

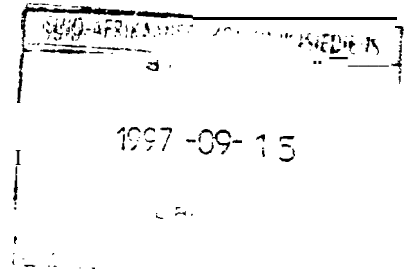
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

EXTENSION OF SECURITY OF TENURE BILL

(As amended by the Portfolio Committee on Land Affairs (National Assembly))

(MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS)

[B 47 B—97]



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

WETSONTWERP OP DIE UITBREIDING VAN SEKERHEID VAN VERBLYFREG

(Soos gewysig deur die Portefeuljekomitee oor Grondsake (Nasionale Vergadering))

(MINISTER VIR LANDBOU EN GRONDSAKE)

[W 47B—97]

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GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

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

BILL

To provide for measures with State assistance to facilitate long-term security of land tenure; to regulate the conditions of residence on certain land; to regulate the conditions on and circumstances under which the right of persons to reside on land may be terminated; and to regulate the conditions and circumstances under which persons, whose right of residence has been terminated, may be evicted from land; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

WHEREAS many South Africans do not have secure tenure of their homes and the land which they use and are therefore vulnerable to unfair eviction:

WHEREAS unfair evictions lead to great hardship, conflict and social instability:

WHEREAS this situation is in part the result of past discriminatory laws and practices;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable—

that the law should promote the achievement of long-term security of tenure for occupiers of land, where possible through the joint efforts of occupiers, land owners, and government bodies;

that the law should extend the rights of occupiers, while giving due recognition to the rights, duties and legitimate interests of owners:

that the law should regulate the eviction of vulnerable occupiers from land in a fair manner, while recognizing the right of land owners to apply to court for an eviction order in appropriate circumstances:

to ensure that occupiers are not further prejudiced;

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

CHAPTER 1

Introductory provisions

Definitions

1. (1) In this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise—

- (i) “consent” means express or tacit consent of the owner or person in charge of the land in question, and in relation to a proposed termination of the right of residence or eviction by a holder of mineral rights, includes the express or tacit consent of such holder: (xvi)
- (ii) “Constitution” means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 5 (Act No. 108 of 1996); (viii)
- (iii) “court” means a competent court having jurisdiction in terms of this Act; (x)
- (iv) “Director-General” means the Director-General of the Department of Land Affairs or an officer of that Department who has been designated by the said Director-General either generally or in respect of a particular case, or in 10 respect of cases of a particular nature; (iv)
- (v) “employee” means an employee in terms of the Labour Relations Act: (xix)
- (vi) “evict” means to deprive a person against his or her will of residence on land or the use of land or access to water which is linked to a right of residence in terms of this Act. and “eviction” has a corresponding meaning; (xvii) 15
- (vii) “Land Claims Court” means the court established by section 22 of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994): (vii)
- (viii) “Minister” means the Minister responsible for Land Affairs; (xi)
- (ix) “occupier” means a person residing on land which belongs to another person. and who has or on 4 February 1997 or thereafter had consent or another right 20 in law to do so. but excluding—
 (a) a labour tenant in terms of the Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, 1996 (Act No. 3 of 1996); and
 (b) a person using or intending to use the land in question mainly for industrial, mining, commercial or commercial farming purposes. but 25 including a person who works the land himself or herself and does not employ any person who is not a member of his or her family; and
 (c) a person who has an income in excess of the prescribed amount; (xii)
- (x) “off-site development” means a development which provides the occupants thereof with an independent tenure right on land owned by someone other 30 than the owner of the land on which they resided immediately prior to such development: (ii)
- (xi) “on-site development” means a development which provides the occupants thereof with an independent tenure right on land on which they reside or previously resided: (xiii) 35
- (xii) “owner” means the owner of the land at the time of the relevant act, omission or conduct, and includes, in relation to the proposed termination of a right of residence by a holder of mineral rights, such holder in so far as such holder is by law entitled to grant or terminate a right of residence or any associated rights in respect of such land, or to evict a person occupying such land: (v) 40
- (xiii) “person in charge” means a person who at the time of the relevant act, omission or conduct had or has legal authority to give consent to a person to reside on the land in question: (xiv)
- (xiv) “prescribed” means prescribed by regulation: (xviii)
- (xv) “regulation” means a regulation made under this Act: (xv) 45
- (xvi) ““suitable alternative accommodation ” means alternative accommodation which is safe and overall not less favorable to the occupiers’ previous situation, having regard to the residential accommodation, land for agricultural use, and services available to them prior to eviction, and suitable having regard to— 50
 (a) the reasonable needs and requirements of all of the occupiers in the household in question for residential accommodation, land for agricultural use, and services:
 (b) their joint earning abilities; and
 (c) the need to reside in proximity to opportunities for employment or other 55 economic activities if they intend to be economically active; (vi)
- (xvii) “terminate” includes to withdraw consent to a person to occupy or use land: (i)
- (xviii) “the Labour Relations Act” means the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No. 66 of 1995): (iii) 60

