

WES-KAAPSE PROVINSIALE PARLEMENT
WESTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
IPALAMENTE YEPHONDO LENTSHONA KOLONI



'N OORSIG • AN OVERVIEW • UMFANEKISO

Posbus 648, Kaapstad
8000, Suid-Afrika

PO Box 648, Cape Town
8000, South Africa

PO Box 648, Ekapa
8000, Mzantsi Afrika

www.wcpp.gov.za
+27 21 487 1600

INHOUD		CONTENTS		IZIQLATHO	
Boodskap van die Speaker	5	Message from the Speaker	27	Umyalezo kaSomlomo	47
Wat is 'n parlement?	5	What is a parliament?	27	Yintoni ipalamente?	47
Parlementêre demokrasie in Suid-Afrika	6	Parliamentary democracy in South Africa	28	Idemokrasi yePalamente eMzantsi Afrika	48
Die drieledige gesag van die staat	6	The three powers of the state	28	Amagunya amathathu ombuso	48
Die drie regeringsfere	7	The three spheres of government	29	Amanqwanqwa amathathu karhulumente	49
Die Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Parlement	7	The Western Cape Provincial Parliament	29	IPalamente yePhondo leNtshona Koloni	49
Historiese agtergrond	7	Historical background	29	Imvelaphi eyimbali	49
Rol en funksie	8	Role and function	30	INdima nomsebenzi	50
Die Lede en ampsdraers van die Parlement	9	The Members and office-bearers of Parliament	30	AMalungu neenkokheli zepalamente	51
Lede in die Raadsaal	9	Members in the Chamber	30	AMalungu kwiTsheyimba	51
Die Speaker	10	The Speaker	31	USomlomo	51
Die Premier en Ministers	10	The Premier and Ministers	32	INkulumbuso naBaphathiswa	52
Ander ampsdraers	10	Other office-bearers	32	Ezinye iinkokheli zepalamante	53
Die Raadsaal	11	The Chamber	33	ITsheyimba	53
Simbole van die Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Parlement	12	Symbols of the Western Cape Provincial Parliament	34	Amaphawu ePalamente yePhondo leNtshona Koloni	54
Ampstaf	12	Mace	34	IMeysi	54
Logo	13	Logo	34	ILogo	54
Hoe die Parlement werk	13	How Parliament operates	35	Indlela ipalamente esebenza ngayo	55
Voorregte van die Parlement	14	Privileges of Parliament	35	limfanelo zepalamente	55
Orde in die Parlement	14	Order in Parliament	35	Ucwangco epalamente	56
Die staande reëls	14	The standing rules	36	Imithetho esisigxina	56
Komitees	15	Committees	36	liKomiti	56
Kworums en besluitneming	16	Quorums and decision-making	37	likhoram nokuthabatha isigqibo	57
Die werk van die Parlement	16	The work of Parliament	37	Umsebenzi wepalamente	58
Sessies en sittings	16	Sessions and sittings	37	liseshoni nokuHlala kweNdlu	58
Wetgewende prosedure	16	Legislative procedure	38	Umgaqo wowiso-mthetho	58
Vrae en interpellasies	17	Questions and interpellations	39	Imibuzo nemibuzo yoqhawuliso	59
Die begroting en verantwoordbaarheid	18	The budget and accountability	39	Uhlahlo lwabiwo-mali nokunika inkcaza	59
Private Lede se sake	18	Private Members' business	39	Umcimbi wabucala waMalungu	60
Die administrasie en steundienste	20	The administration and support services	41	Ulawulo neenkonzo zenkxaso	62
Die Parlement en die publiek	20	Parliament and the public	41	IPalamente noluntu	62
Jy en jou Parlement	21	You and your Parliament	42	Wena nepalamente yakho	63
Sommige parlementêre terme	22	Some parliamentary terms	43	Esinye isigama sasepalamente	64

WES-KAAPSE PROVINSIALE PARLEMENT



'N OORSIG

BOODSKAP VAN DIE SPEAKER

Welkom by die Provinsiale Parlement van die provinsie Wes-Kaap. Die doel van hierdie gids is om te verduidelik wat hierdie Provinsiale Parlement is en wat hy doen, waarom die Provinsiale Parlement vir jou van belang is en waarom jy vir die Provinsiale Parlement belangrik is. Ons politieke stelsel se ge-

sondheid en lewenskragtigheid hang af van ons burgers se aktiewe belangstelling en betrokkenheid. Ek vertrou dat jy nuttige inligting in hierdie gids sal vind en dat dit jou sal aanmoedig om geïnteresseerd te bly in die sake van jou provinsie.



Fig 1 Die Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Parlement is geleë te Waalstraat 7, Kaapstad

WAT IS 'N PARLEMENT?

Suid-Afrika is 'n grondwetlike demokrasie. Ons regeringstelsel is gebaseer op 'n ooreenkoms tussen die verskillende politieke partye in die land om mekaar as wettige politieke opponente, nie as vyand nie, te erken – met ander woorde as medeburgers met verskillende sienings. Dit beteken ook die erkenning dat die politieke groep (of “party”) wat die steun van die meerderheid van die bevolking geniet, die reg het om die land te regeer. Die minderheids-partye, op hulle beurt, het die reg om hul sienings en bekommernisse in 'n oop stelsel uit te spreek en ook die reg om mee te ding om in die volgende verkiesing die meerderheidsparty te word.

Hierdie deurlopende ooreenkoms, of sosiale kontrak, tussen die verskillende politieke partye vind uit-

drukking in 'n parlement. Parlementslede word met gereelde tussenposes deur volwasse burgers van Suid-Afrika verkies tydens 'n verkiesing waarin politieke partye om burgers se stemme meeding. Elke burger stem met 'n geheime stembrief vir die party wat hy of sy ondersteun. Na afloop van die verkiesing kry elke party 'n getal setels in die Parlement wat in proporsie is met die getal burgers wat vir daardie party gestem het. Dit is die taak van die verteenwoordigers wat op hierdie manier verkies is – die Parlementslede – om die idees, sienings en bekommernisse van hul kiesers oor te dra en om hierdie siening te kontrasteer met die sienings wat deur ander mense in die Parlement verwoord word. Dit beteken dat die Parlement in die eerste plek 'n politieke liggaam en nie 'n administratiewe of

uitvoerende liggaam is nie. Moet daarom nie verras wees om te ontdek dat 'n parlement nie altyd 'n stil en rustige plek is nie! Robuuste debatte vind hier plaas tussen mense wat baie verskillende menings huldig, en soms is dit baie moeilik vir voorsittende beamptes om orde te handhaaf wanneer opponerende politieke oortuigings met mekaar bots. Dit is egter hierdie vrye uitdrukking van politieke verskille in oop debatte wat dit moontlik maak dat besluite op 'n billike en openlike manier oor

belangrike kwessies van aktuele belang deur 'n meerderheidsbesluit geneem kan word nadat al die menings aangehoor is. Dit vorm die kern van 'n parlementêre demokrasie.

Die Parlement, as verteenwoordiger van die burgers in die regering, voer die noodsaaklike take uit om enersyds toesig oor die regering en die provinsies uit te oefen en hulle verantwoordbaar te hou en andersyds om wetgewing te oorweeg en te aanvaar.

PARLEMENTÊRE DEMOKRASIE IN SUID-AFRIKA

Ons nasionale Grondwet, wat in 1996 aangeneem is, is die oppergesag in Suid-Afrika. Dit maak voorsiening vir die drieledige gesag van die staat, naamlik: die wetgewende gesag

(die Parlement en provinsiale wetgewers), die uitvoerende gesag (die nasionale en provinsiale regerings en plaaslike owerhede) en die regbank (die howe).

DIE DRIELEDIGE GESAG VAN DIE STAAT

- Die taak van die wetgewende gesag is om die mense te verteenwoordig, om as 'n forum te dien waar nasionale kwessies bespreek word, om wette te oorweeg en te aanvaar, om openbare

deelname aan sy prosesse en werksaamhede te fasiliteer, en om toesig oor die uitvoerende gesag uit te oefen en dit verantwoordbaar te hou.

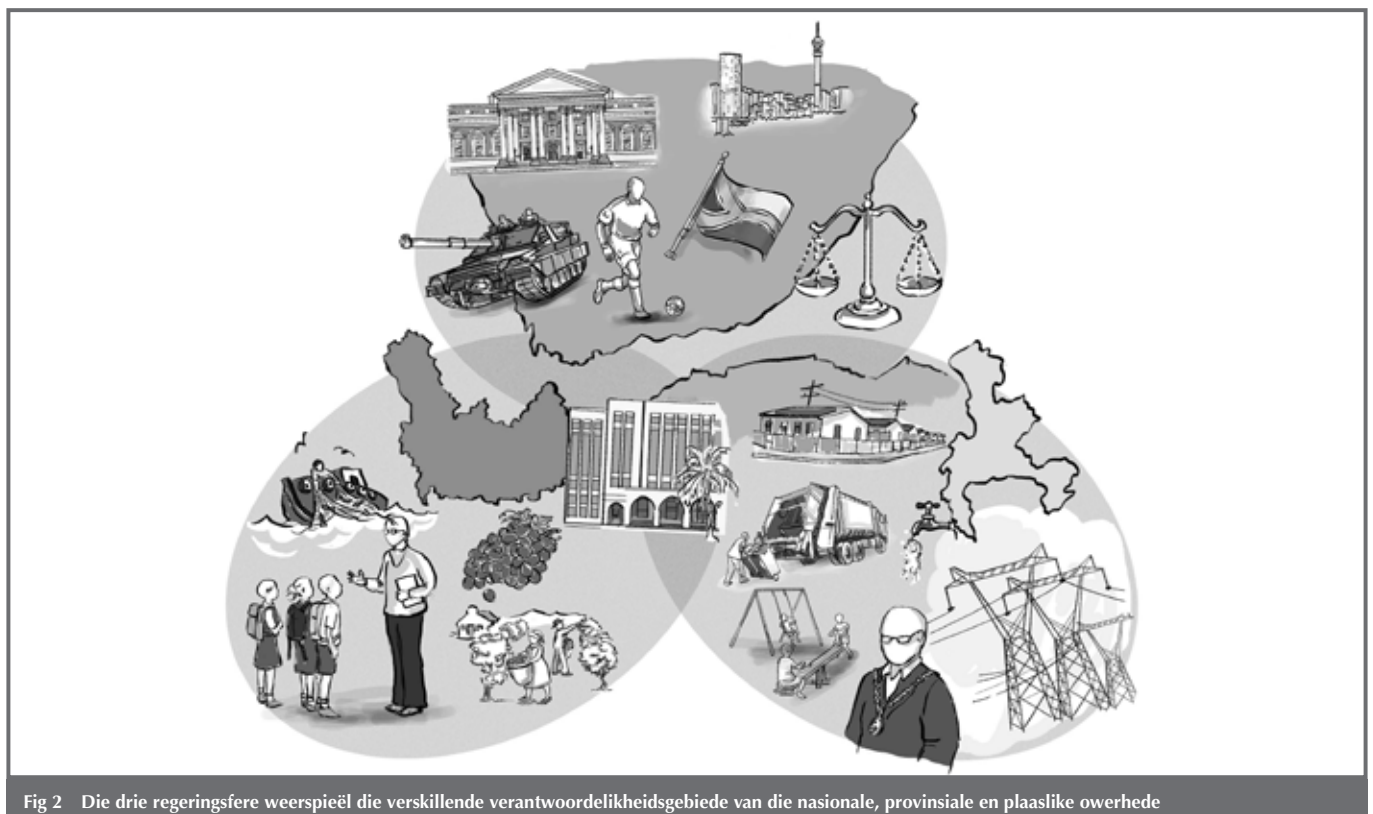


Fig 2 Die drie regeringsfere weerspieël die verskillende verantwoordelikhedsgebiede van die nasionale, provinsiale en plaaslike owerhede

- Die taak van die uitvoerende gesag is om te regeer, om toe te sien dat burgers veilig is en om toe te sien dat basiese dienste gelewer word.
- Die taak van die regbank is om geregtigheid deur middel van die howe te laat geskied.

In ons stelsel is die wetgewende en uitvoerende gesag nou met mekaar verbind. Die wetgewende gesag of Parlement verkies die uitvoerende gesag vanuit die Lede van die Parlement en kan dit ook ontslaan. Die uitvoerende gesag het sitting in die Parlement en is daaraan verantwoordbaar.

DIE DRIE REGERINGSFERE

Sommige regeringskwessies word beter op nasionale vlak hanteer. Voorbeelde van sulke kwessies is die verdediging van die land en betrekkinge met die buiteland. Ander kwessies raak streke regstreeks en dit is dus gepas dat provinsies daardie kwessies hanteer. Plaaslike aangeleenthede word eerder deur die plaaslike of munisipale vlak van die regering hanteer omdat daardie vlak die naaste aan die mense is. Ons Grondwet maak dienoreenkomstig voorsiening vir drie “sfeer” van regering: nasionaal, provinsiaal en plaaslik. Elke sfeer het eksklusiewe magte op sommige gebiede, maar deel magte op ander gebiede.

- Die nasionale sfeer is gemoeid met nasionale kwessies, maar wanneer wette gemaak word wat provinsies of plaaslike owerhede direk raak, moet oorlegpleging met daardie sfeer plaasvind. Die Nasionale Raad van Provinsies (NRVP), wat deel van die nasionale Parlement uitmaak, speel ’n sentrale rol in hierdie oorlegplegingsproses.
- Die provinsiale sfeer is gemoeid met kwessies wat te gebiedsposifiek is om voldoende deur

nasionale beleide gedek te word, maar te groot is om deur plaaslike regerings hanteer te word. Die nasionale Grondwet lys die regeringsgebiede wat uitsluitlik aan provinsies toegeken is en dit lys ook die “konkurrente” nasionale en provinsiale bevoegdhede wat grotendeels deur die sentrale regering beheer, maar deur provinsies bestuur en koördineer word.

- Plaaslike owerhede is gemoeid met kwessies wat burgers direk raak, soos die bestuur van die sake van hul gemeenskappe, die voorsiening van munisipale dienste en die bevordering van ’n veilige en gesonde omgewing. Munisipale rade het plaaslike, uitvoerende en wetgewende magte om aandag aan plaaslike kwessies te skenk.

Die provinsiale wetgewers het inspraak in nasionale wetskrywing deur verteenwoordiging in en deelname aan die Nasionale Raad van Provinsies (NRVP). Elke provinsiale wetgewer stel ses permanente afgevaardigdes in die NRVP aan terwyl vier van sy Lede van tyd tot tyd aangewys word om as spesiale afgevaardigdes in die NRVP te dien.

DIE WES-KAAPSE PROVINSIALE PARLEMENT

Teen hierdie tyd het jy ’n idee hoe die Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Parlement (WKPP) in Suid-Afrika se algehele regeringstelsel inpas. Ons kyk vervolgens na die Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Parlement se rol en funksionering.

HISTORIESE AGTERGROND

In 1854 het die destydse koloniale Britse regering van die Kaapse Kolonie geswig voor druk van die

mense van die Kaap wat aan besluitneming wou deelneem en het ’n wetgewende vergadering vir die



Fig 3 Die wandelhal buite die ingang van die Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Parlement

kolonie tot stand gebring. In 1910, toe die Unie van Suid-Afrika gevorm is en Suid-Afrika sy onafhanklikheid gekry het, is die meeste van die uitvoerende magte aan die nasionale Parlement oorgedra. Die oorblywende provinsiale magte is deur die Kaapse Provinsiale Administrasie, wat uit 'n Provinsiale Raad en 'n Uitvoerende Komitee bestaan het, uitgeoefen. Hierdie stelsel het tot 31 Julie 1986 van krag gebly.

Suid-Afrika het 'n nuwe hoofstuk in sy geskiedenis begin skryf toe die eerste demokratiese verkiesing in

1994 gehou is. In die nuwe Republiek van Suid-Afrika het nege provinsies die voormalige vier provinsies vervang. Een van die nuwe provinsies was die Wes-Kaap wat uit die ou Kaapprovinsie ontstaan het. Die Wes-Kaap, net soos die ander agt provinsies, het sy eie uitvoerende gesag en sy eie Parlement wat betekenisvolle wetgewende magte het.

Die setel van die Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Parlement is te Waalstraat 7, Kaapstad, in 'n gebou wat in 1944 voltooi is om die Provinsiale Raad van die voormalige Kaapprovinsie te huisves.

ROL EN FUNKSIE

Die Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Parlement:

- maak wette oor aangeleenthede wat deur die nasionale Grondwet aan die provinsie toegewys is;
- hou toesig oor die provinsiale administrasie en sien toe dat dit verantwoordbaar aan die Parlement is;
- fasiliteer openbare deelname aan sy prosesse en werksaamhede;
- dra by tot nasionale kwessies deur deelname aan

die aangeleenthede van die Nasionale Raad van Provinsies; en

- bepaal en oefen beheer uit oor sy interne aangeleenthede.

Die Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Parlement verteenwoordig die mense van die provinsie in die uitvoering van hierdie funksies wat deur die nasionale Grondwet en die Grondwet van die Wes-Kaap voorgeskryf is en is dus 'n forum vir die bespreking van provinsiale aan-

geleentheid. Die Provinsiale Parlement moet ook toesien dat daar openbare deelname aan sy

verrigtinge is en dat daar deelname van plaaslike owerhede is oor sake wat hulle raak.

DIE LEDE EN AMPSDRAERS VAN DIE PARLEMENT

LEDE IN DIE RAADSAAL

As jy die openbare galery van die Raadsaal van die Provinsiale Parlement tydens 'n sitting betree, sal jy sien dat die Lede in twee dubbelrye sit en na mekaar kyk, met die Lede van die meerderheidsparty ("regerende Lede") aan jou linkerkant en die Lede van die opposisieparty aan jou regterkant. (Sien Fig 4)

Daar is 42 Lede alhoewel nie almal gewoonlik op dieselfde tyd in die Raadsaal sal wees nie. Die Lede word deur die publiek verkies vir 'n tydperk van vyf jaar. Volgens Suid-Afrika se proporsionele stelsel stem burgers vir 'n party met die party se lys van kandidate en nie vir spesifieke kandidate nie.

Die voordeel van hierdie stelsel is dat die getal setels wat 'n party in die Parlement verwerf, direk proporsioneel is aan die getal stemme wat die party in die verkiesing gekry het. As 'n Lid vóór die volgende verkiesing weggaan, word die vakature gevul vanaf die betrokke party se lys van kandidate. Behalwe vir die parlementêre take wat onder die opskrif "Wat is 'n parlement?" hier bo beskryf is, doen Lede kies-afdelingswerk deur werksaam te wees in die streke van die provinsie wat deur hul partye aan hulle toegewys is ten einde lede van die publiek met regeringsverwante probleme te help en hul partye se beleide by kiesers te bevorder.

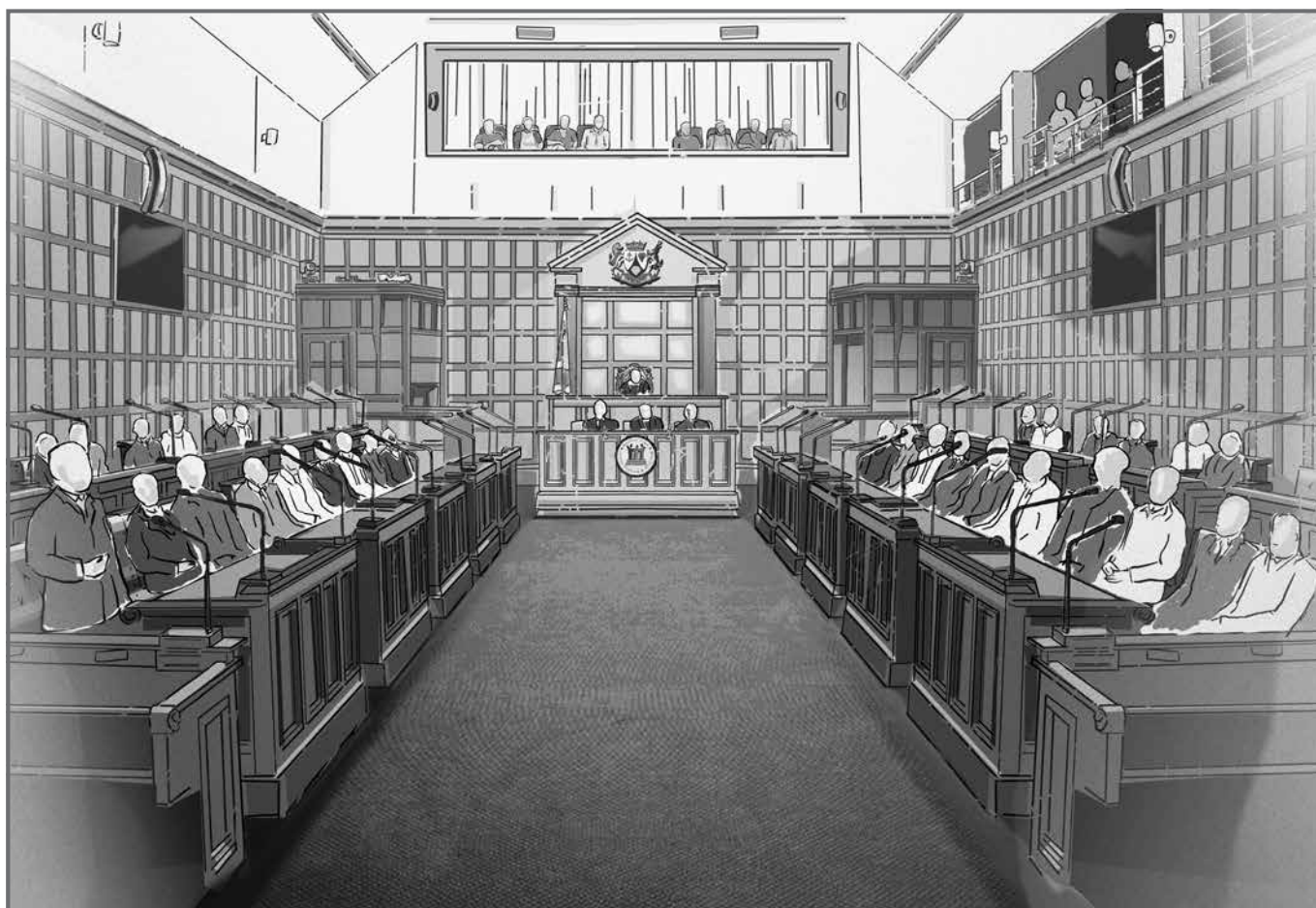


Fig 4 Lede van die Provinsiale Parlement sit na mekaar gedraai met die regering aan die regterkant van die Speaker en die opposisie aan die linkerkant

DIE SPEAKER

Aan die kant van die Raadsaal wat die verste van die openbare galery af is, is 'n verhewe stoel waarop die Speaker sit. Hy of sy is die Provinsiale Parlement se hoofbeampte en hy of sy verteenwoordig die Provinsiale Parlement in sy betrekkinge met buiteliggame en -persone. Die Speaker speel 'n kardinale rol binne en buite die Raadsaal. In die Raadsaal tree die Speaker as voorsitter van vergaderings van die Huis op en hy of sy is ook die beskermder van die magte en voorregte van die Parlement. Vir die funksionering van die Provinsiale Parlement is dit noodsaaklik dat die Speaker ten alle tye onpartydig en onafhanklik is en bo partyinvloed en -belang optree ten einde toe te sien dat die Provinsiale Parlement 'n forum vir regverdige en oop debatvoering is. Buite die Raadsaal verteenwoordig die Speaker die Provinsiale Parlement as sy woordvoerder. Die Speaker bied ook wette aan die Premier vir bekragtiging. Die Speaker is ook die voorsitter van die Reëlskomitee wat 'n breë beleidformuleringsfunksie in die Provinsiale Parlement het. Die Speaker,

DIE PREMIER EN MINISTERS

Op die voorste bank aan die regering se kant van die Raadsaal sit die Premier van die provinsie en die Ministers van die provinsiale regering. Die Premier word deur die Provinsiale Parlement verkies tydens die eerste sitting ná die verkiesing. Aangesien die Premier met 'n meerderheidstem van die Lede verkies word, is dit waarskynlik dat die leier van die party wat die meeste stemme verwerf het, die Premier sal word behalwe as daardie party nie 'n volstreekte meerderheid behaal het nie. In sulke gevalle is dit moontlik vir die partye om 'n alliansie te vorm en hul meerderheid te gebruik om hul kandidaat te verkies.

