official, and any other ancillary orders that the court considers appropriate for the proper, fair and effective execution of the order [, **including an order authorising the seizure of the property concerned by a police official.**”

Amendment of section 42 of Act 121 of 1998

7. Section 42 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for the words preceding paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of the following words: 25

“Where a High Court has made a preservation of property order, the High Court [**may**] shall, if it deems it appropriate, at [**any**] the time of the making of the order or at a later time—”.

Amendment of section 47 of Act 121 of 1998, as amended by section 25 of Act 24 of 1999

8. Section 47 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

- (a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection: 35

“(1) [(a) **Any person affected by a preservation of property order may at any time apply for the variation or rescission of the order.**

(b)] A High Court which made a preservation of property order—

[(i)](a) may [**at any time**] on application by a person affected by that order vary or rescind the preservation of property order or an order authorising the seizure of the property concerned or other ancillary order if it [**deems it necessary in the interests of justice**] is satisfied— 40

(i) that the operation of the order concerned will deprive the applicant of the means to provide for his or her reasonable living expenses and cause undue hardship for the applicant; and 45

(ii) that the hardship that the applicant will suffer as result of the order outweighs the risk that the property concerned may be destroyed, lost, damaged, concealed or transferred; [or] and

[(ii)](b) shall rescind the preservation of property order when the proceedings against the defendant concerned are concluded.”; 50

Act No. 38, 1999

PREVENTION OF ORGANISED CRIME
SECOND AMENDMENT ACT, 1999

- (b) by the insertion after subsection (1) of the following subsection:
“(1A) When a court orders the rescission of an order authorising the seizure of property under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) the court shall make such other order as it considers appropriate for the proper, fair and effective execution of the preservation of property order concerned.”; and 5
- (c) by the addition of the following subsection:
“(4) The noting of an appeal against a decision to vary or rescind any order referred to in this section shall suspend such a variation or rescission pending the outcome of the appeal.”.

Amendment of section 52 of Act 121 of 1998, as amended by section 29 of Act 24 of 1999 10

9. Section 52 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsections:

- “(2) The High Court may make an order under subsection (1), in relation to the forfeiture of the proceeds of unlawful activities, if it finds on a balance of probabilities that the applicant for the order— 15
- (a) had acquired the interest concerned legally and for a consideration, the value of which is not significantly less than the value of that interest; and
- (b) where the applicant had acquired the interest concerned after the commencement of this Act, that he or she neither knew nor had reasonable grounds to suspect that the property in which the interest is held is the proceeds of unlawful activities. 20
- (2A) The High Court may make an order under subsection (1), in relation to the forfeiture of an instrumentality of an offence referred to in Schedule 1, if it finds on a balance of probabilities that the applicant for the order had acquired the interest concerned legally, and— 25
- (a) neither knew nor had reasonable grounds to suspect that the property in which the interest is held is an instrumentality of an offence referred to in Schedule 1; or
- (b) where the offence concerned had occurred before the commencement of this Act, the applicant has since the commencement of this Act taken all reasonable steps to prevent the use of the property concerned as an instrumentality of an offence referred to in Schedule 1.” 30

Amendment of section 54 of Act 121 of 1998, as amended by section 31 of Act 24 of 1999 35

10. Section 54 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (8) of the following subsections:

- “(8) The High Court may make an order under subsection (1), in relation to the forfeiture of the proceeds of unlawful activities, if it finds on a balance of probabilities that the applicant for the order— 40
- (a) had acquired the interest concerned legally and for a consideration, the value of which is not significantly less than the value of that interest; and
- (b) where the applicant had acquired the interest concerned after the commencement of this Act, that he or she neither knew nor had reasonable grounds to suspect that the property in which the interest is held is the proceeds of unlawful activities. 45
- (8A) The High Court may make an order under subsection (1), in relation to the forfeiture of an instrumentality of an offence referred to in Schedule 1, if it finds on a balance of probabilities that the applicant for the order had acquired the interest concerned legally, and— 50
- (a) neither knew nor had reasonable grounds to suspect that the property in which the interest is held is an instrumentality of an offence referred to in Schedule 1; or
- (b) where the offence concerned had occurred before the commencement of this Act, the applicant has since the commencement of this Act taken all reasonable steps to prevent the use of the property concerned as an instrumentality of an offence referred to in Schedule 1.” 55

Act No. 38, 1999

PREVENTION OF ORGANISED CRIME
SECOND AMENDMENT ACT, 1999**Substitution of section 55 of Act 121 of 1998**

11. The following section is hereby substituted for section 55 of the principal Act:

“Appeal against forfeiture order

55. Any preservation of property order and any order authorising the seizure of the property concerned or other ancillary order which is in force at the time of any decision regarding the making of a forfeiture order under section 50(1) shall remain in force pending the outcome of any appeal against the decision concerned.”

Amendment of section 80 of Act 121 of 1998, as amended by section 41 of Act 24 of 1999

12. Section 80 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the addition of the following subsection:

“ (3) An investigation, or prosecution or other legal proceedings, in respect of conduct which would have constituted an offence under the Proceeds of Crime Act, 1996, and which occurred after the commencement of that Act but before the commencement of this Act, may be instituted and continued as if this Act had not been passed.”

Amendment of Preamble to Act 121 of 1998

13. The Preamble to the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for the ninth paragraph thereof of the following paragraphs:

“AND WHEREAS no person convicted of an offence should benefit from the fruits of that or any related offence, whether such offence took place before or after the commencement of this Act, legislation is necessary to provide for a civil remedy for the restraint and seizure, and confiscation of property which forms the benefits derived from such offence:

AND WHEREAS [persons] no person should [not] benefit from the fruits of [organised crime and money laundering] unlawful activities, nor is any person entitled to use property for the commission of an offence, whether such activities or offence took place before or after the commencement of this Act, legislation is necessary to provide for a civil remedy for the preservation and seizure, and forfeiture of property which is derived from unlawful activities or is concerned in the commission or suspected commission of an offence;”

Amendment of Index to Act 121 of 1998

14. The Index to the principal Act is hereby amended by the insertion, in Part 3, of the following items:

“24A. Order to remain in force pending an appeal
29A. Variation and rescission of certain orders suspended by appeal”.

Short title

15. This Act is called the Prevention of Organised Crime Second Amendment Act, 1999.