(xix) “this Act” includes the regulations. (ix)

(2) In respect of unalienated State land, unsurveyed State land, or land registered in the name of the State or an institution or functionary exercising powers on behalf of the State—

(a) “owner or person in charge” includes a person who has been certified by the Director-General, on application made in the prescribed manner, to be the owner or person in charge, subject to the conditions that the Director-General may determine; and 5

(b) a certificate purporting to have been issued by the Director-General in terms of paragraph (a) shall constitute *prima facie* evidence of the authority of the person named in it to act as owner or person in charge of the land concerned, and shall be admissible in evidence on its production in a court. 10

Application and implementation of Act

2. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 4, this Act shall apply to all land other than land in a township established, approved, proclaimed or otherwise recognised as such in terms of any law, or encircled by such a township or townships, but including— 15

(a) any land within such a township which has been designated for agricultural purposes in terms of any law; and

(b) any land within such a township which has been established, approved, proclaimed or otherwise recognised after 4 February 1997, in respect only of a person who was an occupier immediately prior to such establishment, approval, proclamation or recognition. 20

(2) Land in issue in any civil proceedings in terms of this Act shall be presumed to fall within the scope of the Act unless the contrary is proved.

(3) The Minister may, from moneys appropriated by Parliament for that purpose and subject to such conditions as he or she may determine, make funds available to another person, body or institution which he or she has recognised for that purpose, to promote the implementation of the rights conferred by this Act. 25

Consent to reside on land

3. (1) Consent to an occupier to reside on or use land shall only be terminated in accordance with the provisions of section 8. 30

(2) If a person who resided on or used land on 4 February 1997 previously did so with consent, and such consent was lawfully withdrawn prior to that date—

(a) that person shall be deemed to be an occupier, provided that he or she has resided continuously on that land since consent was withdrawn; and 35

(b) the withdrawal of consent shall be deemed to be a valid termination of the right of residence in terms of section 8, provided that it was just and equitable, having regard to the provisions of section 8.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, consent to a person to reside on land shall be effective regardless of whether the occupier, owner or person in charge has to obtain some other official authority required by law for such residence. 40

(4) For the purposes of civil proceedings in terms of this Act, a person who has continuously and openly resided on land for a period of one year shall be presumed to have consent unless the contrary is proved.

(5) For the purposes of civil proceedings in terms of this Act, a person who has continuously and openly resided on land for a period of three years shall be deemed to have done so with the knowledge of the owner or person in charge. 45

(6) The provisions of subsections (4) and (5) shall not be applicable to any land held by or registered in the name of the State or an institution or functionary exercising powers on behalf of the State. 50

CHAPTER II

Measures to facilitate long-term security of tenure for occupiers

Subsidies

4. (1) The Minister shall, from moneys appropriated by Parliament for that purpose and subject to the conditions the Minister may prescribe in general or determine in a particular case, grant subsidies— 5

- (a) to facilitate the planning and implementation of on-site and off-site developments;
- (b) to enable occupiers, former occupiers and persons who have been evicted from land in terms of the provisions of section 10 or 11 to acquire land or rights in land; and 10
- (c) for the development of land occupied or to be occupied in terms of on-site or off-site developments.

(2) In deciding whether to approve an application for a subsidy, and if so, the priority to be given to that application, the Minister shall have regard to the extent to which an application complies with the following criteria: 15

- (a) The development entails a mutual accommodation of the interests of occupiers and owners;
- (b) the development is cost-effective;
- (c) in the case of an off-site development under circumstances where the occupiers have indicated that they would prefer an on-site development. satisfactory reasons have been provided why an on-site development would not be a more appropriate solution; 20
- (d) owners and occupiers have made a reasonable attempt to devise a development which complies with the criteria contemplated in paragraphs (a) and (b); 25
- (e) the occupiers are the spouses or dependants of persons contemplated in section 8(4)(a); and
- (f) there is an urgent need for the development because occupiers have been evicted or are about to be evicted:

Provided that where an application is made by or on behalf of occupiers for an off-site development, such an application shall not be prejudiced by reason only of the absence of support from an owner who is not the owner of the land on which the development is to take place. 30

(3) Where the persons who are intended to benefit from a development have been identified, a subsidy shall not be granted unless the Minister has been satisfied that the development is acceptable to a majority of the adults concerned. 35

(4) The Minister may, for the purposes of this section, grant subsidies through an agreement with a provincial or local government, or a person or body which he or she has recognised for that purpose, where—

- (a) a provincial or local government or such person or body will facilitate, implement or undertake or contract with a third party for the facilitation, implementation or undertaking of a development; or
- (b) the subsidy is paid to the provincial or local government or such person or body to enable it to facilitate, implement or undertake or contract with a third party for the facilitation, implementation or undertaking of a development. 45

(5) No transfer duty shall be payable in respect of any transaction for the acquisition of land in terms of this section or in respect of any transaction for the acquisition of land which is financed by a subsidy in terms of this section.

(6) A potential beneficiary of a development may apply for a housing subsidy as provided for in terms of sections 10A, 10B, 10C and 10D of the Housing Act, 1966 (Act No. 4 of 1966). 50

(7) The provisions of the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, 1970 (Act No. 70 of 1970), shall not apply to land on which a development is undertaken in terms of this Act.

