

OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY

DRAFT STANDARD BY-LAW ON RULES OF ORDER FOR INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS

To provide for rules of order for the internal arrangements and the business and proceedings of the Council of the municipality; and to provide for matters in connection therewith.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Definitions

1. In this By-law, including the rules, unless the context indicates otherwise

—

"Code" means the Code of Conduct for Councillors set out in Schedule 1 to the Systems Act;

"committee" means a committee established by the Council in terms of section 79 and 80 of the Structures Act and ward committees;

"Council" means the municipal council of the municipality;

"councillor" means a member of the Council, including a political office bearer as referred to in section 1 of the Systems Act and includes members of ward committees;

"Constitution" means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996;

"meeting" means any meeting of the Council; or it's committees including meetings of ward committees.

"member" means a member of a committee;

"member of the public" means a person who is not a councillor, or a member of a ward committee or an employee of a municipality and who attends a meeting of the Council or a committee;

"MFMA" means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003)

"municipality" means the municipality of Overstrand. ;

"Municipal Manager" means the person appointed as municipal manager by the Council in terms of section 54A of the Systems Act, or a person delegated by the Municipal Manager;

"Provincial Minister" means the Provincial Minister responsible for local government in the Province;

"rules" means the rules provided for in this By-law;

"Speaker" means the Speaker of the Council elected under section 36 of the Structures Act or a councillor elected as acting Speaker under section 41 of the Structures Act;

"Structures Act" means the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998);

"Systems Act" means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000);

"working day" means any day of the week except Saturday or Sunday or a public holiday.

Application of rules

2. (1) These rules apply to all meetings.

(2) Except where it is clearly inappropriate, a rule applying to a councillor in any proceedings, also applies to a member of the public who attends those proceedings.

(3) These rules apply to all meetings of committees except to committees established, in terms of item 14(1) (b) of the Code and section 62 of the Systems Act, or investigations in terms of Section 32 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003, or meetings of the council oversight committee and IMPAC. Unless clearly inappropriate, any reference to the Council is regarded as a reference to the committee, and any reference to the Speaker is regarded as a reference to the chairperson of the committee or a person acting as the chairperson of the committee.

Duty of Speaker, councillors and members of public

3. The Speaker, councillors and members of the public must familiarise themselves with these rules.

CHAPTER 2

MEETINGS

Order of business

4. (1) The order of business in ordinary meetings is as follows, unless the order has been changed in terms of sub rule (2)-

(a) election of acting speaker, if necessary;

- (b) application for leave *of absence*;
- (c) confirmation of minutes;
- (d) statements and communications by the Speaker;
- (e) statements and communications by Executive Mayor or Executive Committee;
- (f) consideration of reports;
- (g) report on delegated powers;
- (h) urgent matters submitted by the Municipal Manager;
- (i) consideration of motions;
- (j) consideration of questions;
- (k) consideration of motions of exigency; and

(2) The Speaker may change the order of business appearing on the agenda.

(3) A councillor who wishes to have the order of business on the agenda changed must approach the Speaker with a written request prior to the meeting.

Agenda

5. (1) The Speaker or a person designated by the Speaker must prepare the agenda for a meeting.

(2) The Speaker may at any time during a meeting introduce an urgent matter which does not appear on the agenda.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in these rules or in terms of sub rule (2), no matter not appearing on the agenda may be transacted at a meeting.

Meetings

6. (1) The Council must meet at least quarterly, as required by section 18(2) of the Structures Act.
- (2) Subject to section 20 of the Systems Act, all meetings must be open to members of the public, unless they have been excluded under rule 17.
- (3) Subject to sub rule (1), the Speaker decides when and where the Council meets, but if a majority of councillors request the Speaker in writing to convene a meeting, the Speaker must convene a meeting within a reasonable time.
- (4) The Municipal Manager or, in his or her absence, the acting Municipal Manager must give notice to each councillor and to the public of every meeting.
- (5) If the position of Speaker is vacant, the Municipal Manager or, in the absence of the Municipal Manager, a person designated by the Provincial Minister, must —
 - (a) convene a special meeting to elect a speaker or an acting speaker; and
 - (b) give notice to each councillor and to the public of the meeting.
- (6) (a) A majority of councillors may request the Speaker in writing to convene a special council meeting and the Speaker must convene such meeting at a time set out in the request. If the time requested is deemed unreasonable under the circumstances, the Speaker may in his or her sole discretion determine what time period is reasonable under the circumstances.
 - (b) If the Speaker fails to convene a special council meeting referred to in sub rule (6)(a), the majority of councillors may request the municipal manager to convene such meeting and the municipal manager must convene such meeting within a reasonable period after receipt of such request.

