
GENERAL NOTICE

NOTICE 707 OF 2008

DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK AMENDMENT BILL, 2008

The Minister for Provincial and Local Government intends introducing the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Amendment Bill, 2008 in the National Assembly during the 2nd quarter of 2008. The draft Bill is hereby published in accordance with Rule 241(1)(c) of the Rules of the National Assembly.

Interested persons and institutions may submit written representations on the draft Bill to the Secretary to Parliament by no later than 2 July 2008 –

(a) by posting it to the following address:

The Secretary to Parliament
PO Box 15
CAPE TOWN
8000

OR

(b) by delivering it at the following address:

The Secretary to Parliament
Parliament Building
Visitors' Centre
Room V20
Parliament Street
Cape Town

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK
AMENDMENT BILL, 2008**

(ACT NO. _____ OF 2008)

[B _____ 2008]

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE

[] Words in square brackets indicate omissions from the principal Act

_____ Words underlined with a solid line indicate insertions in the principal Act

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa as follows -

BILL

To amend the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003 (Act No. 41 of 2003) so as to provide for the recognition of kingships and the withdrawal of such recognition; to provide for the establishment and recognition of kingship councils; to provide for the establishment of sub-traditional councils; to further regulate the election of members of local houses of traditional leaders; to provide for regulatory powers; to further amend the transitional provisions relating to tribal authorities, community authorities and paramountcies; to provide for the disestablishment of paramountcies; to amend Act 20 of 1998 to make provision for the remuneration of non-traditional leader members of traditional councils and kingship councils; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

Amendment of section 1 of Act 41 of 2003

1. Section 1(1) of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is amended -

(a) by the substitution for the definition of "kingship" of the following definition:

"kingship" means a kingship established in terms of section 2A;"; and

(b) by the insertion after "kingship" of the following definition:

"kingship council" means a council established and recognised for a kingship in terms of section 3A;".

Amendment of Chapter 2 of Act 41 of 2003

2. Chapter two of the principal Act is amended by the substitution of the heading to the Chapter with the following heading: "**KINGSHIPS, TRADITIONAL COMMUNITIES, KINGSHIP COUNCILS AND TRADITIONAL COUNCILS**".

Addition of section 2A to Act 41 of 2003

3. The following section is inserted in the principal Act after section 2:

"Recognition of kingships

2A.(1) A number of traditional communities which are grouped together may be recognised as a kingship if they—

- (a) are recognised as such in terms of applicable provincial legislation;
- (b) each have a recognised traditional council with a defined area of jurisdiction in terms of applicable provincial legislation;
- (c) each have a senior traditional leader recognised in terms of the applicable provincial legislation;
- (d) recognise a recognised senior traditional leader, who is of higher status than the other senior traditional leaders in terms of custom and customary law, as their king or queen;
- (e) recognise themselves as a distinct group of traditional communities from all other traditional communities; and
- (f) have a system of traditional leadership at a kingship level recognised by other traditional communities.

(2) The traditional communities applying for recognition as a kingship must have a proven history of existence recognizing a senior traditional leader of higher status as a king or queen in terms of customary law of succession.

(3) (a) The President may, by notice in the *Gazette*, after consultation with the relevant Premier, the provincial house of traditional leaders in the relevant province, the national house of traditional leaders and the senior traditional leaders of traditional communities who fall under the kingship being applied for, recognise a kingship envisaged in subsections (1) and (2) as a kingship.

(b) The President may —

- (i) direct the Minister to conduct the consultation referred to in paragraph (a) in his stead; and
- (ii) prescribe a fixed period within which the Minister must finalise the consultation regarding the recognition of a kingship envisaged in subsections (1) and (2).

(4) A kingship must transform and adapt customary law and customs relevant to the application of this Act so as to comply with the relevant principles contained in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution, in particular by—

- (a) preventing unfair discrimination;
- (b) promoting equality; and

(c) seeking to progressively advance gender representation in the succession to traditional leadership positions.