CHAPTER 111

Rights and duties of occupiers and owners

Fundamental rights

5. Subject to limitations which are reasonable and justifiable in an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom, an occupier, an owner and a person in charge shall have the right to-
- (a) human dignity;
 - (b) freedom and security of the person;
 - (c) privacy;
 - (d) freedom of religion, belief and opinion and of expression;
 - (e) freedom of association; and
 - (f) freedom of movement,
- with due regard to the objects of the Constitution and this Act.

Rights and duties of occupier

6. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, an occupier shall have the right to reside on and use the land on which he or she resided and which he or she used on or after 4 February 1997, and to have access to such services as had been agreed upon with the owner or person in charge, whether expressly or tacitly.
- (2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of section 5 and subsection (1), and balanced with the rights of the owner or person in charge, an occupier shall have the right—
- (a) to security of tenure;
 - (b) to receive *bona fide* visitors at reasonable times and for reasonable periods:

Provided that—

 - (i) the owner or person in charge may impose reasonable conditions that are normally applicable to visitors entering such land in order to safeguard life or property or to prevent the undue disruption of work on the land; and
 - (ii) the occupier shall be liable for any act, omission or conduct of any of his or her visitors causing damage to others while such a visitor is on the land if the occupier, by taking reasonable steps, could have prevented such damage;
 - (c) to receive postal or other communication;
 - (d) to family life in accordance with the culture of that family: Provided that this right shall not apply in respect of single sex accommodation provided in hostels erected before 4 February 1997;
 - (e) not to be denied or deprived of access to water; and
 - (f) not to be denied or deprived of access to educational or health services.
- (3) An occupier may not—
- (a) intentionally and unlawfully harm any other person occupying the land;
 - (b) intentionally and unlawfully cause material damage to the property of the owner or person in charge;
 - (c) engage in conduct which threatens or intimidates others who lawfully occupy the land or other land in the vicinity; or
 - (d) enable or assist unauthorised persons to establish new dwellings on the land in question.
- (4) Any person shall have the right to visit and maintain his or her family graves on land which belongs to another person. subject to any reasonable condition imposed by the owner or person in charge of such land in order to safeguard life or property or to prevent the undue disruption of work on the land.

Rights and duties of owner

7. (1) The owner or person in charge of land may have a trespassing animal usually or actually in the care of an occupier impounded and removed to a pound in accordance with the provisions of any applicable law. If the owner or person in charge has given the occupier at least 72 hours' notice to remove the animal from the place where it is trespassing and the occupier has failed to do so: Provided that the owner or person in charge may take reasonable steps to prevent the animal from causing damage during those 72 hours. 5

(2) An owner or person in charge may not prejudice an occupier if one of the reasons for the prejudice is the past, present or anticipated exercise of any legal right. 10

(3) If it is proved in any proceedings in terms of subsection (2), that the effect of the conduct complained of is to prejudice an occupier as set out in that subsection, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that such prejudice was caused for one of the reasons referred to in subsection (2).

CHAPTER IV 15

Termination of right of residence and eviction

Termination of right of residence

8. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, an occupier's right of residence may be terminated on any lawful ground, provided that such termination is just and equitable, having regard to all relevant factors and in particular to— 20

- (a) the fairness of any agreement, provision in an agreement, or provision of law on which the owner or person in charge relies;
- (b) the conduct of the parties giving rise to the termination;
- (c) the interests of the parties, including the comparative hardship to the owner or person in charge, the occupier concerned, and any other occupier if the right of residence is or is not terminated; 25
- (d) the existence of a reasonable expectation of the renewal of the agreement from which the right of residence arises, after the effluxion of its time; and
- (e) the fairness of the procedure followed by the owner or person in charge, including whether or not the occupier had or should have been granted an effective opportunity to make representations before the decision was made to terminate the right of residence. 30

(2) The right of residence of an occupier who is an employee and whose right of residence arises solely from an employment agreement, may be terminated if the occupier resigns from employment or is dismissed in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Relations Act. 35

(3) Any dispute over whether an occupier's employment has terminated as contemplated in subsection (2), shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Relations Act, and the termination shall take effect when any dispute over the termination has been determined in accordance with that Act. 40

(4) The right of residence of an occupier who has resided on the land in question or any other land belonging to the owner for 10 years and—

- (a) has reached the age of 60 years; or
- (b) is an employee or former employee of the owner or person in charge, and as a result of ill health, injury or disability is unable to supply labour to the owner or person in charge. 45

may not be terminated unless that occupier has committed a breach contemplated in section 10(1)(a), (b) or (c): Provided that for the purposes of this subsection, the mere refusal or failure to provide labour shall not constitute such a breach.

