



**PARLIAMENT**  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# PROCEDURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Sixth Session - Fourth Parliament  
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Issue **20**

PEOPLE



# PROCEDURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

A record of recent events and developments of a procedural nature in the National Assembly of the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa. The 20th issue covers the sixth session of the Fourth Parliament from January to April 2014. Where no year appears next to a particular month in the text, the reference is made to 2014.

Compiled by: Staff of the National Assembly Table Division, Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, P O Box 15, Cape Town 8000.

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## MEMBERS

### [1] FAREWELL TRIBUTES TO MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE

It is normal practice that political parties are given an opportunity to make farewell speeches at the end of annual parliamentary sessions and the end of the parliamentary term. While not common, this practice has also been extended on occasion to members that are leaving Parliament after long service. Therefore, at a sitting of the House on 11 March, parties were afforded the opportunity to make farewell tributes to Mr K P Motlanthe, Deputy President of the Republic of South Africa and Mr T A Manuel, Minister in the Presidency: National Planning Commission, respectively, for their service in the Executive after both had indicated that they would not be available for election to the 5th Parliament. Messrs Motlanthe and Manuel closed their respective debates by bidding farewell to the members of the Assembly.

### [2] MEMBERSHIP OF THE ASSEMBLY

See Annexure 1.

### [3] CONDOLENCE MOTIONS AND TRIBUTES TO FORMER MEMBERS

See Annexure 2.

## PROCEDURAL AND RELATED ISSUES

### [4] NEW RULES ON MOTIONS OF NO CONFIDENCE

*Item 8, Issue 19* reported on the decision of the Constitutional Court on 27 August 2013 on the appeal by Ms L D Mazibuko against the decision of the Western Cape High Court regarding a motion of no confidence in the President.

The Court granted a declaratory order that Chapter 12 of the National Assembly (NA) Rules was inconsistent with section 102(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, to the extent that it failed to make provision for an unhindered exercise by a member of the Assembly of the right to have the Assembly schedule, deliberate and vote on a motion of no confidence in the President. The Court suspended the declaration of invalidity of the relevant rules for six months in order to afford the Assembly the opportunity to remedy the defect.

On 25 February, after extensive political consultations, the House agreed to a motion without notice moved by the Chief Whip of the Majority Party that the following new Rules be inserted into the Assembly Rules:

#### **102A: Motions of no confidence in terms of section 102 of the Constitution**

- (1) A member may propose that a motion of no confidence in the Cabinet or the President in terms of section 102 be placed on the Order Paper.
- (2) The Speaker must accord such motion of no confidence due priority and before scheduling it must consult with the Leader of Government Business and the Chief Whip of the Majority Party.
- (3) The motion must comply, to the satisfaction of the Speaker, with the prescripts of any relevant law or any relevant rules and orders of the House and directives and guidelines recommended by the Rules Committee and approved by the House, before being placed on the Order Paper, and must include grounds on which the proposed vote of no confidence is based.
- (4) The Speaker may request an amendment of or in any other manner deal with a notice of no confidence motion which contravenes the law, rules and orders of the House or directives and guidelines approved by the House.
- (5) After proper consultation and once the Speaker is satisfied that the motion of no confidence complies with the aforementioned prescribed law, rules, orders, directives and guidelines of the House, the Speaker must ensure that the motion of no confidence is scheduled, debated and voted on within a reasonable period of time given the programme of the Assembly.
- (6) The debate on a motion of no confidence may not exceed the time allocated for it by the Speaker, after aforesaid consultation process.
- (7) If a motion of no confidence cannot reasonably be scheduled by the last sitting day of an annual session, it must be scheduled for consideration as soon as possible in the next annual session.
- (8) Rules 95, 97 and 101 do not apply to motions of no confidence in terms of this Rule.

Sub-section (8) above refers to the same question rule (Rule 95), motions without notice (Rule 97) and questions of privilege (Rule 101).

## [5] SUSPENSION OF RULES

The Rules provide that any provision of the Rules relating to the business or proceedings at a meeting of the NA may be suspended by resolution of the House. The suspension of any rule is limited in its operation to the particular purpose for which suspension has been approved.

