

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**COUNCIL OF TRADITIONAL
LEADERS BILL**

(As introduced)

(MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT)

[B 25—96]

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

**WETSONTWERP OP DIE RAAD
VAN TRADISIONELE LEIERS**

(Soos ingedien)

(MINISTER VIR PROVINSIALE SAKE EN STAATKUNDIGE ONTWIKKELING)

[W 25—96]

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BILL

To provide for the constitution of a Council of Traditional Leaders; for the powers and functions of the said Council; and for matters incidental thereto.

BE IT ENACTED by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Definitions

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates—
 - (i) “Council” means the Council of Traditional Leaders referred to in section 184(1) of the Constitution; (ii) 5
 - (ii) “fixed date” means the date on which this Act comes into operation in terms of section 16; (v)
 - (iii) “House” means any House of Traditional Leaders contemplated in section 183(1)(a) of the Constitution; (i) 10
 - (iv) “rules and orders” means the rules and orders made by the Council under section 10; (iii)
 - (v) “Secretary” means the Secretary to the Council appointed in terms of section 14(1) or any person acting as Secretary in accordance with section 14(3), as the case may be. (iv) 15

Constitution of Council

2. The Council shall consist of members nominated as provided in section 4.

Duration and dissolution of Council

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), the Council shall continue for five years as from the day on which the first meeting of the Council after its constitution takes place. 20
- (2) Notwithstanding the dissolution of the Council by virtue of the provisions of subsection (1)—
 - (a) every person who at the date of the dissolution is a member of the Council shall remain a member thereof; 25
 - (b) the Council shall remain competent to exercise or to perform its powers and functions; and
 - (c) the President shall have power to summon the Council by proclamation in the *Gazette* to an extraordinary meeting for the despatch of urgent business, during the period following such dissolution up to and including the day immediately preceding the day on which the first meeting of the Council after such dissolution takes place. 30

Nomination of members of Council

4. (1) Each House shall—
 - (a) if the House was established prior to the fixed date, within 21 days as from the said date; 35
 - (b) if the House is established on or after the fixed date, within 21 days as from the first meeting of that House;

- (c) in the case of a dissolution of the Council, within 21 days as from such dissolution, nominate three members of the House who are not members of Parliament or members of any provincial legislature to represent that House on the Council.
- (2) Any nomination contemplated in subsection (1) shall be made— 5
- (a) by means of a resolution of the House concerned;
- (b) by the submission to the Secretary in writing in respect of the person nominated—
- (i) his or her acceptance of the nomination; 10
- (ii) his or her full name and surname; and
- (iii) his or her address.

Qualifications and period of office of members of Council

5. (1) No person shall be qualified to become or to remain a member of the Council, unless he or she is or remains qualified to be nominated as such a member in terms of section 4(1). 15
- (2) A member of the Council shall hold office until the next ensuing dissolution of the Council, but shall be eligible for renomination.

Vacation of office and filling of vacancies

6. (1) A member of the Council shall vacate his or her office— 20
- (a) if he or she ceases to be a member of the House which nominated him or her as a member of the Council;
- (b) if he or she becomes a member of Parliament or a member of any provincial legislature;
- (c) if he or she, without having obtained leave in accordance with the rules and orders, absents himself or herself from three consecutive meetings of the Council; or 25
- (d) if he or she resigns as a member of the Council by submitting his or her resignation in writing to the Secretary.
- (2) A casual vacancy in the Council shall be filled by the nomination of a member for the unexpired portion of the term of office of the member in whose stead he or she is nominated, and in the same manner in which the latter member was nominated in terms of section 4. 30

Powers and functions of Council

7. In addition to the powers and functions entrusted to the Council by section 184 of the Constitution, the Council shall have the powers and functions conferred upon or assigned to the Council by or under this Act or any other law, and such powers and functions shall be exercised or performed by the Council in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the said section 184. 35

Meetings of Council

8. (1) The first meeting of the Council after its constitution shall take place within forty days as from the fixed date or as from the date of the dissolution of the Council, as the case may be, at a time and place determined by the Secretary. 40
- (2) All subsequent meetings shall be held at a time and place determined by the Council or, if authorised thereto by the Council, the Chairperson of the Council: Provided that the President may at any time by proclamation in the *Gazette* summon the Council to an extraordinary meeting for the despatch of urgent business. 45
- (3) There shall be an ordinary meeting of the Council at least once in every year during the sitting of Parliament.

Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of Council

9. (1) (a) At the first meeting of the Council after its constitution, the Council, with the Secretary acting as the chairperson, shall elect one of the members of the Council as the Chairperson of the Council and another member as the Deputy Chairperson of the Council. 50

(b) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (c), the nomination of candidates for election as, and the voting for the election of, the Chairperson or the Deputy Chairperson of the Council shall take place in such manner as the Secretary may determine.

(c) If any member of the Council proposes that the voting in question be by secret ballot, and such proposal is seconded by any other member, the relevant votes shall be taken by secret ballot in such manner as the Secretary may determine.

(2) The Chairperson of the Council shall be invested and charged with all the powers and functions conferred upon or assigned to him or her by this Act and the rules and orders.

(3) Whenever the Chairperson of the Council is absent or for any reason unable to exercise or perform the powers and functions vested in the office of Chairperson of the Council, or whenever the office of Chairperson of the Council is vacant, the Deputy Chairperson of the Council shall act as Chairperson of the Council during the absence or inability of the Chairperson of the Council or until a Chairperson of the Council is elected, as the case may be.

(4) Whenever both the Chairperson and the Deputy Chairperson of the Council is absent or for any reason unable to exercise or perform the powers and functions vested in the office of Chairperson of the Council, or whenever both offices are vacant, a member of the Council designated in terms of the rules and orders shall act as Chairperson of the Council.

(5) While presiding at a meeting of the Council, the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson of the Council, or any other member presiding, shall not have a deliberative vote, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

(6) The Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson of the Council may resign by submitting his or her resignation in writing to the Secretary.

(7) If the office of Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson of the Council becomes vacant, the Council, under the chairpersonship of the Secretary as provided in subsection (1), shall elect a member of the Council to fill the vacancy.

Rules of procedure

10. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Council may make rules and orders in connection with the order and conduct of its business and proceedings, the establishment, constitution and powers of committees of the Council and the order and conduct of their business and proceedings.

Quorum

11.

Administration of Council

14. (1) Subject to the laws governing the Public Service, the Minister for Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development shall, with the approval of the Council, appoint a person as Secretary to the Council, who shall—

- (a) exercise or perform the powers and functions conferred upon or assigned to the Secretary by this Act and the rules and orders; and 5
- (b) subject to the directions of the Council, perform the work incidental to the exercise or performance of the powers and functions of the Council.

(2) The Secretary shall be assisted in the exercise or performance of his or her powers and functions by officers of the Department of Constitutional Development designated for that purpose by the Director-General: Constitutional Development, with the approval of the Council. 10

(3) As soon as possible after the fixed date the said Director-General shall designate any officer of his or her Department to act as Secretary until an appointment is made in terms of subsection (1). 15

Repeal of Act 31 of 1994

15. The Council of Traditional Leaders Act, 1994, is hereby repealed.

Short title and commencement

16. This Act shall be called the Council of Traditional Leaders Act, 1996, and shall come into operation on a date fixed by the President by proclamation in the *Gazette*. 20

**MEMORANDUM ON THE OBJECTS OF THE COUNCIL OF
TRADITIONAL LEADERS BILL, 1996**

In order to give effect to the provisions of section 184(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 (Act No. 200 of 1993), the Council of Traditional Leaders Bill, 1994, was duly introduced in Parliament after the relevant traditional authorities were consulted to establish their views on the contents of the draft legislation. It is also a constitutional requirement that the Chairperson and the members of the said Council need to be elected by an electoral college constituted by the members of the Houses of Traditional Leaders contemplated in section 183(1)(a) of the Constitution. After the promulgation of the Council of Traditional Leaders Act, 1994 (Act No. 31 of 1994), it was realised that the rules relating to the constitution of the electoral college could not ensure a fair distribution of representatives amongst the various Houses. At the same time, the constitution of the electoral college is dependent upon the establishment of all the Houses concerned. However, certain provinces were unable to introduce draft legislation which relates to the establishment of those Houses within the prescribed period.

The most important object of the Bill is to remove the above-mentioned obstacles by providing for each House to nominate three members of the House to represent that House on the Council. Such members may not be members of Parliament or members of any provincial legislature. The proposed amendments necessitate the repeal of the Council of Traditional Leaders Act, 1994.