(5) On the death of an occupier contemplated in subsection (4), the right of residence of an occupier who was his or her spouse or dependant may be terminated only on 12 calendar months' written notice to leave the land, unless—

- (a) such a spouse or dependant has committed a breach contemplated in section 10(1); or
- (b) suitable alternative accommodation is available. 55

- (6) Any termination of the right of residence of an occupier to prevent the occupier from acquiring rights in terms of this section, shall be void.
- (7) If an occupier's right to residence has been terminated in terms of this section, or the occupier is a person who has a right of residence in terms of section 8(5)—
- (a) the occupier and the owner or person in charge may agree that the terms and 5 conditions under which the occupier resided on the land prior to such termination shall apply to any period between the date of termination and the date of the eviction of the occupier; or
 - (b) the owner or person in charge may institute proceedings in a court for a determination of reasonable terms and conditions of further residence, having 10 regard to the income of all the occupiers in the household.

Limitation on eviction

9. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, an occupier may be evicted only in terms of an order of court issued under this Act.
- (2) A court may make an order for the eviction of an occupier if— 15
- (a) the occupier's right of residence has been terminated in terms of section 8;
 - (b) the occupier has not vacated the land within the period of notice given by the owner or person in charge;
 - (c) the conditions for an order for eviction in terms of section 10 or 11 have been 20 complied with; and
 - (d) the owner or person in charge has, after the termination of the right of residence, given— 20
 - (i) the occupier;
 - (ii) the local government in whose area of jurisdiction the land in question is 25 situated; and
 - (iii) the head of the relevant provincial office of the Department of Land Affairs, for information purposes, 25
 - not less than two calendar months' written notice of the intention to obtain an order for eviction, which notice shall contain the prescribed particulars and set 30 out the grounds on which the eviction is based: Provided that if a notice of application to a court has, after the termination of the right of residence, been given to the occupier, the local government and the head of the relevant provincial office of the Department of Land Affairs not less than two months 30 before the date of the commencement of the hearing of the application, this paragraph shall be deemed to have been complied with.- 35

Order for eviction of person who was occupier on 4 February 1997

10. (1) An order for the eviction of a person who was an occupier on 4 February 1997 may be granted if—
- (a) the occupier has breached section 6(3) and the court is satisfied that the breach 40 is material and that the occupier has not remedied such breach;
 - (b) the owner or person in charge has complied with the terms of any agreement pertaining to the occupier's right to reside on the land and has fulfilled his or her duties in terms of the law, while the occupier has breached a material and fair term of the agreement, although reasonably able to comply with such 45 term, and has not remedied the breach despite being given one calendar month's notice in writing to do so;
 - (c) the occupier has committed such a fundamental breach of the relationship between him or her and the owner or person in charge, that it is not practically possible to remedy it, either at all or in a manner which could reasonably 50 restore the relationship; or
 - (d) the occupier— 50
 - (i) is or was an employee whose right of residence arises solely from that employment: and
 - (ii) has voluntarily resigned in circumstances that do not amount to a constructive dismissal in terms of the Labour Relations Act. 55
- (2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (3), if none of the circumstances referred

to in subsection (1) applies, a court may grant an order for eviction if it is satisfied that suitable alternative accommodation is available to the occupier concerned.

(3) If—

- (a) suitable alternative accommodation is not available to the occupier within a period of nine months after the date of termination of his or her right of residence in terms of section 8;
 - (b) the occupier is or was an employee and his or her right of residence arose solely from that employment;
 - (c) the owner or person in charge provided the dwelling occupied by the occupier; and
 - (d) the efficient carrying on of any operation of the owner or person in charge will be seriously prejudiced unless the dwelling is available for occupation by another person employed or to be employed by the owner or person in charge,
- a court may grant an order for eviction of the occupier and of any other occupier who lives in the same dwelling as him or her, and whose permission to reside there was wholly dependent on his or her right of residence if it is just and equitable to do so, having regard to—
- (i) the efforts which the owner or person in charge and the occupier have respectively made in order to secure suitable alternative accommodation for the occupier; and
 - (ii) the interests of the respective parties, including the comparative hardship to which the owner or person in charge, the occupier and the remaining occupiers shall be exposed if an order for eviction is or is not granted.

Order for eviction of person who becomes occupier after 4 February 1997

11. (1) If it was an express, material and fair term of the consent granted to an occupier to reside on land, that the consent would terminate upon a fixed or determinable date, a court may on termination of such consent by effluxion of time grant an order for eviction of any person who became an occupier of the land in question after 4 February 1997, if it is just and equitable to do so.

(2) In circumstances other than those contemplated in subsection (1), a court may grant an order for eviction in respect of any person who became an occupier after 4 February 1997 if it is of the opinion that it is just and equitable to do so.

(3) In deciding whether it is just and equitable to grant an order for eviction in terms of this section, the court shall have regard to—

- (a) the period that the occupier has resided on the land in question;
- (b) the fairness of the terms of any agreement between the parties;
- (c) whether suitable alternative accommodation is available to the occupier;
- (d) the reason for the proposed eviction;
- (e) the balance of the interests of the owner or person in charge, the occupier and the remaining occupiers on the land.

Further provisions regarding eviction

12. (1) A court that orders the eviction of an occupier shall—

- (a) determine a just and equitable date on which the occupier shall vacate the land; and
- (b) determine the date on which an eviction order may be carried out if the occupier has not vacated the land on the date contemplated in paragraph (a).

