

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

COMMUNAL LAND TENURE BILL, 2016

(As introduced in the National Assembly as a section 76 Bill;

Bill published in Government Gazette No. of 2016)

(The English text is the official text of the Bill)

**(MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND
LAND REFORM)**

[B 2015]

BILL

To provide for the transfer of communal land to communities; to provide for conversion into ownership of land rights in communal land to communities that own or occupy such land; to provide for the transfer of ownership to communities and community members of land acquired by the State to enable access to land on an equitable basis; to provide for the right to use by community members of land owned by the State; to provide for registration of communal land; to provide for conditions of registration of communal land; to provide for general plans for communal land; to provide for awards of comparable redress; to provide for land rights enquiries; to provide for acquisition of more land for use as communal land; to provide for choice on the administration of communal land; to provide for the establishment of households forums by communities; to provide for community rules; to provide for the establishment of communal land boards; to provide for dispute resolution mechanisms; to provide for the provision of municipal services on communal land, to amend and repeal certain laws; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.

PREAMBLE

NOTING the injustices of the past, particularly the systematic dispossession of land belonging to African people by the apartheid government and the continued state of landlessness on the part of the majority of the people:

FURTHER NOTING the insecurity of land tenure that characterises land rights of African people and the constitutional imperative to the democratic government to provide land tenure that is legally secure or comparable redress where such legally secure tenure cannot be provided;

RECOGNISING the need for the State to transfer ownership of land it holds in trust to its rightful owners and to acquire more land as communal land;

DETERMINED to provide land tenure that is legally secure, especially in respect of land owned or occupied by communities and community members; and

FURTHER DETERMINED to ensure investment in and sustainable development of land in communal areas,

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

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SCHEDULE

CHAPTER 1
DEFINITIONS, OBJECT, PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATION OF ACT

Definitions

1. In this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise-

“**board**” means a communal land board established in terms of *section 36*;

“**communal land**” means land contemplated in *section 4*, owned, occupied or used by members of a community subject to shared rules or norms and customs of that community and includes land owned by the State but used by communities as communal land;

“**communal property association**” means a communal property association as defined in section 1 of the Communal Property Associations Act, 1996 (Act No. 28 of 1996);

“**community**” means a group of persons whose rights to land are derived from shared rules determining access to land held in common by such group regardless of its ethnic, tribal, religious or racial identity and includes a traditional community;

“**community member**” means a person who is born into a community or becomes accepted as a member of the community by that community and who lives permanently in that community regardless of that person's gender, ethnic, tribal, religious, or racial identity;

“**community rules**” means community rules made in terms of *section 26*;

“**comparable redress**” means redress contemplated in *section 19*;

“**Constitution**” means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996);

“**Department**” means the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform;

“**Director-General**” means the Director General of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform;

“**general plan**” means a general plan as defined in section 102 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937);

“**household**” means a person, or a group of persons who live together ordinarily as a family unit by occupying a common dwelling or part of it and provide themselves jointly with food and other essentials for living;

“**households forum**” means a households forum established in terms of *section 32*;

“**land right**” means any right, registered or unregistered, to the occupation of communal land created by or under any law but does not include a right that is purely of a contractual nature or based purely on temporary permission granted by the lawful occupier of the land in question;

“**Minister**” means the Minister responsible for Rural Development and Land Reform;

“**occupy**” means to lawfully occupy communal land in accordance with applicable laws, usage or practice;

“**prescribed**” means prescribed by regulation in terms of this Act.

“**this Act**” includes any regulations made in terms of this Act;

“**traditional community**” means a traditional community as defined in section 1 of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003 (Act No. 41 of 2003); and

“**traditional council**” means a traditional council as defined in section 1 of Act No. 41 of 2003.