The following Rules were suspended during the course of 2014:

### Rule 253(1)

This rule provides that the debate on the Second Reading of a bill may not commence before at least three working days have elapsed since the committee's report on the bill was tabled. It was suspended on:

- 25 February—National Water Amendment Bill [B3–2014].
- 11 March—Determination of Remuneration of Office-Bearers of Independent Constitutional Institutions Laws Amendment Bill [B 31B–2013].
- 12 March—Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Amendment Bill [B 15B–2013]
- 13 March—Division of Revenue Bill [B 5–2014].

### Rule 29

This rule provides for the sequence of proceedings in the Assembly. It was suspended on the following dates:

- 18 February in order that there would be no notices of motion and motions as referred to in Rule 97(g) from Tuesday, 18 February to Thursday, 20 February and on Wednesday, 26 February.
- 25 February to provide for the sequence of proceedings from Tuesday, 25 February to Thursday, 13 March to be in the sequence as agreed to by the National Assembly Programme Committee (NAPC).

### Rule 23(2)

This rule provides for the sitting days and sitting hours of the Assembly. A motion to suspend the Rule was moved on 18 February in order for the House to sit at times as agreed to by the NAPC for the period 18 February to 13 March.

## [6] PERMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO AMENDING OTHER PROVISIONS OF LEGISLATION

NA Rule 249(3)(b) provides that a committee may, if it is considering a bill that amends legislation, seek the

permission of the Assembly to inquire into amending other provisions of that legislation not originally included in an amendment bill. During the period under review, the Assembly gave permission to three committees to inquire into amending other provisions of legislation. These were:

- On 18 February, permission was granted to the Portfolio Committee on Rural Development and Land Reform in respect of the *Restitution of Land Rights Act* (No 22 of 1994);
- On 18 February, permission was granted to the Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry in respect of the *National Credit Act* (No 34 of 2005); and
- On 11 March, permission was granted to the Portfolio Committee on Mineral Resources in respect of the *Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act* (No 28 of 2002).

## [7] AMENDMENTS TO BILL PLACED ON ORDER PAPER

Rule 254(1)(a) provides that after a bill has been placed on the Order Paper for second reading but before the Assembly decides on the second reading, a member may place amendments to clauses of the bill on the Order Paper. The Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Bill [B35–2013] was scheduled for consideration by the House on 25 February. Amendments to the bill had been proposed by a member in terms of Assembly Rule 254 and published on the Order Paper in the name of the member. The amendments were put for decision and negatived after a division. The bill was accordingly read a second time.

## [8] BILLS PLACED ON ORDER PAPER

Rule 274(1)(a) provides that if the Council amends a section 76(1) bill referred to it in terms of Joint Rule 184(1), the Speaker must place the bill on the Order Paper for debate and decision if the chairperson of the portfolio committee concerned or another relevant Assembly committee so requests. In cases where the Council passes a section 76(1) bill without amendment, the Secretary to Parliament must submit the bill to the President for assent.

On 5 March, the Special Economic Zones Bill [B 3D–2013], as amended by the NCOP was returned to the NA for concurrence, and placed on the Order Paper of 6 March for debate and decision in accordance with Rule 274(1)(a). The Assembly passed the bill and it was sent to the President for assent.

The National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Amendment Bill [B 8D–2013],

as amended by the NCOP and returned to the Assembly for concurrence, was placed on the Order Paper of 13 March for debate and decision. The Assembly rejected the bill which led to the establishment of a Mediation Committee (see Item 13).

#### **[9] BILL AND COMMITTEE REPORT REFERRED BACK TO COMMITTEE**

Rule 251(3)(e) provides that a committee report on a bill, if it is not a unanimous report, must specify in which respects there was not consensus and, in addition to the majority report, must express any views of a minority in the committee.

On 6 March, after the Second Reading debate on the Property Valuation Bill [B 54B–2013], the Chief Whip of the Majority Party proposed that the bill and the report of the Portfolio Committee on Rural Development and Land Reform thereon be referred back to the committee for reconsideration of the committee report in order to comply with Rule 251(3)(e) and include the minority views which were not captured and reflected in the tabled report. The proposal was agreed to.

#### **[10] DECISION OF QUESTION POSTPONED**

Rule 25(2)(a) provides that unless the Constitution provides otherwise, a majority of the members of the Assembly must be present before a vote may be taken on a bill or an amendment to a bill.

On 6 March, the Decision of Question on the Second Reading of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Amendment Bill [B33–2013] was postponed, because the results of the division which had been called showed that a majority of the members of the Assembly were not present for a vote to be taken on the bill as required by Rule 25(2)(a). The question was put before the House again on 11 March and the bill was passed.

