

PARLIAMENT
OF THE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**ANNOUNCEMENTS,
TABLINGS AND
COMMITTEE REPORTS**

TUESDAY, 21 AUGUST 2018

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

National Assembly and National Council of Provinces

The Speaker and the Chairperson

1. Bills passed by Houses – to be submitted to President for assent

- (1) Bills passed by National Council of Provinces on 21 August 2018:
 - (a) **Labour Laws Amendment Bill** [B 29 – 2017] (National Assembly – sec 75).
 - (b) **Basic Conditions of Employment Amendment Bill** [B 30B – 2017] (National Assembly – sec 75).
 - (c) **National Minimum Wage Bill** [B 31B – 2017] (National Assembly – sec 75).
 - (d) **Labour Relations Amendment Bill** [B 32B – 2017] (National Assembly – sec 75).

National Assembly

The Speaker

1. Introduction of Bills

- (1) **The Minister of Trade and Industry**
 - (a) **National Gambling Amendment Bill** [B 27 – 2018] (National Assembly – proposed sec 76) [Explanatory summary of Bill and prior notice of its introduction published in *Government Gazette* No 41787 of 20 July 2018.]

Introduction and referral to the **Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry** of the National Assembly, as well as referral to the Joint Tagging Mechanism (JTM) for classification in terms of Joint Rule 160.

In terms of Joint Rule 154 written views on the classification of the Bill may be submitted to the JTM. The Bill may only be classified after the expiry of at least three parliamentary working days since introduction.

National Council of Provinces

The Chairperson

1. Message from National Assembly to National Council of Provinces in respect of Bills passed by Assembly and transmitted to Council

(1) Bill passed by National Assembly and transmitted for concurrence on 21 August 2018:

- (a) **National Public Health Institute of South Africa Bill** [B 16B - 2018] (National Assembly – sec 76).

The Bill has been referred to the **Select Committee on Social Services** of the National Council of Provinces.

2. Referral to Committees of papers tabled

(1) The following paper is referred to the **Select Committee on Communications and Public Enterprises** for consideration and report:

- (a) Host Country Agreement (HCA) between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the International Telecommunications Union relating to the Holding, Organisation and Financing of the ITU Telecom World 2018, tabled in terms of section 231(3) of the Constitution, 1996.

TABLINGS

National Assembly and National Council of Provinces

1. The Minister of Finance

- (a) Report and Financial Statements of the Registrar of Collective Investment Schemes for 2017 [RP 308-2018].

- (b) Report and Financial Statements of the Land Bank for 2017-18, including the Report of the Auditor-General on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa (Land Bank) for 2017-18.

2. The Minister of Public Enterprises

- (a) Report and Financial Statements of Transnet SOC Ltd for 2017-18, including the Report of the Independent Auditors on the Financial Statements and Performance Information for 2017-18.

3. The Minister of Trade and Industry

- (a) General Notice No 330, published in Government Gazette No 41693, dated 8 June 2018: Small Enterprise Finance Agency a Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Facilitator Status: Revised Codes of Good Practice.
- (b) General Notice No 343, published in Government Gazette No 41709, dated 15 June 2018: Draft Schedule 1 of 2018 for 60-day public commentary, in terms of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Amendment Act, 2003 (Act No 53 of 2003) as amended by the B-BBEE Act, 2013 (Act No 46 of 2013).
- (c) General Notice No 344, published in Government Gazette No 41709, dated 15 June 2018: Draft Code Series 400 of 2018 for 60-day public commentary, in terms of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Amendment Act, 2003 (Act No 53 of 2003).
- (d) Government Notice No 627, published in Government Gazette No 41722, dated 22 June 2018: Amendment of the compulsory specification for the safety of lighters, in terms of the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No 5 of 2008).
- (e) Government Notice No 628, published in Government Gazette No 41722, dated 22 June 2018: Amendment of the compulsory specification for canned fish, canned marine molluscs and canned crustaceans and products derived therefrom (VC 8014), in terms of the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No 5 of 2008).
- (f) Government Notice No 689, published in Government Gazette No 41754, dated 6 July 2018: Prohibition on the use of the South African Airways Logo, in terms of the Merchandise Marks Act 1941, (Act No 17 of 1941).

- (g) Government Notice No 690, published in Government Gazette No 41754, dated 6 July 2018: Prohibition on the use of the National Development Plan 2030 (NDP 2030) Logo, in terms of the Merchandise Marks Act 1941, (Act No 17 of 1941).
- (h) Government Notice No 691, published in Government Gazette No 41754, dated 6 July 2018: Prohibition on the use of the ZA cap Logo, in terms of the Merchandise Marks Act 1941, (Act No 17 of 1941).
- (i) Government Notice No 692, published in Government Gazette No 41754, dated 6 July 2018: Prohibition on the use of the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality Logo, in terms of the Merchandise Marks Act 1941, (Act No 17 of 1941).
- (j) General Notice No 395, published in Government Gazette No 41766, dated 13 July 2018: Commencement of the Act, in terms of the Protection of the Investment Act 2015, (Act No 22 of 2015).
- (k) Government Notice No R. 712, published in Government Gazette No 41767, dated 13 July 2018: Regulations on Mediation Rules, in terms of the Protection of the Investment Act 2015, (Act No 22 of 2015).
- (l) Government Notice No 724, published in Government Gazette No 41781, dated 20 July 2018: Compulsory Specification for processed meat products, in terms of the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No 5 of 2008) as amended through the Legal Metrology Act, 2014 (Act No 9 of 2014).

National Assembly

1. The Minister of Justice and Correctional Services

- (a) Regulations to give effect to the recommendations of the National Forum of the Legal Profession, tabled in terms of section 109 (1) (c) of the Legal Practice Act, 2014 (Act No. 28 of 2014).

Referred to the **Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services** for consideration and report.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

National Council of Provinces

- 1. Report of the Select Committee on Security and Justice on the Provisional Suspension from the Office of Magistrate of Ms L B Freeman, Senior Magistrate, Mossel Bay, tabled in terms of section 13(3)(b) of the Magistrates Act, 1993 (Act No 90 of 1993), dated 21 June 2018.**

1 Introduction

The Select Committee on Security and Justice, having considered the Magistrates Commission's report dated 27 March 2018, as tabled by the Minister for Justice and Correctional Service, on the provisional suspension from office of Ms L B Freeman, the Senior Magistrate at Mossel Bay, pending the outcome of a misconduct hearing into her fitness to hold the office of magistrate, as is required by section 13(3)(b) of the Magistrates Act, 90 of 1993, reports as follows:

2 Background

Ms Freeman is a Senior Magistrate and the Judicial Head of Office at the Mossel Bay District Court. She is 42 years of age and has been appointed to the lower court bench on 24 October 2006. She was appointed a Senior Magistrate at Mossel Bay on 01 May 2017.

The Ethics Division of the Magistrates Commission conducted a preliminary investigation and the Magistrates Commission considered the preliminary investigation report submitted to it in this regard, the Magistrates Commission resolved to charge Ms Freeman with misconduct. A charge sheet dated 17 November 2017, containing 24 counts of misconduct, was personally served on Ms Freeman on 23 November 2017.