(5) The withdrawal of the recognition of a community as a kingship as provided for in this Act, may only be considered where—

(a) the majority of traditional communities under the jurisdiction of the kingship concerned request the President that the recognition of their kingship be withdrawn; and

(b) the President, for good cause shown determines that the withdrawal of such a kingship is necessary.

(6) the President may, before taking a decision in terms of subsection (5), cause an investigation to be conducted.

(7) The withdrawal of the recognition of a community as a kingship must be done by the President after consultation with the kingship council, Minister, the National House of Traditional Leaders, the relevant Premier and provincial house of traditional leaders concerned.

(8) The withdrawal of a kingship must be done by way of a notice in the *Gazette*."

Amendment of section 3 of Act 41 of 2003

4. Section 3 of the principal Act is amended by the substitution for paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of the following paragraph:

"(c) The members of a traditional council must comprise-

(i) traditional leaders and members of the traditional community selected by the senior traditional leader concerned who is an *ex officio* member and chairperson of the traditional council, for a term of five years aligned with the term of office for local government, in terms of that community's customs, taking into account the need for overall compliance with paragraph (b); and

(ii) other members of the traditional community who are democratically elected for a term of five years aligned with the term of office for local government, and who must constitute 40% of the members of the traditional council."

Addition of section 3A to Act 41 of 2003

5. The following section is inserted in the Principal Act after section 3:

"Establishment and recognition of kingship councils

3A. (1) Once the President has recognised a kingship, that kingship must, within one year of the recognition, establish a kingship council.

(2) (a) A kingship council must consist of no more than 30 members depending on the number of recognised traditional communities falling within the jurisdiction of the kingship concerned.

(b) The number of members of kingship councils must be determined by the Minister in accordance with the formula published by notice in the *Gazette*.

(c) At least a third of the members of a kingship council must be women: Provided that where it has been proved that an insufficient number of women are available to participate in a kingship council, the Minister may determine a lower threshold for the particular kingship council than that required by paragraph (a).

(d) The membership of a kingship council comprises—

(i) 60% of traditional leaders, including the king or queen who is an *ex officio* member and chairperson, and members of the traditional community selected by the king or queen in terms of that community's customs, taking into account the need for overall compliance with paragraph (b); and

(ii) 40% of members elected democratically, by an electoral college consisting of all senior traditional leaders who fall under the kingship.

(e) The members referred to in paragraph (d)(ii) shall be elected from amongst persons nominated by each of the traditional councils falling under the jurisdiction of the kingship, with each traditional council nominating two candidates.

(3) The term of office of members of the kingship council is five years excluding the king or queen and is aligned to the term of office for local government.

(4) The Premier must, by notice in the *Provincial Gazette* and in accordance with this Act, recognise a kingship council for that kingship within a defined area of jurisdiction; whereinafter the Premier must inform the President of such establishment and recognition.

(5) The kingship council meets at the king's or queen's great place or at any other place to be determined by the king or queen.

(6) The quorum of the kingship council is 51 per cent of the total number of the kingship council.

(7) The kingship council must elect one of its members as a deputy chairperson who will act as the chairperson in the absence of a king or queen.

(8) The kings council must meet every two months: Provided that the king or queen may, in consultation with the Premier of the province concerned, call a special meeting of the kingship council as he or she deems necessary.

(9) The king or queen must give notice of not less than 7 days for holding a special meeting to members of the kingship council.

(10) A member of a kingship council vacates his or her office if-

(a) he or she ceases to be a South African citizen;

(b) he or she has been convicted of an offence and sentenced to imprisonment for more than 12 months without the option of a fine;

(c) he or she tenders his or her resignation;

(d) he or she becomes impaired to the extent that he or she is unable to carry out his or her duties as a member of the traditional council;

(e) the period for which the member was appointed has expired;

(g) he or she becomes disqualified in terms of subsection (14); and

(h) he or she dies.