#### **[11] MOTION TO POSTPONE ORDERS OF THE DAY**

Rule 97(c) provides that every motion requires notice, except a motion for the postponement or discharge of, or giving precedence to, an order of the day. On 12 March, the Chief Whip of the Opposition proposed suspension of the First Order (consideration of the Report of the Portfolio Committee on Mineral Resources on the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Amendment Bill) and Second Order (Second Reading debate on the bill) on the grounds that the bill was incorrectly tagged as a section 76 bill when it should have been tagged as a money bill (section 77) and introduced by the Minister of Finance. The

proposal was negated after a division and the orders were considered by the House as scheduled.

#### **[12] DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENTARY INTER-FAITH COUNCIL**

*Item 19, Issue 16* reported that on 6 November 2009, the Chief Whips' Forum (CWF) discussed the establishment of the Parliamentary Inter-faith Council (PIFC), whose main aim would be to interact with national religious structures on issues of spiritual and moral support, and participate in resolving religious conflicts on the African continent. The Forum suggested that such a council would create an additional platform for an activist Parliament that would further advance, forge and renew relationships, promote peace and cooperation among religious formations in South Africa and influence and focus discussions on issues affecting different religions. Furthermore, the PIFC would be used as a mechanism to reach out to the electorate in order to enhance nation-building and social cohesion.

The NA passed a resolution on 10 March 2010 giving effect to the above objectives. The House expanded on this by adopting another resolution on 12 May 2010 agreeing, subject to the concurrence of the NCOP, to establish the PIFC which would consist of nine NA members, as follows: ANC–5; DA–1; Cope–1; IFP–1 and other parties 1; and five NCOP members, as follows: ANC–3; DA–1 and other parties 1. The motion also mandated the PIFC to perform those functions that were stipulated in the resolution of 10 March 2010. On 26 August 2010, the NCOP concurred with the establishment of the PIFC.

It is worth noting that the House resolutions did not create a committee of Parliament as envisaged in the NA or Joint Rules. The resolutions also provided no guidance on how the chairperson would be appointed, remuneration for the chairperson, how the members were to be appointed, how decisions were to be taken, who the structure reported to and from where it obtained funding.

On 13 March, the House resolved, subject to the concurrence of the NCOP, to dissolve the PIFC. On 19 March, the NCOP concurred with the dissolution of the PIFC.

## LEGISLATION AND COMMITTEES

### [13] MEDIATION COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT AMENDMENT BILL

Joint Rule 186(1)(b) provides that a section 76(1) bill must be referred to the Mediation Committee if the Council has amended the bill as passed by the Assembly and the Assembly rejects the Council's amended version.

On 14 March, the Assembly refused to pass the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Amendment Bill [B 8D-2013] which was referred back to the House from the NCOP. On the same day, the Assembly resolved to refer the bill to the Mediation Committee in terms of Joint Rule 186(1)(b).

On 25 March, the Mediation Committee reported that it had agreed to a new version of the bill which the NCOP passed on 27 March. The Assembly, however, had adjourned on 13 March before the elections and the bill therefore lapsed in accordance with Assembly Rule 298.

### [14] INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL BY COMMITTEE

On 17 February, the Portfolio Committee on Water and Environmental Affairs tabled a report in the ATC in terms of Rule 238 of the Assembly Rules requesting the permission of the House to introduce the National Water Amendment Bill. In terms of Rule 230 of the NA Rules, an Assembly committee intending to introduce a bill must first obtain the permission of the Assembly by complying with Rule 238.

In terms of this Rule an Assembly committee that wishes to introduce a bill in the Assembly must, to obtain the Assembly's permission, table in the Assembly a memorandum which sets out particulars of the proposed legislation, explains the objects of the proposed legislation, and states whether the proposed legislation will have financial implications for the state and, if so, give an account of those financial implications. If the memorandum complies with these requirements, the Speaker must then place the proposal on the Order Paper for consideration by the House.

The Assembly may give permission to the committee to proceed with the proposal, refer the proposal back to the committee for reconsideration or refuse permission to proceed with the proposal. If the Assembly grants

permission to proceed with the proposal, it may express itself on the desirability of the proposal or place certain conditions on its permission.