- (c) A notice by the majority of councillors must clearly indicate the business that will be conducted at the special council meeting. No other business, except with the agreement of a majority of councillors, may be conducted at the special council meeting.
- (7) The notice referred to in sub rules (4) and (5) must state the date, time and venue of the meeting, and must be —
- (a) given in writing, together with the agenda, to each councillor by any reasonable means to achieve the purpose;
 - (b) published in a local newspaper determined by the Municipal Manager or a person designated; and
 - (c) posted on a notice board at the municipality's head office.
- (8) The Municipal Manager or a person designated under sub rule (4) or (5) may depart from the requirement to advertise in terms of sub rule (7)(b) in the case of an urgent or special meeting when time constraints make it impossible to comply with the requirement.

Functions of Speaker regarding meetings

7. (1) The Speaker must take the chair precisely at the time the meeting has been scheduled for.
- (2) In addition to the functions referred to in section 37 of the Structures Act and any other law, the Speaker —
- (a) must preserve decorum in meetings to the best of his or her ability.
 - (b) must give a ruling in respect of a question of order raised by a councillor, including a question in relation to the priority of the business; and

(c) may give a ruling in respect of any procedural eventuality for which these rules do not provide.

(3) The ruling referred to in sub rule (2) must be entered into the minutes.

Attendance by councillors

8. Subject to item 3 of the Code, rule 9 and rule 19, a councillor must attend each meeting and must sign his or her name in the attendance register.

Procedure for leave of absence

9. (1) A councillor must, before absenting himself or herself from a meeting, make an application to the Speaker by signing a leave form and delivering the completed leave form to the Municipal Manager at least 72 hours before the meeting.

(2) The Municipal Manager must submit the application to the Speaker before the commencement of the meeting.

(3) Upon receipt of the application referred to in sub rule (1), the Speaker must consider the application, and may, approve or reject the application. The Speaker must notify the councillor of his or her decision at least 24 hours before the meeting.

(4) The Speaker, on good cause shown, may grant leave of absence to a councillor who has been prevented by special circumstances from applying for leave of absence in accordance with sub rule (1).

(5) The special circumstances referred to in sub rule (4) may include –

(a) illness of the councillor; or

(b) illness or death in the family of the councillor.

- (6) The names of all councillors present at a meeting and of all councillors to whom leave of absence from the meeting has been granted must be entered into the minutes.
- (7) If the Speaker rejects the application referred to in sub rule (1) he or she must provide a reason there for.
- (8) Sub rules (1) to (6), apply, with the necessary changes, in respect of the Speaker, and in such application, a reference in those sub rules to the Speaker is regarded to be a reference to the Mayor.

Sanctions for non-attendance

- 10.** (1) Except for the instances contemplated in rule 9(4) and (5), a councillor is in breach of the rules if he or she without leave —
 - (a) absents himself or herself from a meeting;
 - (b) fails to be in attendance at the commencement of a meeting; or
 - (c) fails to remain in attendance until the end of a meeting.
- (2) A councillor who is absent from three or more consecutive meetings which he or she is required to attend in terms of rule 8 is in breach of Section 4(2) of the Code.
- (3) The Council must appoint a special committee (Disciplinary Committee) comprising of councillors to investigate and report to the Council on any alleged breach referred to in sub rule (1) or (2).
- (4) When the Speaker becomes aware of an alleged contravention of the code he or she must commence with a preliminary investigation. The Speaker must notify the councillor in writing of his or her alleged breach of the rules or the Code. The councillor must be given seven days from date of the written notice to respond in

writing regarding the alleged breach. If the Speaker is not satisfied that the reasons provided is compelling enough, then the Speaker must refer the matter to a Disciplinary Committee to investigate the allegations, and to report the outcome of the investigation to the Council. In the event that the accused member is a ward committee member, the Speaker may in his/her sole discretion decide, after conclusion of the preliminary investigation, whether the member should be removed or not.

- (5) The Council must decide whether the rules or the Code has been breached or not, after receiving a report from the Disciplinary committee.
- (6) If the Council finds that a councillor has breached the rules as contemplated in sub rule (1), the Council must fine the councillor in an amount equal to 10% of his or her monthly salary.
- (7) If the Council finds that a councillor has breached the Code as contemplated in sub rule (2), the Council must request the Provincial Minister to remove the councillor from office.
- (8) Sub rules (1) to (7) apply, with the necessary changes, in respect of the Speaker. References to the Speaker in this instance refer to the Executive Mayor.