3 Discussion

The misconduct charges against Ms Freeman relate to acts of dishonesty in that she:

- 3.1 During the period 2015 to 2017 made numerous false and or incorrect statements, knowing them to be false and or incorrect in that she submitted transport and travel claims to the Department of Justice and Correctional Services (the Department) for payment in respect of kilometres travelled in excess of the actual distances she was entitled to claim for;
- 3.2 On 10 August 2017, Ms Freeman, submitted a transport claim for payment, claiming that she on 09 June 2017 conducted an inspection in loco whilst in truth and in fact, no such inspection in loco took place;
- 3.3 According to a transport claim dated 29 November 2016, falsely and or incorrectly claimed that she on 08 and 15 November 2016 travelled with her Audi A4 motor vehicle with an engine capacity of 2000cc, whilst in truth and in fact she travelled with an Uno, which motor vehicle has a lower engine capacity than the Audi A4;
- 3.4 On 26 May 2016, when completing her application form for an appointment as Senior Magistrate, on a request to list all directorships she holds and or any other interests in business, failed to disclose the fact that she has been registered as an active director and founding member of the Southern Cape Fish Co-operative Limited, and
- 3.5 In the aforementioned application form stated that she had never been convicted of a criminal offence, whilst in truth and in fact she was convicted of theft and sentenced by a court of law.
- 3.6 The Magistrates Commission has reported the matter to the South African Police Service (SAPS) for investigation.

4 Decision to provisionally suspend Ms Freeman

4.1 On 13 October 2017, Ms Freeman was, in compliance with the rules of natural justice, invited to furnish the Magistrates Commission with representations why the Magistrates Commission should not recommend that she be provisionally suspended from office and why the Magistrates Commission should not determine to withhold her remuneration. Ms Freeman provided representation on 24 October 2017.

4.2 The Magistrates Commission, after considering the serious nature of the allegations, the information at hand and Ms Freeman's representations, resolved to recommend that Ms Freeman be provisionally suspended from office in terms section 13(3)(a) of the Magistrates Act, 90 of 1993.

4.3 The Commission is of the view that the existing evidence against Ms Freeman is of such a serious nature as to make it inappropriate for her to perform the functions of a Magistrate while the allegations are being investigated. Without anticipating the outcome of the investigation into her fitness to hold the office of Magistrate, the existing evidence against Ms Freeman is of such a serious nature that it would justify her removal from office, should she be found guilty of the misconduct charges.

5 Legal position

5.1 In terms of Section 13(3)(a) of the Magistrates Act, 90 of 1993, the Minister, on the advice of the Magistrates Commission, may provisionally suspend a magistrate from office if-

- (i) the Commission, after affording the magistrate a reasonable opportunity to be heard regarding the desirability of such provisional suspension, is satisfied that reliable evidence exists indicating that an allegation against that magistrate is of such a serious nature as to make it inappropriate for the magistrate to

perform the functions of a magistrate while the allegation is being investigated; and

- (ii) an investigation has been instituted by the Commission into such magistrate's fitness to hold office.

5.2 A report in which the provisional suspension and the reasons therefore are made known, must be tabled in Parliament by the Minister within 7 (seven) days of such suspension, if Parliament is then in session, or if Parliament is not then in session, within 7 (seven) days after the commencement of its next ensuing session (section 13(3)(b) of the Act).

5.3 Parliament must, as soon as is reasonably possible, pass a resolution as to whether or not the provisional suspension of the magistrate is confirmed (section 13(3)(c) of the Act).

5.4 If Parliament passes a resolution as contemplated in paragraph (c) that the provisional suspension is not confirmed, the suspension lapses (section 13(3)(d) of the Act).

6 Committee observations and recommendations

6.1 The Select Committee noted with concern that the fraud charges relating to the travel reimbursement system was not picked up immediately and that this abuse of the travel reimbursement system may be prevalent amongst magistrates.

6.2 The Select Committee further noted that the current travel reimbursement system in place for magistrates was flawed in that it relied heavily on magistrates to conduct themselves ethically. The current system was open to abuse and the Select Committee recommended the Magistrates Commission consider instituting a flat rate per kilometre irrespective of the vehicle driven to curb the temptation to abuse the system.

7 Committee recommendation to the NCOP for approval

The Select Committee on Security and Justice, having considered the Magistrates Commission's report dated 27 March 2018, as tabled by the Minister for Justice and Correctional Services, on the provisional suspension from office of Ms L B Freeman, the Senior Magistrate, Mossel Bay, pending the outcome of a misconduct hearing into her fitness to hold the office of magistrate, as is required by section 13(3)(b) of the Magistrates Act, 90 of 1993, recommends the National Council of Provinces confirm Ms L B Freeman's provisional suspension from the office of Magistrate.

Report to be considered.

2. Report of the Select Committee on Security and Justice on an oversight visit to the Free State Province to conduct oversight of the Phuthaditjhaba Police Stock Theft Unit in QwaQwa, the management of border operations with the SANDF and to determine the effectiveness of the rural safety policing strategy in QwaQwa, held on 1 August 2018, report dated 21 August 2018.

Mafube Police Station, Mafube Local Municipality

1. Background:

The Select Committee on Security and Justice (the Committee), as part of its mandate to provide a national forum for the public consideration of issues affecting the provinces, conducted an oversight visit to Phuthaditjhaba police station following observations by the Select Committee to ensure the SAPS are equipped and resourced to reduce the incidence of crime in rural areas. The objectives of the Select Committee included the stock theft operations of the Phuthaditjhaba unit and the cross border operations with the SANDF to patrol the Lesotho border.

2. Delegation:

2.1. The oversight delegation was composed of the following members:

Province	Political Party	Present
Eastern Cape	African National Congress	Hon T Wana
Free State	African National Congress	Hon Mr MJ Mohapi
Gauteng	Democratic Alliance	Hon B Engelbrecht
KwaZulu-Natal	Democratic Alliance	Hon Mr M Chetty
Limpopo	African National Congress	Dr HE Mateme
Mpumalanga	African National Congress	SG Mthimunye (Committee Chairperson)
Western Cape	African National Congress	Hon Mr DL Ximbi

The following parliamentary staff supported the Committee: Mr G Dixon – Committee Secretary, Ms A Van Der Burg – Content Advisor, and Mr N Mangweni – Committee Assistant.

3. Briefing by the SAPS Phuthaditjhaba Cluster Commander, at the Phuthaditjhaba Police Station, Free State Province

The Select Committee met with Lieutenant Colonel Zimu, the Cluster Commander, and his team who presented the Phuthaditjhaba Cluster statistics.

The Phuthaditjhaba Cluster covers the towns of Phuthaditjhaba, Harrismith, Makwane, Namahadi, Tseseng, Tseki, Kestell, Verkykersdorp, Warden, Vrede and Memel. In total the Cluster covers 2623 farms and 88 cattle posts. The Cluster has three stock theft units situated at Phuthaditjhaba, Kestell and Vrede with Phuthaditjhaba bordered by Kwazulu-Natal Province to the East and Lesotho to the South.

4. Challenges

4.1. Vehicle resources: There are three stock theft units in the Phuthaditjhaba cluster and they are resourced with seven vehicles at the Phuthaditjhaba stock theft unit. The Vrede stock theft unit has 5 vehicles and the Kestell stock theft unit has 8 vehicles. The units are resourced as per the police allocation ratios but during discussions the following matters were highlighted:

- a. Many of the vehicles were either old or are used quite regularly and have high mileage, with some in excess of 500 000km. This wear and tear results in many of the vehicles requiring

maintenance or repairs in the event of breakdowns. The books might indicate the stock theft units are well resourced but operationally they often only have 50% of the vehicles on the road.