On 18 February, the House considered the request and granted the committee permission, in terms of Rule 238(3), to proceed with the legislative proposal amending the *National Water Act* (No 36 of 1998).

On 19 February, the committee chairperson, in consultation with the Speaker certified that the bill was urgent. This was done in accordance with Rule 241(5). Rule 241(5) is an exemption to Rule 241(b) and (c), which requires that before a bill is introduced in the House, prior notice of its introduction must have been given and an explanatory memorandum of the bill, or a draft bill, as it is to be introduced has been published in the *Gazette*. Consequently, the requirements pertaining to prior notice of the introduction of the bill and the publication of the draft bill or an explanatory memorandum in the *Gazette* were waived.

The Bill was classified as a section 75 bill by the Joint Tagging Mechanism on 25 February. The committee reported on the bill as introduced on the same date. The bill was read a second time on 27 February and transmitted to the NCOP for concurrence. The NCOP passed the bill on 12 March.

### [15] JOINT RULES COMMITTEE (JRC) REPORT ON POLICY FOR ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

On 13 March, the First Report of the Joint Rules Committee (JRC) was considered by the Assembly. The report contained the Policy for Attendance of Members of Parliament during Plenary and meetings of Parliamentary Committees and Forums, as adopted by the JRC on 5 March.

The purpose of this policy is to:

- provide minimum standards for attendance of Members in the business or activities of Parliament, including plenary sittings, committee meetings, study tours, workshops, Parliamentary forums or any other Parliamentary activity sanctioned by Presiding Officers or a House or its committees;
- define the different categories of leave of absence for Members;
- provide an equitable and consistent application of leave for Members;
- provide guidelines for consequences of unauthorised absence; and



- provide a mechanism for recourse for grievances in respect of the application of the policy.

The Chief Whip of the Majority Party moved that the Report be adopted and referred to the NA Rules Committee for the drafting of the relevant Rules, where applicable. The report was accordingly adopted and referred to the Rules Committee.

The Subcommittee on the Review of Assembly Rules is currently in the process of conducting a comprehensive rules review and the report of the JRC would be incorporated in the process to ensure the drafting of the necessary rules.

#### **[16] JOINT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS AND MEMBERS' INTERESTS: CODE OF CONDUCT**

The Joint Committee on Ethics and Members' Interests adopted a new Code of Ethical Conduct and Disclosure of Members' Interests on 13 March. The new code was tabled in the ATC of 17 March for the consideration of the House. The new code replaced the 1997 Code of Conduct for Assembly Members and Permanent Council Members.

The Code outlines minimum ethical standards of behaviour that members of both Houses must comply with, including upholding propriety, integrity and ethical values. It prescribes how members should deal with situations of conflict of interest, i.e. resolve conflicts of interest in favour of the public interest and disclose them, and where appropriate, recuse themselves from situations where their personal interests conflict with those of the public.

The Code was not considered by the 4th Parliament and was left to the incoming 5th Parliament.

#### **[17] ESTABLISHMENT OF AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S SUBMISSIONS ON PUBLIC PROTECTOR REPORT NO 25 OF 2013/14**

Public Protector Report No 25 of 2013/14 entitled "*Secure in Comfort — Report on an Investigation into Allegations of Impropriety and Unethical Conduct relating to the Installation and Implementation of Security Measures by the Department of Public Works at and in respect of the Private Residence of President Jacob Zuma at Nkandla in the KwaZulu-Natal Province*" (hereafter the Nkandla Report) was released on 19 March 2014.

The Public Protector asked the President to table his comments and actions on the report in the National Assembly within 14 days.

On 2 April, a letter from the President to the Speaker on the Nkandla matter was published in the ATC. In the letter, the President acknowledged the investigation and report by the Public Protector as well as an investigation by Ministers in the Security Cluster and its findings. The President also advised that he had issued a proclamation in December 2013 which empowered the Special Investigating Unit (SIU) to investigate the security upgrades at Nkandla. The President undertook to provide Parliament with a final report on the executive interventions he considered necessary once he had received the SIU report.