Minutes

11. (1) The Municipal Manager must —
 - (a) compile the minutes of the proceedings of a meeting in writing within two weeks of the meeting; and
 - (b) provide each councillor with a copy of the minutes within a reasonable period.
- (2) The minutes of a meeting must be considered by the Council at its next meeting and, if confirmed, must be signed by the Speaker.

- (3) The Municipal Manager must keep a record of the signed minutes.
- (4) The minutes are taken as read, for the purpose of sub rule (2), if they were provided to each councillor within a reasonable period before the meeting considering them.
- (5) No motion or discussion is allowed on the confirmation of the minutes, except in connection with the correctness thereof.
- (6) If a councillor is dissatisfied with the correctness of the minutes, the councillor must —
 - (a) state the item with which he or she is dissatisfied; and
 - (b) propose a motion clearly outlining the alternative wording to amend the minutes.
- (7) The minutes of a meeting must set out the date, time and place of the meeting and the decisions or other action taken at the meeting.

Quorum for vote

- 12.** (1) A majority of the councillors constitutes a quorum as referred to in section 30 (1) of the Structures Act.
- (2) If there is no quorum at the time for which the meeting is scheduled, the Speaker must take the chair as soon as a quorum is present.
- (3) Whenever there is no quorum, the start of the meeting must be delayed for no longer than 30 minutes and if at the end of that period, there is no quorum, the Speaker must adjourn the meeting to another time, date and venue at his or her discretion and record the names of those members present.
- (4) Whenever the Speaker is not present and there is no quorum, the start of the meeting must be delayed for no more than 30 minutes and if there is no quorum

at the end of that period, no meeting may take place and the Municipal Manager must record the names of the members present.

- (5) Whenever during a meeting there is no quorum, the Speaker must suspend the proceedings until a quorum is again present, provided that if after 10 minutes or such longer time the Speaker may allow, there is still no quorum the Speaker must adjourn the meeting.
- (6) Whenever a meeting is adjourned owing to the absence of a quorum, the time of such adjournment, as well as the names of the members present, must be recorded in the minutes.
- (7) The Speaker must report the names of the absentee members to the committee appointed in terms of rule 10(3) for the purposes of an investigation of a breach of these rules.

CHAPTER 3

DECISIONS

Unopposed matters

13. Whenever Council is called upon to consider a matter before it and there is no opposition from any councillor, an unanimous vote will be recorded in the minutes.

Opposed matters

14. (1) The Speaker must put every opposed matter to the vote by calling upon councillors to indicate by a show of hands, unless otherwise prescribed by any law or the Council resolves otherwise, whether they are for that matter or against it, whereupon the Speaker must announce the result of the vote.

- (2) Upon the announcement of the result of a vote, a councillor may demand that his or her vote be recorded against the decision concerned.
- (3) If there is an equality of votes on any matter, the Speaker must exercise a casting vote, as required by section 30(4) of the Structures Act, unless otherwise provided for in legislation.

Decisions

- 15. (1) In accordance with section 160(3) of the Constitution, a supporting vote of a majority of councillors is necessary to decide on —
 - (a) the passing of by-laws;
 - (b) the approval of the budget;
 - (c) the imposition of rates and other taxes, levies and duties; or
 - (d) the raising of loans.
- (2) In accordance with section 34 of the Structures Act, a supporting vote of at least two-thirds of councillors is necessary to adopt a decision to dissolve the Council.
- (3) All other questions before the Council are decided by a majority of the votes cast, as contemplated by section 160(3)(c) of the Constitution.
- (4) If there is an equality of votes on any matter, the Speaker must exercise a casting vote, as contemplated by section 30(4) of the Structures Act.

CHAPTER 4

ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS OF PUBLIC

Attendance of members of public

16. (1) The Speaker must take reasonable steps to regulate public access to, and public conduct at meetings.

(2) The Speaker may in his sole discretion, subject to section 130 of the MFMA allocate reasonable time to any member of the public who wishes to address the Council.

Exclusion of the public from meetings

17. (1) Subject to section 20 of the Systems Act the public may be excluded from the meeting-

(a) where so directed by the Speaker; or

(b) where so decided by Council upon a motion from any councillor to that effect.

(2) If a motion to exclude the public from the meeting is seconded, the motion must be put to the vote, after discussion of the reasons but without discussion of the matter.

(3) If a motion to exclude the public is carried, the place of meeting shall be cleared of all members of the public, including the media.

(4) The motivation for the exclusion of the public must be minuted.

Re-admission of members of public

- 18.** (1) A councillor may during the course of a meeting from which the public were excluded, move a motion that the meeting again be opened and state the reasons for the motion.
- (2) If the motion is seconded, it must be put to the vote forthwith without debate.
- (3) If the motion is carried, the Speaker must ensure that members of the public are allowed access to the meeting again.