ANDER AMPSDRAERS

Die volgende ampsdraers is behulpsaam met die gladde verloop van die Parlement se werksaamhede:

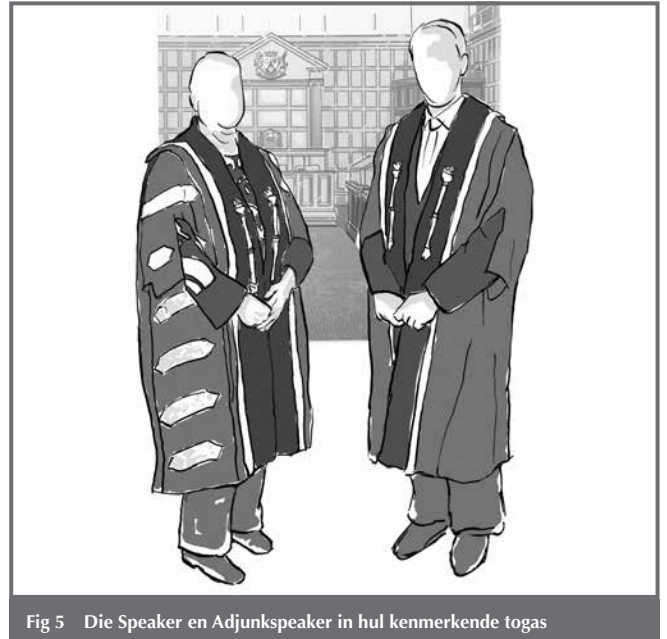


Fig 5 Die Speaker en Adjunkspeaker in hul kenmerkende togas

as hoof van die parlementêre administrasie, neem ook verantwoordelikheid vir die gebouekomplek, vir die voorsiening van fasiliteite aan Lede, vir die opname en beeldsind van debatte, en vir die finansies en administrasie van die Huis en die steunpersoneel. Die Speaker word bygestaan deur adjunk-voorsittende beamptes.

Die Premier is die hoof van die provinsiale regering en stel Ministers vanuit die verkose Lede aan om die verskillende provinsiale regeringsdepartemente te lei. Die Ministers vorm saam met die Premier die Uitvoerende Raad of Kabinet en as sodanig vorm hulle die provinsie se uitvoerende gesag.

Let op dat die provinsie se uitvoerende en wetgewende gesag nou met mekaar verbind is alhoewel hulle aparte bevoegdhede het. Dit is 'n aspek van ons stelsel wat ons van die parlementêre tradisie van Westminster geërf het.

Die Leier van Regeringswerksaamhede: Die leier is 'n Lid – gewoonlik 'n Minister – van die regerende party wat deur die Premier aangestel is. Hy of sy is

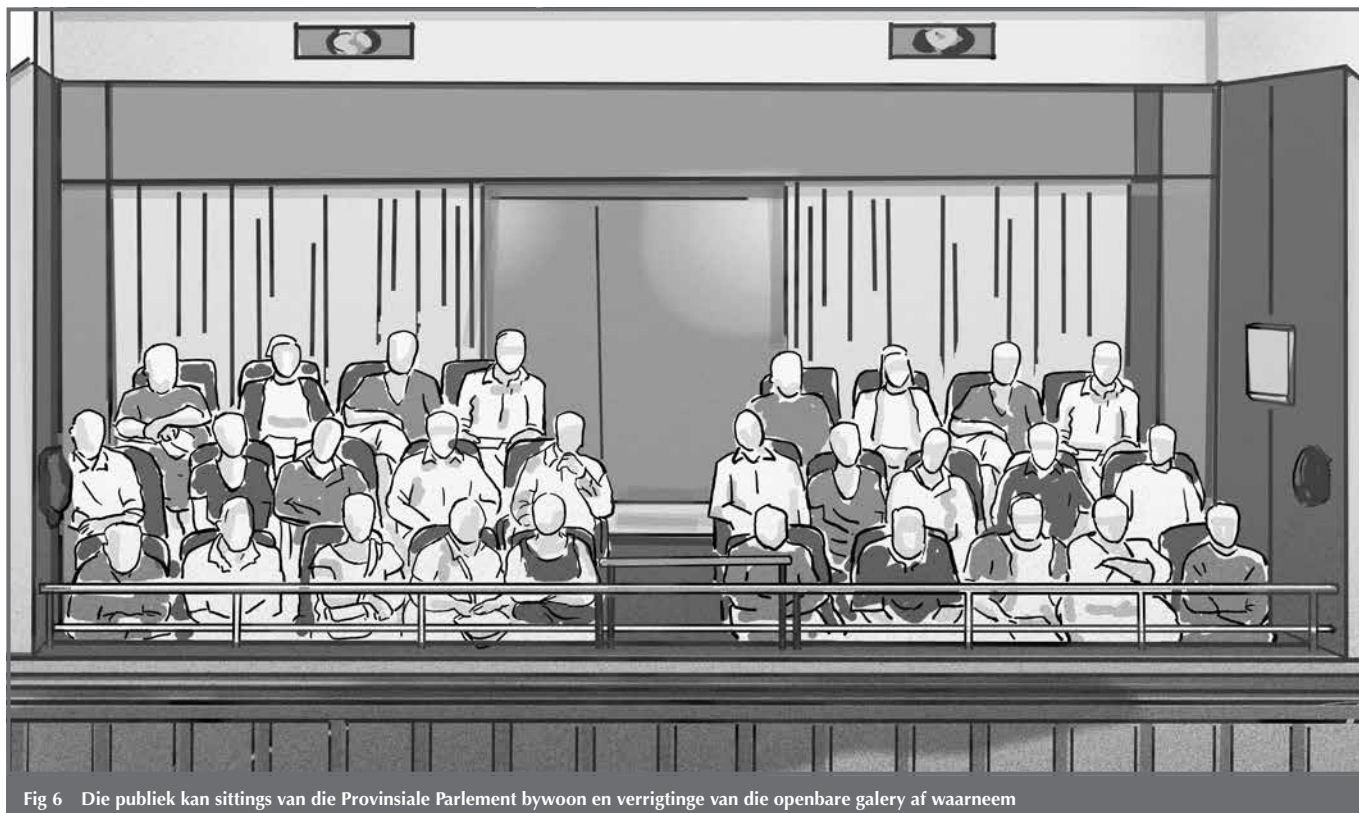


Fig 6 Die publiek kan sittings van die Provinsiale Parlement bywoon en verrigtinge van die openbare gallery af waarneem

verantwoordelik vir die plasing van regeringsake op die Ordelys ná oorlegpleging met belangstellende partye in die Huis.

Die Leier van die Opposisie is die leier van die grootste party in die Huis wat nie regeer nie. Hy of sy is die hoofwoordvoerder vir die opponerende kant van die Huis en poog om 'n realistiese en aantreklike alternatiewe vir die regerende party daar te stel. Sodoende speel hy of sy 'n belangrike rol, saam met die Speaker en ander senior amptenare, in die Parlement omdat die demokratiese stelsel 'n doeltreffende opposisie nodig het om behoorlik te funksioneer. Die opposisie se tradisionele rol is om die regering se beleide noukeuring na te gaan, te bevraagteken en, indien nodig, te kritiseer. Die Leier van die Opposisie monitor die aktiwiteite van die regering op 'n aktiewe en waaksame manier; rig en vorm die openbare mening oor

aspekte van beleid in die provinsie; ondersoek openbare besteding met 'n kritiese oog; en, van die grootste belang, stel alternatiewe beleide voor vir oorweging deur die regering en die mense in die algemeen. In hierdie rol kan hy of sy as 'n "skim-premier" beskou word wat as Premier sou kon oorneem as hy of sy in die volgende verkiesing genoeg steun sou kry.

Die Swepe: Hulle is Lede wat deur die partye aangestel is om hul sake in die Parlement te bestuur. Hulle pas partydiscipline toe; hou Lede ingelig oor verrigtinge; skakel met die swepe van ander partye; en help met die gedrag van die party en met parlementêre sake in die algemeen. Die Hoofswep van die meerderheidsparty het spesiale verantwoordelikhede omdat hy of sy, saam met die Leier van Regeringswerkzaamhede, moet toesien dat die Parlement se sake afgehandel word.

DIE RAADSAAL

Die ontwerp van die Raadsaal is geskoei op die model van Westminster. Let op die volgende kenmerke:

- Die Speaker se stoel is verhef om gesag te weerspieël en ook om al die Lede duidelike te kan sien. (Sien Fig 7)

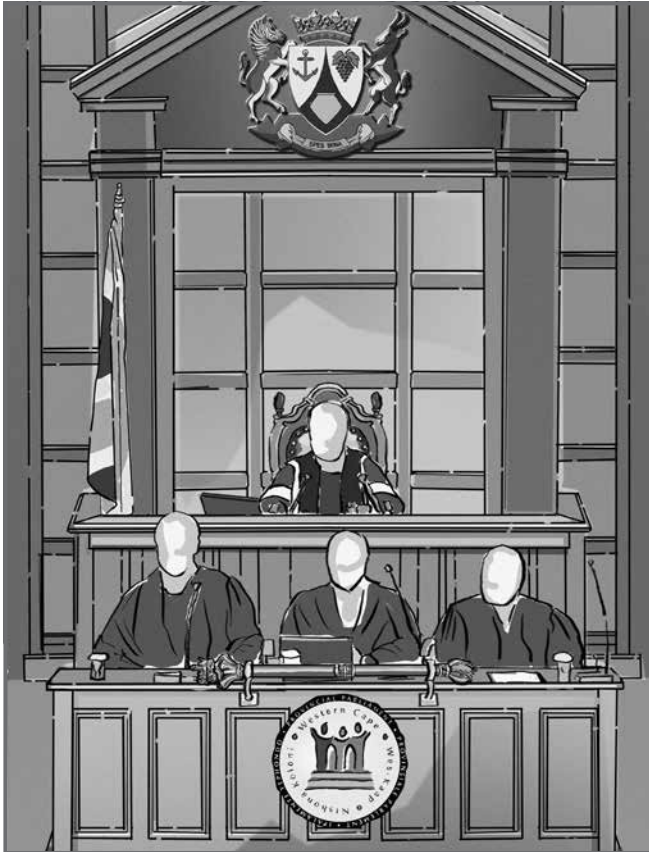


Fig 7 Die Speaker sit op 'n verhewe podium terwyl die parlementêre amptenare by die tafel reg voor en onder die podium sit

- Die ampstaf, die simbool van die Parlement se gesag, word op die tafel voor die Speaker geplaas wanneer die Parlement in sitting is. Die prosedurele personeel, wie se taak dit is om die Speaker by te staan en van raad te bedien oor die hantering van verrigtinge, sit by die tafel tussen die ampstaf en die Speaker se stoel. (Sien fig 8)
- Regeringslede sit in die banke aan die regterkant van die Speaker se stoel en die opposisie sit aan die linkerkant (alhoewel 'n groot meerderheids-party se Lede mag oorspoel in die "opposisie-banke"). (Sien Fig 4)
- Die openbare galery en die persgalery in die besonder is belangrike kenmerke van die Raadsaal aangesien dit deel van die aard van 'n parlement is dat verrigtinge toeganklik en in die openbare oog moet geskied. Dit is ook belangrik, met dit in gedagte, dat daar Hansard-verslaggewers is wie se taak dit is om verslag te doen oor alles wat tydens debatte gesê word en dit te publiseer.

SIMBOLE VAN DIE WES-KAAPSE PROVINSIALE PARLEMENT

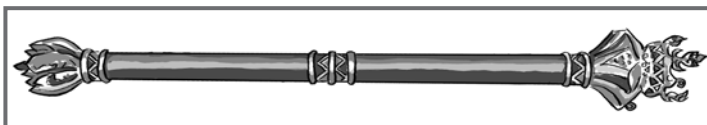


Fig 8 Die staf van die Provinsiale Parlement se ampstaf is van stinkhout, 'n boom wat inheems aan die Wes-Kaap is, gemaak

AMPSTAF

Die ampstaf, die simbool van die Parlement se mag en gesag, is deel van ons erfenis wat ontleen is aan die "moeder van parlemente", die Britse Parlement by Westminster. Die eerste parlementêre ampstaf was 'n oorlogswaapen wat deur die Ampswag vasgehou is en die gesag verteenwoordig het waarmee die koning die Parlement beklee het. Vandag is dit bloot 'n seremoniële ampstaf wat tydens volle sittings op die tafel van die Huis geplaas word. Die ampstaf van die Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Parlement is van stinkhout en goud gemaak en die ontwerp is simbolies verteenwoordigend van die provinsie. Dit is deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Munt vervaardig.



Fig 9 Die ampswag, wat die ampstaf dra, lei die Speaker se prosesie die raadsaal binne aan die begin van elke sitting

Talle van die Parlement se gebruike en konvensies – byvoorbeeld die Speaker se prosesie aan die begin van verrigtinge, die seremoniële drag wat voorsittende beamptes en tafelpersoneel dra, en die afstand

van “twee swaardlengtes” tussen die banke van die regering en die opposisie – is ook deel van die parlementêre tradisie wat ons van Westminster geërf het.

LOGO

Die Provinsiale Parlement se logo verteenwoordig ’n wegbeweging van die verlede en die aanneem van ’n nuwe identiteit wat die klem op die mense van die Wes-Kaap plaas.

Die logo vertoon mense as die middelpunt van parlementêre werksaamhede: drie figure verteenwoordig nie net die lewendige diversiteit van die Wes-Kaap nie, maar met gebruikmaking van die kleure van die landsvlag word die stelling duidelik gemaak dat die mense van die Wes-Kaap deel van Suid-Afrika is en dat ons almal trots Suid-Afrikaans is.

Die drie figure verteenwoordig die drie magte van die staat (die regbank, die wetgewer en die uitvoerende gesag) wat met mekaar skakel en verbind is alhoewel hulle onafhanklik is. Die drie figure staan aan die bopunt van ’n stel trappe wat aantoon dat die mense wat ons dien, die middelpunt vorm en verhoog word. Die trappe wat na die ingang lei, herinner ook aan die sewe trappe in die Bo-Kaap, maar dit verteenwoordig ook die trappe na die Parlement wat vir die kieserskorps toeganklik is.

Die boë aan die bokant van die stel trappe simboliseer die boë by die ingang van die Parlement se gebou-komplek in Waalstraat en die oop deure verteen-

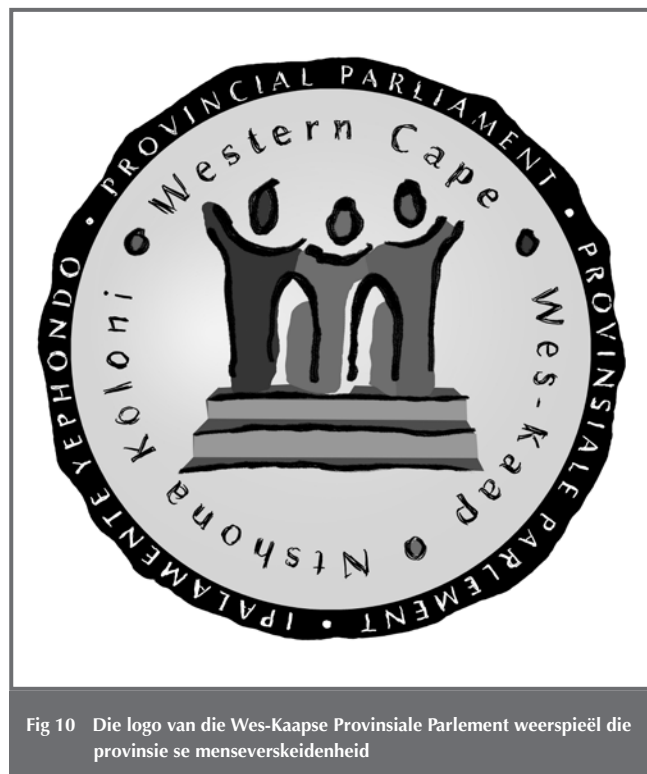


Fig 10 Die logo van die Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Parlement weerspieël die provinsie se menseverskeidenheid

woordig ’n parlement wat oop en toeganklik vir almal is. Die straal sonlig wat agter die figure skyn, verteenwoordig die mense se hoop en verwagtinge. Die bewoording rondom die figure gee erkenning aan die diversiteit van die Wes-Kaap en aan die drie amptelike tale van die provinsie in die besonder: Afrikaans, Xhosa en Engels. Die kenteken word omring deur ’n swart sirkelband wat die amptelike seël van die WKPP verteenwoordig.

HOE DIE PARLEMENT WERK

Talle parlamente in die wêreld het gemeenskaplike kenmerke wat verband hou met die funksies wat hulle verrig. Hierdie gemeenskaplike kenmerke – insluitende die spesiale parlementêre voorregte en ordereëls wat hier onder beskryf word – het, beginnende by Westminster, oor eeue heen

ontwikkel. Terselfdertyd verskil elke parlement en ontwikkel elke parlement op sy eie manier. In die besonder het die parlamente van Suid-Afrika, met inbegrip van die Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Parlement, sedert 1994 hul eie unieke style en konvensies begin ontwikkel.

VOORREGTE VAN DIE PARLEMENT

Omdat die Parlement 'n belangrike instelling met 'n unieke taak is, staan die Grondwet unieke voorregte aan die Parlement toe om dit in staat te stel om sy take behoorlik uit te voer. Vryheid van spraak is die belangrikste van hierdie voorregte. Terwyl 'n gewone burger se reg op vryheid van spraak onderworpe is aan redelike beperkinge, byvoorbeeld aan wette oor laster, word enigiets wat 'n Lid as deel van parlementêre verrigtinge sê, slegs beperk deur die Parlement se eie ordereëls. Met ander woorde, 'n Lid kan dus nie hof toe geneem word vir enigiets wat hy of sy as deel van die Parlement se verrigtinge gesê het nie. Hierdie spesiale parle-

mentêre voorreg word dwarsoor die demokratiese wêreld as noodsaaklik beskou om Lede in staat te stel om vreesloos enige kontroversiële saak in die Parlement te opper sonder om bang te wees vir vergelding.

Ander voorregte sluit die reg in om enigiemand te ontbied om te getuig of dokumente voor te lê en die reg om van enige persoon of instelling te vereis om voor die Parlement verslag te doen. Daarbenewens mag niemand 'n Lid of amptenaar van die Parlement verhinder om sy of haar parlementêre pligte uit te voer nie.

ORDE IN DIE PARLEMENT

“Orde” is 'n baie belangrike konsep by 'n parlement. Onthou dat daar in enige land politieke meningsverskille tussen groepe is. 'n Parlement is 'n politieke instrument waar meningsverskille in die openbaar uitgespreek kan word. Sodat dit doeltreffend kan plaasvind, moet al die groepe – minderheidspartye en meerderheidspartye – die reëls, konvensies en hoflikheidsgebruike van die Parlement respekteer. Juis om hierdie rede is integriteit en onpartydigheid belangrik, nie net in parlementêre prosedures nie, maar ook in die rol wat die Speaker speel om toe te laat dat al die stemme in die Parlement gehoor word en in die onkreukbare en billike manier waarop hy of sy die reëls op alle Lede van toepassing maak. Dit geld vir binne die Parlement asook vir die hele politieke stelsel. “Orde” in die parlementêre konteks behels

die handhawing van respek vir en die aanvaarding van die politieke stelsel wat deur die Parlement verteenwoordig word, binne die konteks van politieke opposisie.

Enige Lid mag op enige tydstip tydens die verrigtinge 'n “punt van orde” opper, met ander woorde die Speaker se aandag tydens 'n debat op 'n vermeende oortreding van die staande reëls of die gevestigde gebruik vestig. Dit is een van 'n paar maniere waarop 'n Lid 'n ander Lid se toespraak wetlik mag onderbreek aangesien die nakoming van die korrekte prosedure ten alle tye van die allergrootste belang is. Die Speaker sal gewoonlik onmiddellik 'n beslissing maak, maar hy of sy kan ook die saak laat oorstaan en op 'n latere stadium 'n oorwoë beslissing maak.

DIE STAANDE REËLS

Die Grondwet maak daarvoor voorsiening dat die Parlement sy eie verrigtinge bepaal en sy eie reëls opstel. Die staande reëls skep 'n raamwerk waarbinne die Parlement sy werk verrig. Benewens hierdie reëls, word die prosedure ook gegrond op internasionale parlementêre gebruike en konvensies, beslissings deur die Speaker, en die raamwerk van toepaslike wette,

insluitende die nasionale Grondwet en die Grondwet van die Wes-Kaap.