(2) In determining a just and equitable date the court shall have regard to all relevant factors, including—

- (a) the fairness of the terms of any agreement between the parties;
- (b) the balance of the interests of the owner or person in charge, the occupier and the remaining occupiers on the land; and
- (c) the period that the occupier has resided on the land in question.

(3) A court may, at the request of the sheriff in question, authorise any person to assist the sheriff to carry out an order for eviction, demolition or removal, subject to the conditions determined by the court as to the execution thereof Provided that the sheriff shall at all times be present during such eviction, demolition or removal.

(4) Any order for the eviction of an occupier in terms of section 10 or 11 shall be subject to reasonable terms and conditions for further residence which may be determined by the court, having regard to the income of all of the occupiers in the household. 5

(5) A court may, on good cause shown, vary any term or condition of an order for eviction made by it. 10

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 10 and 11, the court shall not order the eviction of an occupier if it is of the opinion that one of the purposes of such intended eviction is to prevent the occupier from acquiring rights in terms of section 8(4).

Effect of order for eviction

13. (1) If a court makes an order for eviction in terms of this Act— 15

(a) the court shall order the owner or person in charge to pay compensation for structures erected and improvements made by the occupier and any standing crops planted by the occupier, to the extent that it is just and equitable with due regard to all relevant factors, including whether—

(i) the improvements were made or the crops planted with the consent of the owner or person in charge; 20

(ii) the improvements were necessary or useful to the occupier; and

(iii) a written agreement between the occupier and the owner or person in charge, entered into prior to the making of improvements, provides that the occupier shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements identified in that agreement; 25

(b) the court shall order the owner or person in charge to pay any outstanding wages and related amounts that are due in terms of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1983 (Act No. 3 of 1983) the Labour Relations Act or a determination made in terms of the Wage Act, 1957 (Act No. 5 of 1957); and 30

(c) the court may order the owner or person in charge to grant the occupier a fair opportunity to-

(i) demolish any structures and improvements erected or made by the occupier and his or her predecessors, and to remove materials so salvaged; and 35

(ii) tend standing crops to which he or she is entitled until they are ready for harvesting, and then to harvest and remove them.

(2) The compensation contemplated in subsection(1) shall be determined by the court as being just and equitable, taking into account—

(a) the cost to the occupier of replacing such structures and improvements in the condition in which they were before the eviction; 40

(b) the value of materials which the occupier may remove;

(c) whether any materials referred to in paragraph (b) or contributions by the owner or person in charge were provided as part of the benefits provided to the occupier or his or her predecessors in return for any consideration; and 45

(d) if the occupier has not been given the opportunity to remove a crop, the value of the crop less the value of any contribution by the owner or person in charge to the planting and maintenance of the crop.

(3) No order for eviction made in terms of section 10 or 11 may be executed before the owner or person in charge has paid the compensation which is due in terms of subsection (1): Provided that a court may grant leave for eviction subject to satisfactory guarantees for such payment. 50

Restoration of residence and use of land and payment of damages

14. (1) A person who has been evicted contrary to the provisions of this Act may institute proceedings in a court for an order in terms of subsection (3).
- (2) A person who—
- (a) would have had a right to reside on land in terms of section 6 if the provisions of this Act had been in force on 4 February 1997; and
 - (b) was evicted for any reason or by any process between 4 February 1997 and the commencement of this Act,
- may institute proceedings in a court for an order in terms of subsection (3).
- (3) In proceedings in terms of subsection (1) or (2) the court may, subject to the conditions that it may impose, make an order—
- (a) for the restoration of residence on and use of land by the person concerned, on such terms as it deems just;
 - (b) for the repair, reconstruction or replacement of any building, structure, installation or thing that was peacefully occupied or used by the person immediately prior to his or her eviction, in so far as it was damaged, demolished or destroyed during or after such eviction;
 - (c) for the restoration of any services to which the person had a right in terms of section 6;
 - (d) for the payment of compensation contemplated in section 13;
 - (e) for the payment of damages, including but not limited to damages for suffering or inconvenience caused by the eviction; and
 - (f) for costs.
- (4) Where the person contemplated in subsection (2) was evicted in terms of an order of a court—
- (a) the proceedings contemplated in subsection (1) shall be instituted within one year of the commencement of this Act; and
 - (b) the court shall in addition to any other factor which it deems just and equitable, take into account—
 - (i) whether the order of eviction would have been granted if the proceedings had been instituted after the commencement of this Act; and
 - (ii) whether the person ordered to be evicted was effectively represented in those proceedings, either by himself or herself or by another person.

Urgent proceedings for eviction

15. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the owner or person in charge may make urgent application for the removal of any occupier from land pending the outcome of proceedings for a final order, and the court may grant an order for the removal of that occupier if it is satisfied that—
- (a) there is a real and imminent danger of substantial injury or damage to any person or property if the occupier is not forthwith removed from the land;
 - (b) there is no other effective remedy available;
 - (c) the likely hardship to the owner or any other affected person if an order for removal is not granted, exceeds the likely hardship to the occupier against whom the order is sought, if an order for removal is granted; and
 - (d) adequate arrangements have been made for the reinstatement of any person evicted if the final order is not granted.