(11) If a member of a traditional council dies or vacates his or her office before the expiry of his or her term of office, such a vacancy must be filled in the manner envisaged in this Act within a reasonable period of the vacancy occurring.

(12) A member appointed to fill a vacancy in terms of subsection (11) holds office for the remainder of his or her predecessor's term of office.

(13) A vacancy amongst –

(a) the selected members of a kingship council must be filled, within 14 calendar days of the vacancy occurring, by the relevant king or queen selecting a member of the traditional community to fill the vacancy in the same manner contemplated in subsection (2)(d)(i); or

(b) the elected members of a kingship council must be filled within 45 calendar days of a vacancy occurring by electing members from the kingship in the same manner as contemplated in subsection (2)(d)(ii).

(14) A person may not be appointed as a member of a kingship council if he or she

(a) is not a South African citizen;

(b) is under 18 years of age;

(c) has been convicted of an offence in respect of which he or she was sentenced to imprisonment for more than 12 months without the option of a fine;

(d) is an unrehabilitated insolvent or has entered into a compromise with his or her creditors;

(e) is of unsound mind and has been so declared by a competent court;

(f) is or becomes a full-time member of a municipal council;

(g) is elected as a member of a provincial legislature;

(h) is elected as a member of the National Assembly;

(i) is appointed as a permanent delegate in the National Council of Provinces;
or

(j) is elected to, or appointed in, a full-time position in any house of traditional leaders."

Addition of section 4A and 4B to Act 41 of 2003

6. The principal Act is hereby amended by the insertion of the following section after section 4:

"Functions of kingship councils

4A. (1) A kingship council has the following functions:

- (a) administering the affairs of the kingship in accordance with customs and tradition;
- (b) assisting, supporting and guiding senior traditional leaders and traditional councils falling within the jurisdiction of the kingship concerned in the performance of their functions;
- (c) assisting the king or queen in performing customary functions in relation to the recognition of senior traditional leaders where applicable;
- (d) mediating in disputes between senior traditional leaderships falling within the jurisdiction of the kingship;
- (e) promoting unity between traditional communities falling under the jurisdiction of the kingship; and
- (f) assisting the king or queen in performing his or her roles and functions conferred upon him or her by the President in terms of the regulations issued in terms of section 9(5).

(2) A kingship council is required to—

- (a) keep proper records;
- (b) have its financial statements audited;
- (c) disclose the receipt of gifts;
- (d) adhere to the code of conduct contained in the applicable provincial legislation for all traditional leaders and traditional councils: Provided that where a member of a kingship council has to be disciplined for the breach of the code of conduct the Premier must inform the President of such fact and also of the outcome of the inquiry; and
- (e) advise and support all traditional councils falling under the authority of the king or queen.

(3) A kingship council and its resources may not be used to promote or prejudice the interest of any political party.

Establishment and functions of sub-traditional councils

- 4B** (1) (a) Despite the provisions of section 3, the Premier may, in cases where a traditional community occupies two or more geographical areas, establish a sub-traditional council for that section of the community which is resident outside the area in which the great place is located.
 (b) The sub-traditional council must consist of not more than 15 members resident in the area contemplated in paragraph (a).
- (2) The Premier must, in the *Provincial Gazette*, recognise the sub-traditional council as part of the main traditional council, and define the area of its jurisdiction.
- (3) The provisions of section 3(2) apply to the constitution and composition of the sub-traditional council.
- (4) The chairperson of the sub-traditional council must be appointed by a senior traditional leader, in consultation with the royal family.
- (5) A chairperson appointed in terms of subsection (4) must be a member of the main traditional council selected by the senior traditional leader in terms of section 3(2)(c)(i).
- (6) A sub-traditional council performs such functions listed in section 4 as may be delegated to it by the main traditional council."

Amendment of section 6 of Act 41 of 2003

7. Section 6 of the principal Act is amended by its substitution with the following section:

"Support to traditional councils and kingship councils

6. The national government and a provincial government may adopt such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to support and strengthen the capacity of traditional councils and kingship councils within the province to fulfill their functions."