Die staande reëls sluit debatsreëls in wat ten doel het om rasonale en ope debatvoering in 'n verdraagsame atmosfeer te bevorder waaruit oorwoë besluit kan voortspruit. Volgens hierdie reëls moet Lede mekaar

met respek behandel. Omdat persoonlike aanvalle, aantygings van oneerlikheid en onaanvaarbare taalgebruik nie die uitruil van idees bevorder nie en die neiging het om debatte te onderbreek, word dit nie toegelaat nie. Die Speaker se taak om lewendige en warm debatvoering toe te laat en terselfdertyd “onparlementêre taalgebruik” te beperk is delikaat en

vereis ’n gebalanseerde oordeel en ’n baie goeie begrip van prosedure en politiek. Die reëls dek die meeste gebiede van die Parlement se verrigtinge, insluitende die sake van die Parlement, komitees en komiteeprosedure, wetgewende prosedure, vrae en interpellasies, NRVP-verwante sake en ander diverse aangeleenthede.



Fig 12 Staande komitees, as deel van hul grondwetlike verpligting om die publiek by die wetgewende proses te betrek, hou openbare verhore ten einde die geleentheid vir openbare deelname te skep

KOMITEES

Baie van die Parlement se werk kan meer doeltreffend verrig word deur ’n kleiner, minder formele liggaam.

Parlemente verwys daarom ’n groot hoeveelheid van sy meer gedetailleerde werk – byvoorbeeld wetsontwerpe – na veelpartykomitees wat uit sy Lede bestaan. Sulke komitees bestaan gewoonlik uit tussen 5 en 20 Lede onder voorsitterskap van ’n Lid wat gewoonlik aan die meerderheidsparty behoort. Behalwe die staande komitees wat met regeringsdepartemente gemoeid is, kan die Parlement ook ad hoc-komitees aanstel om spesifieke take uit te voer. Daar is ook “huiskomitees”, byvoorbeeld die Reëlskomitee wat die staande reëls en die interne organisering van die Parlement oorweeg. Alhoewel komitees belangrike werk doen ter voorbereiding op besluitneming deur die Parlement, het komitees self nie die bevoegdheid om namens die Parlement

besluite te neem nie. Nadat ’n komitee dus sy werksaamhede afgehandel het, lê hy sy bevindings – byvoorbeeld oor ’n wetsontwerp wat oorweeg is – aan die Parlement voor vir finale besluitneming.



Fig 11 Lede van die staande komitees vergader gereeld om konsepwetgewing te oorweeg en om toesig oor die uitvoerende gesag uit te oefen

Normaalweg word sodanige besluit eers geneem nadat 'n debat daarvoor in die Huis plaasgevind het. Die grootste gedeelte van die komitees se werksaamhede het met wetgewing en toesig oor die uitvoerende gesag te doen. Komitees is ook die instrument wat die Parlement gebruik om openbare

verhore te hou en voorleggings van die publiek te ontvang. Dit is slegs een van die maniere waarop die menings van gewone mense in ag geneem word. Komiteevergaderings is toeganklik vir die publiek en die publiek word aangemoedig om die vergaderings by te woon.

KWORUMS EN BESLUITNEMING

'n Kworum is die minimumgetal Lede wat teenwoordig moet wees voordat 'n vergadering of 'n parlementêre sitting behoorlik gekonstitueer kan word. 'n Kworum is ten minste 'n derde van die Lede van die Huis. Die meeste besluite word geneem deur 'n meerderheidstem wanneer 'n kworum teenwoordig is. Die Grondwet van die Wes-Kaap vereis egter dat sommige besluite geneem word met 'n steunstem van die meerderheid van die Lede (dit wil sê meer as

die helfte van al die Lede moet teenwoordig wees en die meeste moet ten gunste van die voorstel stem) of selfs met 'n groter meerderheid as dit. Byvoorbeeld: 'n besluit om die Provinsiale Parlement te ontbind vereis 'n steunstem van die meerderheid van die Lede, terwyl 'n besluit om die Premier van sy of haar amp te onthef 'n meerderheidstem van ten minste twee derdes van die Lede vereis.

DIE WERK VAN DIE PARLEMENT

SESSIES EN SITTINGS

Elke stel vergaderings van die Parlement wat in 'n bepaalde jaar plaasvind, word gewoonlik 'n sessie van die Parlement genoem. 'n Vergadering wat op 'n spesifieke dag plaasvind, word 'n sitting genoem. Sittings begin op weekdae om 14:15, behalwe op Vrydae wanneer sittings om 10:00 begin. Die Parlement het nie sittings regdeur die jaar nie. Wanneer die Parlement nie in sitting is nie, werk

Lede in hul kiesafdelings. 'n Tipiese sitting begin wanneer die Speaker die Raadsaal met 'n prosessie binnekom en deur die Ampswag aangekondig word. Wanneer die Speaker sy of haar stoel inneem, buig sy of hy eers na die Lede aan beide kante van die Huis. Nadat die gebed gedoen is, word die sake hanteer soos dit op die parlementêre agenda of "Ordelys" vir daardie dag voorkom.

WETGEWENDE PROSEDURE

Die Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Parlement oorweeg nie net sy eie wetgewing oor provinsiale aangeleenthede nie, maar het ook inspraak in nasionale wetgewing deur middel van sy verteenwoordiging in die Nasionale Raad van Provinsies (NRVP).

Nasionale wetgewing: Die nasionale Grondwet bepaal die prosedure wat vir nasionale wetgewing, waarvan

daar verskillende soorte is, gevolg moet word. Die provinsies het 'n belangrike inspraak in nasionale wetsontwerpe (konsepwette) wat provinsies raak, aangesien hul sienings in ag geneem moet word voordat sulke wetsontwerpe aangeneem word. Dit word deur die NRVP gedoen wat wetsontwerpe na provinsiale wetgewers verwys vir hulle insette en om die provinsies se mandate te kry oor hoe om oor die

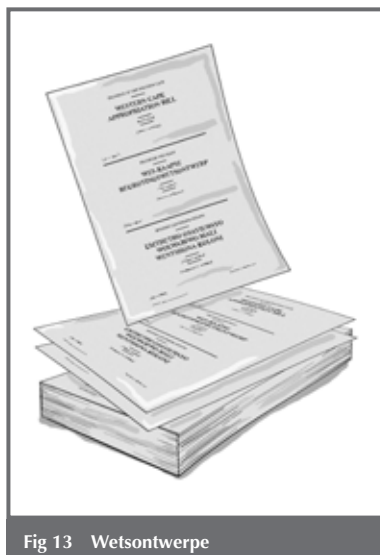


Fig 13 Wetsontwerpe

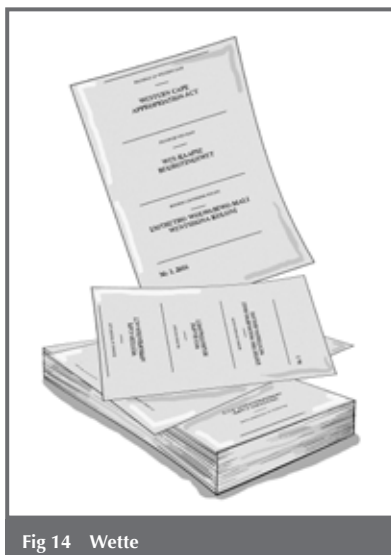


Fig 14 Wette

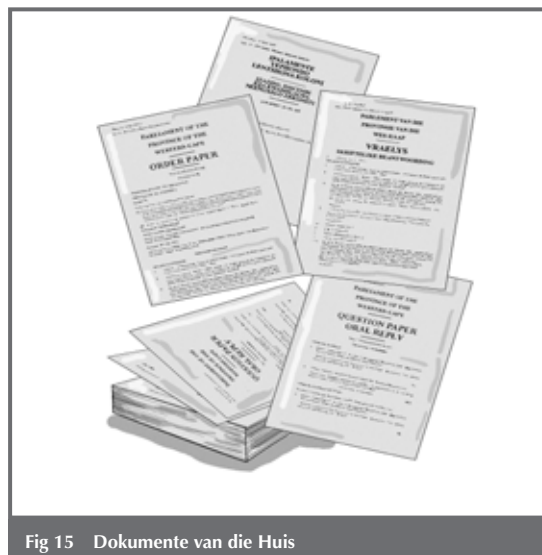


Fig 15 Dokumente van die Huis

wetsontwerpe, of moontlike wysigings, te stem. In die NRVP het elke provinsie slegs een stem oor elke wetsontwerp. Die individuele afgevaardigdes wat in die NRVP dien, stem gewoonlik volgens hul partyoortuigings oor wetsontwerpe wat provinsies nie raak nie. Provinsiale wetgewers kan openbare verhore oor albei soorte wetsontwerpe hou. Dit is dikwels 'n nuttige proses aangesien dit die regering in staat stel om plaaslike insette oor 'n voorgestelde maatreël te kry.

Provinsiale wetgewing: 'n Provinsiale wetsontwerp se oorsprong is gewoonlik by 'n provinsiale regeringsdepartement en dit word dan deur die betrokke Minister by die Parlement ingedien, alhoewel 'n Lid of parlementêre komitee ook 'n wetsontwerp kan opstel. 'n Wetsontwerp volg gewoonlik die volgende stappe soos dit deur die parlementêre proses beweeg:

1. **Inleiding** – Nadat die wetsontwerp amptelik ontvang is, word dit aan al die Lede versprei.
2. **Publikasie vir kommentaar** – Die wetsontwerp word vir openbare kommentaar in die Provinsiale

Koerant gepubliseer. As die Premier verklaar dat die wetsontwerp dringend is, kan hierdie stap oorgeslaan word.

3. **Komiteestadium** – Die wetsontwerp word na die toepaslike staande komitee verwys wat openbare verhore oor die wetsontwerp kan hou en wysigings aan die teks kan aanbring. Wanneer die staande komitee sy werksaamhede afgehandel het, word 'n verslag oor die wetsontwerp aan die Huis voorgelê. In geval die wetsontwerp die belange van munisipaliteite raak, moet die komitee munisipale verteenwoordigers of organisasies wat munisipaliteite verteenwoordig, uitnooi om teenwoordig te wees en getuienis te lewer.
4. **Finalisering** – Die Huis debatteer die wetsontwerp en neem 'n meerderheidsbesluit om dit aan te neem of te verwerp.
5. **Bekragtiging van wetgewing** – As die wetsontwerp aangeneem word, word dit aan die Premier voorgelê vir sy of haar ondertekening en vir publikasie in die Provinsiale Koerant waarna dit bekragtig is en 'n wet word.

VRAE EN INTERPELLASIES

Vrae aan Ministers is die belangrikste en mees direkte manier waarop die Parlement die uitvoerende gesag verantwoordbaar kan hou. Een keer per

week, op Donderdae, kan lede vir 60 minute vrae vir mondelinge beantwoording aan Ministers in die Parlement stel. Ministers ontvang skriftelike

kennisgewing van die vrae om hulle in staat te stel om die vrae met behulp van hul departemente te beantwoord. Die doel van die vrae is om inligting te bekom en die vrae moet verband hou met aangeleenthede waarvoor die Minister verantwoordelik is. Ten spyte hiervan is vraetyd dikwels geleenthede vir politieke partye om met mekaar in die politieke arena mee te ding: opposisiepartye probeer om die regering in 'n slegte lig te stel deur lastige vrae te stel terwyl Ministers die geleentheid kan gebruik om te wys hoe doeltreffend hulle regeer.

Elke Donderdag het Lede vir 20 minute die geleentheid om vrae sonder kennisgewing aan die Premier te stel. Daar kan op antwoorde reageer word met 'n beperkte getal opvolgvrae. Voorsiening word ook gemaak vir vrae vir skriftelike beantwoording. Dit word gewoonlik gedoen wanneer vrae lang, gedetailleerde en statistiese inligting vereis. 'n Interpellasie is 'n kort debat wat 15 minute duur oor 'n onderwerp wat in die Vraelys aangekondig word. Interpellasies, net soos vrae, vind op Donderdae plaas en 'n maksimum van drie op enige spesifieke dag word toegelaat.

DIE BEGROTING EN VERANTWOORDBAARHEID

Een van die maniere waarop 'n parlement beheer oor die uitvoerende gesag uitoefen, is met die aanvaarding van die begroting. Die jaarlikse begroting word elke jaar in Maart in die vorm van 'n "begrotingswetsontwerp" voorgelê waarmee geld aan die provinsiale regering toegewys word. Die meeste van die geld kom van die sentrale Tesourie in die vorm van 'n provinsiale begrotingstoewysing, maar die provinsie is in staat om in 'n beperkte mate hierdie bedrag aan te vul met fondse wat self gegenereer word. Die begrotingswetsontwerp dui aan hoeveel geld die provinsiale regering van plan is om in die boekjaar te bestee en hoe hierdie geld tussen die verskillende provinsiale regeringsdepartemente verdeel sal word. Nadat die

wetsontwerp op komiteevlak ondersoek is – waartydens Ministers en senior regeringsamptenare ontbied kan word om kommentaar te lewer en te verduidelik hoe die geld bestee gaan word – vind 'n debat oor die begrotingswetsontwerp plaas. Debatte vind dan oor die "begrotingsposte" – die bedrae geld wat aan elke departement toegewys is – plaas. Die Parlement neem daarna 'n besluit oor die begroting in die geheel.

Hierdie proses waartydens oorlegpleging oor die begrotingswetsontwerp plaasvind, stel die Parlement in staat om die uitvoerende gesag se administratiewe rekord, aktiwiteite en beplanning in besonderhede op komiteevlak en in debatte te ondersoek.

PRIVATE LEDE SE SAKE

Oor die algemeen kom al die sake van die Parlement van die uitvoerende gesag of van die Lede. Terwyl die grootste gedeelte van die uitvoerende gesag se sake met wetgewing te doen het, word die volgende aangeleenthede deur Lede geïnisieer:

Mosies: Dit is die primêre manier waarop Lede se sake voor die Huis dien. 'n Mosie is 'n voorstel deur 'n Lid dat die Huis iets doen, opdrag gee dat iets gedoen word, of 'n mening oor iets uitspreek. Dit word bondig as 'n besluit van die Huis verwoord (byvoorbeeld: "Dat

die Huis sy kommer uitspreek oor die gebeure rakende X en 'n beroep op Y doen om Z te doen"). Die mosie word aan die Huis vir besluitneming voorgelê en indien die mosie aangeneem word – dikwels na 'n debat – word dit 'n formele besluit van die Huis. Voordat 'n mosie aangeneem word, kan die Huis 'n mosie aanneem om die bewoording van die oorspronklike mosie te wysig. 'n Lid moet kennis gee van sy of haar voorneme om 'n mosie voor te stel en enige Lid mag dit doen. ('n Spesifieke tydgleuf word tydens die verrigtinge opsy gesit vir sulke kennis-

gewings. Sien “Mosies met kennisgewing” hier onder.) Al die mosies wat aangekondig word, word egter nie op die Ordelys vir debattering geplaas nie. Die Programmeringsowerheid besluit watter mosies op die Ordelys vir debattering geplaas word; en die staande reëls maak daarvoor voorsiening dat minderheidspartye daarop kan aandrang dat ’n debat oor ’n spesifieke mosie onder spesifieke omstandighede gevoer word.

’n Mosie kan slegs sonder kennisgewing voorgestel en aangeneem word as geen Lid beswaar aanteken nie. Die beginsel wat hier geld is dat die Huis vooraf oor die onderwerp van ’n mosie ingelig moet word voordat dit gedebatteer word sodat Lede hulself daarop kan voorberei.

Mosies met kennisgewing: Kennisgewing van ’n mosie kan gegee word deur ’n mosie hardop in die Huis voor

te lees wanneer die voorsittende beampte om mosies met kennisgewing vra. Kennisgewings kan ook skriftelik voorgelê word. Talle van hierdie mosies waarvan kennisgewing gegee is, word egter nooit gedebatteer nie en in die praktyk het die kennisgewing van mosies ontwikkel in geleentheid vir Lede om kort politieke en ander verklarings in die vorm van mosies te lewer.

Sake van (dringende) openbare belang: Die reëls oor sake van openbare of dringende openbare belang (waarna algemeen as “kitsdebatte” verwys word) gee aan Lede die geleentheid om die Speaker te vra dat die bespreking van sake van onmiddellike openbare belang voorkeur geniet bo ander sake. Hierdie instrument word gewoonlik gebruik om die Parlement in staat te stel om ’n betekenisvolle aangeleentheid wat onlangs voorgekom het en onder beskerming van die provinsiale regering val, te debatteer. Die Speaker



Fig 16 'n Amptenaar van die Afdeling Openbare Opvoeding en Uitreiking verduidelik die beginsels van die grondwet aan lede van die gemeenskap

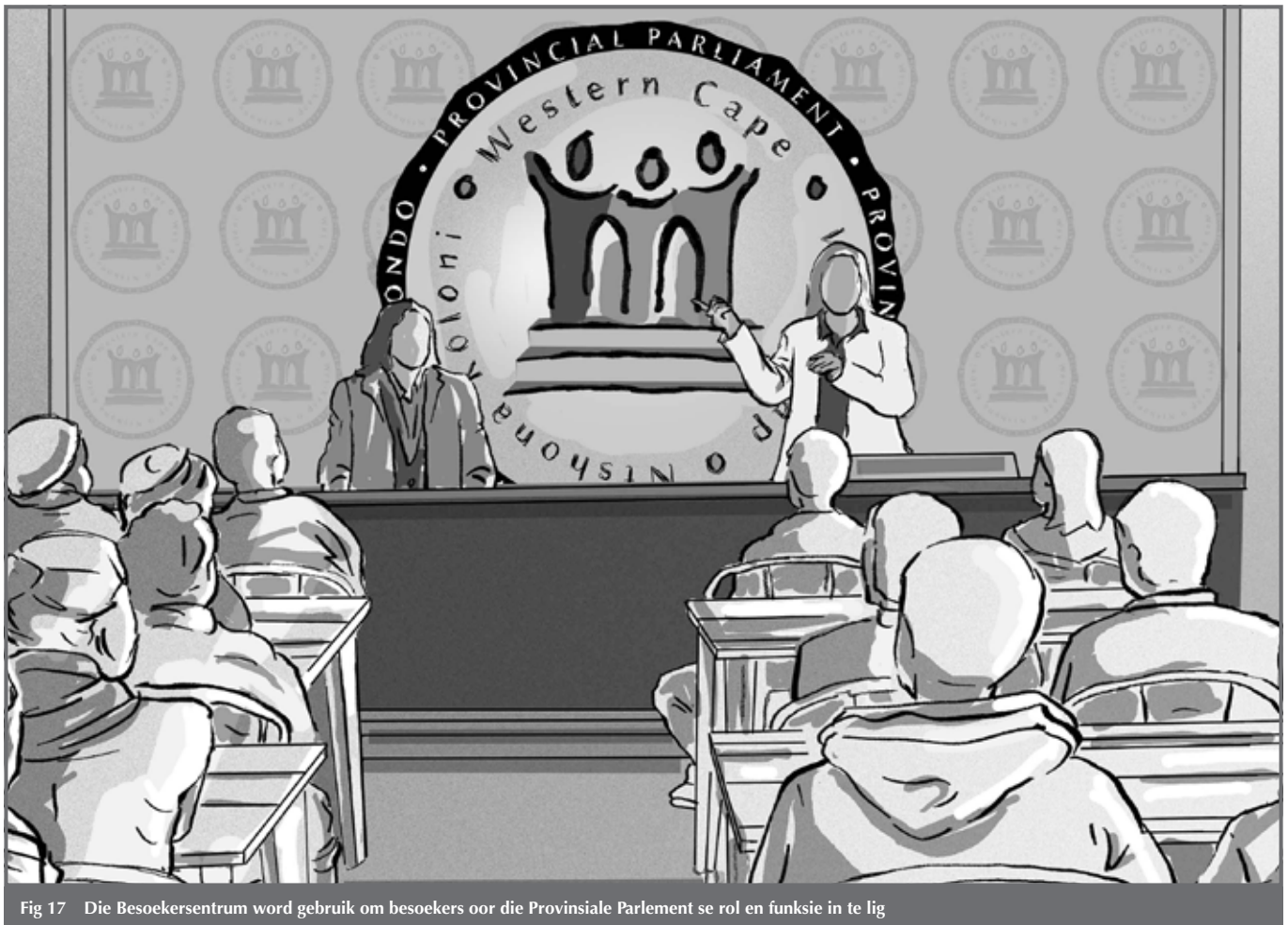


Fig 17 Die Besoekersentrum word gebruik om besoekers oor die Provinsiale Parlement se rol en funksie in te lig

gebruik sy of haar diskresie om die normale program te verander as hy of sy voel dat dit geregtig is. Dit laat die bespreking van aktuele kwessies toe waarvoor

die Huis andersins nie die geleentheid sou gehad het nie en waaraan daar nie aandag geskenk sou kon word nie.

DIE ADMINISTRASIE EN STEUNDIENSTE

Die Sekretaris van die Parlement, wat saam met die Adjunksekretaris by die tafel van die Huis sit, is die Speaker se hoof-prosedurele adviseur asook die administratiewe hoof van die Parlement. As sodanig is hy of sy in bevel van die parlementêre steundienste, insluitende die voorbereiding van dokumente (byvoorbeeld ordelyste, notules van verrigtinge, vraelyste, wetsontwerpe), die voorbereiding van die Hansard-verslag van debatte, inligtingsdienste, komiteesteun en die finansiële en menslikehulpbronadministrasie.

DIE PARLEMENT EN DIE PUBLIEK

Die Parlement verteenwoordig die burgers van die provinsie en die Grondwet benadruk die belangrikheid van openbare deelname aan parlementêre verrigtinge. Die openbare verhore wat deur die komitees gehou word, die openbare galery, die publikasie van die Hansard-verslag van debatte, TV-kameras en die

Parlement se aktiewe pogings om openbare deelname aan verrigtinge te bevorder weerspieël die belangrikheid wat aan openbare betrokkenheid geheg word. Daarbenewens kan mense ook Parlementslede wat in hul gebiede aktief is, nader oor sake wat met die provinsie verband hou.

JY EN JOU PARLEMENT

Jy is welkom om die Provinsiale Parlement te besoek en sittings by te woon. Die Parlement bied kort toere van die gebou aan wat voor die tyd gereël moet word. Om 'n besoek te reël kan jy die Parlement se ontvangstoonbank kontak of gebruik maak van die aanlyn kontakvorm wat op die webtuiste beskikbaar is.

Meer inligting oor die Provinsiale Parlement is aanlyn beskikbaar op die Provinsiale Parlement se webtuiste

by www.wcpp.gov.za. Andersins kan jy die Provinsiale Parlement se ontvangstoonbank op die grondverdieping te Waalstraat 7, Kaapstad, besoek of die Afdeling Kommunikasie en Inligting kontak by:

Tel 021 487 1698

Faks 021 487 1696

E-pos info@wcpp.gov.za



@WCProvParl



@WesternCapeProvincialParliament



Fig 18 Die Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Parlement se ontvangstoonbank op die grondverdieping

SOMMIGE PARLEMENTÊRE TERME

Agterbanker

'n Lid wat nie 'n leierskapsposisie in sy of haar party beklee nie en nie 'n parlementêre ampsdraer is nie.