CHAPTER V

Dispute resolution and courts

Pending proceedings

16. The provisions of sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15 shall apply to proceedings for eviction pending in any court at the commencement of this Act.

Choice of court

17. (1) A party may, subject to the provisions of sections 19 and 20, institute proceedings in the magistrate's court within whose area of jurisdiction the land in question is situate, or the Land Claims Court.

(2) If all the parties to proceedings consent thereto, proceedings may be instituted in any division of the High Court within whose area of jurisdiction the land in question is situate.

Powers of court

18. A court may, in addition to other powers set out in this Act—

- (a) direct how the order of the court shall be executed, including the setting of 10 time limits for the implementation of such orders; and
- (b) make such orders for costs as it deems just.

Magistrates' courts

19. (1) A magistrate's court—

- (a) shall have jurisdiction in respect of— 15
 - (i) proceedings for eviction or reinstatement; and
 - (ii) criminal proceedings in terms of this Act; and
- (b) shall be competent—
 - (i) to grant interdicts in terms of this Act; and
 - (ii) to issue declaratory orders as to the rights of a party in terms of this 20 Act.

(2) Civil appeals from magistrates' courts in terms of this Act shall lie to the Land Claims Court.

(3) A magistrate's court shall forward to the Director-General a copy of any decision given in terms of this Act, as well as the reasons for such decision. 25

(4) Any order for eviction by a magistrate's court in terms of this Act, in respect of proceedings instituted on or before 31 December 1999, shall be subject to automatic review by the Land Claims Court, which may—

- (a) confirm such order in whole or in part;
- (b) set aside such order in whole or in part; 30
- (c) substitute such order in whole or in part; or
- (d) remit the case to the magistrate's court with directions to deal with any matter in such manner as the Land Claims Court may think fit:

Provided that before the Court makes any order in terms of paragraph (b) or (c), it shall give the parties an opportunity to make written submissions, and may give the parties an 35 opportunity to make oral submissions, in that regard.

(5) The provisions of subsection (4) shall not apply to a case in which an appeal has been noted by an occupier.

Land Claims Court

20. (1) The Land Claims Court shall have jurisdiction in terms of this Act throughout 40 the Republic and shall have all the ancillary powers necessary or reasonably incidental to the performance of its functions in terms of this Act, including the power—

- (a) to decide any constitutional matter in relation to this Act;
- (b) to grant interlocutory orders, declaratory orders and interdicts;
- (c) to review an act, omission or decision of any functionary acting or purporting 45 to act in terms of this Act; and
- (d) to review an arbitration award in terms of the Arbitration Act, 1965 (Act No. 42 of 1965), in so far as it deals with any matter that may be heard by a court in terms of this Act.

(2) Subject to the provisions of section 17(2), the Land Claims Court shall have the 50 powers set out in subsection (1) to the exclusion of any court contemplated in section 166(c), (d) or (e) of the Constitution.

(3) If in any proceedings in a High Court at the date of commencement of this Act that court is required to interpret this Act, that Court shall stop the proceedings if no oral evidence has been led and refer the matter to the Land Claims Court.

(4) The President of the Land Claims Court may make rules to govern the procedure in the Land Claims Court in terms of this Act.

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Mediation

21. (1) A party may request the Director-General to appoint one or more persons with expertise in dispute resolution to facilitate meetings of interested parties and to attempt to mediate and settle any dispute in terms of this Act.

(2) The Director-General may, on the conditions that he or she may determine, appoint a person referred to in subsection (1): Provided that the parties may at any time, by agreement, appoint another person to facilitate meetings or mediate a dispute. on the conditions that the Director-General may determine.

(3) A person appointed in terms of subsection (1) who is not in the full-time service of the State may, from moneys appropriated by Parliament for that purpose. be paid such remuneration and allowances as may be determined by the Minister in consultation with the Minister of Finance for services performed by him or her.

(4) All discussions, disclosures and submissions which take place or are made during the mediation process shall be privileged, unless the parties agree to the contrary.

Arbitration

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22. (1) If the parties to a dispute in terms of this Act refer the dispute to arbitration in terms of the Arbitration Act, 1965 (Act No. 42 of 1965), they may appoint as arbitrator a person from the panel of arbitrators established in terms of section 31 (1) of the Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, 1996 (Act No. 3 of 1996).

(2) A person appointed in terms of subsection (1) who is not in the full-time service of the State may, from moneys appropriated by Parliament for that purpose, be paid such remuneration and allowances as may be determined by the Minister in consultation with the Minister of Finance for services performed by him or her.

(3) If the parties appoint as arbitrator a person who is not on the panel of arbitrators referred to in subsection (1), the Director-General may approve the payment to such arbitrator of the remuneration and allowances referred to in subsection (2), on the conditions that the Director-General may determine.

Offences

23. (1) No person shall evict an occupier except on the authority of an order of a competent court.

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(2) No person shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with an official in the employ of the State or a mediator in the performance of his or her duties under this Act.