CHAPTER 5

CONDUCT IN MEETINGS

Conduct of councillors and members of the public

- 19.** (1) Councillors and members of the public must preserve order and decorum at meetings, and they may not —
- (a) behave in an unseemly manner;
 - (b) obstruct the business of a meeting;
 - (c) challenge the ruling of the Speaker on any point of order; or
 - (d) commit any breach of the rules.
- (2) If a councillor or member of the public breaches sub rule (1), the Speaker must direct the councillor or member of the public to refrain from the breach.

- (3) If a councillor or member of the public disregards the directions of the Speaker under sub rule (2), the Speaker may direct the councillor or member of the public —
- (a) if speaking, to discontinue his or her speech; or
 - (b) to withdraw from the place of meeting for the remainder of the meeting or, if necessary, to be removed, from the meeting, by a person designated by the Speaker.
- (4) If the Speaker fails to act under sub rule (3), any councillor may move a motion to require the Speaker to do so.
- (5) The motion referred to in sub rule (4) must be moved without notice, and if the motion is seconded, it must be put to the vote forthwith without debate.

CHAPTER 6

DEBATE AND MOTIONS

Address to Speaker

- 20.** (1) A councillor or a member of the public who is recognised to speak at a meeting must address the Speaker.
- (2) A member of the public who is recognised by the Speaker must state his or her name, and if he or she is representing an organisation or any group, identify the organisation or group.

Right to speak and limitation

- 21.** (1) A councillor may speak or proceed to speak at a meeting after being recognised by the Speaker.

- (2) A councillor who is not a member of a committee has the right to speak at that committee meeting provided that such councillor has been invited by the chairperson.
- (3) Councillors who attend and speak at a committee meeting without being invited, will not be protected by the Western Cape Privileges and Immunities of Councillors Act, 2011 (Act No 7 of 2011).???
- (4) A councillor must avoid personal attacks on other councillors and must refrain from impugning the motives for any argument or vote of another councillor.
- (5) A councillor may speak only once to —
 - (a) the matter before the Council;
 - (b) any motion before the Council;
 - (c) any amendments to a motion before the Council; or
 - (d) a point of order or a question,unless otherwise authorised by the Speaker or as provided for in these rules.
- (6) A councillor may not be interrupted while speaking, unless called to order by the Speaker or a point of order is raised by any other councillor.
- (7) The Speaker may not recognise a councillor to speak on a matter once that matter has been voted on.
- (8) The Speaker may not allow a debate on a matter —
 - (a) which may anticipate any matter on the agenda; or
 - (b) in respect of which a decision by a judicial or administrative body or a commission of enquiry is pending.

Content of debate

- 22.** (1) A councillor who speaks must direct his or her speech to the matter before the Council.
- (2) If a councillor persists in irrelevance after being requested by the Speaker to confine his or her speech to the matter before the Council, the Speaker must order him or her not to speak further in respect of that matter.
- (3) Councillors and members of the public must preserve order and decorum at meetings, and they may not indulge in tedious repetition of arguments, or unbecoming language or remarks which are of a defamatory nature.

Points of order

- 23.** (1) A councillor may interject during a meeting to raise a point of order to call the attention of the Speaker to a breach of the rules or a statutory provision.
- (2) A point of order may be raised in relation to —
- (a) a procedural matter; or
- (b) the conduct of a councillor, a member of the public, or an employee of the municipality.
- (3) A councillor raising a point of order must immediately be heard, and he or she must —
- (a) state the point of order; and
- (b) the rule or statutory provision that is being breached.
- (4) A councillor who is speaking when a point of order is raised, must immediately stop speaking until the point of order is ruled on by the Speaker. All other matters before the Council must be suspended until the point of order is ruled on.

- (5) If ruled to be in order, the councillor must be allowed to proceed with his or her speech.
- (6) If ruled to be out of order, the councillor must remain silent or must retract or change any remarks so as to comply with the ruling.
- (7) The Speaker's ruling on a point of order is final and not open to debate, and it must be entered in the minutes.

Explanations

24. (1) The Speaker may allow a councillor to explain a previous speech, but only when and to the extent that a material part of the speech may have been misunderstood.
- (2) The councillor giving the explanation may not introduce any new matter, and no debate on the explanation may be allowed.

Debate

25. A councillor may debate an item only when it is put by the Speaker

Notice of motions

- 26 (1) Unless provided otherwise in these rules, a notice of motion must be in writing, motivated, signed by the relevant councillor, dated and delivered to the Municipal Manager at least six days before the date of the meeting at which it is to be moved.
- (2) The Speaker must either put the motion in the agenda or refer such motion to the committee which is dealing with the matter.
- (3) Sub rule (1) does not apply to the following motions:
 - (a) A motion of exigency; or
 - (b) a motion of course.