NA Rule 214(1)(b) empowers the Speaker to establish an ad hoc committee during an adjournment of the Assembly for a period of more than 14 days after consulting the Chief Whip of the Majority Party and the most senior whip of each of the other parties. As the Assembly had adjourned on 13 March to allow members to prepare for the general election in May, the Speaker invoked Rule 214(1)(b) and on 9 April established the Ad Hoc Committee on the President's Submissions in response to the Public Protector's Report by an announcement in the ATC. The committee was instructed to —

- consider the submissions by the President of the Republic of South Africa in response to the Public Protector's Report and make recommendations where applicable;
- exercise those powers as set out in Rule 138 that were necessary to carry out its task; and
- report by no later than 30 April 2014.

The committee consisted of 12 members, as follows: ANC 7, DA 2, Cope 1, IFP 1 and other parties 1.

In its report dated 29 April, the committee noted that despite its commitment to the task, there was insufficient time to complete its work as set out in the terms of reference before the dissolution of the NA, and it recommended that the matter be referred to the 5th Parliament for consideration. The report did not serve before the House as it had adjourned on 13 March.

## **STATUTORY FUNCTIONS**

#### **[18] VACANCY IN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (PSC)**

A letter dated 10 October 2013 was received from the President of the Republic, requesting the NA to approve two fit and proper persons in accordance with section 196(8)(a) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, to fill the vacancies that would arise in the PSC when the terms of office of Ms P M Tengen and Ms S S Nkosi expired on 15 January



and 22 February, respectively. The Speaker referred the requests to the Portfolio Committee on Public Service and Administration for consideration and report on 14 October 2013.

The committee reported on 4 March on the shortlisting and interview process for candidates and its recommendations. On 12 March, the Assembly approved the nomination of Ms Sellinah Sitane Nkosi to fill the position of commissioner on the PSC; and further approved Mr Godfrey Mokate, Mr Joseph Ledwaba, Mr Selemo Republic Monakedi, Ms Elaine Moonsamy and Ms Anneke Daleen Els as supplementary nominations in the order that they appeared. In terms of section 196(8)(a) of the Constitution, persons nominated for appointment to the PSC must be approved by a majority of the members of the Assembly. The House approved the nominations with 263 members in support of the question.

#### **[19] VACANCY ON SOUTH AFRICAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION (SABC) BOARD**

On 4 November 2013, the Speaker received a letter from the President of the Republic informing the NA of the resignation of Ms Noluthando Primrose Gosa from the Board of the SABC with effect from 1 January 2014; and requesting the NA to recommend, in accordance with the provisions of the *Broadcasting Act* (No 4 of 1999), a suitable candidate to fill the vacancy for the unexpired portion of the period for which the vacating member had been appointed. The Speaker referred the request to the Portfolio Committee on Communications for consideration and report on 12 November 2013.

The committee tabled its report and recommendations on 11 March. On 12 March, the Assembly approved the nomination of Ms Leah Thabisile Khumalo for appointment to the SABC Board.

#### **[20] VACANCY ON MEDIA DEVELOPMENT AND DIVERSITY AGENCY (MDDA) BOARD**

A letter dated 28 November 2013 was received from the Minister in the Presidency: Performance Monitoring and Evaluation as well as Administration requesting the NA to recommend candidates in terms of section 4(1)(b) of the *Media Development and Diversity Agency Act* (No 14 of 2002) to fill a vacancy on the MDDA Board that arose due to the expiry of the term of office of Ms Nothando Migogo on 31 December 2013.

The Minister's request was referred to the Portfolio Committee on Communications on 23 January for consideration and report. The committee reported on

11 March. On 12 March, the Assembly approved that Mr Jimmy Manyi be recommended for appointment to the MDDA Board.

#### **[21] APPROVAL OF ANTI-TERROR PROCLAMATIONS**

In terms of section 25 of the *Protection of Constitutional Democracy Against Terrorist and Related Activities Act* (No 33 of 2004), the President must, by proclamation in the Gazette and other appropriate means of publication, give notice that the Security Council of the United Nations, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, has identified a specific entity as being:

- an entity who commits, or attempts to commit, any terrorist and related activity or participated in or facilitated the commission of any terrorist and related activity; or
- an entity against whom member states of the United Nations must take actions specified in resolutions of the Security Council in order to combat or prevent terrorist and related activities.

Section 26 of the Act gives Parliament a supervisory role as it provides that every proclamation issued under section 25 must be tabled in Parliament for its consideration and decision.