Objects of Act

2. The objects of this Act are to provide for-
 - (a) land rights that are legally secure in relation to communal land by:
 - (i) converting such rights into ownership in respect of communal land owned or occupied by communities;
 - (ii) transferring ownership to communities in respect of land acquired by the State to enable access to land on an equitable basis;
 - (iii) granting to community members the right to use, as a community, land owned by the State;
 - (iv) regulating the administration of such land;
 - (v) promoting and fulfilling social, economic, environmental and sustainable development on such land;
 - (b) awarding of comparable redress in instances where legally secure land tenure cannot be provided;
 - (c) acquisition of more land to be used as communal land;
 - (d) choice on the administration of communal land by communities;
 - (e) protection of communal land against unfair acts of disposal;
 - (f) performance of municipal functions on communal land; and
 - (g) mechanisms for resolving disputes emanating from the administration of this Act.

Principles of communal land regulation

3. The following principles apply to the regulation, management and administration of communal land:

- (a) recognising and respecting all legitimate land rights and persons who hold such rights;
- (b) recognising the right of communities to choose institutions or entities that administer land on their behalf;
- (c) recognising the right of communities to democratically control their common properties and the responsibility to account for such control;
- (d) balancing the interests of the state, communities and members of communities;
- (e) providing access to justice and redress where land rights are in dispute;
- (f) promoting the rule of law, good governance, accountability and equality between men and women; and
- (g) promoting economic growth, poverty eradication, investment and development in communal land areas.

Application of Act

4. This Act applies to-

- (a) communal land which is vested in the State, or which at any time vested in-
 - (i) a government contemplated in the Self-Governing Territories Constitution Act, 1971 (Act No. 21 of 1971);
 - (ii) the governments of the former Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda or Ciskei; and
 - (iii) the South African Development Trust;

- (b) land restituted to a community in terms of section 26(7) of the Constitution;
- (c) land in respect of which equitable access to land is provided to a community as contemplated in section 25 (5) of the Constitution; and
- (d) land in respect of which the Minister has, by notice in the Gazette, determined that this Act applies to such land.

CHAPTER 2 DETERMINATION BY THE MINISTER

Determination on communal land

5. The Minister must, if satisfied that the requirements of this Act have been met, determine the location and extent of land in respect of which-

- (a) land rights must be converted into ownership in instances where communities own or occupy such land;
- (b) ownership is to be transferred to a community in instances where the State has acquired land to enable access to land on an equitable basis; or
- (c) the right to use land owned by the State is granted to a community.

Reserving rights to State

6. (1) In making a determination in terms of section 5, the Minister may reserve part of communal land for public use by the State.

(2) In reserving part of communal land for public use by the State, the Minister must consult with the community concerned, the Minister responsible for local government and the relevant municipality.

Considerations before determination

7. In making determinations in terms of *sections 5* or transferring communal land in terms of *section 9*, the Minister must have regard to the following:

- (a) all relevant law, including law governing land surveys, deeds registries as well as spatial planning and land use management;
- (b) all affected land right holders;
- (c) the need to provide access to land on an equitable basis;
- (d) the need to regulate and support the administration of land in an effective, efficient and sustainable manner;
- (e) the need to protect, promote and fulfill the social, economic, environmental and sustainable development rights of communities and community members;
- (f) the spatial development framework of each municipality having jurisdiction.
- (g) any report by a person or an organization the Minister may have appointed to enquire into any matter relating to the provisions of this Act;
- (h) any competing or conflicting rights;
- (i) any matter the Minister may deem necessary including the interests of the State;
- (j) land value, land development, and the necessity for conducting land rehabilitation, sub-division, consolidation, readjustment, de-congestion and any other land reform programme;
- (k) the need for comparable redress and the nature and extent of such redress; or

- (l) any measures required to promote gender equality in providing access to land.

Land or rights affected by dispute

8. (1) The Minister may not make a determination as contemplated in *sections 5* which relates to land or right to land which is directly affected by a dispute until such dispute is resolved.