Questions

27. (1) After a motion has been moved and seconded or at the conclusion of any speech on the motion, a councillor may ask any question relevant to the motion to any other councillor.
- (2) No supplementary questions may be asked, except by the councillor who asked the question and then only in respect of matters arising out of the reply to that question.
- (3) The councillor to whom the question is directed may either reply thereto forthwith or require that notice be given of the question.
- (4) The notice referred to in sub rule (3), must be in writing, signed by the relevant councillor, dated and delivered to the Speaker and the Municipal Manager.
- (5) When the Municipal Manager receives the notice, he or she must within five days forward the notice to the councillor to whom the question is directed and —
- (a) request the councillor to submit a reply to the question in writing to the Municipal Manager; and
- (b) notify the Speaker of any reply received in respect of the question.
- (6) The Speaker must ensure that the reply is placed on the agenda of the next meeting.
- (7) A councillor may ask a question requiring a written reply from the Mayor concerning any matter related to the effective performance of the municipality's functions and the exercise of its powers.
- (8) Notice of a question in sub rule (7) must be given in writing, signed by the relevant councillor, dated and delivered to the Speaker and the Municipal Manager. The procedures in sub rules (5) and (6) apply to the question.

Motions of exigency

- 28.** (1) A councillor may direct the attention of the Council to any matter which does not appear on the agenda and of which no notice has been given, by stating briefly the subject of the matter, and stating why it is urgent. The councillor must then request that the motion to which attention has been directed be considered forthwith as a matter of exigency. The Speaker must enquire whether there is a seconded, and if so rule on the question of urgency. If the Speaker deems the motion to be not urgent, his/her ruling is final, and not open to debate. The Speaker must then minute his reasons for such ruling.
- (2) If the motion in sub rule (1) is confirmed by the Speaker as being urgent, and it is seconded, the member who moved the motion may be permitted without notice to have the matter considered.

Motions of course

- 29.** (1) The following is regarded as motions of course:
- (a) That precedence be given to the consideration of any particular matter appearing on the agenda;
 - (b) that any report referred to in the agenda be noted, adopted, acted upon or referred back;
 - (c) that any document before the Council be acted upon in the manner specified in the motion;
 - (d) that action be taken in regard to any matter submitted for consideration in the manner specified in the motion;
 - (e) any motion referred to in rule 30.
- (2) If a motion of course is seconded, it must be put to vote in the event of a counterproposal.

Precedence of debate

30. When a motion is under debate no further motion may be received, except that-

- (a) the motion be amended;
- (b) the consideration of the matter be postponed to a fixed or undetermined date;
- (c) members of the public be excluded;
- (d) members of the public be re-admitted;
- (e) the meeting adjourn to another date;
- (f) the meeting adjourn for a specified time;
- (g) the debate on the matter be adjourned for a specified time;
- (h) the matter be put to the vote;
- (i) the matter be removed from the agenda; or
- (j) the question or motion be withdrawn.

Amendment motions

31. (1) A councillor may move an amendment motion by stating that the motion be amended, and stating how the original motion should be amended.

(2) The motion referred to in sub rule (1) must be seconded and need not be in writing.

(3) An amendment must be relevant to the original motion on which it is moved, and must be moved while the original motion is under consideration.

(4) The amendment must be considered before considering the original motion.

- (5) If the Speaker so requires, a proposed amendment must be in writing, signed by the councillor who moved it and handed to the Speaker.
- (6) If there is more than one amendment to the original motion, the last proposed amendment must be put to the vote first, and if carried the matter must be resolved accordingly.
- (7) If the last proposed amendment is rejected, the amendment proposed immediately before the last amendment must be put to the vote. When all amendments have been disposed of, the original motion or the original motion as amended, as the case may be, must be put to the vote.
- (8) No further amendment to the original motion may be moved after the Speaker has commenced to take the vote on that original motion.
- (9) An amendment may not amend, in a material way, the principle embodied in the original motion, but may vary its terms in one or more particulars.
- (10) The Speaker must decide whether or not an amendment complies with sub rule (9), and must rule accordingly.

Motion for postponement of matter

- 32.** (1) A councillor may at the conclusion of a speech move that the consideration of the matter be postponed to a fixed or undetermined date.
- (2) The motion must be seconded and need not be in writing.
- (3) The councillor who moved the motion may speak to the motion.
- (4) The councillor who moved the original motion in respect of the matter under debate may reply, after which the motion referred to in sub rule (1) must be put to the vote without further debate.