(3) Any person who contravenes a provision of subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

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(4) Any person whose rights or interests have been prejudiced by a contravention of subsection (1) shall have the right to institute a private prosecution of the alleged offender.

(5) The provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977), shall apply to a private prosecution in terms of this Act: Provided that if—

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(a) the person prosecuting privately does so through a person entitled to practise as an advocate or an attorney in the Republic:

(b) the person prosecuting privately has given written notice to the public prosecutor with jurisdiction that he or she intends to do so; and

(c) the public prosecutor has not, within 14 days of receipt of such notice, stated in writing that he or she intends to prosecute the alleged offence.

then—

- (i) the person prosecuting privately shall not be required to produce a certificate issued by the Attorney-General stating that he or she has refused to prosecute the accused;
- (ii) the person prosecuting privately shall not be required to provide security for such action; 5
- (iii) the accused shall be entitled to an order for costs against the person prosecuting privately, if—
 - (*aa*) the charge against the accused is dismissed or the accused is acquitted or a decision in favour of the accused is given on appeal; and
 - (*bb*) the court finds that such prosecution was unfounded or vexatious; and 10
- (iv) the Attorney-General shall be barred from prosecuting except with the leave of the court concerned.

CHAPTER VI

Miscellaneous provisions

Subsequent owners 15

24. (1) The rights of an occupier shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be binding on a successor in title of an owner or person in charge of the land concerned.

(2) Consent contemplated in this Act given by the owner or person in charge of the land concerned shall be binding on his or her successor in title as if he or she or it had given it. 20

Legal status of agreements

25. (1) The waiver by an occupier of his or her rights in terms of this Act shall be void, unless it is permitted by this Act or incorporated in an order of a court.

(2) A court shall have regard to, but not be bound by, any agreement in so far as that agreement seeks to limit any of the rights of an occupier in terms of this Act. 25

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (1) and (2), if an occupier vacates the land concerned freely and willingly, while being aware of his or her rights in terms of this Act, he or she shall not be entitled to institute proceedings for restoration in terms of section 14.

Expropriation Act 30

26. (1) Without derogating from the powers that a Minister may exercise under the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act No. 63 of 1975), the Minister may for the purposes of any development in terms of this Act, exercise equivalent powers to the powers that such other Minister may exercise under the Expropriation Act, 1975.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Expropriation Act, 1975, the owner of the 35 land in question shall be given a hearing before any land is expropriated for a development in terms of this Act.

(3) In the event of expropriation, compensation shall be paid as prescribed by the Constitution, with due regard to the provisions of section 12(3), (4) and (5) of the Expropriation Act, 1975. 40

(4) Any right in land which derives from the provisions of this Act will be capable of expropriation in accordance with the provisions of any applicable legislation.

Trespass Act, 1959

27. Nothing in this Act shall affect the rights of an owner or person in charge in terms of the Trespass Act, 1959 (Act No. 6 of 1959). 45

Regulations and guidelines

28. (1) The Minister may make regulations regarding—

- (a) general conditions for the granting of subsidies in terms of section 4;

- (b) the form and manner of service of notices in terms of this Act;
 - (c) any other matter required or permitted to be prescribed in terms of this Act;
 - (d) criteria for the recognition of persons, bodies or institutions in terms of sections 2(3) and 4(4); and
 - (e) generally, all matters which are reasonably necessary or expedient to be prescribed in order to achieve the objects of this Act.
- (2) The Minister may make different regulations for different areas in accordance with the circumstances in those areas.
- (3) The Minister may by notice in the *Gazette*—
- (a) issue guidelines in respect of the procedures to be followed in terms of this Act 10 and to provide assistance to parties who may become involved in a dispute related to matters that fall within this Act; and
 - (b) amend or withdraw any guideline contemplated in paragraph (a).

Amendment of laws

29. (1) The laws mentioned in the Schedule are hereby amended to the extent 15 indicated in the third column thereof.

(2) The provisions of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act No. 52 of 1951) shall not apply to an occupier in respect of land which he or she is entitled to occupy or use in terms of this Act.

Short title

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30. This Act shall be called the Extension of Security of Tenure Act, 1997

SCHEDULE

Laws amended
(Section 29)

No. and year of law	Short title	Extension of amendment
ActNo.6 of 1959	Trespass Act, 1959	<p>1. Amendment of section 1 by the insertion after subsection (I) of the following subsection: <u>“(1A) A person who is entitled to be on land in terms of the Extension of Security of Tenure Act, 1997, shall be deemed to have lawful reason to enter and be upon such land.”.</u></p> <p>2. Amendment of section 2 by the insertion of the following subsection: <u>“(2) A court which convicts any person under subsection (I) may make an order for the summary ejection of such person from the land concerned: Provided that an occupier who has a right of residence or right to use land in terms of the Extension of Security of Tenure Act, 1997, shall not be ejected in terms of this subsection from land in respect of which he or she has such a right.”.</u></p> <p>3. Insertion of section 3A: <u>“Application of Act</u> <u>3A. This Act shall apply throughout the Republic,”.</u></p>

MEMORANDUM ON THE OBJECTS OF THE EXTENSION OF SECURITY
OF TENURE BILL, 1997

1. The principal object of the Bill is to provide security of tenure for vulnerable occupants of land outside urban areas and, where appropriate, the acquisition of land by such occupants. Provision is made that the State can actively promote and support the creation of long-term security of tenure for vulnerable occupants, while protecting them against unfair eviction. The Bill also includes measures to regulate the relationship between land owners and vulnerable occupants, conferring certain basic rights on an occupant and an owner in their relationship with each other.