The Portfolio Committee on Police reported on 4 March that it had considered the following proclamations:

- Proclamation 22, published in Government Gazette No 36689, dated 23 July 2013;
- Proclamations 23–31, published in Government Gazette No 36689, dated 23 July 2013; and
- Proclamations 40 and 41, published in Government Gazette No 36857, dated 20 September 2013.

The committee report was approved by the Assembly on 13 March.

## **THE CHAMBER**

#### **[22] UPGRADE OF NA CHAMBER**

The smooth operation of NA proceedings in the Chamber rely heavily on audio, video and ICT technologies to maintain a high standard of performance and reliability which is crucial for the NA to carry out its constitutional functions in an uninterrupted and secure manner. Parliament's 2009–2014 Strategic Plan

identified upgrading the technology in the NA Chamber as a strategic objective of the 4th Parliament.

A major upgrade project for the NA Chamber was therefore undertaken in late 2013 and early 2014. The new system came into operation in February. The upgrade consisted, among others, of new audio and video conferencing equipment, improved interpretation facilities, new touch-screen terminals and member info systems, a new electronic voting system and a biometric member identification system that is linked to the voting system.

## ABBREVIATIONS

ATC	Announcements, Tablings and Committee Reports (a daily parliamentary paper which is effectively an appendix to the Minutes of Proceedings)
CWF	Chief Whips' Forum
Icasa	Independent Communications Authority of South Africa
JRC	Joint Rules Committee
JTM	Joint Tagging Mechanism
LoGB	Leader of Government Business
MDDA	Media Development and Diversity Agency
Minutes NA	Minutes of Proceedings of the NA National Assembly
NAPC	NA Programme Committee
NARC	NA Rules Committee
NCOP	National Council of Provinces
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
NPC	National Planning Commission
NYDA	National Youth Development Agency
PIFC	Parliamentary Inter-Faith Council
PSC	Public Service Commission
SABC	South African Broadcasting Corporation
SIU	Special Investigating Unit

## PARTIES

ANC	African National Congress
DA	Democratic Alliance
Cope	Congress of the People
IFP	Inkatha Freedom Party
ID	Independent Democrats
UDM	United Democratic Movement
FF Plus	Freedom Front Plus

ACDP	African Christian Democratic Party
UCDP	United Christian Democratic Party
PAC	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania
MF	Minority Front
Azapo	Azanian People's Organisation
APC	African People's Convention

## Annexure 1

### MEMBERSHIP OF THE ASSEMBLY

In the 6th session of the 4th Parliament, several vacancies occurred in the NA. Some were due to resignations and others as a result of members passing away.

In terms of Item 23 of Schedule 1A to the *Electoral Act* (Act 73 of 1998), casual vacancies have to be filled by parties nominating the next qualified and available member from the same candidates' list from which the member vacating the seat had originally been nominated.

The following vacancies occurred and were filled during the first half of 2014:

- Mr M B Skosana (IFP — National) passed away on 13 February 2014. Vacancy not filled before the end of the 4th Parliament.
- Mr M M Swathe (DA — Limpopo) resigned with effect from 15 March 2014. Replaced by Mr S Seshoka with effect from 24 March 2014.
- Mr N J van den Berg (DA — Gauteng) ceased to be a member of the NA in terms of section 47(3)(c) of the Constitution with effect from 20 March 2014. Replaced by Ms S H Chen with effect from 24 March 2014.
- Dr L L Bosman (DA — Mpumalanga) ceased to be a member of the NA in terms of section 47(3)(c) of the Constitution with effect from 20 March 2014. Replaced by Ms T E Baker with effect from 24 March 2014.
- Mr T W Coetzee (DA — Free State) ceased to be a member of the NA in terms of section 47(3)(c) of the Constitution with effect from 20 March 2014. Replaced by Mr W Horn with effect from 24 March 2014.

## Annexure 2

### LIST OF CONDOLENCE MOTIONS AND TRIBUTES TO FORMER MEMBERS

- Mr Moleeane Ben Skosana was an Inkatha Freedom Party Member of Parliament from 1994 and served as House Chairperson: Internal Arrangements from 2007 to his death. He also served as Minister of Correctional Services from 1998 to 2004. The motion on his passing was debated and agreed to by the Assembly on 25 February, members standing.
- Mr Crosby Moni was an African National Congress Member of Parliament from 2011. He had previously served as Deputy President of the National Union of Mineworkers from 2009. The motion on his passing was debated and agreed to by the Assembly on 25 February, members standing.