- (5) If the motion referred to in sub rule (1) is carried, the matter must be placed first on the agenda of matters to be considered at the meeting to which it has been postponed.
- (6) If the motion referred to in sub rule (1) is not carried, the meeting proceeds as though no interruption occurred, and the Speaker may not accept a similar motion.

Motion for adjournment of meeting to another date

- 33.** (1) A councillor who has not yet participated in the debate on a matter may, at any time during the discussion of that matter, except during the course of a speech by another councillor or while a vote is being taken, move "that the meeting adjourn to another date".
- (2) The motion must be seconded and need not be in writing.
 - (3) The councillor who moved the motion may speak to the motion.
 - (4) No debate on the motion may be permitted, except that the first councillor to indicate his or her opposition to the motion, may speak in opposition thereof.
 - (5) No amendment to the motion may be moved, except in relation to the period of adjournment.
 - (6) If the motion is carried, the meeting must forthwith adjourn and be reconvened on the date specified in the motion or amended motion, unless the Speaker directs that the meeting proceed first to dispose of business other than opposed business.
 - (7) If the motion is not carried, the meeting proceeds as though no interruption occurred, and the Speaker may not accept a similar motion until half an hour has elapsed.

- (8) If the motion is carried during a debate and before the conclusion thereof, the councillor who moved the motion is entitled to speak first when the matter concerned is reopened for discussion at the adjourned meeting.
- (9) No business may be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than the business that was on the agenda for the meeting of which it is an adjournment.

Motion for adjournment of meeting for specified time

- 34.** (1) A councillor may at any time, except during the course of a speech by another councillor or while a vote is being taken, move that the meeting adjourn for a specified time, up to one hour.
 - (2) The motion must be seconded and need not be in writing.
 - (3) If the motion is carried, the meeting must forthwith adjourn for the specified time and reconvene on the time specified in the motion.
 - (4) If the motion is not carried, the meeting proceeds as though no interruption occurred, and the Speaker may not accept a similar motion until half an hour has elapsed.
 - (5) The Speaker may at any time adjourn a meeting for a specified time, on good cause shown.

Motion of adjournment of debate on matter for specified time

- 35.** (1) A councillor who has not yet participated in the debate on a matter may, at the conclusion of any speech on that matter, move that the debate on the matter be adjourned for a specified time.
 - (2) The motion must be seconded and need not be in writing.
 - (3) The councillor who moved the motion may speak to the motion.

- (4) No debate is permitted on the motion, except that the first councillor to indicate his or her opposition to the motion, may speak in opposition thereto.
- (5) No amendment to the motion may be moved, except in relation to the period of adjournment.
- (6) If the motion is carried, the meeting proceeds to the next item on the agenda, and the adjourned debate is resumed at the time specified in the motion.
- (7) On the resumption of the adjourned debate, the councillor who moved the adjournment is entitled to speak first.
- (8) If the motion is not carried, the debate on the matter proceeds as though no interruption occurred, and the Speaker may not accept a similar motion until half an hour has elapsed.
- (9) A councillor may not move or second more than one motion for the adjournment of the debate on the matter during the course of that debate.
- (10) The Speaker may at any time adjourn a debate for the specified time, on good cause shown.

Motion that matter be put to vote

- 36.** (1) A councillor who has not yet participated in the debate on a matter may, at the conclusion of any speech on that matter, move that the matter be put to the vote.
- (2) The motion must be seconded and need not be in writing.
- (3) Subject to sub rule (4), a motion referred to in sub rule (1) is not open to debate.
- (4) The councillor who moved the original motion under debate may, when a motion referred to in sub rule (1) has been moved, speak on that original

motion, whereupon the motion referred to in sub rule (1) must be put to the vote without any further debate.

- (5) If the motion referred to in sub rule (1) is not carried, the meeting proceeds as though no interruption occurred, and the Speaker may not accept a similar motion.

Motion to remove matter from agenda

- 37.** (1) A councillor who has not yet participated in the debate on a matter may, at the conclusion of any speech on that matter, move that the matter be removed from the agenda.

- (2) The motion must be seconded and need not be in writing.

- (3) Subject to sub rule (4), a motion referred to in sub rule (1) is not open to debate.

- (4) The councillor who moved the original motion under debate may, when a motion referred to in sub rule (1) has been moved, speak on that original motion, whereupon the motion referred to in sub rule (1) must be put to the vote without any further debate.

- (5) If the motion referred to in sub rule (1) is carried, the matter must be removed from the agenda of the meeting, and may not be further pursued at that meeting.