- b. The Cluster reported that in certain circumstances the incorrect vehicles are utilised for the job. The transport of livestock to the pound requires a truck with an appropriate load bay to transport livestock to the impound yard situated 250km away. At present the stock theft unit has to transport stock via a trailer hitched to a 4x4 vehicle. The trailer is small and many trips must be made to transport all the livestock. This impacts negatively on the lifespan of the vehicle. If the 4x4 is not operational the unit must then use the 4x2 vehicles and this places additional strain on this vehicle's engine.
- 4.2. The Cluster reported a lack of mechanisms to curb the costs incurred when impounding stock. Depending on the amount of livestock recovered, the cost to transport the livestock, house, feed and provide veterinary care can be exorbitant.
 - 4.3. The cooperation between the SAPS and farmers in the area is vital to ensure that cases are reported on time and followed up immediately. The Cluster noted that while they have active Rural Safety Chairpersons to convey the requirements, each farmer must follow in terms of the Animal Identification Act and the Cluster itself hosts information sessions. Despite this, challenges still exist:
 - a. The reporting time of stock theft cases is problematic. Farmers look for livestock themselves and then report cases late.
 - b. The proper marking of livestock by South African livestock owners according to the Animal Identification Act No 6 of 2002 does not occur regularly.
 - c. The use of cheaper undocumented Lesotho citizens as farm labourers.
 - d. Lesotho livestock owners do not brand their animals and illegally use grazing land in South Africa.
 - 4.4. The high unemployment rate in the area is identified as a factor in the prevalence of stock theft in the area.

5. Briefing by the SANDF on border operations in South Africa

Colonel Motloung and Colonel Mda presented the details of Operation Corona and its objectives in protecting the international borders of South Africa.

The SANDF ensures the territorial integrity of South Africa by enforcing government authority on South Africa's international border areas through focussing on the following activities:

- a. Apprehension of undocumented persons;

- b. Smuggling (contraband & narcotics);
- c. Anti-Stock theft;
- d. Stolen vehicles;
- e. Illegal weapons;
- f. Rhino poaching; and
- g. Illegal grazing.

The landward operations are realised through the permanent employment of SANDF SA Army units and support elements such as landward light mobile units in identified mission areas. The force structure elements are self-supported and sustained and able to conduct the operational functions for periods of up to 72 hours before being rotated or replenished. The total land border of South Africa amounts to 4 471 km, the total maritime border amounts to 2 798 km and the total air border amounts to 7 660 km.

The SANDF conducts regular cross-border management duties with the SAPS and in the Phuthaditjhaba area have recovered livestock. The SANDF is deployed to do vehicle and foot patrols, vehicle control points, standing patrols and cordon and search operations.

6. Crime statistics and successes of Operation Corona

Free State / Lesotho Border (Sep 2017 – March 2018)

Livestock Recovered

Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Donkeys	Horses
225	74	0	0	22

Illegal Grazing

Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Donkeys	Horses
1 775	106	32	11	4

Narcotics found in Phuthaditjhaba area is mainly dagga and is handed over to the SAPS. No challenges are experienced in this regard.

KZN / Lesotho Border (Sep 2017 – March 2018)

Narcotics	Undocumented Persons	Stolen Vehicles	Weapons Recovered	Cattle	Goats
1553.4 Kg	17	0	11	15	11

7. Challenges:

The SANDF reported a few challenges that impact their operational capabilities.

a. Lack of Intelligence collection capability.

The SANDF does not have intelligence gathering units on the ground within the country and has to rely on the SAPS and National Intelligence Agency to gather information. This presents its own problems as the lines of communication need to improve to better support the efforts of the SANDF at the border. The SANDF in the past had the capability to gather tactical intelligence for operations within the country but this was reduced and now only focusses on strategic and operational intelligence.

b. E-Procurement challenges

The SANDF raised an operational challenge with the E-procurement facility through which the requisition of food and resources are placed for resupply to deployed troops. The problem with the system is the time delay between placing an order and having the order filled. This can take months to fill because the system, for auditing purposes, requires three quotes but finding regular suppliers to fill orders for the SANDF is problematic. The SANDF may not have three suppliers registered with its supply chain management system. This would delay the filling of the order. The SANDF further explained that finding a supplier to deliver to the border, often in areas far from city centres, is not attractive to business owners.

The SANDF reported that deployed troops often have to buy their own food at nearby towns, with their own money, because the food requisition was delayed through the E-procurement system.

c. Changes to the Rules of Engagement

The Rules of Engagement for deployed troops require the taking of hostile fire first before they may return fire. This places the SANDF at a disadvantage in hostile situations and at maintaining the minimum distance from border control points. The Select Committee sympathised with the presenters on the challenges of the Rules of Engagement and the need for further discussion with the SANDF command on ways to manage the situation.

d. Border fence in disrepair

The SANDF noted that much of the border fence was in need of repair. This was a responsibility of the Department of Public Works.

e. Stock theft operations

The SANDF noted that the stock theft operations were successful with the cooperation of the SAPS. The times when the SANDF find livestock that cannot be identified they can only keep the stock for a few hours and require the cooperation of the SAPS to collect the stock and impound the animals.

There was often a delay in getting the Stock Theft Unit of the SAPS to identify stock that was recovered or getting the State Veterinarian to check livestock for illnesses.

Committee Recommendations

1. Intelligence – in the past there was a level of intelligence collection. Recommendation to restore and bring back intelligence collection.
2. Recommended that proper stock trade is encouraged in order to decriminalize the illegality of it.
3. The Cluster must follow up the outstanding stock theft cases and report to the residents about the progress of the cases within two weeks of the adoption of this report.

Report to be considered.

3. **Draft Report of the Select Committee on Security and Justice on the Regulations made in terms of Section 109(1)(a) and in terms of Section 109(1)(bA), read with Sections 97(6) and 94(1) of the Legal Practice Act, 2014, dated 21 August 2018:**

The Select Committee on Security and Justice considered the Regulations in terms of section 109(1)(a) and in terms of Section 109(1)(bA), read with Sections 97(6) and 94(1), of the Legal Practice Act, 2014 (Act No. 28 of 2014).

The briefing by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development indicated that in terms of Section 109(1)(a) of the Act the Minister must, within six months after receiving recommendations from the National Forum as provided for in section 97 (1)(a), make regulations by publication in the Gazette. In terms of subsection (1)(c) the regulations must, before publication thereof in the Gazette, be approved by Parliament.

The Department indicated that in terms of section 109 of the Act, the recommendations from the National Forum must be approved within six months but meeting the deadline proved challenging for the Ministry. The deadline expired on 30 April 2018.

Section 97(1) as amended by the Legal Practice Amendment Act, Act No 16 of 2017 requires the National Forum to make recommendations to the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, on the following matters, which recommendation must be converted into regulations, to be made by the Minister.

- (a) An election procedure for purposes of consulting the Council;
- (b) the establishment of the Provincial Councils;
- (c) the composition; powers and functions of the Provincial Councils;
- (d) the manner in which the Provincial Councils must be elected;
- (e) all the practical vocational training requirements that candidate attorneys or pupils must comply with before they can be admitted by the court as legal practitioners;
- (f) the right of appearance of a candidate legal practitioner in court or any other institution; and
- (g) a mechanism to wind up the affairs of the National Forum;

The Regulations recommended by the National Forum and endorsed by the Minister for Justice and Correctional Services is attached as Annexure A.