Amendment of section 17 of Act 41 of 2003

8. Section 17 of the principal Act is amended -

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

"(1) (a) A local house of traditional leaders must be established in accordance with provincial legislation for the area of jurisdiction of a district municipality or metropolitan municipality where more than one [**senior traditional leadership**] traditional council exists in that district municipality or metropolitan municipality.

(b) The electoral college mentioned in subsection (2)(b) must ensure that members of a local house of traditional leaders are broadly representative of the different traditional leadership positions and also of the areas falling within the district municipality or metropolitan municipality in question.

(b) by the substitution for paragraph (b) of the following paragraph:

“(b)(i) Only persons recognised as traditional leaders must be elected as members of a local house of traditional leaders.

(ii) Members of a local house of a local house are elected by an electoral college consisting of all kings or queens, or their representatives, and senior traditional leaders residing within the district municipality or metropolitan municipality in question.

Addition of section 27A to Act 41 of 2003

9. The following section is inserted in the principal Act after section 27:

“Regulatory Powers

27A. The President may issue regulations relating to any matter which is considered necessary or expedient to prescribe for achieving the objects of this Act.”.

Amendment of section 28 of Act 41 of 2003

10. (1) Section 28 of the principal Act is amended by -

(a) the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection, with a retrospective effect:

“(4) A tribal authority that, immediately before the commencement of this Act, had been established and was still recognised as such, is deemed to be a traditional council contemplated in section 3 and must perform the functions referred to in section 4: Provided that such a tribal authority must comply with section 3 (2) within **[one year]** five years of the commencement of this Act.”;

(b) the substitution for subsection (5) of the following subsection, with a retrospective effect:

“(5) Any community authority that had been established in terms of applicable legislation and still existed as such immediately before the commencement of this Act, continues to exist until it is disestablished in accordance with provincial legislation, which disestablishment must take place within **[two]** five years of the commencement of this Act, except where the traditional leadership related to that community authority is still under investigation by the Commission in terms of section 25(2)[.] in which case the community authority concerned must be administered as if the relevant establishing legislation had not been repealed.”;

(c) the substitution for subsection (7) of the following subsection:

“(7) The Commission must, in terms of section 25(2), investigate the position of paramountcies and paramount chiefs that had been established and recognised, and which were still in existence and recognised, before the commencement of this Act, before the Commission commences with any

other investigation in terms of that section [.] Provided that where a vacancy occurs before the final decision by the Commission, the Premier of the province concerned must appoint a person to act as a paramount chief as if the relevant establishing legislation had not been repealed.”; and

(d) the insertion of the following subsections after subsection (7):

“(8) Where, pursuant to a investigation conducted in terms of subsection (7), the Commission decides that an established paramountcy and a recognised paramount chief do not qualify to be recognised as a kingship and a king or queen respectively in terms of this Act, such a paramountcy must be disestablished and the recognition of such a paramount chief be withdrawn by the President by notice in the Gazette.”.

Amendment of Act 20 of 1998, as amended by Act 21 of 2000 and by section 29 of Act 41 of 2003

11. The Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1998 (Act No. 20 of 1998), is hereby amended by-

(a) the substitution for the Long Title of the following Long Title:

"To provide for a framework for determining the salaries and allowances of the President, members of the National Assembly, permanent delegates to the National Council of Provinces, Deputy President, Ministers, Deputy Ministers, traditional leaders, non-traditional leader members of traditional councils, non-traditional leader members of kingship councils, members of local Houses of Traditional Leaders, members of provincial houses of Traditional Leaders and members of the National House of Traditional Leaders; to provide for a framework for determining the upper limit of salaries and allowances of Premiers, members of Executive Councils, members of provincial legislatures and members of Municipal Councils; to provide for a framework for determining pension and medical aid benefits of office bearers; to provide for the repeal of certain laws; and to provide for matters connected therewith.”;