- (6) If the motion referred to in sub rule (1) is not carried, the meeting proceeds as though no interruption occurred, and the Speaker may not accept a similar motion.

Motion to refer matter to committee

- 38.** (1) A councillor may, at the conclusion of any speech on a matter, move that the matter be referred to a committee.
- (2) The motion must be seconded and need not be in writing.
- (3) Subject to sub rule (4), a motion referred to in sub rule (1) is not open to debate.
- (4) The councillor who moved the original motion under debate may, when a motion referred to in sub rule (1) has been moved, speak on that original motion, whereupon the motion referred to in sub rule (1) must be put to the vote without any further debate.
- (5) If the motion referred to in sub rule (1) is carried, the matter under debate may not be further pursued at the meeting.
- (6) If the motion referred to in sub rule (1) is not carried, the meeting proceeds as though no interruption occurred, and the Speaker may not accept a similar motion.

Withdrawal of motions or questions

- 39.** (1) A councillor who has moved a motion may at any time withdraw it with the permission of the Council and the councillor who seconded it.
- (2) A councillor may not speak on a motion after the Council has permitted the withdrawal of the motion.
- (3) A councillor who has asked a question may withdraw it, without the permission of the Council, at any time before the question is answered.

Absence of councillor who gave notice of motion or question

40. If the councillor who gave notice of a motion or a question is not present when called upon by the Speaker, the motion may in the discretion of the Speaker be removed or dealt with, and the question may then be asked by any other councillor.

Re-introduction of motions or questions

41. (1) A motion which has been rejected by the Council or a question which has been answered, may not again be moved or asked within a period of three months of the meeting at which it was rejected or answered, except with the permission of the Speaker.
- (2) A councillor who wishes to re-introduce a motion or question must give notice in writing to the Speaker.
- (3) If the Speaker receives a notice referred to in sub rule (2), he or she must place the notice on the agenda of the next meeting. The Speaker must enter his decision to allow or deny the motion into the minutes

Motions or questions on matters referred to committee

42. (1) A councillor may not give notice of a motion or question with regard to any matter that is before a committee for consideration, unless notice of the motion or question —
- (a) has also been submitted to that committee; or
 - (b) is part of the referral of the matter to that committee for consideration and report.
- (2) A member of a committee may, if he or she is of the opinion that the matter is one of urgency, give notice of a motion or question on a matter referred to the

committee, despite the fact that the motion or question has not been submitted to or considered by that committee.

Recommendation by Executive Mayor

43 (1) A recommendation contained in a report submitted by the Executive Mayor to the Council is considered to have been moved by the Executive Mayor, as the case may be.

(2) The motion does not need to be seconded.

(3) The Executive Mayor may speak on the matter and reply, but in replying he or she must confine himself or herself to answer the matter and may not introduce any new matter into the debate.

CHAPTER 7

LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Introduction of draft by-laws

44. In accordance with section 12 of the Systems Act, a draft by-law may be introduced only by a councillor or a committee.

Introduction of draft by-laws by councillors

45. (1) A councillor introduces a draft by-law by submitting it, together with a memorandum on its objects, to the Speaker.

(2) The Speaker must obtain the comments of the Municipal Manager on the contents of the draft by-law and may solicit the comments of any other person.

- (3) The Speaker must submit a draft by-law, together with any comments received in terms of sub rule (2), to the Executive Mayor, for a report and recommendation in accordance with section 30(5) of the Structures Act.
- (4) The Executive Mayor must within three months of receipt of a draft by-law from the Speaker, consider the draft by-law and decide to either support or not support it.
- (5) If the Executive Mayor decides to support the draft by-law, the Municipal Manager must publish the draft by-law for public comment in accordance with rule 47.
- (6) If the Executive Mayor decides not to support the draft by-law, the Executive Mayor must submit a report to the Council which sets out the following:
 - (a) An executive summary of the draft by-law;
 - (b) a memorandum on the objects of the draft by-law;
 - (c) the contents of the draft by-law;
 - (d) other by-laws that will have to be repealed or amended if the draft by-law is adopted;
 - (e) any relevant comments or proposals;
 - (f) the reasons why the draft by-law is not supported; and
 - (g) a recommendation.
- (7) After considering the report referred to in sub rule (6), the Council must decide to either reject the draft by-law or to approve the commencement of the legislative process set out in rules 48 and 49 in respect of the draft by-law.

- (8) When a draft by-law has been rejected by the Council, no by-law of the same substance may be introduced within a period of three months from the date of rejection.
- (9) When the commencement of the legislative process in respect of a draft by-law has been approved in terms of sub rule (7), the draft by-law must be published for public comment in accordance with rule 47.
- (10) If the municipality does not have an Executive Mayor or an Executive Committee, the councillor who introduced the draft by-law must submit a report setting out the matters referred to in sub rule (6)(a) to (g) to the Council where after the procedures set out in sub rules (7) to (9) apply.