Committee recommendation to the National Council of Provinces

The Committee, having considered the Regulations in terms of section 109(1)(a) and in terms of Section 109(1)(bA), read with Sections 97(6) and 94(1), of the Legal Practice Act, 2014 (Act No. 28 of 2014), reports that it has agreed to the Regulations and recommends the National Council of Provinces approve the Regulations as tabled by the Minister for Justice and Correctional Services.

Report to be considered.

ANNEXURE A



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

No. R.

2018

LEGAL PRACTICE ACT, 2014: REGULATIONS

I, Tshililo Michael Masutha, Minister of Justice and Correctional Services hereby, under section 109(1)(a) of the Legal Practice Act, 2014 (Act No. 28 of 2014) and in consultation with the National Forum, make the regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

CLASSIFICATION OF REGULATIONS

1. Definitions
 2. Election procedure for election of legal practitioners for purposes of constituting Council
 3. Establishment of Provincial Councils
 4. Composition of Provincial Councils
 5. Powers and functions of Provincial Councils
 6. Practical vocational training requirements that candidate attorneys must comply with before they can be admitted by the court as legal practitioners
 7. Practical vocational training requirements that pupils must comply with before they can be admitted by the court as legal practitioners
 8. Right of appearance of pupils in court or any other institution
 9. Mechanism to wind up affairs of National Forum
- Annexure A: Ballot Paper – Attorneys
Annexure B: Ballot Paper - Advocates

Definitions

1. In these regulations any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act has the meaning so assigned to it and, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"chairperson" means the chairperson of the Council;

"Eastern Cape Provincial Council" means the Provincial Council whose area of jurisdiction corresponds with the area under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Cape Division of the High Court of South Africa;

"Free State Provincial Council" means the Provincial Council whose area of jurisdiction corresponds with the area under the jurisdiction of the Free State Division of the High Court of South Africa;

"Gauteng Provincial Council" means the Provincial Council whose area of jurisdiction corresponds with the area under the jurisdiction of the Gauteng Division of the High Court of South Africa;

"KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Council" means the Provincial Council whose area of jurisdiction corresponds with the area under the jurisdiction of the KwaZulu-Natal Division of the High Court of South Africa;

"Limpopo Provincial Council" means the Provincial Council whose area of jurisdiction corresponds with the area under the jurisdiction of the Limpopo Division of the High Court of South Africa;

"Mpumalanga Provincial Council" means the Provincial Council whose area of jurisdiction corresponds with the area under the jurisdiction of the Mpumalanga Division of the High Court of South Africa;

"National Forum" means the National Forum on the Legal Profession established in terms of section 96(1) of the Act;

"Northern Cape Provincial Council" means the Provincial Council whose area of jurisdiction corresponds with the area under the jurisdiction of the Northern Cape Division of the High Court of South Africa;

"North West Provincial Council" means the Provincial Council whose area of jurisdiction corresponds with the area under the jurisdiction of the North West Division of the High Court of South Africa;

"notional hours" for purposes of regulations 6 and 7 of these regulations means the notional duration allocated to a learning activity to be undertaken by a candidate legal practitioner in order to achieve a specified learning outcome, irrespective of the actual time taken by that person to achieve that outcome;

“**the Act**” means the Legal Practice Act, 2014 (Act No. 28 of 2014); and
“**Western Cape Provincial Council**” means the Provincial Council whose area of jurisdiction corresponds with the area under the jurisdiction of the Western Cape Division of the High Court of South Africa.

Election procedure for election of legal practitioners for purposes of constituting Council

2. (1) The members of the Council referred to in section 7(1)(a) of the Act must be elected in accordance with the manner determined in these regulations.

(2) The election of members of the Council referred to in subregulation (1) must be conducted under the authority of the Council: Provided that these regulations also apply, with the necessary changes required by the context, to the first election of the members of the Council referred to in subregulation (1), which must be conducted under the authority of the National Forum and, for that purpose, a reference in these regulations to "the Council" and to the "chairperson" is deemed to be a reference to the National Forum and to the chairperson of the National Forum, respectively.

(3) Only attorneys and advocates who are admitted to practise and who are enrolled on the Roll and, in respect of the first election under these regulations, only attorneys and advocates who are in practice may —

- (a) be nominated for election to the Council: Provided that attorneys may be nominated only by attorneys and advocates may be nominated only by advocates;
- (b) nominate an attorney or advocate, as the case may be, for election to the Council; and
- (c) participate in the election of members of the Council referred to in subregulation (1), as provided for in these regulations: Provided that an attorney may vote only for the election of attorneys and an advocate may vote only for the election of advocates, as members of the Council.

(4) (a) Upon promulgation of these regulations, the chairperson must, within 14 days, send a notice to every attorney and every advocate who is admitted to practise and who is enrolled on the Roll,

calling for nominations of attorneys and advocates respectively for election to the Council: Provided that in respect of the first election under these regulations the notice must be sent to every practising attorney who is admitted to practise and is enrolled as such, to every advocate who is admitted to practise and enrolled as such, to every law society, every society of advocates, the Black Lawyers Association, the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, Advocates for Transformation, the National Forum of Advocates, the National Bar Council of South Africa, and the General Council of the Bar.

(b) When a vacancy in the Council occurs, the Council must immediately send a notice to every attorney or every advocate who is admitted to practise and who is enrolled on the Roll, depending on whether the person to be elected is an attorney or an advocate, calling for nominations of attorneys or advocates, as the case may be, for election to the Council in the relevant vacancy that has occurred.

(5) A notice referred to in subregulation (4) must —

- (a) stipulate a date by which the nominations must be received by the Council, which date may not be earlier than 10 days from the date of the notice;
- (b) be sent by email to the email address of every legal practitioner, unless a legal practitioner has not provided the Council with an email address, in which case the notice must be sent by prepaid post: Provided that in respect of the first election under these regulations the notice must be sent to every legal practitioner at his or her email address of which the National Forum has knowledge from whatever source or, where the National Forum has no knowledge of an email address, to his or her postal address of which the National Forum has knowledge from any source;
- (c) be published once in the *Government Gazette* on a date as close as possible to the date of dispatch of the notice;
- (d) give details of the number of vacancies on the Council for attorney members and advocate members, respectively; and
- (e) draw the attention of legal practitioners to the provisions of section 7(2) and (3) and section 8 of the Act.

(6) A nomination of an attorney for election to the Council must be made by any two other attorneys in the manner prescribed by subregulations (8) and (9).

(7) A nomination of an advocate for election to the Council must be made by any two other advocates in the manner prescribed by subregulations (8) and (9).

(8) Any nomination of an attorney or advocate must be made in a document which provides the following information in respect of each nominee named therein, in not more than 600 words:

- (a) His or her name and identity number;
- (b) in the case of an attorney, the name of the firm of which he or she is a proprietor or a member or by which he or she is employed, stating also whether he or she is a director, a partner or a professional assistant of that firm;
- (c) in the case of an advocate, whether he or she renders legal services in terms of section 34(2)(a)(i) or section 34(2)(a)(ii) of the Act, and in either case whether or not he or she has the status of Senior Counsel;
- (d) his or her race, gender, date of admission and enrolment and period in practice;
- (e) if he or she has a disability and wishes to disclose that fact, a statement to that effect and the nature of the disability;
- (f) the address of his or her principal place of practice; and
- (g) his or her knowledge and experience in the matters set out in section 7(2)(e) of the Act.