(b) the substitution in section 1 for-

(i) the definition of "benefits" of the following definition:

" 'benefits' means in respect of a traditional leader, a non-traditional leader member of a traditional council, a member of a kingship council, a member of a local House of Traditional Leaders, a member of a provincial house of Traditional Leaders and a member of the National House of Traditional Leaders those benefits which the President may determine in terms of section 5(3), and in respect of all other office bearers, the contributions contemplated in sections 8(2) and (5) and 9(2) and (5); (xii)"; and

(ii) the definition of "office bearer" of the following definition:

"'office bearer' means a Deputy President, a Minister, a Deputy Minister, a member of the National Assembly, a permanent delegate, a Premier, a member of an Executive Council, a member of a provincial legislature, a traditional leader, a non-traditional leader member of a traditional council, a member of a kingship council, a member of a *local House of Traditional Leaders*, a member of a provincial house of Traditional Leaders, a member of the National House of Traditional Leaders and a member of a Municipal Council;

(c) the substitution for section 5 of the following section:

“Salaries, allowances and benefits of traditional leaders, non-traditional leader members of traditional councils, members of kingship councils, members of local Houses of Traditional Leaders, members of provincial Houses of Traditional Leaders and members of National House of Traditional Leaders

5. (1) Traditional leaders, non-traditional leader members of any traditional council, non-traditional leader members of any kingship council, members of any *local House of Traditional Leaders*, *members of any provincial house of Traditional Leaders* and members of the National House of Traditional Leaders shall, despite anything to the contrary in any other law contained, be entitled to such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined by the President after consultation with the Premier concerned by proclamation in the Gazette, after taking into consideration-

- (a) any recommendations of the Commission;
- (b) the role, status, duties, functions and responsibilities of different categories of traditional leaders, non-traditional leader members of traditional councils, members of kingship councils, different members of the *local Houses of Traditional Leaders*, *different members of the Houses of Traditional Leaders* in the various provinces and different members of the National House of Traditional Leaders;
- (c) the affordability of different levels of remuneration of public office bearers;
- (d) the current principles and levels of remuneration in society generally;
- (e) the need for the promotion of equality and uniformity of salaries and allowances for equal work performed;
- (f) the enhancement of co-operation, unity and understanding between traditional communities nationally;
- (g) the extent of the role and functions of traditional leaders across provincial borders; and
- (h) inflationary increases.

(2) Despite the provisions of subsection (1), a traditional leader, a non-traditional leader members of a traditional council, a member of a kingship council, a member of a *local House of Traditional Leaders*, *a member of a provincial house of Traditional Leaders* or a member of the National House of Traditional Leaders who holds different public offices simultaneously, is only entitled to the salary, allowances and benefits of the public office for which he or she earns the highest income, but-

- (a) this subsection shall not preclude the payment of out of pocket expenses for the performance of functions other than those for which such office bearer receives such highest income; and
- (b) where only an allowance has been determined in terms of subsection (1) in respect of a traditional leader's membership of a *local House of Traditional Leaders*, *a provincial house of Traditional Leaders* or the National House of Traditional Leaders, such a traditional leader shall be entitled to such an allowance in addition to his or her salary, allowances and benefits as a traditional leader.

(3) (a) The President may, if he or she deems it expedient after consultation with the Minister and the Premier concerned, by proclamation in the Gazette determine any benefits to which a traditional leader, a non-traditional leader member of a traditional council, a member of a kingship council, a member of any local House of Traditional Leaders, a member of any Provincial house of Traditional Leaders or a member of the National House of Traditional Leaders shall be entitled, subject to such conditions as the President may prescribe.

(b) If the President decides to determine such benefits, the criteria listed in paragraphs (a) to (h) of subsection (1) shall be applicable, with the necessary changes.