(2) A dispute contemplated in subsection (1) includes a dispute arising from an encumbrance or debt relating to such land.

CHAPTER 3 CONVERSION, TRANSFER AND REGISTRATION

Conversion into and transfer of ownership of communal land

9. After making a determination in terms of *section 5*, the Minister must-
- (a) have a general plan contemplated in *section 17* which has been approved by the community prepared and approved in terms of the Land Survey Act, 1997 (Act No. 8 of 1997) on behalf of a community; and
 - (c) convert or transfer, by means of a Deed of Communal Land, ownership of communal land to a community.

Granting of right to use

10. The Minister may, in respect of land owned by the State, grant the right to use to a community of such land.

Determination by Community

11. (1) A community whose land rights have been converted into ownership or to whom ownership of land has been transferred in terms of *section 9* shall, by means of its community rules, determine the nature of rights to a subdivided portion of communal land designated for residential, industrial or commercial purposes.

- (2) The nature of rights contemplated in subsection (1) include-
- (a) ownership in the case of land owned or occupied by or transferred to a community; and
 - (b) right to use, lease or any other right to property as may exist in law.
- (3) In making a determination as contemplated in subsection (2), the community shall take into account whether-
- (a) the land is owned by the community or the State;
 - (b) the holder of rights to a subdivided portion is a community member or not.

Registration of communal land

12. (1) Communal land must be registered in the name of a community or a name preferred by the community.

(2) In the case of ownership as contemplated in section 11(2)(a), a subdivided portion of communal land must be registered in both the name contemplated in subsection (1) and the name of a community member already occupying such subdivided portion at the commencement of this Act or to whom it is allocated.

(3) In the case of rights contemplated in section 11(2)(b), the subdivided portion of communal land must be registered in the name contemplated in subsection (1).

Conditions of registration

13. It shall be registered as a condition of registration in terms of section 63 of Act 47 of 1937, that-

- (a) communal land contemplated in *section 17(1) (a), (b) and (c)* cannot be sold, donated, leased, encumbered or in any manner disposed of

without a written resolution to that effect supported by 60% of households of the relevant community; and

- (b) a subdivided portion of communal land contemplated in *section 17(1)(d)* cannot be sold, donated or in any other manner alienated to a person who is not a member of that community without offering-
 - (aa) members of the family;
 - (bb) members of such community;
 - (cc) the State; or
 - (dd) any organ of State,the first option to acquire such subdivided portion.

Registrable transactions

14. Registrable transactions in respect of communal land must be registered in terms of this Act, Act 47 of 1937 and any other applicable laws.

Conveyancer

15. A suitably qualified official of the Department may perform the functions of a conveyancer required in terms of Act 47 of 1937.

Transfer, surveying and registration costs

16. The Minister must, from monies appropriated by Parliament for this purpose, pay the costs of transfer, surveying and registration required to give effect to *section 12*.

CHAPTER 4

GENERAL PLAN AND TITLE TO COMMUNAL LAND

General plan

17. (1) A general plan for communal land shall outline parts of communal land designated for-

- (a) economic, social, environmental and sustainable development and infrastructure investment for the entire community;

- (b) crop fields, grazing land, water ways, wood lands, conservation, recreational and any other purpose for the entire community;
- (c) the provision of economic, social and other services for the entire community; and
- (d) subdivided portions for residential, industrial and commercial purposes.

(2) The Minister may *prescribe* the format for the general plan for communal land.

Title to communal land

18. (1) A community in whose name communal land is registered is the owner of such communal land.

(2) A person in whose name a subdivided portion of communal land contemplated in *section 17(1)(d)* is registered, is the owner of that subdivided portion of communal land: Provided that a community may, in its community rules, impose conditions on such ownership or reserve any right in its favour.

(3) A community or the State which has granted a right contemplated in *section 11(2)(b)* on a subdivided portion of communal land remains the owner of that subdivided portion of communal land: Provided that the community or the State may convert such right into ownership after an uninterrupted occupation by the same person for a period of five years.