Grondwet

Die hoogste wet van die land waarvolgens die land regeer word.

Hansard

Die amptelike, woordelike verslag van die verrigtinge van die Huis.

Inswering

Die aflê van 'n eed of 'n plegtige verklaring in die Huis voordat iemand sy of haar plek as 'n Lid van die Huis kan inneem.

Notule van verrigtinge

Die amptelike, gedrukte verslag van die verrigtinge van die Huis.

Ordelys

'n Program wat die agenda van die Huis en ander inligting wat op die verrigtinge van die Huis betrekking het, bevat.

Parlementêre Wet

Wanneer 'n wetsontwerp 'n wet geword het, met ander woorde nadat dit deur die President of Premier bekragtig is. 'n Wet tree in werking op die datum waarop dit bekragtig is, behalwe as daar in die wet anders bepaal word.

Reses

'n Tydperk waartydens sittings van die Huis nie plaasvind nie en die Huis om 'n spesifieke rede verdaag het.

Samewerkende regering

Samewerkende regering verplig die drie regeringsfere (nasionaal, provinsiaal en plaaslik) om op 'n ondersteunende manier saam te werk.

Spesiale afgevaardigdes

Benewens 'n provinsie se permanente afgevaardigdes in die NRVP, is elke provinsie geregtig op vier bykomende Lede wat na die NRVP afgevaardig word.

Volle sitting

'n Voltallige (plenêre) sitting van die Huis.

Voorsittende beampte

'n Lid wat deur 'n wetgewer verkies is om toesig uit te oefen oor die verrigtinge van die Huis en om raad te gee, leiding te neem en in beheer te wees. In die meeste wetgewers is die Speaker en Adjunkspeaker gewoonlik die voorsittende beamptes en in die NRVP is dit die Voorzitter of Ondervoorzitter.

Vraelys

Die Vraelys bevat 'n kennisgewing van die interpellasies en vrae wat aan Lede van die uitvoerende gesag vir mondelinge of skriftelike beantwoording gestel word.

Wetsontwerp

'n Voorgestelde nuwe wet of konsepwet wat nog nie deur die Huis aangeneem is nie.

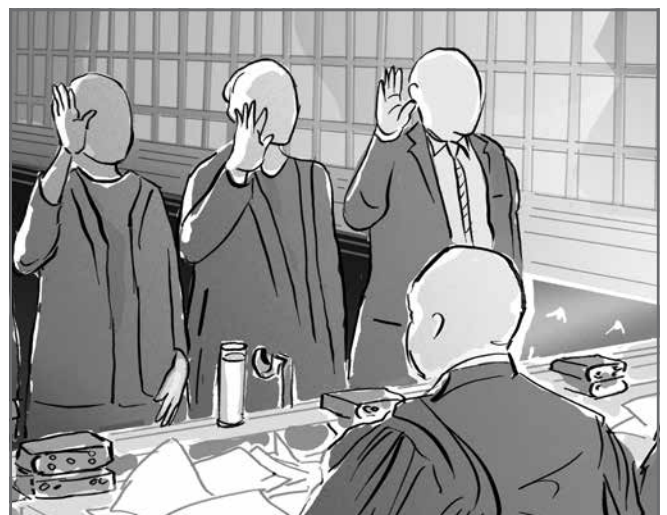


Fig 19 Ná 'n verkiesing word die Lede van die nuwe Provinsiale Parlement deur 'n regter of die Regter-president van die Wes-Kaapse Hooggeregshof ingesweer

WESTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT



AN OVERVIEW

MESSAGE FROM THE SPEAKER

Welcome to the Provincial Parliament of the province of the Western Cape. The purpose of this guide is to explain what this Provincial Parliament is and does, why your Parliament is important to you, and why you are important to your Parliament. The health and

vigour of our political system depends upon the active interest and involvement of its citizens. I hope that you will find this guide informative and useful, and that it will encourage you to take an ongoing interest in the affairs of your province.

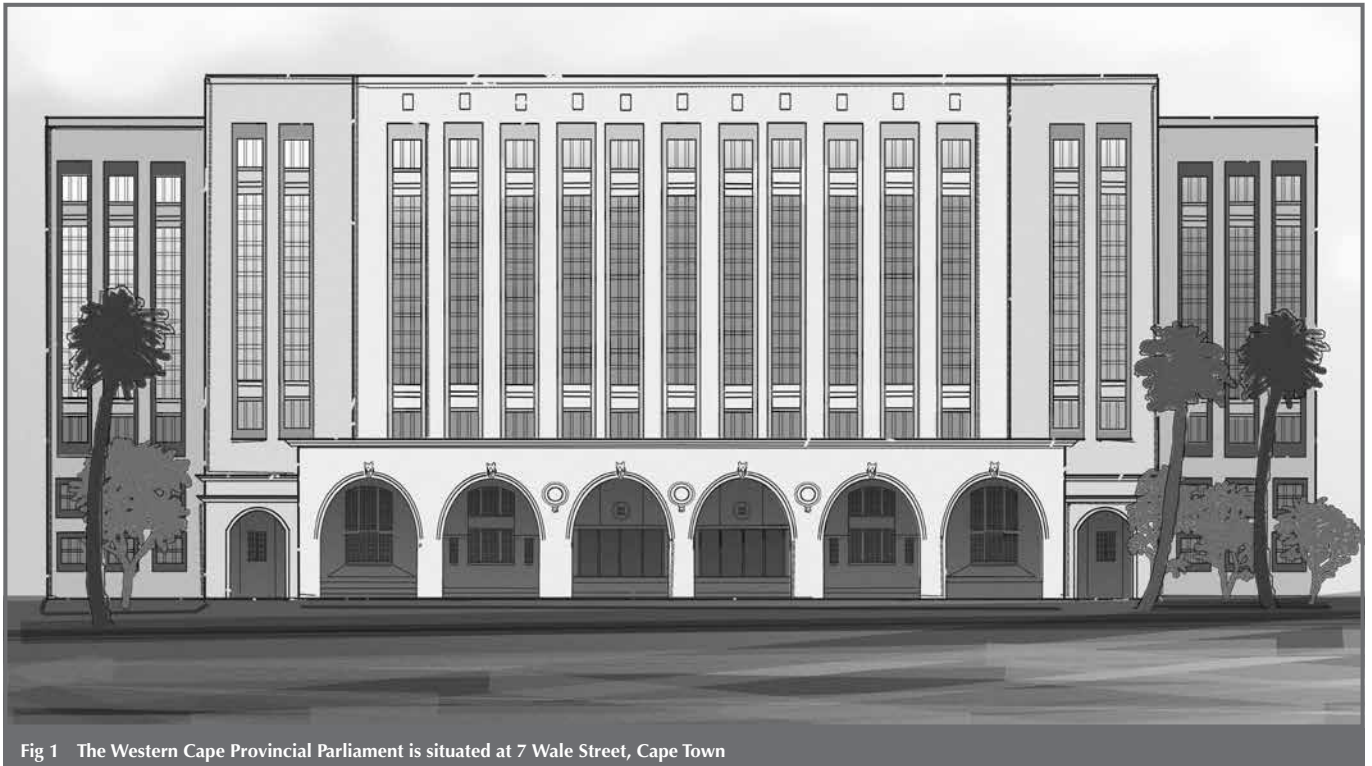


Fig 1 The Western Cape Provincial Parliament is situated at 7 Wale Street, Cape Town

WHAT IS A PARLIAMENT?

South Africa is a constitutional democracy. Our system of government is based on an agreement among the different political groups in the country to recognise one another, not as enemies, but as legitimate political opponents – in other words, as fellow citizens with differing views. It also means recognising that the political group (or party) that has the support of the majority of the population, has the right to govern the country, while the minority parties have the right to express their views and concerns in an open system, and to compete to become the majority at the next election.

It is in a parliament that this ongoing agreement, or social contract, among the different political groups, finds expression. Members of Parliament are elected at regular intervals by the adult citizens of South Africa

in elections in which political parties compete for the votes of the citizens, and each citizen votes in a secret ballot for the party he or she prefers. The result of an election is that each party gets seats in Parliament in proportion to the number of citizens that voted for it. It is the task of the representatives elected in this way – the Members of parliament – to convey the ideas, views and concerns of their voters, and to contrast these views with others expressed in Parliament. This means that Parliament is first and foremost a political body, not an administrative or executive one. Do not, therefore, be surprised to discover that a parliament is not always a quiet and orderly place. Robust debate takes place here among people holding very different views, and the presiding officers are sometimes hard pressed to maintain order amid the clash of opposing political beliefs. But this free expression of political

differences in open debate enables decisions on the major issues of the day to be taken fairly and openly by majority decision after all views have been heard. This is the essence of parliamentary democracy.

As the representative of the citizens in government, parliament performs the vital tasks of overseeing the government of the province and holding it accountable, and considering and passing laws.

PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Our national Constitution, adopted in 1996, is the supreme authority in South Africa. It provides for three powers of the state, namely: the Legislative

(Parliament and the provincial Legislatures), the Executive (the national and provincial governments and local authorities), and the Judiciary (the courts).

THE THREE POWERS OF THE STATE

- The task of the legislative power is to represent the people, to act as a forum for discussion of national issues, to consider and pass laws, to facilitate public involvement in its processes and work, and to oversee the Executive and hold it to account.
- The task of the executive power is to govern, to ensure the safety of citizens and to ensure that basic services are provided.

- The task of the judiciary is to administer justice through the courts.

The legislative and the executive powers are closely linked in our system. The legislature or Parliament elects the Executive from among its Members and may dismiss it. The Executive sits in Parliament and is accountable to it.



Fig 2 The three spheres of government

THE THREE SPHERES OF GOVERNMENT

Some government matters are best handled at national level. Examples of these are the defence of the country and relations with foreign countries. However, matters directly affecting regions are appropriately dealt with by provinces; while local affairs are best handled at the local or municipal level of government, which is closest to the people. Accordingly, our Constitution makes provision for three different 'spheres' of government – national, provincial and local. Each sphere has exclusive powers in some areas, but shares power in others.

- The national sphere deals with national issues, but when it passes laws affecting provincial or local authorities directly, it has to consult these spheres. The National Council of Provinces, which forms part of national Parliament, plays a central role in this consultation.
- The provincial sphere deals with matters which are too area-specific to be adequately covered by national policy, but too large to be managed by

local government. The national Constitution lists areas of government exclusive to the province, and also lists areas of 'concurrent' national and provincial interest, which by and large are controlled by the central government but managed and coordinated by the province.

- Local authorities deal with the more immediate and local concerns of citizens, such as the management of the affairs of their communities, the provision of municipal services, and the promotion of a safe and healthy environment. Municipal councils have local, executive and legislative powers to deal with these local matters.

The provincial legislatures have a say in national law-making through representation and participation in the National Council of Provinces (NCOP). Each provincial legislature appoints six permanent delegates to the NCOP, while four of its Members are designated from time to time as special delegates to the NCOP.

THE WESTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

By now you have an idea of how the Western Cape Provincial Parliament (WCPP) fits into the overall South African system of government. We now examine the Western Cape Provincial Parliament and its functioning.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In 1854 the then colonial British government of the Cape Colony, yielding to pressure from the people of the Cape to have a share in decision-making, established a legislative assembly for the colony. In 1910, when the Union of South Africa was formed and South Africa gained its independence, most of the executive power passed to national Parliament. The provincial powers that remained were exercised by the Cape Provincial Administration, consisting of a Provincial Council and an Executive Committee. This system remained in place until 31 July 1986. With the first democratic elections in 1994, South

Africa opened a new chapter in its history. In the new Republic of South Africa, nine provinces replaced the former four provinces. One of these new provinces was the Western Cape, carved out of the old Cape Province. Like the other eight provinces, the Western Cape has its own Executive, as well as its own Parliament, with significant law-making powers. The seat of the Western Cape Provincial Parliament is at 7 Wale Street in Cape Town, in a building completed in 1944 to house the Provincial Council of the former Cape Province.

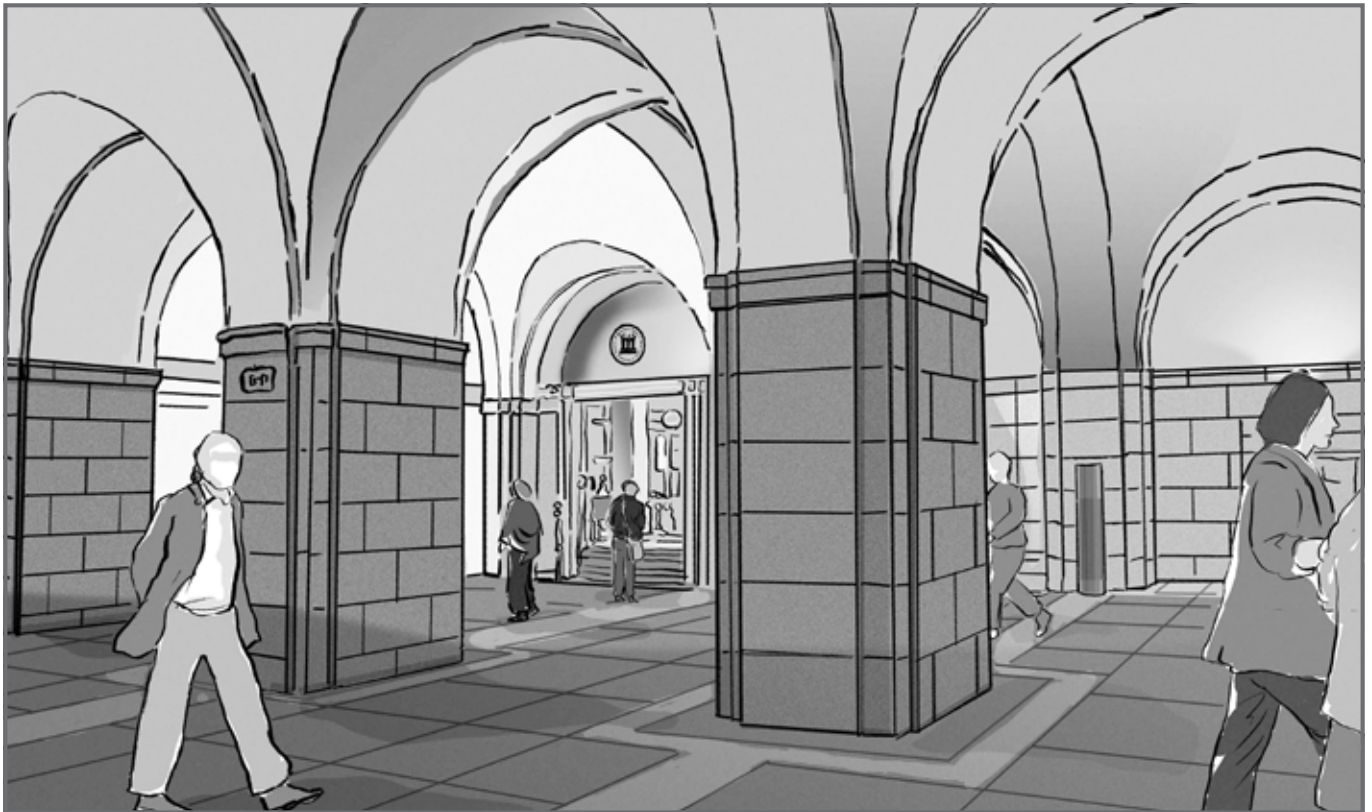


Fig 3 The concourse outside the entrance to the Western Cape Provincial Parliament

ROLE AND FUNCTION

The Western Cape Provincial Parliament:

- passes laws on matters assigned to the province by the national Constitution;
- oversees the Western Cape Government and ensures that it is accountable to Parliament;
- facilitate public involvement in its processes and work;
- contributes to national issues by participating in the affairs of the National Council of Provinces; and

- determines and controls its internal affairs.

In performing these functions prescribed by the national Constitution and the Western Cape Constitution, the Western Cape Provincial Parliament represents the people of the province and is, therefore, a forum for discussion of provincial issues. It also has to ensure public participation in its proceedings and participation by local authorities regarding matters that affect them.

THE MEMBERS AND OFFICE-BEARERS OF PARLIAMENT

MEMBERS IN THE CHAMBER

If you enter the public gallery of the Chamber of Parliament during a sitting, you will see Members sitting in two double rows facing each other, the Members of the majority party ('government Members') to your left and the Members of opposition parties to your right. (see Fig 4)

There are 42 Members, although usually not all of them will be in the Chamber at the same time. Members are elected by the public for a period of five years. In terms of South Africa's proportional representation system, citizens vote for a party with its list of candidates, rather than for particular

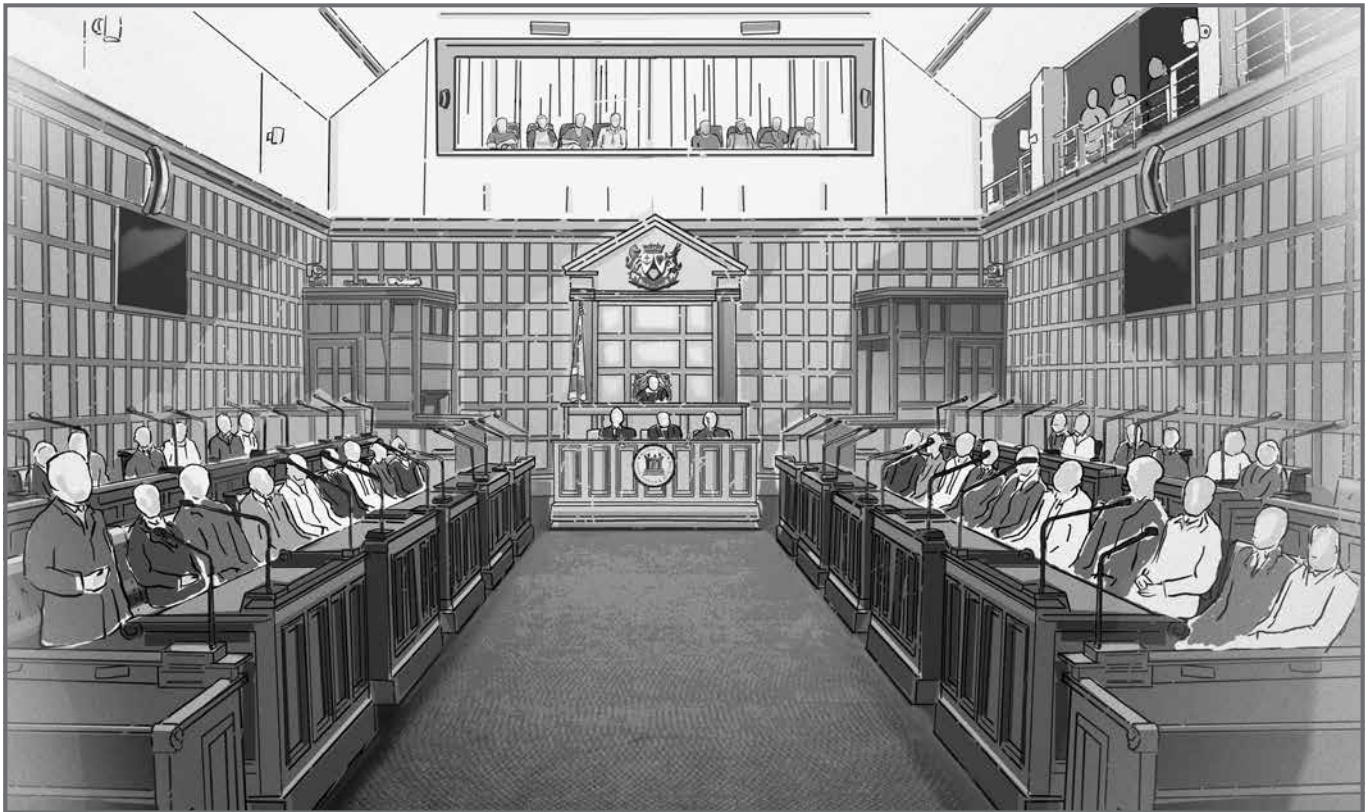


Fig 4 Members of the Provincial Parliament sit facing each other with the government to the right of the Speaker, and the opposition to the left

candidates. An advantage of this system is that the number of seats that a party gains in Parliament is in direct proportion to the number of votes it wins in an election. When a Member leaves before the next election, the vacancy is filled from the relevant party's list of candidates. Besides the tasks of Parliament

described under 'What is a parliament?' Members perform constituency work by working in the region of the province allocated to them by their parties in order to assist members of the public with government-related problems while also seeking to promote their party's policies among the electorate.

THE SPEAKER

At the far end of the Chamber from the public gallery, seated on a raised chair, is the Speaker. He or she is the chief officer of the Provincial Parliament and represents the Provincial Parliament in its relations with outside bodies and persons. The Speaker has a vital role to play both inside and outside the Chamber. In the Chamber, he or she chairs the meetings of the House, maintains order, and is the custodian of the powers and privileges of Parliament. It is vital for the functioning of the Provincial Parliament that the Speaker is at all times impartial and independent, and acts above party influences and interests to ensure that the Provincial Parliament is a forum for fair and open debate. Outside the Chamber, the Speaker represents the Provincial Parliament as its

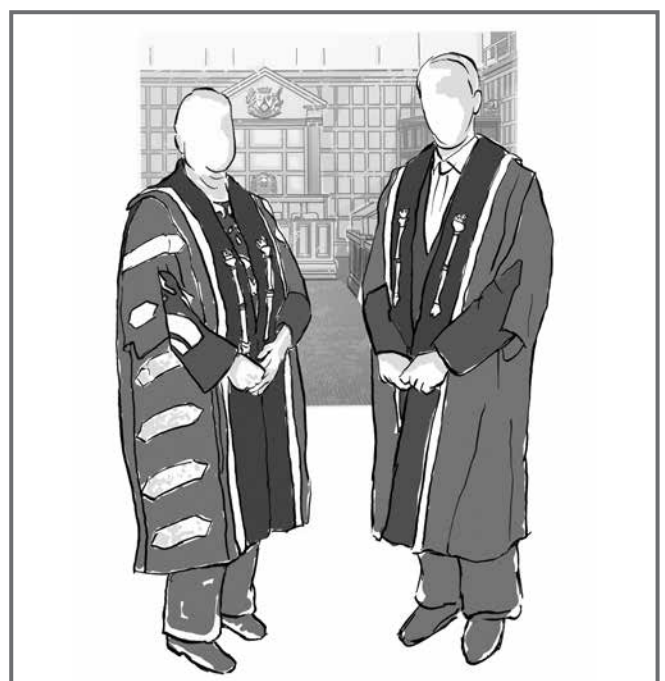


Fig 5 The Speaker and Deputy Speaker in their distinctive robes

spokesperson, presents laws to the Premier for assent, and chairs the Rules Committee, which has a broad policy-making function in parliament. As head of the parliamentary administration, the Speaker also takes responsibility for the building

complex, the provision of facilities for Members, the recording and broadcasting of debates, and the finances and administration of the House and its support staff. The Speaker is assisted by deputy presiding officers.