2. The Bill was published in the *Gazette* on 4 February 1997. A process of wide consultation has taken place since the publication thereof. The published draft has now been significantly amended as a result of the comments received.

3. The Bill provides for three main matters:

- (a) To facilitate the provision of long-term security of tenure for occupiers of land outside urban areas;
- (b) to protect occupiers of land outside urban areas against unfair eviction, by setting out criteria and procedures for eviction; and
- (c) to set out the basic rights and obligations of occupiers and owners of land outside urban areas.

4. The Bill will apply to all land excluding land registered or recognised in a Deeds Registry as a township, or any township established, approved, proclaimed or otherwise recognised as such under any law, and land surrounded by such a township. This means that the Bill will apply to land which is commonly understood as rural land — commercial farm land, rural land owned by tribes, and peri-urban land.

5. The Bill proposes the penalisation of offenders who evict persons contrary to the provisions of the law, by allowing for criminal prosecution and appropriate penalties. This provision will not be retrospective in its operation. Provision is also made for expropriation for the purpose of facilitating any development in terms of the Bill.

6. Mechanisms and criteria are created to assist people to acquire long-term security of tenure, either on the land where they are living or on other land. Existing State subsidies from the Department of Land Affairs or the Department of Housing may be used for this purpose. Provision is made for fast-tracking those developments through making it possible to release “block grants” to provincial, district or local governments, or bodies specially approved for that purpose. The normal subsidy conditions will apply, and financial control will continue to be exercised by national government. However, those other bodies will be able to act as implementing agencies.

7. A two-step procedure is contemplated in respect of the eviction of persons who reside on land with the consent of the owner or person in charge:

- (a) The owner or person in charge may terminate the right of occupation on various grounds. These grounds broadly reflect the law as it stands at the moment, and include a valid termination of employment in terms of the Labour Relations Act; and
- (b) once the right of occupation has been terminated and the occupiers has failed to vacate the land, the question arises whether the court should grant an order for eviction, and if so, on what terms. The courts are given a broad equitable jurisdiction, and have to take into account factors such as the period the occupier has been on the land, the specific conduct which gave rise to the termination, and the respective interests of the parties. Where the termination is not the result of the fault of the occupier, eviction is not permitted unless suitable alternative accommodation is available, except in very exceptional circumstances.

8. The Bill sets out the basic rights of occupiers, owners and persons in charge of land. Fundamental human rights contained in the Constitution are made applicable to the relationship between the parties.

9. Legislation which is contrary to the Constitution or the aims of this Bill, such as the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act No. 52 of 1951), and the Trespass Act.

1959 (Act No. 6 of 1959), have to be amended or repealed. The Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951, was assigned to the Minister of Housing and the Department of Housing will soon introduce a Bill to replace the said Act.

10. In the opinion of the Department of Land Affairs and the State Law Advisers this Bill should be dealt with in terms of section 75 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS/BODIES/PERSONS CONSULTED

Agricultural Employers Organisation
 Association for Rural Advancement
 Business South Africa
 Centre for Applied Legal Studies
 Centre for Rural Legal Studies
 Chamber of Mines
 Church of the Province of South Africa (Anglican Church), Grahamstown
 Council of South African Banks
 De Beer & Meyer Attorneys
 Deciduous Fruit Industry and KWV
 Department of Finance
 Department of Labour
 Distillers Korporasie Beperk
 Eastern Cape Agricultural Union
 Eastern Cape Provincial Government
 Farm, Food and Rural Workers Support Association
 Farm Workers Research and Resource Project
 Forest Industries Association
 Free State Agricultural Union
 Free State Ministry for Agriculture
 Free State Ministry for Local Government, Housing and Planning
 Free State Rural Committee
 Gauteng Department of Housing and Land Affairs
 Gauteng Eastern Services Council
 Gauteng Legislature
 Gauteng Western Services Council
 J F Le Roux Boerderye (Edms) Bpk.
 Land and Agricultural Policy Centre
 Legal Resources Centre
 Minister of Justice
 MONDI
 Mpumalanga Provincial Department of Land Affairs
 Murray sburg Sentrale Boere-Unie
 Natal Agricultural Union
 National African Farmers' Union
 National Department of Housing
 National Land Committee and affiliates
 National Union of Farm Workers (NACTU)
 Rural Foundation
 SAPPI
 South African Agricultural Union
 South African Agricultural and Plantation Workers Union (COSATU)
 South African Wattle Growers' Union
 Stellenbosch Agricultural Society
 Tongaat Hulett Group Limited
 Trans Hex Groep Beperk
 Transvaal Agricultural Union
 Western Cape Agricultural Union
 Women on Farms Project