(4) The Minister may further determine conditions for the registration of communal land and such conditions must be specified in the Deed of Communal land contemplated in *section 9*.

CHAPTER 5
AWARD OF COMPARABLE REDRESS

Award of comparable redress

19. (1) The Minister must, after determining that a right held by a person or community that is legally insecure as contemplated in section 25(6) of the Constitution cannot, for any reason, be made legally secure, award that person or community comparable redress.

- (2) An award in terms of subsection (1) may comprise-
- (a) land or a right in land other than the land to which the insecure land right relates;
 - (b) compensation in money or in any other form; or
 - (c) both land or right in land and compensation contemplated in paragraphs (a) and (b).

CHAPTER 6
LAND RIGHTS ENQUIRY

Land rights enquiry

20. (1) Before making a determination on communal land in terms of *section 5* or determining comparable redress in terms of *section 19*, the Minister must institute a land rights enquiry.

(2) Matters to be enquired into in terms of subsection (1) include the following:

- (a) the nature and extent of competing or conflicting land rights and interests, and whether such rights are legally secure or not;
- (b) the interests of the State;
- (c) the options available for ensuring legally secure rights;

- (d) the provision of access to land on an equitable basis;
 - (e) land value, spatial planning and land use management, land development, and the necessity for conducting a development or a decongestion, subdivision, readjustment or consolidation or other land reform programme, and the nature of such programme;
 - (f) the need for comparable redress and the nature and extent of such redress;
 - (g) the measures required to promote gender equality in the allocation, registration and exercise of land rights;
 - (h) administration of communal land;
 - (i) any matter relevant to any determination to be made by the Minister in terms of this Act; and
 - (j) any other matter as may be instructed by the Minister.
- (3) The land rights enquirer must, after completion of a land rights enquiry, submit a report on the enquiry to the Minister.

Designation or appointment of land rights enquirer

21. (1) The Minister may designate an officer of the Department or appoint a suitable person who is not such an officer as a land rights enquirer to conduct an enquiry in terms of this Act.

(2) In designating an officer or appointing a person in terms of subsection (1), the Minister may also designate officials or appoint persons to assist the land rights enquirer.

(3) The Minister may, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, remunerate and pay allowances to a land rights enquirer and his or her assistants who are not State officials.

Functions of a land rights enquirer

22. A land rights enquirer may enquire into-
- (a) the nature and extent of land rights;
 - (b) interests of the State;
 - (c) options available to ensure legally secure tenure;
 - (d) provision of land on an equitable basis also taking into account gender equality;
 - (e) any other matter relevant to a determination to be made by the Minister in terms of this Act; or
 - (f) any other matter as prescribed or as instructed by the Minister to achieve the objects of this Act.

Notice of land rights enquiry

23. The Minister must, in the national, regional and local media and in the *prescribed* manner, publish-

- (a) a notice of an enquiry inviting interested parties to participate in such enquiry; and
- (b) a notice regarding the determinations made consequent upon a completed land rights enquiry.

Powers and duties of land rights enquirer

24. (1) A land rights enquirer-
- (a) may do all that is necessary to perform his or her functions in order to give effect to the objects of this Act; and
 - (b) report on the enquiry in the *prescribed* manner.

(2) Whenever relevant to an enquiry, a land rights enquirer or any person assisting a land rights enquirer, may in the *prescribed* manner and having regard to the constitutional rights of affected persons-

- (a) by notice request the provision of written or verbal evidence; or
- (b) convene and attend meetings of interested persons.

(3) may, where permission to enter premises is refused, apply to a magistrate for a warrant to enter any premises, including a private dwelling or an office, where documents relating to the administration of this Act may be kept, and search such premises and take possession of documents and articles.