(9) The nomination document referred to in subregulation (8) must —

- (a) be signed by the two nominating attorneys or advocates, as the case may be;
- (b) be endorsed, over the signature of the nominee named therein, by his or her acceptance of the nomination; and
- (c) contain the nominee's confirmation that —
 - (i) the information given therein is correct; and
 - (ii) he or she is not disqualified in terms of section 8 of the Act from membership of the Council.

(10) (a) Original signed nominations must be lodged with the Council by not later than the date stipulated in the notice referred to in subregulation (5).

(b) Any nomination which does not substantially comply with these regulations or which is not lodged within the prescribed time does not qualify to be submitted for voting purposes in terms of these regulations.

(11) If the number of candidates who are nominated exceeds the number to be elected as attorney members or as advocate members, as the case may be, the Council must, within 14 days after the last day on which nominations are required to be lodged in terms of subregulation (5), send to every attorney or advocate, as the case may be, who is eligible to vote, by email to that legal practitioner's email address or, where the email address of that legal practitioner is not known to the Council, by prepaid post —

- (a) an envelope on which the address of the Council is printed, together with the words "voting papers", or, where the communication is by email, directions to the legal practitioner as to the size and format of an envelope to be created by the legal practitioner;
- (b) a smaller envelope on which is printed the words "ballot paper" and nothing else, or where the communication is by email, directions to the legal practitioner as to the size and format of an envelope to be created by the legal practitioner;
- (c) a declaration form containing appropriate spaces for —
 - (i) the surname and forenames of the voting legal practitioner;
 - (ii) a statement whether he or she is an attorney or an advocate;
 - (iii) his or her signature and the date of his or her signature; and
 - (iv) a declaration by the legal practitioner above his or her signature that he or she has not already voted in the election concerned;
- (d) a ballot paper, in the case of the election of attorneys, in a form that substantially corresponds with Annexure A to these regulations or, in the case of the election of advocates, in a form that substantially corresponds with Annexure B to these regulations, containing the surnames and forenames in alphabetical order, by surname, of the nominated candidates and providing the information indicated in Annexure A or Annexure B, as the case may be, and nothing more;
- (e) a written notice in such form as the Council may direct, requesting the legal practitioner that if he or she wishes to record a vote he or she must —
 - (i) place a cross on the accompanying ballot paper against the name of each candidate for whom the legal practitioner wishes to vote, so as to indicate a vote in favour of not more than the number of candidates for which there are vacancies, and to make no other mark or alteration on the ballot paper;

- (ii) place the ballot paper in the envelope marked "ballot paper";
- (iii) seal the envelope containing the ballot paper;
- (iv) complete and sign the form of declaration;
- (v) place a completed and signed declaration, together with the envelope containing the ballot paper in and seal the envelope marked "voting papers"; and
- (vi) send the envelope marked "voting papers" with its contents to the Council so as to reach the Council not later than a date referred to in the notice.

(12) The notice referred to in subregulation (11)(e) must—

- (a) contain a warning that if —
 - (i) a vote is cast in favour of more than the number of names referred to in subregulation (11)(e)(i);
 - (ii) any mark or alteration is made on the ballot paper other than the crosses indicating votes in favour of the candidates for whom the legal practitioner votes; or
 - (iii) the declaration referred to in subregulation (11)(c) is not duly completed and signed by the voting legal practitioner,the ballot paper will be void; and
- (b) draw the attention of legal practitioners to the fact that the profiles of candidates, containing the information set out in subregulation (8), will be published on the website of the Council for a period of 30 days commencing on the date of the written notice referred to in subregulation (11)(e).

(13) The Council must send separate notices to attorneys and advocates for purposes of any election in terms of these regulations, and all notices must distinguish clearly whether they are intended for the election of an attorney or for the election of an advocate.

(14) (a) Within seven days after the last date on which nominations were required to be lodged in terms of subregulation (5), the Council must, subject to paragraph (b), in writing, appoint a legal practitioner who has been practising for a continuous period of more than 15 years, as a referee for the purpose of performing the duties assigned to a referee under these regulations.

- (b) A referee may not be —
 - (i) a candidate for election to the Council in the election concerned;

- (ii) a legal practitioner who has nominated a candidate for election to the Council in the election concerned; or
- (iii) a member of the Council or of a Provincial Council.

(15) On each day on which envelopes marked "voting papers" sent to the Council, are received by the Council, or if it is not practicable on that day, as soon as practicable thereafter, the chairperson or the executive officer of the Council, if so nominated by the chairperson, must, in the presence of the referee, open each such envelope and remove its contents.

(16) The chairperson and the referee must together note the name and surname of each legal practitioner who has submitted a declaration and envelope marked "ballot papers", as well as whether that legal practitioner is an attorney or an advocate, in a voting register kept by the referee.

(17) (a) The chairperson and the referee must together –

- (i) examine each declaration form; and
- (ii) verify, to such extent as may appear necessary, the information contained therein against the records of the Council, and satisfy themselves that the declaration form has been duly completed and signed by the legal practitioner, failing which it will be regarded as invalid.

(b) In the event of a disagreement between the chairperson and the referee as to the validity or otherwise of any declaration form, the view of the referee prevails and his or her judgment on the matter is final.

(18) The referee must endorse, with his or her signature, each declaration form found to be invalid, with the reason for the invalidity.

(19) The chairperson must, in the presence of the referee, in respect of each declaration form found to be valid, place its accompanying envelope marked "ballot paper" unopened through a slot in a ballot box of a design and construction approved by the Council, one ballot box for ballot papers in respect of attorneys and one ballot box for ballot papers in respect of advocates, which must have been securely locked and sealed in advance by the chairperson.

(20) After placing the last of such envelopes duly received in the ballot box the chairperson must, in the presence of the referee, securely seal the slot, and shall hand the key to the referee.

(21) The chairperson must keep the ballot box in a secure place, locked and sealed as contemplated in subregulations (19) and (20), and must deliver the ballot box in that condition to the scrutineers appointed in terms of subregulation (23) on the day following the date referred to in subregulation (11)(e)(vi).

(22) (a) All envelopes marked "ballot paper" which are accompanied by declaration forms which have been found to be invalid may not be placed in the ballot box.

(b) The chairperson must —

- (i) in the presence of the referee, replace the envelopes referred to in paragraph (a), marked "ballot paper" unopened, together with their accompanying declaration forms endorsed by the referee as provided in subregulation (18), in the envelopes marked "voting papers" in which they were received;
- (ii) in the presence of the referee, securely seal all the documents;
- (iii) separately retain the documents, in the same manner as is provided for in subregulations (19) to (21), for a period of three months after the date referred to in subregulation (11)(e)(vi);
- (iv) after the three month period destroy all the documents, unless ordered otherwise by an order of court: Provided that if there is a dispute regarding the validity of the declaration form, the documents must be retained until the dispute has been resolved; and
- (v) keep a separate record of the number of declarations and envelopes thus retained by him or her.

(23) (a) Prior to or on the date referred to in subregulation (11)(e)(vi) the Council must, subject to paragraph (b), appoint not less than two legal practitioners and not more than ten legal practitioners, as scrutineers to examine the ballot papers placed in the ballot box and to count the votes received.

(b) A scrutineer may not be —

- (i) a candidate for election to the Council in the election concerned;
- (ii) a legal practitioner who has nominated a candidate for election to the Council in the election concerned;
- (iii) a member of the Council or of a Provincial Council; or
- (iv) the legal practitioner appointed as referee under these regulations.