THE PREMIER AND MINISTERS

On the front bench of the government side of the Chamber sit the Premier of the province and the Ministers of the provincial government. The Premier is elected by the Provincial Parliament at its first sitting after an election. Since the Premier is elected by a majority vote of Members, it is likely that the leader of the party which received the most votes in the election will become Premier, unless that party did not gain a clear majority. In such case it is possible for parties to form an alliance and use their majority to have their candidate elected.

The Premier is the head of the provincial government and appoints Ministers from among the elected Members to head the various provincial government departments. Together with the Premier, the Ministers form the Executive Council or Cabinet and, as such, they are the Executive Authority of the province. Note that the executive and legislative arms of the province, although they have separate powers, are closely interlinked. This is an element of our system that we have inherited from the Westminster parliamentary tradition.

OTHER OFFICE-BEARERS

The following are the other office-bearers who assist in the smooth functioning of Parliament:

The Leader of Government Business: The Leader is a Member – usually a Minister – appointed by the Premier from the ‘governing’ party. He or she is responsible for the programming of government

business on the Order Paper after consultation with interested parties in the House.

The Leader of the Opposition is the leader of the largest party in the House that is not in government. He or she is the main spokesperson for the opposition side of the House and seeks to present a realistic and

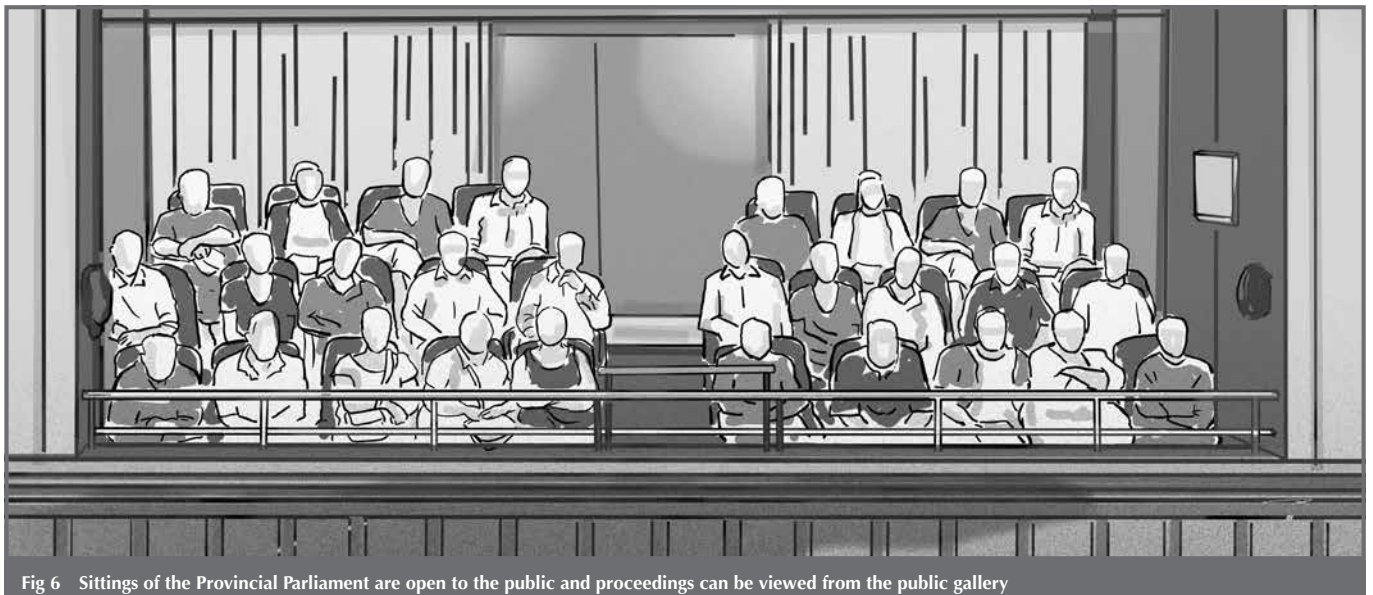


Fig 6 Sitings of the Provincial Parliament are open to the public and proceedings can be viewed from the public gallery

attractive alternative to the governing party. In doing so, he or she plays a vital role in Parliament and in the democratic system, which needs an effective opposition to function properly. Traditionally, the Opposition is responsible for scrutinising, questioning and, if necessary, criticising government policies. The Leader actively and vigilantly monitors the activities of the government, guides and forms public opinion on issues of policy in the province, critically examines public spending and, most importantly, provides policy alternatives for the consideration of the government and the people at large. As such, he or she may be regarded as a 'shadow' Premier

THE CHAMBER

The Chamber's design is based on the Westminster model. Note the following features:

- The Speaker's chair is raised, both to reflect authority and to provide a clear view of all Members. (see Fig 7)
- The mace, the symbol of the authority of Parliament, is placed on the table in front of the Speaker while Parliament is in sitting. The procedural staff, whose task it is to assist and advise the Speaker in conducting proceedings, sit at the table between the mace and the Speaker's chair (See Fig 8).
- Government members sit in the benches to the right of the Speaker's chair and the opposition Members sit to the left of the Speaker's chair (although a large majority party may spill over onto 'opposition' benches). (see Fig 4)
- The public gallery and the press gallery in particular are important features of the Chamber, since it is in the nature of a parliament that it should be open and in the public eye. Also important in this respect are the Hansard reporters, whose job it is to record and publish everything said in debate.

who, if he or she can gain enough support at the next election, will take over as Premier.

The Whips: These are Members appointed by parties to manage their affairs in Parliament. They ensure party discipline, keep Members informed of proceedings, liaise with Whips of other parties and assist generally in the conduct of party and parliamentary business. The Chief Whip of the majority party has special responsibilities in ensuring, together with the Leader of Government Business, that the business of Parliament gets done.

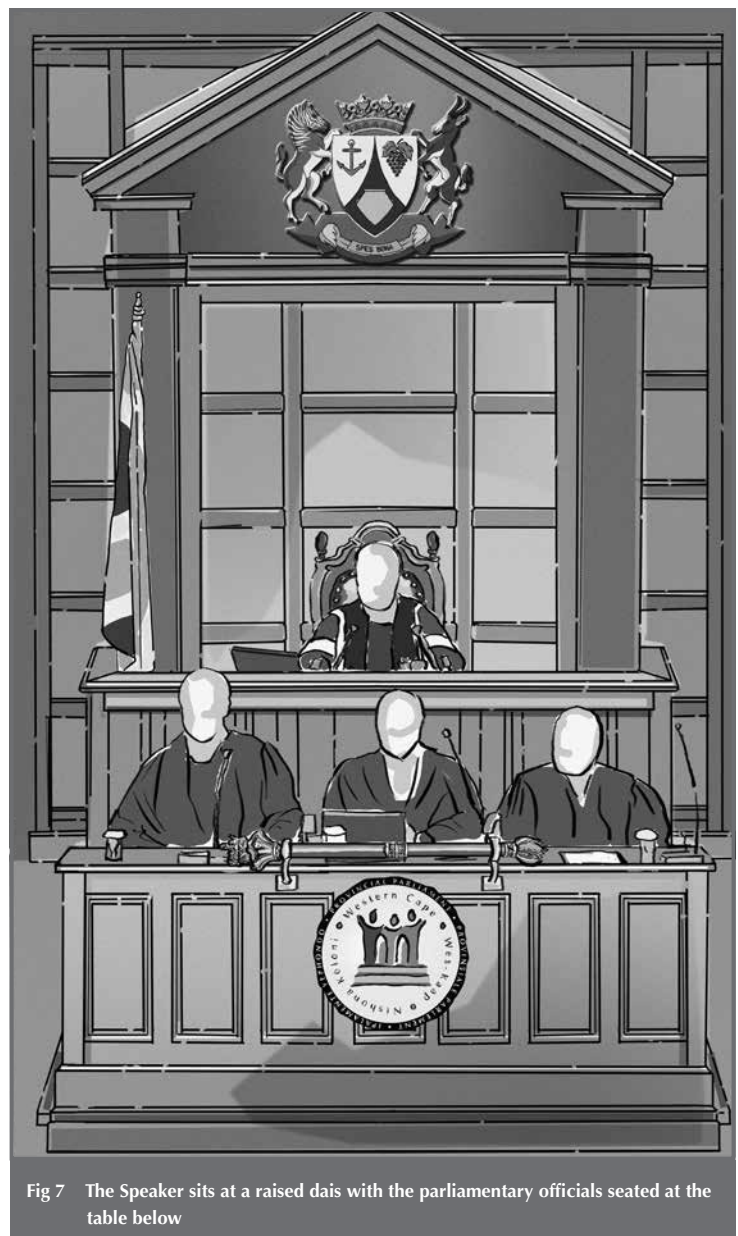


Fig 7 The Speaker sits at a raised dais with the parliamentary officials seated at the table below

SYMBOLS OF THE WESTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

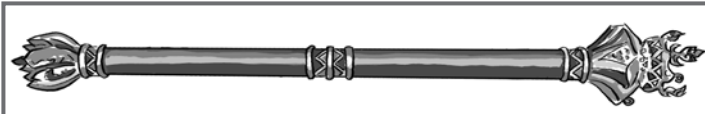


Fig 8 The Provincial Parliament’s mace features a staff made from stinkwood, an indigenous tree found in the Western Cape

MACE

The mace, as the symbol of the power and authority of Parliament, is part of our heritage derived from the ‘mother of parliaments’, the British Parliament in Westminster. The first parliamentary mace was a weapon of war, held by the Serjeant-at-Arms, and representing the authority the king had vested in Parliament. Now it is purely a ceremonial staff of office, which is placed on the table of the House during full sittings of Parliament. The mace of the Western Cape Provincial Parliament is made of stinkwood and gold and its design is symbolically representative of the province. It was manufactured by the South African Mint.

Many of the customs and conventions in parliament – for example, the Speaker’s procession at the start of proceedings, the ceremonial dress worn by presiding officers and table staff, and the distance of ‘two sword lengths’ between government and opposition benches – are also part of the parliamentary tradition inherited from Westminster.



Fig 9 The Serjeant-at-Arms, bearing the Mace, guides the Speaker’s procession to the Chamber at the start of every sitting



Fig 10 The Western Cape Provincial Parliament’s logo reflects the diversity of the people of the province

LOGO

The logo represents a move away from the past and the adoption of a new identity with the emphasis on the people of the Western Cape.

It depicts people at the centre of parliamentary business, with the three figures representing not only the vibrant diversity of the Western Cape but also capturing the colours of the national flag, clearly signalling the message that the Western Cape is part of South Africa and we are all proudly South African.

The three figures represent the three arms of government (the Judiciary, the Legislature, and the Executive), though independent, they are interlinked and intertwined. The three figures are standing at the

top of a flight of steps, thus communicating the centrality and elevation of the people we serve. The steps leading to the entrance are reminiscent of the seven steps in the Bo-Kaap but also represent the steps to the Parliament that is open to the electorate.

The arches at the top of the flight of steps symbolise the arches at the entrance to the Wale Street precinct

and the open doors reflect a parliament that is open and accessible to all. Behind the figures a ray of sunlight reflects the hope and aspirations of the people. The wording around the figures recognises the diversity of the Western Cape and in particular the three official languages of the province – Afrikaans, Xhosa and English. The emblem is surrounded by a black seal representing the official mark of the WCPP.

HOW PARLIAMENT OPERATES

Many parliaments throughout the world have common features related to the function they perform. These common features, including the special parliamentary privileges and rules of order that are described below, have developed over centuries, beginning in Westminster.

At the same time, each parliament is different and develops in its own way. In particular, since 1994 the parliaments of South Africa, the Western Cape Provincial Parliament among them, have each been developing a unique style and their own conventions.

PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT

As a vital institution with a unique task, the Parliament is granted unique privileges by the Constitution to enable it to perform its task properly. Most important of these is the privilege of free speech. While the ordinary citizen's right of free speech is subject to reasonable limitations – for example, the laws of libel and slander – anything said by a Member as part of the proceedings of Parliament is limited only by Parliament's own rules of order. In other words, a Member cannot be taken to court for anything said as part of the proceedings of Parliament. This special

parliamentary privilege is regarded throughout the democratic world as essential to enable Members to raise any controversial matter in Parliament fearlessly and without fear of reprisal.

Other privileges are the right to summon any person to give evidence before it or produce documents, and to require any person or institution to report to it. In addition, no-one may hinder a Member or official from performing his or her parliamentary duties.

ORDER IN PARLIAMENT

'Order' is a very important concept in a parliament. Remember that in any country there is political disagreement among groups. A parliament is the political mechanism where that disagreement is publicly aired. For this to happen effectively, it is necessary that all groups – minorities and majorities – respect the rules, conventions and courtesies of Parliament. It is for this reason that the integrity and impartiality of parliamentary

procedures, and the Speaker's role in allowing all voices in Parliament to be heard and applying the rules with scrupulous fairness to all Members, are so important, not only within Parliament, but in the entire political system. Thus 'order', in the parliamentary context, involves ensuring respect for and acceptance of the political system represented by Parliament in a context of political opposition.

Any Member may at any point in the proceedings raise a 'point of order', in other words call the Speaker's attention to a perceived breach of the standing rules or established conventions during debate. This is one of the few ways in which a Member may legitimately

interrupt another Member's speech, since the importance of following correct procedure at all times is paramount. The Speaker will usually give a ruling immediately, but may let the matter stand over and deliver a considered ruling at a later stage.

THE STANDING RULES

The constitution provides that Parliament determines its own proceedings and draws up its own rules. The standing rules provide a framework within which the work of Parliament is done. In addition to these rules, procedure is also based on international parliamentary practice and conventions, rulings by the Speaker, and the framework of relevant laws, including the national Constitution and the Western Cape Constitution.

The standing rules include the rules of debate which are aimed at promoting rational and open debate in an atmosphere of tolerance, leading to considered decisions. In terms of these rules, Members must treat

one another with respect. Personal abuse, accusations of dishonesty and the use of unacceptable language not only do nothing to advance the exchange of ideas, but tend to disrupt debate and are, therefore, not allowed. The Speaker's task in allowing lively and heated debate to take place, while curbing 'unparliamentary language', is a delicate one requiring balanced judgement and a sound grasp of procedure as well as politics. The rules cover most areas of parliamentary functioning, including the business of Parliament, committees and committee procedure, legislative procedures, questions and interpellations, NCOP-related business and miscellaneous matters.

COMMITTEES

Much parliamentary work can be performed more effectively by a smaller, less formal body. Parliament, therefore, refers a great deal of more detailed work – for example bills – to multiparty committees of its Members. Such committees usually consist of between 5 and 20 members, under a chairperson who is usually a member of the majority party. Besides the standing committees dealing with government departments, parliament may appoint an ad hoc committee to perform a specific task. There are also 'house committees', such as the Rules Committee that consider the standing rules and the internal arrangements of Parliament. While committees do important work in preparing the ground for Parliament to take decisions, committees themselves do not have authority to take decisions on behalf of Parliament. Instead, once a committee has

completed its work, it reports its findings – for example the bill which was considered – to Parliament for formal decision. Normally such a decision is taken only after a debate in the House.



Fig 11 Members of standing committees meet regularly to consider draft legislation and conduct oversight over the Executive

Most committee work concerns legislation and overseeing the Executive. Committees are also the mechanism by which Parliament holds public hearings and receives submissions from the public.

This is just one of the ways in which the views of the people are taken into account. Committee meetings are open to the public who are encouraged to attend.



Fig 12 As part of its constitutional duty to involve the public in the law-making process, standing committees hold public hearings in order to provide an opportunity for public participation

QUORUMS AND DECISION-MAKING

A quorum is the minimum number of Members who must be present before a meeting of Parliament is properly constituted. A quorum is at least one third of the Members of the House. Most decisions are made by majority vote with a quorum present. However the Western Cape Constitution requires some decisions to be passed by a supporting vote of the majority of

Members (ie more than half of all Members must be present and must vote in favour) or by an even larger majority. For example: a resolution dissolving the Provincial Parliament requires a supporting vote of the majority of Members, while a resolution to remove the Premier from office requires a majority of at least two-thirds of Members.

THE WORK OF PARLIAMENT

SESSIONS AND SITTINGS

Each set of meetings of Parliament for the year is generally regarded as a session of Parliament. A meeting on a particular day is called a sitting. Sittings take place on weekdays from 14:15, except on Fridays when sitting hours are from 10:00 until adjournment. Parliament does not sit throughout the year. While it is not sitting, Members work in their

constituencies. A typical sitting day begins with the Speaker entering the Chamber in procession and being announced by the Serjeant-at-Arms. On taking the chair, the Speaker bows to Members on both sides of the House. After prayers, the business is dealt with as it appears on the parliamentary agenda or 'Order Paper' for that day.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE



Fig 13 Bill

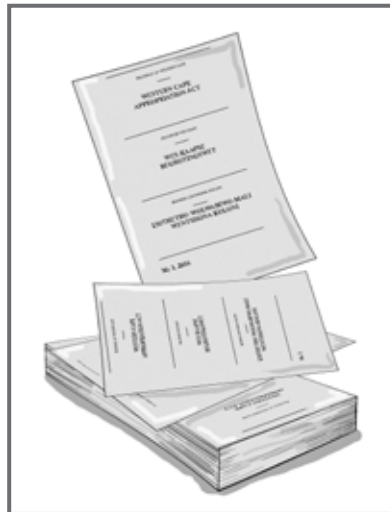


Fig 14 Act

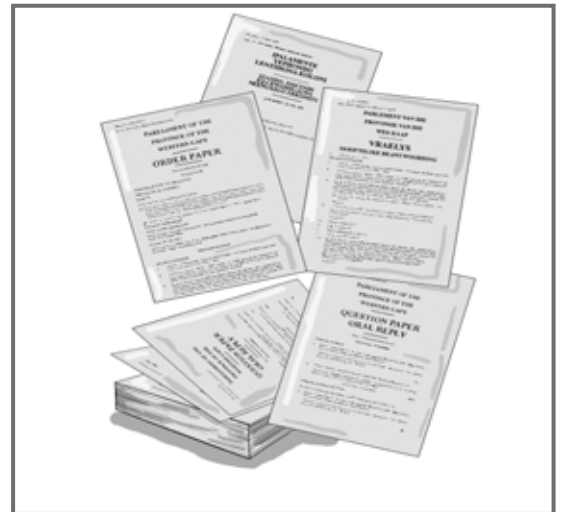


Fig 15 Papers of the House

Besides considering its own legislation on provincial matters, the Western Cape Provincial Parliament has a say in national legislation through its representation on the National Council of Provinces.

National legislation: The national Constitution lays down the procedure for national legislation, of which there are various types. The provinces have an important say in national bills (draft laws) affecting provinces, since their views must be taken into account before such bills are passed. This is done by the NCOP referring bills to the provincial legislatures for input and to obtain the province's mandate on how to vote on the bills or possible amendments. In the NCOP each province casts a single vote on each bill. Bills not affecting provinces are voted on in the NCOP by the individual delegates – usually along party lines. Provincial legislatures may hold public hearings on both types of bills – often a useful process since it enables the government to obtain local input on a proposed measure.

Provincial legislation:

A bill normally originates from a provincial government department and is submitted by the relevant Minister to parliament for introduction – although a bill may also be drafted by a Member or committee of Parliament. A bill will normally pass through the following stages in its passage through Parliament:

1. Introduction

Once it has been officially received, the bill is distributed to all Members.

2. Publication for comment

The bill is published in the *Provincial Gazette* for public comment if the Premier has declared the bill to be an urgent one, this step may be bypassed.

3. Committee stage

The bill is referred to the relevant standing committee, which may call public hearings on the bill, and make amendments to the text. When it has completed its work, the committee submits a report on the bill to the House. In the case of a bill affecting interests of municipalities, the committee must invite representatives of organisations representing municipalities to attend and give evidence.

4. Finalisation

The House debates the bill and takes a majority decision to pass or reject it.

5. Passing into law

If the bill is passed, it is submitted to the Premier for his or her signature and published in the *Provincial Gazette*, after which point it becomes law.

QUESTIONS AND INTERPELLATIONS

Questions to Ministers are among the most vital and immediate ways in which Parliament holds the provincial Executive to account. Once a week, on Thursdays, for 60 minutes Members put questions for oral reply to Ministers in Parliament. Ministers are given written notice of the questions to enable them to prepare answers with the assistance of their departments. The purpose of questions is to obtain information and the questions must relate to matters for which the Minister is responsible. Nevertheless, question time often sees parties vying with each other in the political arena, as opposition parties try to show up the government by asking awkward questions while Ministers

may use the opportunity to show how effectively they are governing.

Every second Thursday for 20 minutes Members also have the opportunity to put questions to the Premier without notice. Answers may be responded to with a limited number of follow-up questions. Provision is also made for questions for written reply. This is usually done in the case of questions requiring lengthy, detailed or statistical information. An interpellation is a mini-debate lasting 15 minutes on a subject of which notice is given on the Question Paper. Like questions, interpellations are taken on Thursdays, up to a maximum of three on any one day.

THE BUDGET AND ACCOUNTABILITY

One of the ways a parliament exercises control over the Executive is by passing its budget. The annual budget is presented each year in March in the form of an 'appropriation bill' by which money is allocated for the provincial government. Most of the money comes from the central Treasury as a provincial budget allocation, but the province is able, to a limited extent, to augment this from its own self-generated funds. The appropriation bill specifies how much money the provincial government intends to spend during the financial year and how this will be divided among the various provincial government departments. Once the bill has been examined in committee –

during which time Ministers and their senior government officials may be called in to comment on and explain how the money is to be spent – a debate is conducted on the appropriation bill.

Debates are then conducted on the 'votes' – the amounts allocated to each department. Parliament then takes a decision on the budget as a whole. This process of deliberating on the appropriation bill enables Parliament to examine in detail, both in committee and during debate, the administrative record of the Executive and its activities and planning.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS

Generally speaking, the business of Parliament comes from the Executive and from Members. While the bulk of Executive business consists of legislation, the following matters are initiated by Members:

Motions: This is the main way in which private Members' business comes before the House. A motion is a proposal by a Member that the House do something, order that something be done, or

express an opinion about something. It is worded concisely as a decision of the House (for example: 'That the House expresses its concern about the events surrounding X and calls upon Y to do Z'). The motion is put to the House for decision, and if adopted – often after a debate – becomes a formal decision of the House. Before adopting a motion, the House may adopt a motion amending the wording of the original motion. A Member must give notice

of the intention to move a motion, and any Member may do so. (A specific time in the proceedings is set aside for such notices; see also 'Notices of motion' below.) However, not all motions of which notice is given, are placed on the Order Paper for debate. The Programming Authority decides which motions are placed on the Order Paper for debate; and provision is made in the Rules for minority parties to insist on a debate on a particular motion in specified circumstances.