CHAPTER 7 JURISTIC PERSONALITY AND COMMUNITY RULES

Juristic personality

25. A community whose communal land is, or is to be transferred in terms of section 10 becomes a juristic person upon receipt of a Deed of Communal Land.

Community rules

26. (1) A community issued with a Deed of Communal Land must, in the *prescribed* manner, make and adopt its community rules.

(2) Community rules must be adopted by 60% of households of such community.

(3) Community rules must regulate-

- (a) the general management and administration of communal land;
- (b) nature of rights to subdivided portions of communal land;
- (c) alienation or termination of rights other than ownership rights;
- (d) allocation of subdivided portions of communal land;
- (e) keeping of communal land register.

- (f) the use of communal land by the entire community, households and persons in general;
- (g) sale, donation, lease, encumbrance or any alienation of rights to communal land;
- (h) use of communal land by persons or legal entities other than those from the relevant community;
- (i) administration fees;
- (j) such matters as may be *prescribed*; and
- (k) any other matter the community deem necessary to regulate.

(4) The process of making and adopting community rules must be guided by the following principles:

- (a) fair and inclusive decision making;
- (b) equality;
- (c) access to communal property;
- (d) accountability and transparency; and
- (e) democratic processes governing the conduct of community meetings.

(5) Any act or conduct which is inconsistent with community rules is invalid.

Registration of community rules

27. (1) A community must, in the *prescribed* manner, apply to the Director-General for the registration of community rules.

(2) The Director-General must consider the adopted community rules and if satisfied that they comply with the rules of natural justice, the Constitution and this Act, register such rules.

(3) If the Director-General is not satisfied as contemplated in subsection (2), he or she must notify the community of the steps to be taken to ensure compliance.

(4) Community rules are binding on the entire community.

(5) Community rules are on their registration deemed to be a matter of public knowledge and must be accessible to the public.

(6) A community that fails to adopt and have community rules registered, shall have the *prescribed* standard community rules, as may be adapted by the Minister to such community, apply to such community.

CHAPTER 8 LAND ADMINISTRATION

Choice on land administration

28. (1) A community issued with Deed of Communal Land shall, within a period of 24 months from the date of such issue, by a resolution supported and adopted by not less than 60% of households of that community, choose either-

- (a) a traditional council;
- (b) a communal property association; or
- (c) any other entity as may be approved by the Minister,

as an institution or legal entity to manage and administer communal land on its behalf.

(2) The procedure for arriving at and adopting a resolution contemplated

in subsection (1) shall be-

- (a) as prescribed; and
- (b) facilitated by an independent organization as determined by the Minister.

(3) A communal property association administers communal land in accordance with Act 28 of 1996: Provided that in the event of any inconsistency between this Act and Act 28 of 1996 relating to the administration of communal land, this Act prevails.

(4) A community shall not choose a-

- (a) traditional council not duly constituted in terms of section 3 of Act No 41 of 2003, notwithstanding section 28(4) of that Act; or
- (b) a communal property association not registered in terms of Act 28 of 1996,

to perform functions in terms of this Act

Functions of institutions

29. (1) An institution responsible for the management and administration of communal land shall perform the following functions in relation to communal land:

- (a) general management and administration of communal land in accordance with community rules and this Act;
- (b) allocation of subdivided portions of communal land to community members, including women for residential and commercial purposes, in accordance with community rules and this Act;
- (c) establishing and maintaining registers and records of land rights in communal land and transactions affecting such rights as may be *prescribed* or as may be required by community rules;

- (d) promoting development rights and interests of the community and its members;
- (e) resolution of disputes among community members;
- (f) promoting co-operation among community members and with any other person in dealing with matters relating to communal land;
- (g) any other function as may be delegated to it by the community; and
- (h) any other function as may be *prescribed*.

(2) An institution contemplated in subsection (1) has no inherent authority to sell, donate, lease, encumber or in any manner alienate communal land except in accordance with this Act.