(24) Upon receipt by the scrutineers of the ballot box they must, with all of them present—

- (a) break the seal;
- (b) open the ballot box;
- (c) remove its contents;
- (d) open each of the envelopes marked "ballot paper" and remove the ballot paper contained therein;
- (e) examine the ballot paper and satisfy themselves of its validity in accordance with these regulations or, if not so satisfied, reject the ballot paper after having endorsed on its reverse over their signatures the reason for its rejection;
- (f) count the votes recorded in the remaining ballot papers; and
- (g) record the result in the presence of the chairperson and the referee.

(25) After complying with the provisions in subregulation (24), the scrutineers must replace all the ballot papers, including those rejected, in the ballot box, lock and re-seal it and hand it to the chairperson for safekeeping.

(26) (a) Subject to paragraph (b), the attorney candidates in the respective categories indicated on the ballot paper who receive the greatest number of votes of attorneys in diminishing order among the attorney candidates are deemed to have been elected as attorney members of the Council in those categories.

(b) If there are insufficient candidates to fill a particular category of attorneys, the Council must co-opt a suitable attorney to fill the vacancy, and the co-opted attorney is deemed to have been elected in accordance with these regulations.

(27) (a) Subject to paragraph (b), the advocate candidates in the respective categories indicated on the ballot paper who receive the greatest number of votes of advocates in diminishing order among the advocate candidates are deemed to have been elected as advocate members of the Council in those categories.

(b) If there are insufficient candidates to fill a particular category of advocates, the Council must co-opt a suitable advocate to fill the vacancy, and the co-opted advocate is deemed to have been elected in accordance with these regulations.

(28) If there is a tie between two or more candidates, which results in there being uncertainty which of the candidates has been elected in the relevant category, the question which of them is deemed to have been elected must be determined immediately by lot drawn by the scrutineers in the manner determined by the scrutineers.

(29) Upon completion of their scrutiny the scrutineers must immediately report the result of the election in writing to the chairperson and the referee.

(30) The report referred to in subregulation (29) must be signed by all the scrutineers and contain the following particulars:

- (a) The total number of ballot papers received;
- (b) the number of ballot papers rejected and the grounds of rejection;
- (c) the total number of votes in favour of each candidate in each category;
- (d) the result of any lot drawn in terms of subregulation (28); and
- (e) the names of those candidates who have been elected to the Council.

(31) The referee must, as soon as possible thereafter, determine whether or not the election was conducted freely and fairly or not, and must issue in writing a signed declaration in that regard to the chairperson.

(32) The chairperson must, after receipt of the report of the scrutineers referred to in subregulation (29) and the declaration from the referee referred to in subregulation (30), cause each candidate to be advised of the result of the election.

(33) The report of the scrutineers referred to in subregulation (29) and the declaration from the referee referred to in subregulation (30) constitute conclusive proof of the result of the election.

(34) The scrutineers must return the ballot box containing the examined ballot papers, which is locked in accordance with subregulations (19) and (20) to the chairperson, together with its key.

(35) The chairperson must retain the ballot box in a secure place in that condition for a period of three months after the date referred to in subregulation (11)(e)(vi), after which date he or she must break the seal, unlock the box, empty it of its contents and destroy the contents and the valid declaration forms received by the Council.

(36) If an election is declared to be not free and fair by the referee in terms of subregulation (31), or by a court on application brought within one month of the announcement of the result, the process for the election of members of the Council must be conducted afresh.

Establishment of Provincial Councils

3. (1) The nine Provincial Councils contemplated in section 23 of the Act are—

- (a) the Eastern Cape Provincial Council with its office in East London;
- (b) the Free State Provincial Council with its office in Bloemfontein;
- (c) the Gauteng Provincial Council with its office in Pretoria;
- (d) the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Council with its office in Pietermaritzburg;
- (e) the Limpopo Provincial Council with its office in Polokwane;
- (f) the Mpumalanga Provincial Council with its office in Nelspruit;
- (g) the Northern Cape Provincial Council with its office in Kimberley;
- (h) the North West Provincial Council with its office in Mahikeng; and
- (i) the Western Cape Provincial Council with its office in Cape Town.

(2) Every Provincial Council must, upon its establishment, establish at least one committee of the Provincial Council at every centre within the province concerned at which there is a seat of a Division of the High Court but no office of the Provincial Council.

(3) The committee contemplated in subregulation (2) must consist of two attorneys and two advocates, appointed by the Provincial Council for such periods as may be determined by the Provincial Council to assist it in the exercising of its powers and the performance of its functions.

(4) The Provincial Council concerned—

- (a) must determine the powers, duties and functions of a committee;
- (b) must designate a member of a committee as chairperson and, if it deems it necessary, may designate a member of a committee as deputy chairperson;
- (c) may, at any time, remove a member of a committee or dissolve a committee; and
- (d) may determine the procedure for the conduct of the meetings of a committee.

(5) The Council must as soon as practically possible give consideration to the transfer of the office of the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Council to Durban.

Composition of Provincial Councils

4. (1) The Eastern Cape Provincial Council, Free State Provincial Council, KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Council, Limpopo Provincial Council, Mpumalanga Provincial Council, Northern Cape Provincial Council, North West Provincial Council and Western Cape Provincial Council must consist of ten practising legal practitioners each.

(2) The Gauteng Provincial Council must consist of twelve practising legal practitioners.

(3) The composition of the Provincial Councils is as set out in the table below.

(4) Fifty percent of the legal practitioners serving on any Provincial Council must be female and fifty percent must be male.

Table: Composition of Provincial Councils

	<u>Eastern Cape Provincial Council</u>	<u>Free State Provincial Council</u>	<u>Gauteng Provincial Council</u>	<u>KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Council</u>	<u>Limpopo Provincial Council</u>	<u>Mpumalanga Provincial Council</u>	<u>Northern Cape Provincial Council</u>	<u>North West Provincial Council</u>	<u>Western Cape Provincial Council</u>
Attorneys – Black	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Attorneys - White	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Advocates - Black	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Advocates - White	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total Legal Practitioners	10	10	12	10	10	10	10	10	10

Powers and functions of Provincial Councils

5. (1) A legal practitioner and a candidate legal practitioner who has registered a business address within the area of jurisdiction of a Provincial Council falls within the jurisdiction of that Provincial Council.

(2) A Provincial Council has the following powers and functions:

(a) To establish committees of the Provincial Council to assist it in the exercise of its powers and the performance of its functions, as contemplated in section 23(6) of the Act;

- (b) to enroll duly admitted legal practitioners within the jurisdiction of that Provincial Council;
- (c) to maintain the Roll in respect of legal practitioners, notaries and conveyancers within the area of jurisdiction of the Provincial Council;
- (d) to receive and process applications for admission by persons within the jurisdiction of that Provincial Council to practise as legal practitioners, conveyancers or notaries, pursuant to the provisions of section 24(2) of the Act;
- (e) to register and administer practical vocational training contracts entered into in terms of these regulations in respect of practical vocational training requirements of candidate legal practitioners within the jurisdiction of that Provincial Council;
- (f) to receive and process applications by attorneys within the jurisdiction of that Provincial Council, for certificates to appear in the High Court, the Supreme Court of Appeal or the Constitutional Court, as contemplated in section 25(4) of the Act;
- (g) to receive and process applications by candidate attorneys within the jurisdiction of that Provincial Council for certificates for the right of appearance in terms of section 25(5) of the Act, and to issue such certificates;
- (h) to receive applications for and grant exemptions to, candidate legal practitioners or legal practitioners within the jurisdiction of that Provincial Council from performing community service, as contemplated in section 29(3) of the Act;
- (i) to receive from the registrar of the Division of the High Court, and retain, the certified copies of court orders made by the High Court relating to legal practitioners within the jurisdiction of that Provincial Council, as contemplated in section 30(5) of the Act;
- (j) to cancel or suspend the enrolment of a legal practitioner as contemplated in section 31 of the Act;
- (k) to receive and process applications for conversion of enrolment by legal practitioners, as contemplated in section 32 of the Act;
- (l) to receive applications for, and to approve, the establishment of law clinics, as contemplated by section 34(8) of the Act;
- (m) to establish investigating committees and disciplinary committees, as contemplated in section 37 of the Act;