(4) The amount payable in respect of salaries, allowances and benefits to traditional leaders, non-traditional leader members of a traditional council, members of a kingship council, members of local Houses of Traditional Leaders, members of provincial houses of Traditional Leaders and members of the National House of Traditional Leaders shall be paid from monies appropriated for that purpose by Parliament in respect of the National House of Traditional Leaders and by a provincial legislature in respect of traditional leaders, non-traditional leader members of traditional councils, the members of kingship councils, members of local Houses of Traditional Leaders and members of provincial houses of Traditional Leaders, as the case may be.

[(5) A traditional leader is a person identified by the Minister after consultation with the Premier concerned by notice in the Gazette for the purposes of this Act.] (Deleted on 24 September 2004)

(6) Despite the provisions of subsection (1), a member of the National House of Traditional Leaders shall be entitled to an allowance as determined by the President by proclamation in the Gazette for actual work performed with effect from 10 April 1997 until a determination is made in terms of subsection (1).";

(d) the substitution in section 8 for subsection (6) of the following subsection:

"(6) The provisions of this section shall, subject to section 5(3), not apply to a traditional leader, a non-traditional leader member of a traditional council, a member of a kingship council, a member of a local House of Traditional Leaders, a member of a provincial house of Traditional Leaders and a member of the National House of Traditional Leaders."; and

(e) the substitution in section 9 for subsection (6) of the following subsection:

"(6) The provisions of this section shall, subject to section 5(3), not apply to a traditional leader, a non-traditional leader member of a traditional council, a member of a kingship council, a member of a local House of Traditional Leaders, a member of a provincial house of Traditional Leaders and a member of the National House of Traditional Leaders."

The following section is inserted in the Principal Act after section 29:

Short title

12. This Act is called the **Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Amendment Act, 2008.**

MEMORANDUM ON THE OBJECTS OF THE TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK AMENDMENT BILL, 2008

1. BACKGROUND

The Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003 (Act No. 41 of 2003) was passed in December 2003, and came into operation on 24 September 2005. Since then, the Act has been implemented and through careful analysis of the Act and assessment of its implementation it has emerged that there is a need to effect certain amendments to address the current gaps and legal uncertainties and vacuums in respect of the following areas highlighted in this Bill:

- a) Recognition of kingships and withdrawal of such recognition;
- b) Establishment and recognition of kingship councils by Premiers whose term of office must be aligned with that of local government for the alignment in respect of planning, service delivery and support;
- c) Provision for functions of the kingship councils;
- d) The disestablishment of paramountcies and the withdrawal of recognition of paramount chiefs;
- e) Provision for the establishment of sub-traditional councils;
- f) Further amendment of the transitional provisions relating to tribal authorities, community authorities and paramountcies; and
- g) Amendment of the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1998 (Act No. 20 of 1998) to make provision for the remuneration of non-traditional leader members of traditional councils and kingship councils.

2. PARTIES CONSULTED

The following parties have been consulted during the drafting of this Bill:

- 1) National House of Traditional Leaders;
- 2) Provincial houses of traditional leaders; and
- 3) Provincial departments responsible for Traditional Leadership.

3. CLAUSE BY CLAUSE EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

Clause 1

Clause 1 provides for definition of certain terms used in the amendment to be effected onto the principal Act.

Clause 2

Clause 2 provides for the amendment of the heading of Chapter 2 of the principal Act to include kingships and kingship councils.

Clause 3

Clause 3 provides for the addition of section 2A to the principal Act so as to provide for the criteria and procedure for the recognition of kingships. The Act currently does not provide for the recognition of kingships, it provides only for the recognition of the incumbents to leadership positions of kingships.

The correct interpretation of section 8 of the Act as it currently stands is that it provides for the recognition of kingship positions and not a kingship as an entity/structure. No section in the Act provides for the kingship and the constituent parts thereof. While there is mention for a customary structure for kings or queens and that kingships are constituted of a number of senior traditional leaderships (recognised traditional communities) under it, there is no provision for a formal process to establish a kingship as a formal entity. Sections 9 and 10 only provide for a full process to identify, recognise and depose incumbents to kingship positions.