Community resolutions

30. Any community resolution having the effect of selling, donating, leasing, encumbering or in any manner alienating or disposing of communal land, must be supported by 60% of households of that community.

Meetings and reports

31. (1) For proposes of its role and performance of functions in terms of this Act, an institution responsible for the management and administration of communal must meet at least four times a year to report on its activities to the community.

(2) An institution contemplated in subsection (1) must submit an annual report on its activities as *prescribed* to the community, the Premier of the relevant province and the Minister.

CHAPTER 9 HOUSEHOLDS FORUM

Establishment and meetings of Households Forum

32. (1) A community contemplated in *section 5(1)(a)* must establish a Households Forum.

- (2) A Households Forum must meet at least four times a year.

Composition

33. (1) A Households Forum must consist of not less than 20 but not more than 30 members elected or designated in terms of this section.

(2) In electing members of the Households Forum, the community must also elect the Households Forum's chairperson, deputy chairperson and other office bearers.

(3) A Households Forum must, in addition to the general members of that community, include two persons designated by the relevant traditional council or communal property association.

(4) At least 50% of the total membership of a Households Forum must be women.

(5) Three members of a Household Forum must represent the interests of vulnerable community members, including child headed households and the youth, the elderly and the disabled.

(6) A municipality in whose area of jurisdiction a Households Forum is established must designate a person to be a non-voting member of a Households Forum.

Term of office

34. The term of office of the members of a Households Forum is 5 years which may be renewed.

Functions

35. (1) A Households Forum represents a community and is responsible for -

- (a) generally overseeing the management and administration of communal land,

- (b) receiving quarterly reports from institutions responsible for the management and administration of communal land;
 - (c) providing institutions responsible for the management and administration of communal land with the necessary support to enable such institutions to perform functions in terms of this Act;
 - (d) generally holding institutions contemplated in paragraphs (b) and (c) accountable in their performance of functions in terms of this Act;

 - (e) performance of any functions as may be provided for in community rules; and

 - (f) the performance of any functions as may be *prescribed*.
- (2) A Households Forum-
- (a) must report at least once annually to the community;

 - (b) may request the Minister to institute an investigation into the affairs of an institution responsible for the management and administration of communal land relating to such institution's role in terms of this Act.
- (3) For purposes of performing its functions, a Households Forum may liaise with the relevant municipality, Board or any other institution concerning the provision of services and the planning and development of communal land.

CHAPTER 10 COMMUNAL LAND BOARDS

Establishment of communal land boards

36. The Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*-

- (a) establish one or more communal land boards having jurisdiction in such areas as the Minister may determine; and

- (b) disestablish a board or recognize an already existing board subject to conditions as the Minister may determine or amend a board's area of jurisdiction.

Composition

37. (1) Members of a board must be appointed by the Minister in accordance with the *prescribed* nomination and selection processes.

(2) A board consists of no fewer than 10 but not more than fifteen members.

(3) The board must at least have-

(a) one person nominated by and representing a provincial house of traditional leaders contemplated in section 212 (2) (a) of the Constitution having jurisdiction in the area of that board;

(b) an official of the Department;

(c) one person representing municipalities in the province;

(d) five members representing all communities in the board's area of jurisdiction; and

(e) not more than seven other persons appointed by the Minister.

(4) Members of the board must-

(a) be suitable to serve on the board by virtue of suitable qualifications, expertise or experience; and

(b) be committed to the objectives of this Act.

(5) A member of a board is appointed for a non-renewable period of five years but the Minister may in her or his discretion extend such term of office by a

further period not exceeding six months until a new board member has been appointed.

(6) At least 50 percent of members of the board must be women.

(7) The Minister must, after consultation with the appointed Board members, appoint a chairperson and a deputy chairperson from among such members.

Disqualification

38. (1) The Minister must not appoint as a member of a board a person who-

(a) is not a South African citizen or a permanent resident and is not ordinarily resident in the Republic;

(b) is an unrehabilitated insolvent;

(c) has been removed from an office of trust on account of improper conduct;

(d) is an elected political representative in the national, provincial or local sphere of government.