- (n) to do any ancillary or administrative function that is necessary for the implementation or administration of Chapter 4 of the Act;
- (o) to institute urgent legal proceedings in the High Court in order to suspend a legal practitioner from practice and to obtain alternative interim relief, as contemplated in section 43 of the Act;
- (p) to receive and process applications for the issue of Fidelity Fund certificates to legal practitioners who are obliged to be in possession thereof, as contemplated in section 85 of the Act, and if satisfied as to the matters referred to in section 85(6), to issue the applicant with a Fidelity Fund certificate;
- (q) to inspect, either itself or through its nominee, the accounting records of any trust account practice in order to satisfy itself that the provisions of section 86 and section 87(1) are being complied with, as contemplated in section 87(2) of the Act;
- (r) to apply to the High Court to prohibit any legal practitioner referred to in section 84(1) of the Act from operating in any way on his or her trust account, and for an order appointing a *curator bonis* to administer and control that trust account, as contemplated in section 89 of the Act;
- (s) to apply to the High Court for an order appointing a *curator bonis* to control and administer the trust account of a legal practitioner in the circumstances contemplated in section 90 of the Act; and
- (t) to report to the Council on the exercise of the powers and the performance of the functions referred to in paragraphs (a) to (s) and to provide the information emanating from the exercise of the powers and performance of the functions, as and when required by the Council.

Practical vocational training requirements that candidate attorneys must comply with before they can be admitted by the court as legal practitioners

6. (1) Any person intending to be admitted and enrolled as an attorney must, after that person has satisfied all the requirements for a degree referred to in sections 26(1)(a) or (b) of the Act serve under a practical vocational training contract with a person referred to in subregulation (5)—

- (a) for an uninterrupted period of 24 months, and —
- (i) during the service under a practical vocational training contract; or
 - (ii) within a period of no longer than 12 months after the termination of the practical vocational training contract, must complete a programme of structured course work of not less than 150 notional hours: Provided that if a candidate attorney fails to complete the programme of structured course work within a period of 36 months after the date of registration of a practical vocational training contract, he or she will be required to repeat the course work programme; or
- (b) for an uninterrupted period of 12 months if, prior to the registration of a practical vocational training contract, he or she has completed a programme of structured course work, comprising compulsory modules, of not less than 400 notional hours duration in the aggregate over a period of no longer than six months.

(2) A person referred to in subregulation (1)(a) who has entered into a practical vocational training contract for a period of 24 months may, after having served a period of 12 months under that contract, apply for admission and enrolment as an attorney if he or she has, during the course of that period of 12 months but outside of his or her normal working hours in terms of that contract, completed a programme of structured course work, comprising compulsory modules, of not less than 400 notional hours duration in the aggregate.

(3) Attendance at any training course presented at a Practical Legal Training School of the Law Society of South Africa for purposes of the Attorneys Act, for which the candidate attorney registered before the date referred to in section 120(4) of the Act and in respect of which the required attendance was completed within a period of 12 months after that date is regarded for purposes of these regulations as compliance with the requirements of course work referred to in subregulation (1)(a) and (b).

(4) Subject to the provisions of the Act, any period of service before a candidate attorney has satisfied the requirements of the degrees referred to in 26(1)(a) or (b) of the Act is not regarded as good or sufficient service in terms of a practical vocational training contract.

(5) A candidate attorney may be engaged or retained under a practical vocational training contract by an attorney —

- (a) practising for his or her own account;
- (b) practising as a partner in a firm of attorneys;
- (c) practising as a member of a juristic entity;
- (d) practising as state attorney;
- (e) who has practised as a professional assistant in a firm of attorneys for a period of five years within the preceding six years; or
- (f) in the full time employ of, or who is a member of —
 - (i) Legal Aid South Africa, established in terms of the Legal Aid South Africa Act, 2014 (Act No. 39 of 2014); or
 - (ii) a legal aid institution which has been approved by the Council for the purpose of engaging candidate attorneys and who is responsible for supervising the training of candidate attorneys so engaged; or
 - (iii) any other institution approved by the Council for the purpose of engaging candidate attorneys and who is responsible for supervising the training of candidate attorneys so engaged.

(6) An attorney engaging a candidate attorney –

- (a) as contemplated in subregulation (5)(a) to (d) must have practised as an attorney for a period of not less than three years, or for periods of not less than three years in the aggregate, during the preceding four years; and
- (b) as contemplated in subregulation (f) must have practised as an attorney for a period of not less than three years, or for periods of not less than three years in the aggregate during the preceding four years prior to being engaged by Legal Aid South Africa or the institution concerned.

(7) Service by a candidate attorney to any attorney while that attorney is not practising or has not practised as provided for in subregulation (5) is not deemed to be service under a practical vocational training contract for purposes of these regulations.

(8) An attorney referred to in subregulation (5)(a) to (e) may, at no time, have more than three candidate attorneys and an attorney referred to in subregulation (5)(f) may, at no time, have more than six candidate attorneys in the aggregate engaged or retained in terms of a practical vocational training contract.

(9) When an attorney dies or retires from practice or has been struck off the Roll, any of his or her surviving or remaining partners, any member of the commercial juristic entity of which he or she was a member, or any other attorney employed full time at Legal Aid South Africa or the institution concerned may take cession of the practical vocational training contract of the candidate attorney, despite the fact that the cessionary may then have more than three or six, as the case may be, candidate attorneys, under contract.

(10) The programme of structured course work referred to in subregulation (1)(a) and (b) must be standardized and uniform throughout the Republic and comprise the following modules:

- (a) constitutional practice;
- (b) professional legal ethics;
- (c) personal injury claims;
- (d) high court practice;
- (e) magistrate's court practice;
- (f) criminal court practice;
- (g) labour dispute resolution;
- (h) alternative dispute resolution
- (i) attorneys' bookkeeping;
- (j) wills and estates;
- (k) matrimonial law;
- (l) legal costs;
- (m) drafting of contracts;
- (n) information and communication technology for practice, and associated aspects of cyber law; and
- (o) introduction to practice management.

(11) The training provided in terms of this regulation must be standardized by the Council in terms of norms and standards.

Practical vocational training requirements that pupils must comply with before they can be admitted by the court as legal practitioners

7. (1) A person intending to be admitted and enrolled as an advocate must—

- (a) serve under a practical vocational training contract with a person referred to in subregulation (4) for an uninterrupted period of 12 months after that person has satisfied all the requirements for a degree referred to in sections 26(1)(a) or (b) of the Act; and

(b) prior to or during service under a practical vocational training contract complete a programme of structured course work, comprising compulsory modules, of not less than 400 notional hours duration in the aggregate over a period of no longer than six months.