Introduction of draft by-laws by Executive Mayor

- 46.** (1) An Executive Mayor introduces a draft by-law by submitting it, together with a memorandum on its objects, to the Speaker and the Municipal Manager.
- (2) The Municipal Manager must publish the draft by-law for public comment in accordance with rule 47.

Publication of draft by-laws

- 47.** The Municipal Manager must as soon as possible after —
- (a) the Executive Mayor has decided to support the draft by-law under rule 45(5);
 - (b) the Council has given approval in terms of rule 45(7) for the commencement of the legislative process; or
 - (c) the Executive Mayor has introduced a draft by-law in terms of rule 46(1),

publish the draft by-law for public comment in accordance with section 12(1)(b) of the Systems Act for at least 30 days, unless the Council has approved a shorter period.

Consideration of draft by-laws

- 48.** (1) The Municipal Manager must as soon as possible after the closing date for public comment referred to in rule 47, submit a report to the Executive Mayor, together with —
- (a) a copy of the draft by-law;
 - (b) copies of the advertisements in which the public was invited to make representations;
 - (c) any comments received from the public; and
 - (d) any other comments or recommendations from the Municipal Manager.
- (2) The Executive Mayor must consider the report by the Municipal Manager and must —
- (a) submit a report to the Council which sets out the following:
 - (i) An executive summary of the draft by-law;
 - (ii) a memorandum on the objects of the draft by-law;
 - (iii) the view of the Executive Mayor on the need for the draft by-law;
 - (iv) the contents of the draft by-law;
 - (v) other by-laws that will have to be repealed or amended if the draft by-law is adopted; and
 - (vi) any relevant comments or proposals; and

- (b) recommend to the Council to pass the by-law, to pass the by-law in an amended form or to reject the by-law.
- (3) When a draft by-law has been rejected by the Council, no by-law of the same substance may be introduced within a period of six months from the date of rejection.
- (4) When a by-law has been passed, it must be published in accordance with section 13 of the Systems Act.

CHAPTER 8

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

Official Languages

- 49.** Anyone who speaks at a meeting may use any of the three official languages recognised by the Constitution of the Western Cape, 1997, namely Afrikaans, English and isiXhosa.

Municipal employees

- 50.** (1) The employees of the municipality who attend a meeting must observe the rules and decorum applicable to councillors.
- (2) A municipal employee must attend a meeting if requested to do so by the Municipal Manager.

Offences and penalties

51. (1) A councillor or a member of the public who—

- (a) refuses to withdraw from a place of meeting of the council or a committee when directed to do so by the Speaker or chairperson of a meeting in terms of rule 19(3)(b); or
- (b) returns to a meeting from which he or she has withdrawn or was removed in terms of rule 19(3)(b).

may be forcibly removed and is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

(2) No councillor or member of the public may—

- (a) improperly interfere with-
 - (i) or impede a council or committee when such council or committee is exercising its authority or performing its functions; or
 - (ii) the performance by a councillor of his or her functions as a councillor;
- (b) threaten or obstruct a councillor proceeding to or going from a meeting of a council or committee;
- (c) assault or threaten a councillor, or deprive a councillor of any benefit, on account of the conduct of the councillor in a council or committee;
- (d) while a council or committee is meeting, create or take part in any disturbance within the precincts;

- (e) fail or refuse to comply with an instruction by the person presiding at a meeting of a council or committee regarding the presence of any person at that meeting; or
 - (f) fail or refuse to comply with an instruction by a duly authorised official of the council regarding—
 - (i) the presence of persons at a particular meeting of the council or a committee; or
 - (ii) the possession of any article, including a firearm, in the precincts or any part thereof.
- (3) A person may not by fraud, intimidation, force, insult or threat of any kind, or by the offer or promise of any inducement or benefit of any kind, or by any other improper means—
- (a) influence a councillor in the performance of the functions of the councillor;
 - (b) induce a councillor to be absent from a council or committee; or
 - (c) attempt to compel a councillor to declare himself or herself in favour of or against anything pending before or proposed or expected to be submitted to a council or committee.
- (4) A person, including a councillor, who contravenes sub rules (2) and (3) is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years or to both the fine and the imprisonment.

Short title and commencement

- 52.** This By-law is called the Overstrand Municipality: Rules of Order for Internal Arrangements By-law, 2013 and comes into operation on the date of publication thereof in the Provincial Gazette.