This is unlike a traditional community which is fully provided for in the Act as an entity where the structures and the leadership positions including functions and areas of jurisdiction are clearly provided for (sections 2, 3, 4, 11 and 12 of the Framework Act). Section 9(5) of the Act provides for the President to issue regulations to determine the ceremonial and other roles, responsibilities and functions of kings or queens. There is no provision in the Act for the establishment and recognition of a structure/council for the kingship in performing its roles and functions.

Clause 4

Clause 4 provides for the amendment of section 3 of the principal Act so as to determine that the term of office of members of traditional councils is five years, and this applies to both selected as well as elected members.

Clause 5

Clause 5 provides for the process to establish and recognise kingship councils as a formal structure to assist kings or queens to administer the affairs of their kingships. This is in line with the principles adopted in the current text of the Act where traditional councils are established and recognised for senior traditional leaders who are at a lower level of traditional leadership.

The term of office of the kingship councils and traditional councils will be aligned with the term of office of local government in terms of this amendment in respect of planning, service delivery and support.

Clause 6

Clause 6 provides for the addition of section 4A and 4B to the principal Act to provide for the functions of kingship councils as well as the establishment and the functions of a sub-traditional council. A sub-traditional council is to be established in areas

where one traditional community exists in more than one geographical area. This situation is prevalent in certain areas of KwaZulu Natal and North West where there currently exists a legal vacuum regarding these communities. There are historical and customary reasons why these communities were divided and ended up in more than one geographical location.

Clause 7

Clause 7 amends section 6 of the principal Act so as to provide for the support to kingship councils as it is the case with traditional councils.

Clause 8

Clause 8 provides for the amendment of section 17 of the principal Act so as to allow for the electoral college on the election of members of local houses to ensure gender representation, to make local houses representative of all traditional leaders residing within the area of jurisdiction of a local house, including headmen / headwomen, to be elected into the local houses.

Clause 9

Clause 9 provides for the addition of section 27A to the principal Act providing for regulatory powers of the President on matters considered necessary and expedient to be regulated in terms of the Act.

Clause 10

Clause 10 provides for the amendment of section 28 of the principal Act relating to transitional arrangements on the following areas:

- 1) The Act currently provides for the compliance with section 3(2) of the Act relating to the composition of traditional councils within one year of the coming into operation of the Act. The one year originally given has been found to be very insufficient due to the fact that the provinces had to draft and pass their province-specific legislation on traditional leadership and transform their traditional authorities in terms of the new provincial legislation. Not even a single province was able to fully meet this deadline. The result is therefore that the status of the current untransformed traditional authorities is legally questionable. To remedy this situation, the recommendation in this clause is that provinces be given five years, with a retrospective effect to finalise the transformation of their traditional authorities into traditional councils in terms of the new legislation. Of the five years, already about three years have elapsed and there is effectively about two full years left. This time is considered to be reasonably sufficient to deal with all the practical and other challenges leading to the delay in complying with the relevant section of the Act.
- 2) There is currently no provision for the administration of the community authorities pending the finalisation of the decisions of the Commission. This clause provides for the continuation of the administration of the community authorities in terms of the legislation in terms of which they were originally established pending the determination by the Commission.
- 3) The Act currently provides for the Commission to investigate issues whether paramountcies qualify to be kingships, and then investigate if the current incumbents are legitimate. The Act does not provide for any transitional

arrangement in case where an incumbent paramount chief passes on. This clause provides for the recognition of a person, by the Premier of the affected province, as an acting paramount chief of the affected paramountcy.

Clause 11

Clause 11 provides for the amendment of section 29 of the principal Act which amends the Remuneration of the Public Office Bearers Act, 1998 (Act No. 20 of 1998) so as to provide for the payment of remuneration to members of kingship councils and traditional councils who are not traditional leaders.

Clause 12

Clause 12 provides for the name of the Amendment Act.