(2) Attendance at any training course approved by any existing society of advocates, the National Bar Council of South Africa or the General Council of the Bar for which the pupil registered before the date referred to in section 120(4) of the Act and in respect of which the required attendance was completed within a period of 12 months after that date is regarded for purposes of these regulations as compliance with the requirements of sub-regulation (1)(b).

(3) Subject to the provisions of the Act, any period of service before the pupil has satisfied the requirements of the degrees referred to in subregulation (1) is not regarded as good or sufficient service in terms of a practical vocational training contract.

(4) A pupil may be engaged or retained under a practical vocational training contract by an advocate—

(a) who is enrolled and practising as such; or

(b) in the full time employ of, or who is a member of—

(i) Legal Aid South Africa, established in terms of the Legal Aid South Africa Act, 2014 (Act No. 39 of 2014);

(ii) a legal aid institution which has been approved by the Council for the purpose of engaging pupils and who is responsible for supervising the training of pupils so engaged; or

(iii) any other institution approved by the Council for the purpose of engaging pupils and who is responsible for supervising the training of pupils so engaged.

(5) An advocate engaging a pupil—

(a) as contemplated in subregulation (4)(a) must have practised as an advocate for a period of not less than three years, or for periods of not less than three years in the aggregate during the preceding four years; and

(b) as contemplated in subregulation (4)(b) must have practised as an advocate for a period of not less than three years, or for periods of not less than three years in the aggregate during the preceding four years prior to being engaged by Legal Aid South Africa or the institution concerned.

(6) Service by a pupil to an advocate while that advocate is not practising or has not practised as provided for in subregulation (5) is not deemed to be service under a practical vocational training contract for purposes of these regulations.

(7) An advocate referred to in subregulation (4)(a) may, at no time, have more than one pupil and an advocate referred to in subregulation (4)(b) may, at no time, have more than six pupils in the aggregate engaged or retained in terms of a practical vocational training contract.

(8) When an advocate dies or retires from practice or has been struck off the Roll any advocate who complies with the requirements of these regulations may take cession of the practical vocational training contract of the pupil, despite the fact that the cessionary may then have more than one or six, as the case may be, pupils, under contract.

(9) The compulsory course work referred to in subregulation (1) must be standardized and uniform and comprise the following modules:

- (a) for pupils intending to be admitted as advocates referred to in section 34(2)(b) of the Act, bookkeeping as contemplated in regulation 6(10)(i);;
- (b) advocacy skills, including trial and motion court proceedings and attendance of court proceedings;
- (c) alternative dispute resolution;
- (d) civil procedure;
- (e) criminal procedure;
- (f) professional conduct and legal ethics of advocates;
- (g) legal writing and drafting;
- (h) constitutional law and customary law; and
- (i) information and communication technology for practice, and associated aspects of cyber law.

(10) The training provided in terms of this regulation must be standardized by the Council in terms of norms and standards.

Right of appearance of pupils in court or any other institution

8. (1) A pupil is entitled to appear —
- (a) in any court, other than the High Court, the Supreme Court of Appeal or the Constitutional Court; and
 - (b) before any board, tribunal or similar institution on behalf of any person,

instead of and on behalf of and with the approval of the person under whose supervision he or she is undergoing his or her practical vocational training.

(2) A pupil may appear in a regional division established under section 2 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944, as contemplated in subregulation (1) only if he or she has undergone at least six months of practical vocational training.

Mechanism to wind up affairs of National Forum

9. Immediately prior to the dissolution of the National Forum in terms of section 96(4) of the Act, all liabilities and obligations of the National Forum, of whatever nature, must be settled by the National Forum so that at the date of dissolution, the National Forum has no liabilities or obligations.

ANNEXURE A

(Regulation 2)

BALLOT PAPER - ATTORNEYS

Every attorney who is on the Roll of Practising Attorneys may vote for a maximum of ten candidates from the candidates listed below.

In respect of the first election to be conducted under the authority of the National Forum in terms of regulation 2(3), every practising attorney who is admitted and enrolled as such may vote for the election of candidates.

Please note, however, that in order to comply with section 7(2)(a) of the Legal Practice Act, 2014 (Act No. 28 of 2014) and subject to the availability of the candidates, four black women, three black men, one white woman and two white men with the highest number of votes in their respective categories will constitute the ten attorneys who will serve as members of the South African Legal Practice Council ("Council").

A short profile of each candidate is available on the Council's website.

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
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K
L

When voting, please take into account the provisions of section 7(2) of the Legal Practice Act:

“When constituting the Council the following factors must, as far as is practicable, be taken into account:

- (a) the racial and gender composition of South Africa;*
- (b) the objects of the Council;*
- (c) representation of persons with disabilities;*
- (d) provincial representation; and*
- (e) experience and knowledge of—*
 - (i) the provision of legal services;*
 - (ii) the principles of promoting access to justice;*
 - (iii) legal education and training;*
 - (iv) consumer affairs;*
 - (v) civil and criminal proceedings and the functioning of the courts and tribunals in general;*
 - (vi) the maintenance of professional standards of persons who provide legal services;*
 - (vii) the handling of complaints; and*
 - (viii) competition law.*

NOTE:

The term “Black” has the same meaning as in section 1 of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003), read with the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No. 46 of 2013) as a generic term which means Africans, Coloureds and Indians who are citizens of the Republic of South Africa by birth or descent, or who became citizens of the Republic of South Africa by naturalisation before 27 April 1994 or on or after 27 April 1994 and who would have been entitled to acquire citizenship by naturalisation prior to that date and such other persons as may be categorised as black persons for purposes of that legislation.

ANNEXURE B
(Regulation 2)
BALLOT PAPER - ADVOCATES

Every advocate who is on the Roll of Practising Advocates may vote for a maximum of six candidates from the candidates listed below.

In respect of the first election to be conducted under the authority of the National Forum in terms of regulation 2(2), every advocate who is admitted as such and who is in practice may vote for the election of candidates.

Please note that in order to comply with section 7(2)(a) of the Legal Practice Act, 2014 (Act No. 28 of 2014) and subject to the availability of the candidates, two black women, two black men, one white woman and one white man with the highest number of votes in their respective categories will constitute the six advocates who will serve as members of the South African Legal Practice Council ("Council").

A short profile of each candidate is available on the Council's website.

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F
- G
- H
- I
- J
- K
- L

When voting, please take into account the provisions of section 7(2) of the Legal Practice Act:

"When constituting the Council the following factors must, as far as is practicable, be taken into account:

- (a) the racial and gender composition of South Africa;*
- (b) the objects of the Council;*
- (c) representation of persons with disabilities;*
- (d) provincial representation; and*
- (e) experience and knowledge of—*
 - (i) the provision of legal services;*
 - (ii) the principles of promoting access to justice;*
 - (iii) legal education and training;*
 - (iv) consumer affairs;*

- (v) *civil and criminal proceedings and the functioning of the courts and tribunals in general;*
- (vi) *the maintenance of professional standards of persons who provide legal services;*
- (vii) *the handling of complaints; and*
- (viii) *competition law.*

NOTE:

The term “Black” has the same meaning as in section 1 of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003), read with the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No. 46 of 2013) as a generic term which means Africans, Coloureds and Indians who are citizens of the Republic of South Africa by birth or descent, or who became citizens of the Republic of South Africa by naturalisation before 27 April 1994 or on or after 27 April 1994 and who would have been entitled to acquire citizenship by naturalisation prior to that date and such other persons as may be categorised as black persons for purposes of that legislation.