



Celebrating

20 years
of the Constitution and

20 years since the establishment of the NCOP Induction programme: SALGA members
03 & 04 October 2017

LAWMAKING PROCESS IN THE NCOP

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THE MANDATE OF THE COUNCIL

- Represents the interests of the provinces in the national sphere of government
- Participates in the national legislative process
- Provides national forum for consideration of issues affecting provinces

Section 42(4)

LEGISLATIVE POWERS

Legislative powers of the NCOP:

- Consider
- Pass
- amend section 76 bills,
- propose amendments to sections 75 and 77 bills,
- reject any legislation, or
- initiate legislation falling within the functional area of concurrent competence (Schedule 4)
- May not initiate money bills only the Minister of Finance may initiate money bills

What informs legislation...?

- Political party policies
- ► Election manifestos
- Submissions by and pressure from interested citizens, community groups
- ► Suggestions from Members of Parliament

What role is played by state departments...?

- ► The state department under whose jurisdiction the matter falls, is responsible for the initial drafting of Bill
- Officials submit the draft Cabinet memorandum and draft Bill to the Minister for approval
- Sometimes the draft Bill is published for comment before submission to Cabinet for approval

What role is played by state departments...?

- Minister submits Cabinet memorandum together with draft Bill to Cabinet for approval
- Once Cabinet has given its approval, the Bill is handed to State Law Advisers to finalise drafting thereof

What is the initial role of Parliament and parliamentary staff...?

- Draft Bill is submitted to Presiding Officers in terms of Joint Rule 159
- Draft Bill is referred to the JTM
- Draft Bill is referred to committees

TAGGING OF BILLS

- ▶ Joint Tagging Mechanism (JTM) is responsible for final classification (tagging) of Bills
- ► JTM consists of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairperson of the NCOP and Permanent Deputy Chairperson of the NCOP
- ▶ JTM can classify a Bill into one of the following: s74, s75, s76, s77 or that a Bill is constitutionally or procedurally out of order

TYPES OF LEGISLATION

There are 4 types of bills...

- Section 74 Bills (Bills amending the Constitution)
- Section 75 Bills (Ordinary Bills not affecting provinces)
- Section 76 Bills (Ordinary Bills affecting provinces)
- Section 77 Bills (Money Bills)

TYPES OF SECTION 76 LEGISLATION

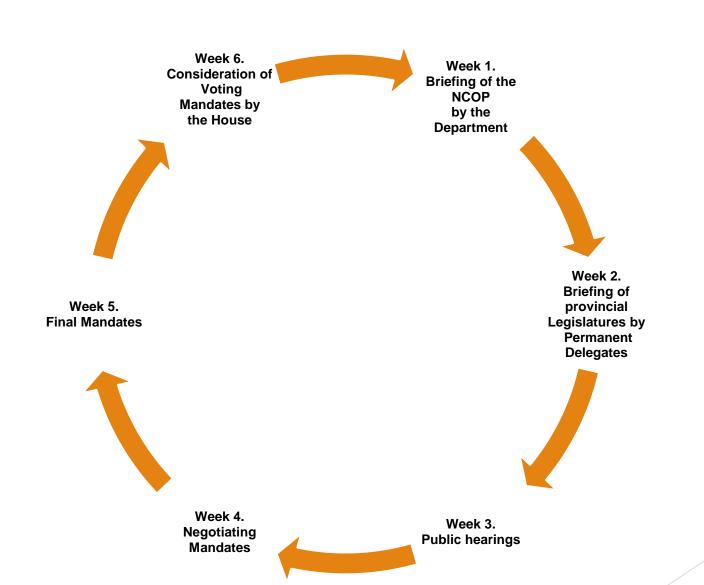
Section 76 (1)

- ▶ Bill introduced in the National Assembly
- ▶ Referred to respect Portfolio Committee

Section 76(2)

- Bill introduced in the National Council of Provinces
- ► Referred to respective Select Committee

COUNCIL PROCESS: SECTION 76



PROVINCIAL MANDATES

What is provincial mandate...?

Authority by the provincial legislature on the delegation to cast votes on their behalf

PROVINCIAL MANDATES

Types of mandates...

- ► Negotiating mandate
- ► Final mandate
- ► Voting mandate

PROVINCIAL MANDATES

When are mandates required?

- Sec... 64 of the Constitution
- Sec... 74 of the Constitution
- Sec... 76 of the Constitution
- Sec... 78 of the Constitution

MANDATING PROCEDURES OF PROVINCES ACT

Who can vote on behalf of the Province?

► A Premier / delegate designated by the Premier

DECISIONS

Section 76

- each province has one vote cast by the head of delegation at least five provinces must vote in favour
- Section 65

Section 74

- each province has one vote cast by the head of delegation at least five provinces must vote in favour
- however, there are exceptions e.g amendments to section 1, Chapter 2 (i.e bill of rights) etc, requires at least six provinces to vote in favour

Sections 75 and 77

- each delegate has one vote
- ▶ at least one third of members must be present decided by the majority of the votes cast

THE END

THANK YOU!!

QUESTIONS / COMMENTS