(2) A member of a board must vacate her or his office if she or he-

(a) is removed from office by the Minister on reasonable grounds, after consultation with the board; or

(b) has, without the leave of the board, been absent from two consecutive meetings of the board.

Powers and functions

39. (1) A board, in respect of any matter contemplated by this Act-

- (a) advises the Minister with regard to any matter relating to the administration of this Act;
- (b) advises and support communities and institutions responsible for the management and administration of communal land;
- (c) monitors the implementation of this Act;
- (d) assists with the resolution of disputes; and
- (c) performs any function in terms of this Act or as assigned by the Minister.

(2) A board member acting in her or his official capacity may, in the exercise of a power or in the performance of a duty of a board-

- (a) at any time enter upon any communal land;
- (b) enquire into any relevant matter;
- (c) inspect any document relating to communal land management and administration and make copies of such document; and
- (d) convene and attend a meeting of a community, Households Forum or an institution responsible for the management and administration of communal land.

(3) The board must annually report to the Minister on its activities.

Service conditions of board members

40. (1) The Minister must, in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act 1 of 1999), determine-

- (a) the conditions of service of board members; and
- (b) with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, remuneration or allowances payable to board members who are not employed by the State from monies appropriated by Parliament for this purpose.

CHAPTER 11 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Maladministration by an institution

41. (1) The Minister may determine that an institution responsible for the management and administration of communal land is not suitable to continue performing its functions in terms of this Act as a result of-

- (a) failure to perform its functions; or
- (b) any act of maladministration or corruption.

(2) The Minister shall only make a determination contemplated in subsection (1) after instituting a land rights enquiry or an investigation into the role of such institution in terms of this Act.

(3) The Minister may appoint an administrator to perform the functions of an institution which has been found to be not suitable to perform its functions in terms of this Act.

Support to perform functions

42. (1) The Department must, from monies appropriated by Parliament for this purpose, provide a board, traditional council, communal property association, community, households forum, institution or person performing functions in terms of this Act with financial, administrative and any other support that may be required to perform such functions.

(2) The support contemplated in subsection (1) includes support for communities to-

- (a) adopt community resolutions;
- (b) adopt community rules;
- (c) make a choice in terms of section 28;
- (d) establish dispute resolution mechanisms as contemplated in *section 45*; or
- (e) perform any other function in terms of this Act.

Provision of assistance to communities

43. The Minister may designate an officer of the Department to assist a traditional council, communal property association, any other institution or person to give effect to the provisions of this Act.

Provision of municipal services on communal land

44. Nothing in this Act or any other law prevents a municipality from-

- (i) providing services and development infrastructure; and
- (ii) performing its constitutional functions,

on communal land including subdivided portions of communal land.

Dispute resolution

45. (1) Parties to a dispute arising from the application of this Act must first attempt to resolve the dispute between them.

(2) If the parties are unable to resolve the dispute between them, either party may refer the dispute to a traditional council, communal property association, Ingonyama Trust or a household forum for the resolution of such dispute.

(3) Where a traditional council, communal property association, Ingonyama Trust or a household forum is a party to a dispute and the dispute could

not be resolved by the parties, either party may refer such a dispute for mediation by an independent mediator appointed by the Director-General.

(4) If the dispute is not resolved by mediation, either party may refer such dispute to the Minister and the Minister must-

- (a) designate an official of the Department who has skills in the adjudication of disputes to hear both parties and make a finding; or
- (b) appoint an adjudication committee comprising three persons one of whom shall be the chairperson of the adjudication committee, appointed on account of his or her knowledge of the law, which shall hear the parties and make a finding.

(5) A person who is not satisfied with a finding of the adjudication committee may approach the courts for relief.