A motion can only be put and adopted without notice, if no Member objects. The principle here is that the House must be informed in advance of the subject of a motion before debating it so that Members may prepare themselves. Notices of motion: Notice can be given of a motion by reading the motion aloud in the House when the presiding officer calls for notices of motion. Notices may also be submitted in writing. However, many of these

motions of which notice is given, are never debated and the practice of giving notice of motions has developed into an opportunity for Members to make short political and other statements in the form of motions.

Matters of (urgent) public importance: The rules on matters of public or urgent public importance (commonly referred to as 'snap' debates) provide Members with an opportunity to ask the Speaker to allow discussion of matters of immediate public importance to take precedence over other business. Usually this mechanism is used to enable Parliament to debate some significant matter of recent occurrence falling under the aegis of the provincial government. The Speaker uses his or her discretion to override the normal programme, if he or she feels it is warranted. This allows the discussion of topical issues which the House would otherwise not have the opportunity to deal with.



Fig 16 A Public Education and Outreach official explains the principles of the constitution to community members



Fig 17 The Visitors' Centre is used to brief visitors on the role and function of the Provincial Parliament

THE ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

The Secretary to Parliament who, with the Deputy Secretary, sits at the table of the House, is the chief procedural adviser to the Speaker as well as the head of the parliamentary administration. As such, he or she is in charge of parliamentary support services,

such as the production of papers (for example Order Papers, Minutes of Proceedings, Question Papers, Bills), the production of the Hansard record of debates, information services, committee support and financial and human resources administration.

PARLIAMENT AND THE PUBLIC

Parliament represents the citizens of the province and the Constitution emphasises the importance of public participation in parliamentary proceedings.

The public hearings conducted by committees, the public gallery, the press gallery, the publication of the Hansard record of debates, the TV cameras,

as well as Parliament's active efforts to promote public participation in its proceedings, all reflect the importance attached to public involvement. In addition, you may approach Members of Parliament who are active in your area about matters relating to the province.



Fig 18 The Western Cape Provincial Parliament's reception desk, situated on the ground floor

YOU AND YOUR PARLIAMENT

You are welcome to visit the Provincial Parliament and attend its sittings. Parliament also offers short tours of the building, which should be arranged in advance. You can contact our reception desk or make use of the online contact form on our website in order to arrange a visit.

Get further information about your Provincial Parliament online from the parliamentary website at www.wcpp.gov.za. Alternatively, visit our reception

desk on the ground floor at 7 Wale Street, Cape Town, or contact the Communication and Information section at:

Tel 021 487 1698

Fax 021 487 1696

Email info@wcpp.gov.za



@WCPProvParl



@WesternCapeProvincialParliament

SOME PARLIAMENTARY TERMS

Act of Parliament

When a Bill has become law, i.e. it has been assented to by the President or Premier. Unless a provision of the Act specifies otherwise, the Act comes into force on the date of assent.

Back-bencher

A Member who does not hold a leadership position in his or her party and is not a parliamentary office-bearer.

Bill

A proposed new law, or draft law, which has not yet been passed by the House.

Constitution

The supreme law of the land by which the country is governed.

Cooperative government

Cooperative government obliges the three spheres of government (national, provincial and local) to work together in a supportive manner.

Hansard

The official verbatim report of proceedings in the House.

Minutes of proceedings

The official printed records of the proceedings of the House.

Order Paper

A programme containing the agenda of the House and other information relevant to the proceedings of the House.

Plenary sitting

A full sitting of the House.

Presiding Officer

A Member elected by a legislature to oversee the proceedings of the House and to provide guidance, direction and control. Typically these are the Speaker and Deputy Speaker in most legislatures and the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the NCOP.

Question Paper

The Question Paper contains notices of interpellations and questions being put to Members of the executive for oral or written reply.

Recess

A period when the House does not sit and has adjourned for a specific reason.

Special delegates

The four Members to the NCOP a province is entitled to apart from its permanent delegates.

Swearing in

Making an oath or affirmation in the House in order to take one's place as a Member in the House



Fig 19 After an election, Members of the new Provincial Parliament are sworn in by a judge/the Judge President of the Western Cape High Court

IPALAMENTE VEPHONDO LENTSHONA KOLONI

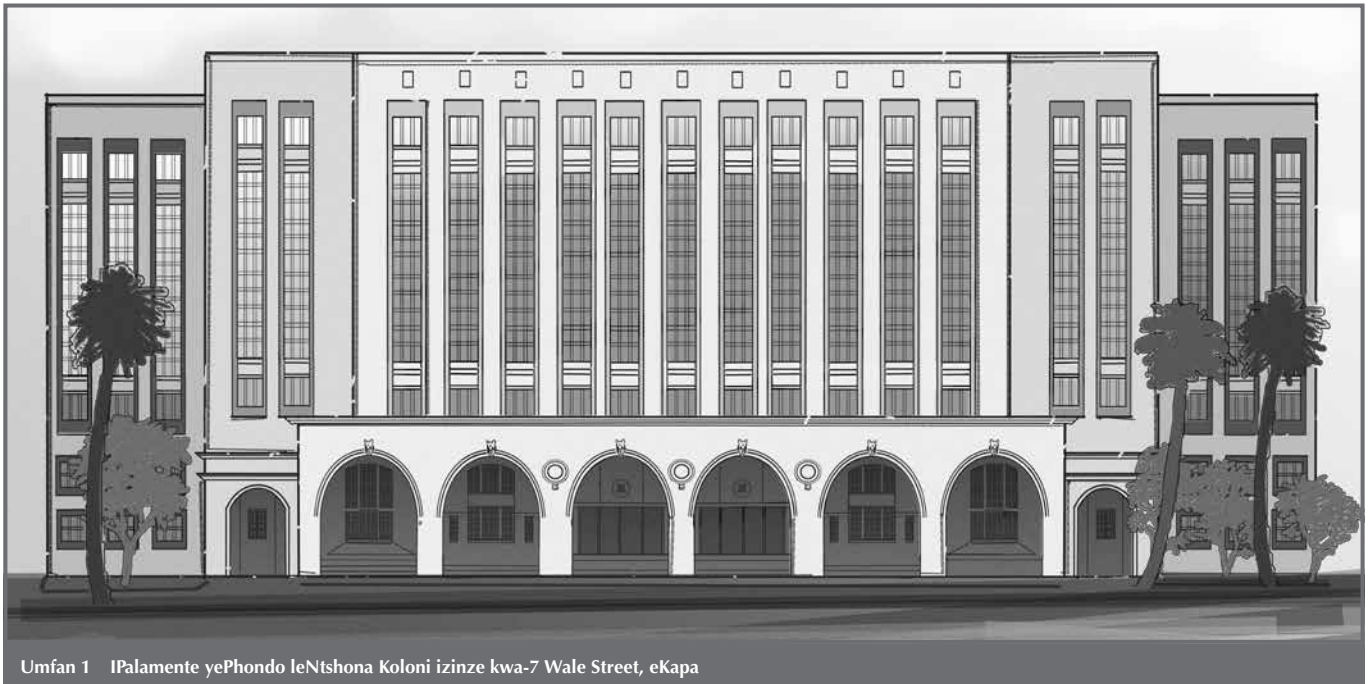


UMFANEKISO

UMYALEZO KASOMLOMO

Wamkelekile kwipalamente yephondo leNtshona Koloni! Injongo yesi sikhokelo kukucacisa ukuba yintoni na iPalamente yePhondo nokuba yenza ntoni na, kutheni iPalamente yakho ibalulekile kuwe, nokuba kutheni na ubalulekile kwipalamente yakho. Impilo namandla enkqubo yezopolitiko

yethu axhomekeke kumdla osebenzayo nobandakanyeko lwabemi bayo. Ndiyathemba ukuba uza kusifumana esi sikhokelo sinika ulwazi kwaye siluncedo, nokuba siza kukukhuthaza ukuba uthabathe umdla oqhubayo kwimiba yephondo lethu.



Umfan 1 IPalamente yePhondo leNtshona Koloni izinze kwa-7 Wale Street, eKapa

YINTONI IPALAMENTE?

UMzantsi Afrika yidemokrasi yomgaqo-siseko. Inkqubo yethu karhulumente isekelezwe kwisivumelwano phakathi kwamaqela ezopolitiko ahlukeneyo kweli lizwe ukunakana elinye nelinye, hayi njengeentshaba, kodwa njengabachasi bezopolitiko abanobunganga – ngamanye amazwi, njengabemi beli abanezimvo ezahlukeneyo. Kukwathetha ukunakana ukuba iqela lezopolitiko (okanye ‘iqela’) elinenkxaso yesininzi senani labantu, linelungelo lokulawula ilizwe, ngeli lixa amaqela aligcuntswana anelungelo lokuvakalisa izimvo neenkxalabo zawo kwinkqubo evulelekileyo, kwanokukhuphisana ukuba abe sisininzi kunyulo olulandelayo.

Kukwipalamente apho esi sivumelwano siqhubayo, okanye isivumelwano sezentlalo, phakathi kwamaqela ezopolitiko ahlukeneyo sifumana imvakalo. AMalungu epalamente anyulwa ngamaxsha athile rhoqo

ngabemi abadala boMzantsi Afrika, kulonyulo apho amaqela ezopolitiko ekhuphisana ngeevoti zabemi, kwaye ummi ngamnye uvotela iqela alikhethayo kwibhalothi eyimfihlo. Isiphumo solonyulo kukuba iqela ngalinye lizuzwa izihlalo epalamente ngesahlulo kwinani labemi abalivoteleyo. Kungumsebenzi wabameli abonyulwe ngolu hlobo – aMalungu epalamente – ukuthumela iingcinga, izimvo neenkxalabo zabavoti babo, kwanokuphikisana ngezi zimvo nezinye ezivakaliswe epalamente. Oku kuthetha ipalamente ekuqaleni nasekugqibeleni liqumrhu lezopolitiko, ingesililo elezolawulo okanye elesigqeba. Musa, ke ngoko, ukukothuka ukufumanisa ukuba ipalamente ayisoloko iyindawo ezolileyo nenocwangco! Ingxoxo-mpikiswano eshushu iyaqhuba apha phakathi kwabantu abanezimvo ezahlukeneyo, kwanokuba amagosa ongameleyo ngamanye amaxesha afakwa engxingweni

ezama ukugcina ucwangco ngenxa yongquzulwano lweenkolo zezopolitiko ezahlukeneyo. Kodwa oku kuthetha ngokukhululekileyo kweyantlukwano zezopolitiko kwingxoxo-mpikiswano evulelekileyo kwenza izigqibo kwimiba ephambili yosuku sithatyathwe ngobulunga nangokuvulelekileyo ngesigqibo sesininzi, emva kokuba zonke izimvo

zimanyelwe. Lo ngumgomo wedemokrasi yepalamente.

Njengommeli wabemi kurhulumente, ipalamente iqhuba imisebenzi ebalulekileyo yolongamelo lukarhulumente wephondo nokumenza ukuba anike inkcaza, nokuqwalasela kwanokuphumeza imithetho.

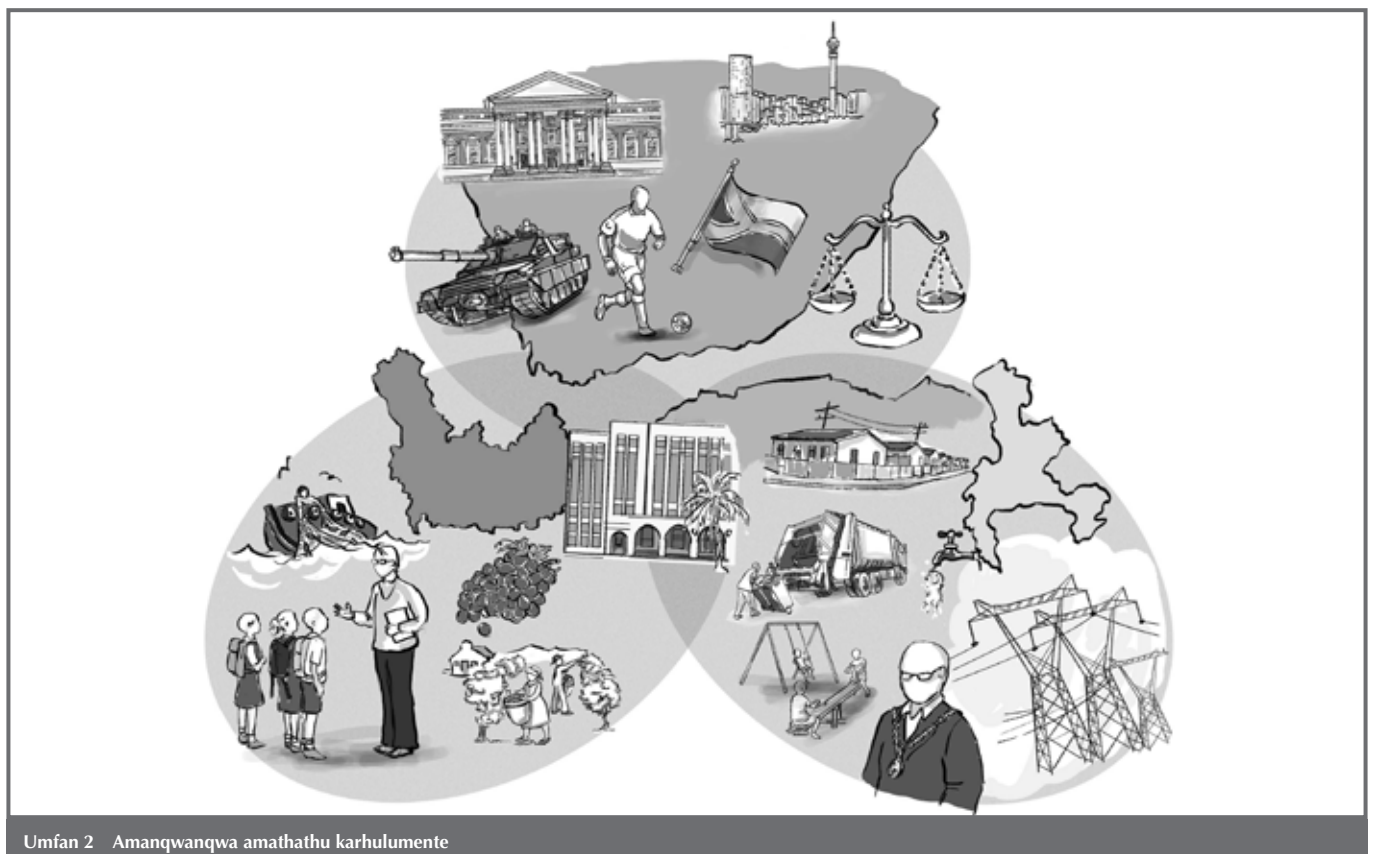
IDEMOKRASI YEPALAMENTE EMZANTSI AFRIKA

Umgaqo-siseko wethu kazwelonke, ophehlelelwe ngo-1996, ligunyabantu eliphezulu eMzantsi Afrika. Ubonelela ngamagunya amathathu ombuso, angala: eloWiso-mthetho (iPalamente neziNdlu

zoWiso-mthetho zamaphondo), iSigqeba (urhulumente kazwelonke noorhulumente bamaphondo nabommandla), kwanoBulungisa (iinkundla)..

AMAGUNYA AMATHATHU OMBUSO

- Umsebenzi wegunya lowiso-mthetho kukumela abantu, umthetho njengeqonga lengxoxo yemiba kazwelonke, ukuqwalasela nokuphumeza imithetho, ukuququzelela intathoxaxheba yoluntu kwiinkqubo nomsebenzi wayo, kwanolongamelo lweSigqeba nokusenza sinike inkcaza.
- Umsebenzi wegunya lesigqeba kukulawula, ukuqinisekisa ukhuseleko lwabemi kwakunye nokuqinisekisa ukuba iinkonzo ezisisiseko ziyabonelelwa.
- Umsebenzi wezobulungisa kukulawula ubulungisa ngokusebenzisa iinkundla.



Umfan 2 Amanqwanqwa amathathu karhulumente

Amagunya owiso-mthetho nawesigqeba aqhogene ngokusondeleleneyo kwinkqubo yethu. Indlu yowiso-mthetho okanye ipalamente yenyula

iSigqeba phakathi kwaMalungu ayo, kwaye ingasigxotha. ISigqeba sihlala epalamente kwaye sinika inkcaza kuyo.

AMANQWAQWA AMATHATHU KARHULUMENTE

Eminye imiba karhulumente ihoywa ngcono kwinqanaba likazwelonke. Imizekelo yale yile: lukhuselo lwelizwe, nobudlelane namazwe angaphadle. Nangona kunjalo, imiba echaphazela ngqo iingingqi ihoywa ngokufanelekileyo ngamaphondo; ngeli lixa imiba yommandla ihoywa ngcono kwinqanaba likarhulumente wommandla okanye okamasipala, elilelona likufutshane ebantwini. Ukutsho ke, umgaqo-siseko wethu wenza isibonelelo 'kumanqwanqwa' amathathu ahlukeneyo karhulumente – elikazwelonke, elephondo nelommandla. Inqwanqwa ngalinye linamagunya awodwa kwiindawo ezithile, lisabelana ngamagunya kwezinye.

- Inqwanqwa likazwelonke lihozana nemiba kazwelonke, kodwa xa liphumeza imithetho echaphazela ngqo amagunyabantu ephondo okanye awommandla, kufuneka libonisane nala manqwanqwa. IBhunga leSizwe laMaphondo, eliyinxalenye yepalamente kazwelonke, lidlala indima ephambili kolu boniswano.
- Inqwanqwa lephondo lihozana nemiba ethe ngqo kakhulu kwimimandla ukuba ihoywe ngokufanelekileyo ngumgaqo-nkqubo kazwelonke, kodwa imikhulu kakhulu ukuba

ilawulwe ngurhulumente wommandla.

Umgaqo-siseko kazwelonke udwelisa iindawo zikarhulumente ezingaphandle kwephondo, kwaye uphinda udwelise iindawo 'ezisebenzisana' nomdla kazwelonke nowephondo, ezithi u bukhulu becala zilawulwe ngurhulumente omkhulu kodwa ziququzelelwe liphondo.

- Oorhulumente bommandla bahoyana neenkxalabo ezinxulumene ukakhulu nabemi bommandla, ezifana nolawulo lwemiba yoluntu, ubonelelo lweenkonzo zikamasipala, kunye nokhuthazo lwemeko ekhuselekileyo nenempilo. Amabhunga oomasipala anamagunya ommandla, awesigqeba nawowiso-mthetho ukuhozana nale miba yommandla.

Izindlu zowiso-mthetho zamaphondo zinelungelo ekwenziweni komthetho kazwelonke ngomelo nentathonxaheba kwiBhunga leSizwe laMaphondo (NCOP). Indlu yowiso-mthetho yephondo nganye yenyulela abathunywa abasisigxina abathandathu kwi-NCOP, ngeli lixa isine saMalungu ayo ethunyelwa ixesha nexesha ukuba abe ngabathunywa ababodwa kwi-NCOP.

IPALAMENTE YEPHONDO LENTSHONA KOLONI

Ngoku sele unayo ingcinga yendlela iPalamente yePhondo leNtshona Koloni engqamana ngayo nayo yonke inkqubo karhulumente woMzantsi Afrika. Ngoku sivavanya iPalamente yePhondo leNtshona Koloni nokusebenza kwayo.

IMVELAPHI EYIMBALI

Ngo-1854 urhulumente wangoko wobukoloniyali waseBhilitane waseKoloni, esabela kuxinzelelo oluphuma kubantu baseKapa lokuba babe nesabelo

kuthatyatho lwezigqibo, waseka indlu yowiso-mthetho yasekoloni. Ngo-1910, xa iManyano yoMzantsi Afrika yasekwa waza uMzantsi Afrika wazuza umaziphathe

wakhe, inxalenye yamagunya esigqeba yasiwa kwipalamente kazwelonke. Amagunya ephondo ashiyekayo asetyenziswa luLawulo lwePhondo leKapa, elenziwa liBhunga lePhondo neKomiti yeSigqeba. Le nkqubo ihleli de kwaba ngowama-31 Julayi 1986.

Ngenxa yolonyulo lokuqala lwedemokrasi ngo-1994, uMzantsi Afrika wavula isahluko esitsha kwimbali yawo. KwiRiphabhliki yoMzantsi Afrika entsha, amaphondo alithoba angena endaweni yabe

kusakwaziwa ngamaphondo amane. Elinye lala maphondo matsha ibe yiNtshona Koloni, equlunqwe kwiKoloni yakudala. Njengamanye amaphondo asibhozo, iNtshona Koloni ineSigqeba sayo, kananjalo nepalamente yayo, enamagunya abonakalyo okwenza imithetho.

Isakhiwo sePalamente yePhondo leNtshona Koloni sikwa-7 Wale Sitalato, eKapa, kwisakhiwo esagqityezelwa ngo-1944 ukuhlalisa iBhunga lePhondo lelayisakuba yiKoloni.



Umfan 3 Indawo yentlangano ngaphandle kwesango lePalamente yePhondo leNtshona Koloni

INDIMA NOMSEBENZI

IPalamente yePhondo leNtshona Koloni -

- iphumeza imithetho ngemiba enikelwe kwiPhondo ngumgaqo-siseko kazwelonke;
- yongamela uLawulo lwePhondo kwaye iqinisekisa ukuba lunika inkcaza kwipalamente;
- iququzelela intathoxaxheba yoluntu kwiinkqubo nomsebenzi wayo;
- ifaka igalelo kwimiba kazwelonke ngokuthabatha inxaxheba kwimiba yeBhunga leSizwe laMphondo; kwaye

- imisela kwaye ilawule imiba yayo yangaphakathi.