(6) A dispute which is not resolved as contemplated in subsections (2) or (3) within three months may be referred for adjudication in terms of subsection (4).

Acquisition of land by Minister

46. The Minister may, for the purposes of this Act, acquire more land or a right in land for use as communal land to ensure access to land on an equitable basis.

Offences

47. (1) A person who-

- (a) hinders, obstructs or unduly influences any other person in the exercise of powers or the performance of duties in terms of this Act;
- (b) unlawfully or in any manner prevents any other person from exercising a right in terms of this Act; or

- (c) manages or administers or purport to manage or administer communal land in contravention of this Act,

is guilty of an offence.

(2) Any person who grants or purports to grant to any other person a right in communal land in contravention of a community rule, regulation or this Act is guilty of an offence.

Penalties

48. A person convicted of an offence in terms of this Act is liable on conviction in the case of an offence referred to in *section 47 (1) or (2)*, to a fine determined in terms of the Adjustment of Fines Act, 1991 (Act No. 101 of 1991) or imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or to both a fine and such imprisonment.

Delegation of powers

49. The Minister or the Director-General may delegate any power conferred to the Minister or the Director-General, as the case may be, in terms of this Act, except the power to make regulations in the case of the Minister, to any official of the Department.

Regulations

50. The Minister may make regulations relating to-

- (a) registration of land rights, including use rights;
- (b) the manner in which meetings and business of institutions responsible for the management and administration of communal land and households forums are conducted;
- (c) the election of members of households forums and their office bearers;
and

- (d) the manner in which meetings and business of the board are conducted;
- (e) the facilitation of dispute resolution mechanisms in terms of this Act;
- (f) the making and adoption of community rules; and
- (g) any other matter which is incidental to the objects or implementation of this Act.

Amendment and repeal of laws

51. The laws mentioned in the Schedule are amended or repealed to the extent set out in the third column of the Schedule.

Short title and commencement

52. This Act is called the Communal Land Tenure Act, 2016, and comes into operation on a date to be determined by the President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

SCHEDULE
AMENDMENT OR REPEAL OF LAWS (Section 51)

<i>Number and Year of Law</i>	<i>Short Title</i>	<i>Extent of Amendment or Repeal</i>
Act No. 47 of 1937	Deeds Registries Act, 1937	Amendment of section 102 – (a) by the insertion after the definition of "court" of the following definition: “ <u>‘Deed of Communal Land’ means a deed of communal land as defined in section 1 of the</u>

		<p><u>Communal Land Act, 2015.</u>;</p> <p>(b) by the substitution for the definition of "person" of the following definition:</p> <p>" 'person', for the purpose of [the registration of immovable trust property only] <u>any registration in terms of this Act, includes a trust and, for the purpose of the Communal Land Act, 2015, includes a community.</u>";</p>
Act No. 112 of 1991	Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Act, 1991	<p>1. Repeal of sections 19 and 20.</p> <p>2. Substitution for section 25A of the following section:</p> <p><u>"25A. As from the coming into operation of the Communal Land Act, 2015, this Act shall apply throughout the Republic."</u></p>
Act No. 31 of 1996	Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act, 1996	Amendment of section 5 by the deletion of subsection (2).
Act No. 39 of 1979	Bophuthatswana Land Control Act, 1979	Repeal of the whole.
Act No. 16 of 1986	Venda Land Control Act, 1986	Repeal of the whole
Proclamation 45 of 1990	Venda Land Affairs Proclamation, 1990	Repeal of whole.
Act No. 14 of 1982	Ciskei Land Regulation Act, 1982	Repeal of the whole.
Act 15 of 1989	Qwaqwa Land Act, 1989	Repeal of the whole
Act No. 11 of 1992	KwaNdebele Land Tenure Act, 1992	Repeal of the whole.

Proclamation 26 of 1936	Administrative Area Regulations – Unsurveyed Districts: Transkeian Territories	Repeal of the whole
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