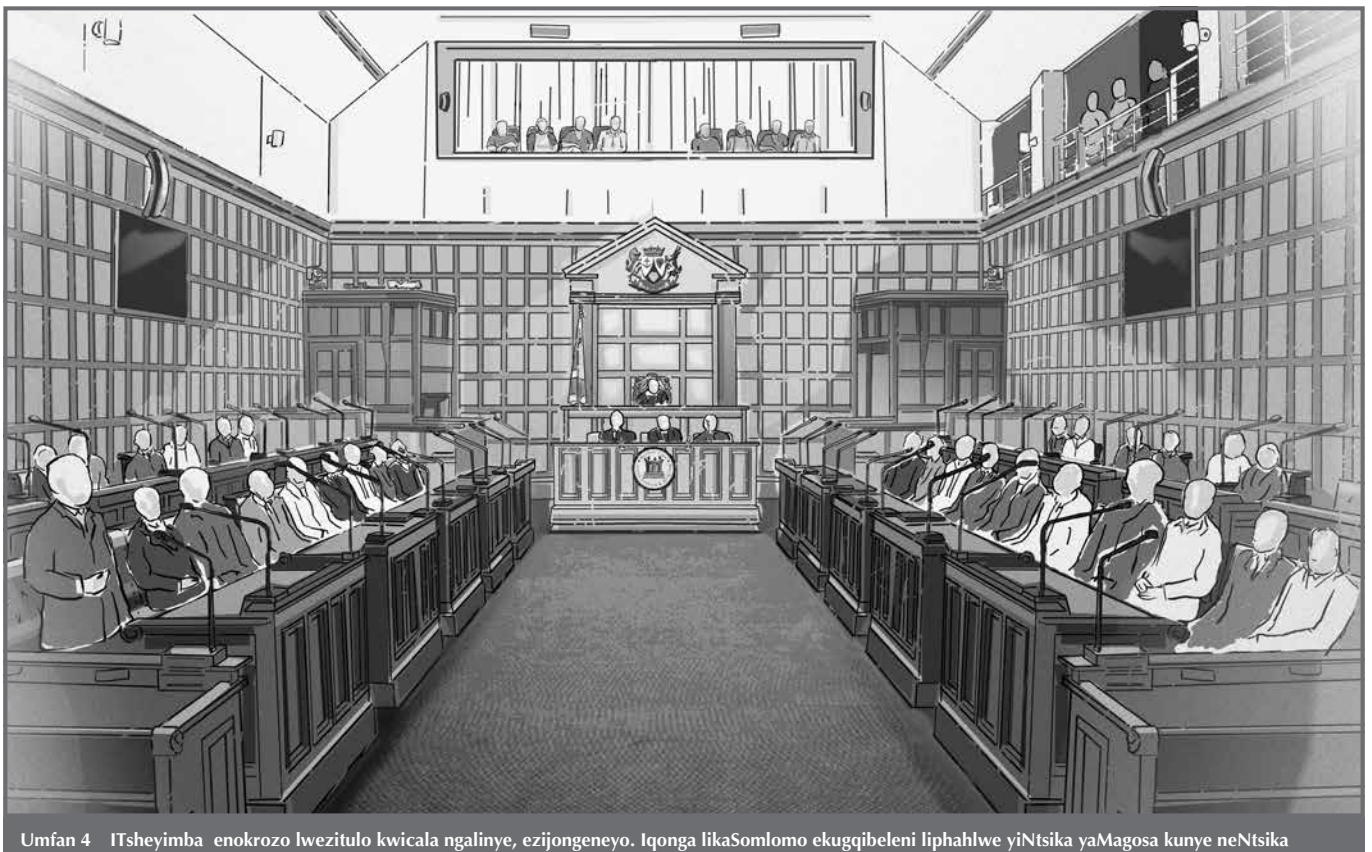
Ekuqhubeni le misebenzi exelwe yimigaqo-siseko kazwelonke nowaNtshona Koloni, iPalamente yeNtshona Koloni imele abantu bephondo kwaye ke ngoko liqonga lengxoxo yemiba yephondo. Kukwafuneka ukuba iqinisekise ukuba intathoxaxheba yoluntu kwiinkqubo zayo, kunye nentathoxaxheba ngamagunyabantu ommandla malunga nemiba ewachaphazelayo.

AMALUNGU NEENKOKHELI ZEPALAMENTE

AMALUNGU KWITSHHEYIMBA

Ukuba ungena kwigumbi labaphulaphuli loluntu leTsheyimba yepalamente ngexesha lokuhlala kweNdlu, uza kubona aMalungu ehleli kwizintlu zezibini ezijongeneyo, aMalungu eqela elisisinzi ('aMalungu karhulumente') esekhohlo, aze aMalungu amaqela aphikisayo esekunene (Jonga Umfan 4). Kukho aMalungu angama-42, nangona kungaqhelekanga ukuwafumana onke ekwiTsheyimba ngaxeshanye. AMalungu enyulwa luluntu ixesha leminyaka emihlanu. Ngokwemigaqo yenkqubo yomelo ngokwamanani yeseMzantsi Afrika, abemi bavotela iqela linoluhlu lwalo lwabagqatswa, endaweni yabagqatswa abathile. Inzuzo yale nkqubo

kukuba inani lezihlalo iqela elizifumanayo epalamente lilungelana ngqo nenani leevoti eliziphumelelayo kulonyulo. Xa iLungu lishiya ngaphambi kolonyulo olulandelayo, isikhewu sizaliswa kuthatyathwa kuluhlu olufanelekileyo lwabagqatswa beqela elo. Ngaphandle kwemisebenzi yepalamente ecaciswe phantsi kwesihloko esithi: 'Yintoni ipalamente?' ngentla apha, aMalungu aqhuba umsebenzi wabo bamelweyo ngokusebenza kwingingqi yephondo abelwe yona ngamaqela awo, ukuze kuncedwe amalungu oluntu ngeengxaki ezinxulumene norhulumente ngeli lixa ekwazabalazela ukuthengisa imigaqo-nkqubo yeqela lawo phakathi kubavoti.

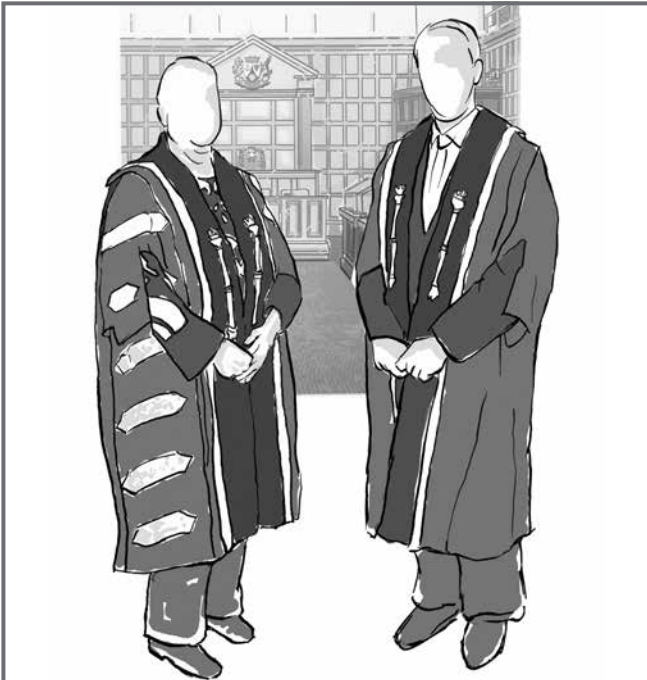


Umfan 4 ITsheyimba enokrozo lwezitulo kwicala ngalinye, ezijongeneyo. Iqonga likaSomlomo ekugqibeleni liphahlwe yiNtsika yaMagosa kunye neNtsika

USOMLOMO

Kwela cala likude leTsheyimba ukusuka kwiholo yabaphulaphuli, kuhleli esitulweni esiphezulu, uSomlomo. Yena ligosa eliyintloko lepalamente kwaye umele ipalamente kubudlelwane bayo namaqumrhu

nabantu bangaphandle. USomlomo unendima ebalululekileyo ekufuneka ayidlale macala omabini ngaphakathi nangaphandle kweTsheyimba. KwiTsheyimba, yena uchophela iintlanganiso zeNdlu,



Umfan 5 USomlomo noSekela Somlomo ngezivunduwundu zabo ezindilisekileyo

ugcina ucwangco, kwaye ngumgcini wamagunya neemfanelo zePalamente. Kubalulekile ukusebenza kwePalamente ukuba uSomlomo ngawo onke amaxesha angathabathi cala kwaye azimele, kwaye asebenze ngaphaya kwamafuthe nemidla yeqela lakhe ukuqinisekisa ukuba ipalamente liqonga elinobulunga kwakunye nengxoxompikiswano evulelekileyo. Ngaphaya kweTsheyimba, uSomlomo umele ipalamente njengesithethi sayo, usa imithetho kwiNkulumbuso ukuba iyamkele, kwaye uchophela iKomiti yeMithetho, engumsebenzi ongumgaqo-nkqubo omkhulu kwipalamente. Njengentloko yolawulo lwepalamente, uSomlomo uthabatha uxanduva lokwakha ubonelelo olumbaxa, lwezibonelelo zaMalungu, ukurekhodwa nokusasazwa kweengxoxo-mpikiswano, kunye nezimali nolawulo lweNdlu kwakunye nesitafu senkxaso. USomlomo uncediswa ngamasekela amagosa ongameleyo.

INKULUMBUSO NABAPHATHISWA

Kwisitulo esingaphambili secala likarhulumente leTsheyimba kuhlala iNkulumbuso yephondo kwakunye naBaphathiswa bakarhulumente wephondo. INkulumbuso yenyulwa yipalamente xa ihlala okokuqala emva kolonyulo. Kuba iNkulumbuso isonyulwa sisininzi sevoti yaMalungu, kuyenzeka ukuba inkokheli yeqela elisisininzi elifumene isininzi seevoti kulonyulo ibe yiNkulumbuso, ngaphandle kokuba ela qela khangela lifumane isininzi esicacileyo. Kwimeko enjalo kungenzeka amaqela ukuba enze ubumbano kwaye asebenzise isininzi sawo ukwenzela ukuba umgqatswa wawo enyulwe.

INkulumbuso yintloko karhulumente wephondo kwaye uchongela aBaphathiswa kumasebe karhulumente ahlukeneyo. Kunye neNkulumbuso, aBaphathiswa benza iBhunga leSigqeba okanye iKhabhinethi, kwaye ngokunjalo, liGunyabantu elisiSigqeba sephondo.

Qaphela ukuba amaphiko esigqeba nawowiso-mthetho ephondo, nangona enamagunya ahlukeneyo, aqhogene. Le yindlela yenkqubo yethu esinayo elilifa esilifumene kwisiko lepalamente yasepalamente.



Umfan 6 Ukuhlala kwePalamente yePhondo kuvulelekile kuluntu kwaye iinkqubo zingabonwa kwigalari yoluntu

EZINYE IINKOKHELI EPALAMENTE

Ezi nkokheli zilandelayo zezopolitiko zezinye ezincedisa ukusebenza kakuhle kwePalamente:

INkokheli yomcimbi karhulumente: Le Nkokheli liLungu – kuqheleke ukuba ibe nguMphathiswa – owonyulwa yiNkulumbuso ‘kwiqela elisisininzi’. Inoxanduva lokuqulunqa umcimbi karhulumente kwiPhepha loLuhlu lweMicimbi emva kokubonisana namaqela anomdla kwiNdlu.

INkokheli yeQela eliPhikisayo yinkokheli yeqela elisisininzi kwiNdlu elingekho kuRhulumente. Yena sisithethi esiphambili secala eliphikisayo leNdlu kwaye uzabalazela ukumela okunye okungcono okunokwenzeka kuneqela elilawulayo. Ngokwenza njalo, udlala indima ebalulekileyo kwipalamente nakuSomlomo nakwinqubo ephezulu esesikweni yedemokrasi, efuna iqela eliphikisayo elibonakalayo ukuba lisebenze kakuhle. Ngokwesiko, iQela eliPhikisayo linoxanduva lokupeculula, libuze, kwaye xa kuyimfuneko ligxeke imigaqo-nkqubo

karhulumente. Le Nkokheli iphonononga ngokusebenzayo nangokuqiqileyo imisebenzi kaRhulumente, ikhokele kwaye yazise uluvo loluntu ngemiba yomgaqo-nkqubo kwiphondo, livavanya ngokugwebayo inkcithomali karhulumente, kwaye okubalulekileyo kakhulu, ibonelela ngokukokunye komgaqo-nkqubo kuqwalaselo lukarhulumente nabantu ngokubanzi. Ngokunjalo, angathatyathwa njengeNkulumbuso ‘esesithunzini’ othi, ukuba unokufumana inkxaso efanelekileyo kulonyulo olulandelayo, uza kuthabatha njengeNkulumbuso.

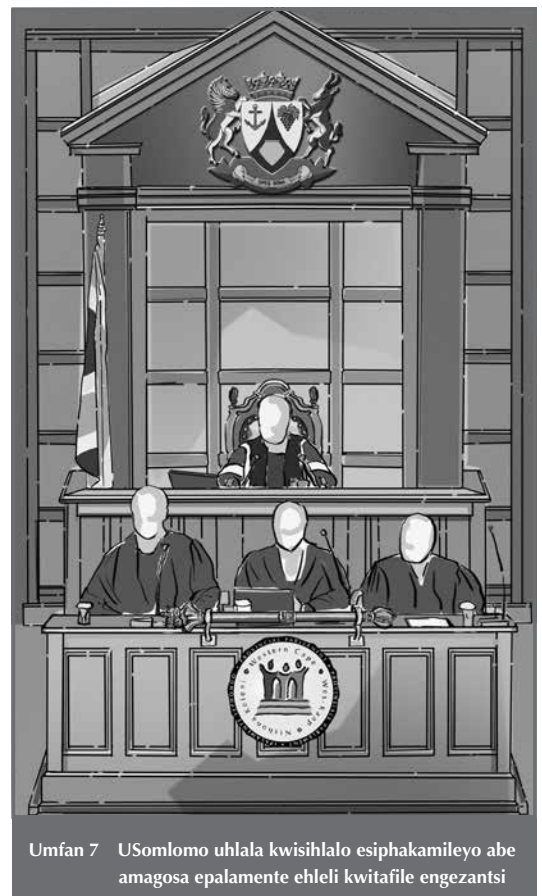
ABabheshi: La ngaMalungu anyulwa ngamaqela ukulawula imicimbi yawo epalamente. Baqinisekisa ingqeqesho yeqela, aMalungu ayaziswa ngeenkqubo, banxibelelane namanye amaqela kwaye bancedise ngokubanzi ekuziphatheni kweqela nakumcimbi wepalamente. UMBheshi oyiNtloko weqela elisisininzi unoxanduva olulodwa ekuqinisekiseni, ekunye neNkokheli yomcimbi karhulumente, ukuba umcimbi wepalamente uyaqhubeka.

ITSHEYIMBA

Uqulunqo lweTsheyimba lusekelezelwe kwindlela yeWestminster.

Qaphela ezi mpawu zilandelayo:

- Isitulo sikaSomlomo sinyusiwe, ukubonakalisa igunya nokubonelela ngembono ecacileyo yawo onke aMalungu (Jonga Umfan 7).
- Imeyisi, luphawu lwegunya lePalamente, ibekwe etafileni phambi koSomlomo ngeli lixa ipalamente ihleli. Isitafu seenkqubo, esimsebenzi waso ikukuncedisa nokucebisa uSomlomo ekuqhubeni iinkqubo, sihlala kwitafile ephakathi kwemeyisi nesitulo sikaSomlomo (Jonga Umfan 8).
- Amalungu karhulumente ahlala kwizitulo ezisekunene kunesitulo sikaSomlomo, amalungu amaqela aphikisayo ahlala ekhohlo kwizitulo sikaSomlomo (nangona iqela elisisininzi lingawelela kwizitulo ‘zamaqela aphikisayo’) (Jonga Umfan 4).

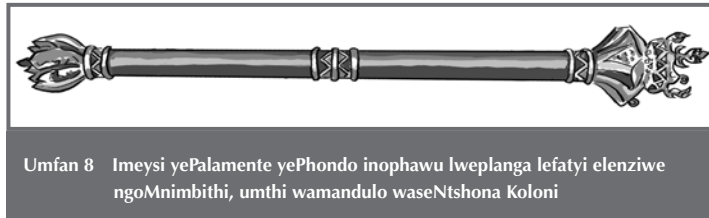


Umfan 7 USomlomo uhlala kwisihlalo esiphakamileyo abe amagosa epalamente ehleli kwitafile engezantsi

- Iholo yabaphulaphuli yoluntu kwanangakumbi iholo yoonondaba ziimpawu ezbalulekileyo zeTsheyimba, kuba bubume bepalamente ukuba kufuneka ivuleleke kwaye ibe semehlweni oluntu.

Okubalulekileyo okungokunye kulo mba ngabasasazi beHansadi, abamsebenzi wabo ikukurekhoda nokupapasha konke okuthethwa kwingxoxo-mpikiswano.

AMAPHAWU EPALAMENTE YEPHONDO LENTSHONA KOLONI



Umfan 8 Imeyisi yePalamente yePhondo inophawu lweplanga lefatyi elenziwe ngoMnimbithi, umthi wamandulo waseNtshona Koloni

IMEYSI

Imeyisi, njengophawu lwamandla negunya lepalamente, yinxalenye yelifa lethu elifunyenwe ‘kumama weepalamente’ – iPalamente yaseBhilitane eWestminster. Imeyisi yokuqala yepalamente yayisisixhobo semfazwe, esasibanjwa liGosa eliGcina uCwangco kwiNdlu, kwaye imela igunya ikumkani eyalinikezela kwipalamente. Ngoku, ngokucacileyo sisitafu se-ofisi somsitho, esibekwa kwitafule yeNdlu ngexesha lokuhlala okuzeleyo kwepalamente. Imeyisi yePalamente yePhondo leNtshona Koloni yenziwe ngomsimbithi negolide, kwaye uqulunqo lwayo lumelo lophawu lwephondo. Yaveliswa yiNxina yaseMzantsi Afrika.

Uninzi lwamasiko neembophelelo epalamente – umzekelo, umngcelele kaSomlomo ekuqaleni kweenkqubo, izinxibo zomsitho ezinxitywa ngamagosa ongameleyo nesitafu setafule, kunye nomgama ‘wobude obubini bekrele’ phakathi korhulumente nezitulo zamaqela aphikisayo, zikwayinxalenye yesiko elifunyenwe eWestminster.



Umfan 9 IGosa eliGcina uCwangco kwiNdlu, lithwele iMeyisi, likhokelela umngcelele kaSomlomo kwiTsheyimba ukuqala kokuhlala kweNdlu rhoqo

ILOGO

Lo mfuziselo umele ukusuka kwimbali yethu kwakunye nokuphehlelela umfanekiso omtsha sigxininisa kubantu baseNtshona Koloni.

Ubonakalisa abantu besembindini womcimbi wepalamente, nemifanekiso emithathu imele hayi kuphela iyantlukwano eshukushukumayo yeNtshona Koloni kodwa ukwaveza imibala yeflegi kazwelonke,

ngokucacileyo uphawulaumyalezo wokuba iNtshona Koloni yinxalenye yoMzantsi Afrika kwaye sisonke singaBemi baseMzantsi Afrika abazingcayo.

Imifanekiso emithathu imele amanqwanqwa amathathu karhulumente (elobulungisa, elowiso-mthetho, kunye nesigqeba), nangona ezimele, anekhonkco kwaye ayahambelana. Le mifanekiso ime



Umfan 10 Ilogo yePalamente yePhondo leNtshona Koloni ibonakalisa ukwahluka kwabantu bephondo

enchoyini ephezulu yamanqwanqwa, ngokwenza njalo, unxibelelana ngokuba sembindini nokuphakanyiswa kwabantu esibakhonzayo. Amanqwanqwa akhokelela kwisango ayafana namanqwanqwa asixhenxe akwiBo-Kaap kodwa amele amanqwanqwa aya kwipalamente evuleleke kubavoti.

Ii-atshi ezisencochoyini ephezulu yamanqwanqwa iphawula ii-atshi ezikwisango eliya kwiSitalato iWale kwaye iingcango ezivulekileyo zibonakalisa ipalamente evulelekileyo nefikelelekayo kuye wonke ubani. Ngemva kwemifanekiso umtha welanga ubonakalisa ithemba neminqweno yabantu. Amazwi ajikeleze imifanekiso anakana iyantlukwano yeNtshona Koloni kwaye nangakumbi iilwimi ezintathu ezisemthethweni zeli phondo - isiBhulu, isiXhosa nesiNgesi. Umfuziselo ungqongwe yintini yolwandle emnyama emele uphawu lwaseburhulumenteni lwe-WCPP.

INDLELA IPALAMENTE ESEBENZA NGAYO

Iipalamente ezininzi kwihlabathi lilonke zineempawu ezifanayo ezinxulumene nomsebenzi eziwuqhubayo. Ezi mpawu zifanayo, kuquka iimfanelo ezizodwa nemithetho yezinqwanqwado zepalamente ezicaciswe ngezantsi apha, ziphuhle kumakhulu eminyaka, ziqala eWestminster. kwangaxeshanye,

iipalamente nganye yehlukile kwaye iphuhlisa ngohlobo lwayo. Ingakumbi, oko kwango-1994 iipalamente zoMzantsi Afrika, iPalamente yePhondo leNtshona Koloni iphakathi kwazo, zithe nganye zaphuhlisa uhlobo olulodwa kwakunye neembophelelo zazo.

IIMFANELO ZEPALAMENTE

Njengeziko elibalulekileyo elinomsebenzi owodwa, ipalamente inikwe iimfanelo ezizodwa ngumgaqo-siseko ukuyixhobisa ukuba yenze umsebenzi wayo ngokufanelekileyo. Eyona ibalulekileyo yezi yimfanelo yokuthetha ngokukhululekileyo. Ngeli lixa ilungelo lokuthetha ngokukhululekileyo lommi nje oqhelekileyo lixhomekeke kwiminyino enezizizathu - umzekelo, imithetho yentlebewane nokunyembanayiphi na into ethethwa liLungu njengexalenye yeenkqubo zepalamente inyinwa kuphela yimithetho yezinqwanqwado yepalamente ngokwayo. Ngamanye amazwi, iLungu alinakho ukusiwa enkundleni ngayo nayiphi na into eliyithethe njengexalenye yeenkqubo zePalamente. Imfanelo eyodwa

yepalamente ithatyathwa kulo lonke ihlabathi ledemokrasi njengebalulekileyo ukuxhobisa aMalungu ukuba aphakamise ngaphandle kooloyiko nawo nawuphi na umba wempikiswano epalamente ngaphandle kooloyiko lokungxoliswa.

Ezinye iimfanelo lilungelo lokufakela umsila wengwe nawuphi na umntu ukuba anike ubungqina phambi kwayo okanye avelise amaxwebhu, kwanokufuna ukuba umntu okanye iziko elithile ukuba linike ingxelo kuyo. Ukongeza apho, akukho bani unokuthintela iLungu okanye igosa ukuba liqhube imisebenzi yalo yepalamente.

UCWANGCO EPALAMENTE

‘Ucwangco’ sisigama esibalulekileyo epalamente. Khumbula ukuba kulo naliphi na ilizwe kukho isivumelwano sezopolitiko phakathi kwamaqela. Ipalamente yindlela yezopolitiko apho ukungavumelani kusasazwa esidlangalaleni. Ukuze oku kwenzeke ngokubonakalayo, kuyimfuneko ukuba onke amaqela – amagcuntswana nezininzi – zithobele imithetho, iimbophelelo nobunene bepalamente. Kungesi sizathu ukuba isidima nokungathabathi cala kwemigaqo kwepalamente, kunye nendima kaSomlomo ekuvumeleni onke amazwi epalamente ukuba aviwe kwanokusebenzisa imithetho ngobulunga benyameko kuwo onke aMalungu, kubaluleke kakhulu, ingekuko kuphela phakathi epalamente, kodwa kuyo yonke inkqubo yezopolitiko. Ukutsho oko ‘ucwangco’, kumxholo wepalamente, lubandakanya ukuqinisekisa imbeko

nolwamkelo lwenkqubo yezopolitiko emelwe yipalamente, kumxholo wamaqela ezopolitiko aphikisayo.

Naliphi na iLungu ngalo naliphi na ixesha kwiinkqubo lingathi liphakamise ‘isingqanqwado’, ngamanye amazwi, limemelela ingqwalasela kaSomlomo kulwaphulo olucingelekayo lwemithetho esisigxina okanye iimbophelelo ezikhoyo ngexesha lengxoxo-mpikiswano. Le yenye yeendlela apho iLungu lingaphazamisa intetho yelinye iLungu ngokusemthethweni, kuba ubaluleko lokulandela umgaqo ochanekileyo ngawo onke lunobunganga. USomlomo uza kusoloko enika isigwebo ngoko nangoko, kodwa angawuyeka umba ulale okwexeshana aze anikezele ngesigwebo esiqwalaselweyo emva kwethuba.

IMITHETHO ESISIGXINA

Umgaqo-siseko ubonelela ukuba iPalamente imisele iinkqubo zayo kwaye iyile imithetho yayo. Imithetho esisigxina ibonelela ngesiseko apho umsebenzi wepalamente usenziwa. Ukongeza apho, le mithetho, umgaqo ukwasekelezwe kumsebenzi neembophelelo zamazwe ngamazwe, izigwebo zikaSomlomo, kwakunye nesiseko semithetho efanelekileyo, kuquka imigaqo-siseko kazwelonke noweNtshona Koloni.

Imithetho esisigxina iquka imithetho yengxoxo-mpikiswano, ejoliswe ekukhuthazeni ingxoxo-mpikiswano eqiqileyo nevulelekileyo kumoya wonyamezelwano, kukhokelela kwizigqibo eziqwalaselweyo. Ngokwemigaqo yale mithetho, aMalungu makaphathe elinye nelinye ngembeko. Uxhathshazo lweziqu, izityholo zokungathembeki

kwakunye nosetyenziso lolwimi olungamkelekanga aluthi kuphela lungenzi nto ukuqhubela phambili unaniselwano lweengcinga, kodwa luthanda ukuphazamisa ingxoxo-mpikiswano kwaye ke ngoko aluvumelekanga. Umsebenzi kaSomlomo ekuvumeleni ingxoxo-mpikiswano ephilileyo neshushu ukuba iqhube, ngeli lixa ethintela ‘ulwimi olungavumelekanga epalamente’, ngonobuzaza ofuna isigwebo esilungeleleneyo kwakunye nokuqondwa komgaqo okuqiqileyo kananjalo nepolitiki. Imithetho ihoyana nenkoliso yeendawo zokusebenza kwepalamente, kuquka umcimbi wepalamente, iikomiti nomgaqo wekomiiti, imigaqo yezomthetho, imibuzo nemibuzo yoqhawuliso, umcimbi onxulumene ne-NCOP nemiba eziintlobo ngeentlobo.

IKOMITI

Umsebenzi omkhulu wepalamente ungenziwa ngokubonakalayo ngakumbi liqumrhu elincinane, elingekho sikweni kakhulu.

IPalamente ke ngoko ibhekisa kwisambuku esikhulu somsebenzi oneenkukacha – umzekelo, imithetho esayilwayo – ukuya kwiikomiti zamaqela ahlukeneyo

zaMalungu ayo. Ikomiti ezinjalo kuqheleke ukuba zenziwe ngamalungu aphakathi kwe-5 ne-20, phantsi koSihlalo ekuqhelele ukuba abe lilungu leqela elisisinzi. Ngaphandle kokuba iikomiti zihoyana namasebe karhulumente, ipalamente ingenyula ikomiti yethutyana ukuba yenze umsebenzi othile. Kukho kwakhona 'iikomiti zendlu' ezifana neKomiti yeMithetho, eziqwalasela imithetho esisigxina namalungiselelo angaphakathi epalamente. Ngeli lixa iikomiti sisenza umsebenzi obalulekileyo ekulungiseleleni umhlaba omhle wepalamente ukuba ithabathe izigqibo, iikomiti ngokwazo azinalo igunya lokuthabatha izigqibo egameni lepalamente. Endaweni yoko, nje ukuba ikomiti iwugqibe umsebenzi wayo, inika ingxelo ngeziphumo zophando lwayo – umzekelo, umthetho osayilwayo oqwalaselweyo – kwipalamente ukuze ithabathe isigqibo ngokusesikweni. Kuqheleke ukuba isigqibo esinjalo sithatyathwe kuphela emva kwengxoxo-mpikiswano kwiNdlu.



Umfan 11 AMalungu eekomiti ezisigxina adibana rhoqo ukuqwalasela uqulunqo lomthetho aze aqhube ulongamelo kwiSigqeba

Ubuninzi bomsebenzi wekomiti unxulumene nomthetho nokongamela iSigqeba. Iikomiti zikwayindlela ipalamente ebamba ngayo umanyelo-zimvo zoluntu nefumana ngayo iintetho eziphuma kuluntu. Le yenye yeendlela apho izimvo zabantu eziqwalaselwa ngayo. Iintlanganisano zeekomiti zivulelekile kuluntu, olukhuthazwa ukuba luzizimase.



Umfan 12 Njengexalenye yomsebenzi womgaqo-siseko ukubandakanyaka uluntu kwinkqubo yokwenza umthetho, iikomiti ezisigxina zibamba umanyelo-zimvo zoluntu ukuze zibonelele ngethuba lentathoxaxheba yoluntu

IIKHORAM NOKUTHABATHA ISIGQIBO

Ikhoram bubuncinane benani laMalungu ekufuneka ekhona phambi kwentlanganisano yepalamente ibe imelwe ngokufanelekileyo. Ikhoram bubuncinane besithathu saMalungu eNdlu. Inkoliso yezigqibo yenziwa ngevoti yesininzi ibe ikhoram ikhona. Nangona uMgaqo-siseko weNtshona Koloni ufuna ukuba ezinye zezigqibo ziphunyezwe ngevoti exhasayo yesininzi

saMalungu (ukutsho oko ngaphezu kwesiqingatha sawo onke aMalungu kufuneka sikho kwaye sivote sixhasa), okanye nkqubo isininzi esikhulwana. umzekelo: isigqibo sokuchitha iPalamente yePhondo sifuna ivoti exhasayo yesininzi saMalungu, ngeli lixa isigqibo sokususa iNkulumbuso e-ofisini sifuna isininzi sobuncinane isibini esithathwini saMalungu.

UMSEBENZI WEPALAMENTE

IIESHONI NOKUHLALA KWENDLU

Inkqubo nganye yeentlanganiso zepalamente zonyaka ithatyathwa ngokubanzi njengeseshoni yepalamente. Intlanganiso ngosuku oluqhelekileyo ibizwa njengokuhlala kweNdlu. Ukuhlala kuqhuba ngeentsuku zeveki ukususela ngo-14:15, ngaphandle kwangoLwezihlanu, apho iiyure zokuhlala ziqala ngo-10:00 de kuchithakalwe. Ipalamente ayihlali unyaka wonke. Ngeli lixa ingahlelanga, aMalungu aya

kwabo abameleyo. Usuku lokuhlala oluqhelekileyo luqala ngoSomlomo engena kwiTsheyimba ekhokele umngcelele kwaye esaziswa liGosa eliGcina uCwangco kwiNdlu. Ekubeni ethabathe iSihlalo, uSomlomo unqwala kuMalungu kumacala omabini eNdlu. Emva kwemithandazo, umcimbi uyahoywa njengoko uvela kwi-ajenda yepalamente okanye 'iPhepha loLuhlu lweMicimbi' ngolwa suku.

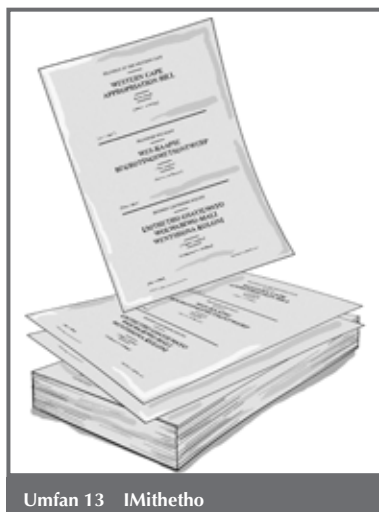
UMGAQO WOWISO-MTHETHO

Ngaphandle kokuqwalasela umthetho wayo ngemiba yephondo, iPalamente yePhondo leNtshona Koloni inoluvo ngomthetho kazwelonke, ngokusebenzisa umelo lwayo kwiBhunga leSizwe laMaphondo.

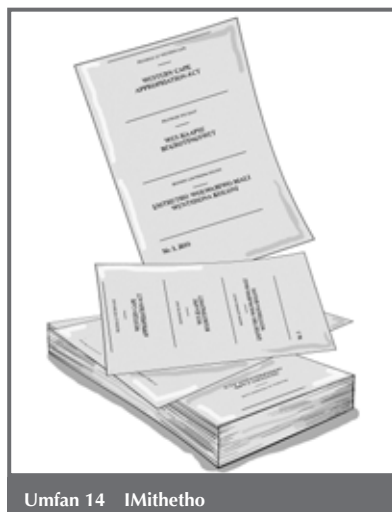
Umthetho kazwelonke: UMgaqo-siseko kaZwelonke ubeka phantsi umgaqo womthetho kazwelonke, apho kukho iindidi ezininzi. Amaphondo anoluvo olubalulekileyo kwimithetho esayilwayo kazwelonke (imithetho equlunqwayo) echaphazela amaphondo, kuba izimvo zawo kufuneka ziqwalaselwe phambi kokuba imithetho esayilwayo enjalo iphunyezwe. Oku kwenziwa yi-NCOP ngokuthumela imithetho esayilwayo kwizindlu zowiso-mthetho zamaphondo ukufumana uluvo nokuzuza isigunyaziso sephondo ngendlela yokuvota ngemithetho esayilwayo, okanye

izilungiso ezingakhona. Kwi-NCOP iphondo ngalinye lingenisa ivoti enye ngomthetho osayilwayo ngamnye. Imithetho esayilwayo engachaphazeli maphondo ivotelwa kwi-NCOP ngabathunywa abaziziqu – kuqheleke ukuba benze njalo ngokwamaqela abo. Izindlu zowiso-mthetho zamaphondo zingabamba umanyelo-zimvo zoluntu ngazo zombini iindidi zemithetho esayilwayo – kusoloko oku kuyinkqubo eluncedo kuba ixhobisa urhulumente ukuba afumane uluvo lommandla ngenyathelo eliphakanyisiweyo.

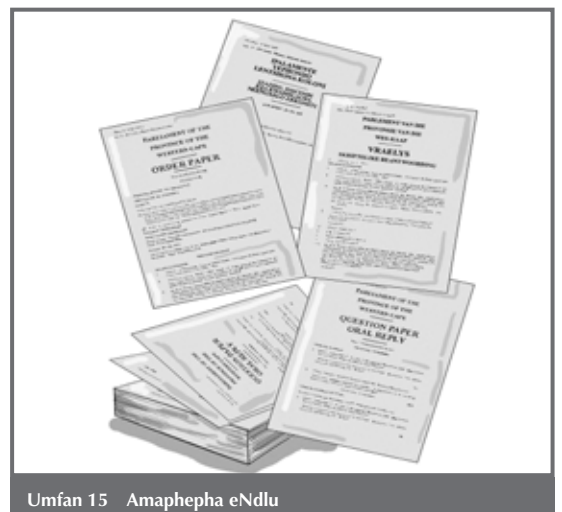
Umthetho wephondo: Umthetho osayilwayo kuqheleke ukuba usuke kwisebe likarhulumente wephondo kwaye ungeniswa nguMphathiswa ofanelekileyo kwipalamente ukuba waziswe – nangona



Umfan 13 IMithetho



Umfan 14 IMithetho



Umfan 15 Amaphepha eNdlu

umthetho osayilwayo ungaphinda uqulunqwe liLungu okanye ikomiti yepalamente. Umthetho osayilwayo kuqheleke ukuba udlule kula manqanaba alandelayo kuphunyezo lwawo ePalamente:

1. **Intshayelelo** – Nje ukuba wamkelwe ngokusesikweni, umthetho osayilwayo uthunyelwa kuwo onke amalungu.
2. **Upapasho olwenzelwe ukuba kuphawulwe** – Umthetho osayilwayo upapashwa kwiGazethi yePhondo ukuze kufunyanwe ukuphefumla koluntu ukuba iNkulumbuso ibhengeze umthetho osayilwayo njengongxamisekileyo, eli nyathelo lingedlulwa
3. **Inqanaba lekomiti** – Umthetho osayilwayo uthunyelwa kwikomiti esisigxina efanelekileyo,

engamemelela umyaelo-zimvo zoluntu ngomthetho osayilwayo, kwaye yenze izilungiso kumxholo. Xa iwugqibile umsebenzi wayo, ikomiti ingenisa ingxelo ngomthetho osayilwayo kwiNdlu. Kwimeko yokuba umthetho osayilwayo uchaphazela oomasipala, ikomiti kufuneka imeme abameli bemibutho emele oomasipala ukuba bazimase kwaye banike ubungqina.

4. **Ugqityezelo** – iNdlu iba nengxoxo-mpikiswano ngomthetho osayilwayo ze ithathe isigqibo sesininzi ukuwupasisa okanye ukuwala.
5. **Ukuphumeza ibe ngumthetho** – Ukuba umthetho osayilwayo uyaphunyezwa, uthunyelwa kwiNkulumbuso ukufumana umtyikityo wayo kwaye upapashwe kwiGazethi yePhondo, emva koko ube ngumthetho.

IMIBUZO NEMIBUZO YOQHAWULISO

Imibuzo ebhekiswa kuBaphathiswa zezinye zeendlela ezibaluleke kakhulu nezikhawulezileyo apho iPalamente igcina iSigqeba sephondo sinika inkcaza. Kanye ngeveki ngooLwezine, imizuzu engama-60, aMalungu abuzwa imibuzo efuna impendulo yomlomo kuBaphathiswa epalamente. ABaphathiswa banikwa isaziso esibhaliweyo semibuzo, ukuwaxhobisela ukuba alungiselele iimpindulo, ngoncedo lwamasebe. Injongo yemibuzo kukufumana ulwazi, kwaye imibuzo mayinxulumane nemiba uMphathiswa lowo anoxanduva lwayo. Nangona kunjalo, ixesha lemibuzo lisoloko libona amaqela engquzulana kwiqonga lezopolitiko, kuba amaqela aphikisayo azama ukuzibonakalisa kurhulumente ngokubuza imibuzo entsokothileyo, ngeli lxa aBaphathiswa bengasebenzisa eli

thuba ukubonakalisa indlela esebenzayo abalawula ngayo.

Qho kuLwesine wesibini imizuzu engama-20, aMalungu akwanethuba lokubhekisa imibuzo kwiNkulumbuso ngaphandle kwesaziso. Iimpindulo zingaphendulwa ngenani elinyiniweyo lemibuzo elandeliswayo. Isibonelelo sikwenziwa kwimibuzo efuna impendulo ebhaliweyo. Oku kuqhele ukuba kwenziwe kwimeko yemibuzo efuna ulwazi oluninzi, oluneenkcukacha okanye lweenkcukachamanani. Umbuzo woqhawuliso yingxoxo-mpikiswano encinane ethabatha imizuzu eli- 15, kumba apho isaziso sinikezelwa kwiPhepha leMibuzo. Njengemibuzo, imibuzo yoqhawuliso ithatyathwa ngooLwezine, ukuya kubuninzi bemithathu ngosuku olunye.

UHLAHLA LWABIWO-MALI NOKUNIKA INKCAZA

Enye yeendlela ipalamente esebenzisayo ngayo ulawulo kwiSigqeba kukuphumeza uhlahlo lwabiwo-mali lwaso. Uhlahlo lwabiwo-mali lonyaka lungeniswa rhoqo ngonyaka ngoMatshi ngendlela 'yomthetho

osayilwayo wolwabiwo-mali' apho imali ibonelelelwa urhulumente wephondo. Inkoliso yemali iphuma kunondyebo kazwelonke njengesibonelelo sohlahlo lwabiwo-mali lwephondo, kodwa iphondo liyakwazi,

kancinane, ukuyandisa ngeemali eliziqokelele ngokwalo. Umthetho osayilwayo wolwabiwo-mali ucacisa ukuba yimalini urhulumente wephondo ajonge ukuyichitha ngexesha lonyakamali, nokuba iza kwahlulwa njani phakathi kwamasebe karhulumente wephondo ahlukeneyo. Nje ukuba umthetho osayilwayo ube uvavanyiwe kwikomiti – ngexesha apho aBaphathiswa kunye namagosa karhulumente aphezulu abo benokubizwa ukuba baphawule kwaye bacacise ukuba imali iza kusetyenziswa njani na – ingxoxo-mpikiswano iyaqthutywa ngomthetho

osayilwayo wolwabiwo-mali. Iingxoxo-mpikiswano emva koko ziyaqhutywa kwii ‘voti’ – izixamali ezibonelelwe kwisebe ngalinye. Ipalamente emva koko ithabatha isigqibo ngohlahlo lwabiwo-mali lulonke.

Le nkqubo yokuxoxa ngomthetho osayilwayo wolwabiwo-mali ixhobisa ipalamente ukuba ivavanye ngeenkukacha, kuzo zombini ikomiti nangexesha lengxoxo-mpikiswano, irekhodi yolawulo yeSigqeba kwakunye nemisebenzi nocwangciso lwaso.

UMCIMBI WABUCALA WAMALUNGU

Xa kuthethwa ngokubanzi, umcimbi wepalamente usuka kwiSigqeba naMalungu. Ngeli lixa ubuninzi bomcimbi weSigqeba busenziwa ngumthetho, le miba ilandelayo iyilwa ngaMalungu:

Iziphakamiso: Le yindlela enkulu apho umcimbi wabucala weLungu uziswa phambi kweNdlu. Isiphakamiso ngumpoposho weLungu ukuba iNdlu yenze okuthile, liyalele ukuba kwenziwe into ethile,



Umfan 16 Igosa leMfundo noFikelelo loLuntu licacisa imigaqo yomgaqo-siseko kumalungu oluntu

okanye livakalise uluvo malunga nokuthile. Sivakaliswa ngokucacileyo njengesigqibo seNdlu (umz. 'Sokuba iNdlu ivakalisa inkxalabo yayo malunga nezehlo ezingqongwe u-X kwaye imemelela u-Y ukuba enze u-Z'). Isiphakamiso sibekwa kwiNdlu ukuze ithabathe isigqibo, kwaye ukuba samkelwe – kuqheleke ukuba kube semva kwengxoxo-mpikiswano – siba sisigqibo esisekweni seNdlu. Phambi kokwamkelwa kwesiphakamiso, iNdlu ingasamkela isiphakamiso kulungiswa amazwi obuqu besiphakamiso. ILungu malinike isaziso senjongo yokwenza isiphakamiso, kwaye naliphi na iLungu lingakwenza oko. (Ixesha elichaziweyo kwiinkqubo zeNdlu libekelwa bucala ukulungiselela izaziso ezinjalo; jonga kwakhona: iZaziso zesiphakamiso ngezantsi apha). Nangona kunjalo, ayizizo zonke iziphakamiso apho isaziso sinikezelwa khona, zibekwa kwiPhepha loLuhlu lweMicimbi ukulungiselela ingxoxo-mpikiswano. IGunyabantu leeNkqubo ligqiba ukuba zeziphi na iziphakamiso emazibekwe kwiPhepha loLuhlu lweMicimbi ukulungiselela ingxoxo-mpikiswano; kwaye isibonelelo senziwa ngokweMithetho yokwenzela amaqela aligcuntswana ukuba anyanzelise ingxoxo-mpikiswano ngesiphakamiso esithile kwiimeko ezichaziweyo.

Isiphakamiso singabekwa kuphela kwaye samkelwe ngaphandle kwesaziso, ukuba akukho Lungu lichasayo.

Umgaqo apha ngowokuba iNdlu mayaziswe kwantlandlolo ngomba wesiphakamiso phambi kokusixoxa, ukuze aMalungu azilungiselele.

Izaziso zesiphakamiso: Isaziso singenziwa ngesiphakamiso ngokufunda isiphakamiso kuve wonke ubani kwiNdlu xa igosa elongameleyo limemelela izaziso zesiphakamiso. Izaziso zingaphinda zingeniswe ngembalelwano. Nangona kunjalo, uninzi lwezi ziphakamiso apho isaziso sinikezelwa khona, azixoxwa, kwaye isenzo sokunika isaziso seziphakamiso sendele salithuba kuMalungu lokuba enze iintetho ezimfutshane zezopolotiko nezizezinye, egameni leziphakamiso.

Imiba [engxamisekileyo] yobaluleko loluntu: Imithetho kwimiba yobaluleko loluntu okanye engxamisekileyo kuluntu (ekuqheleke ukuba ibizwe njengeengxoxo 'ezingalungiselelwanga') ibonelela aMalungu ngethuba lokucela uSomlomo ukuba avumele ingxoxo yemiba engxamisekileyo kuqalwe ngayo kuneminye imicimbi. Kuqheleke ukuba le ndlela isetyenziswe ukuxhobisa ipalamente ukuba ixoxe ngomba othile obalulekileyo osandula kwenzeka owela kukhuselo lukarhulumente wephondo. USomlomo usebenzisa ubulumko bakhe ukutsiba inkqubo eqhelekileyo, ukuba uva oku kufuneka. Oku kuvumela ingxoxo imiba yezihloko iNdlu engathi mhlawumbi ingabi nathuba lokuhoyana nayo.

ULAWULO NEENKONZO ZENKXASO

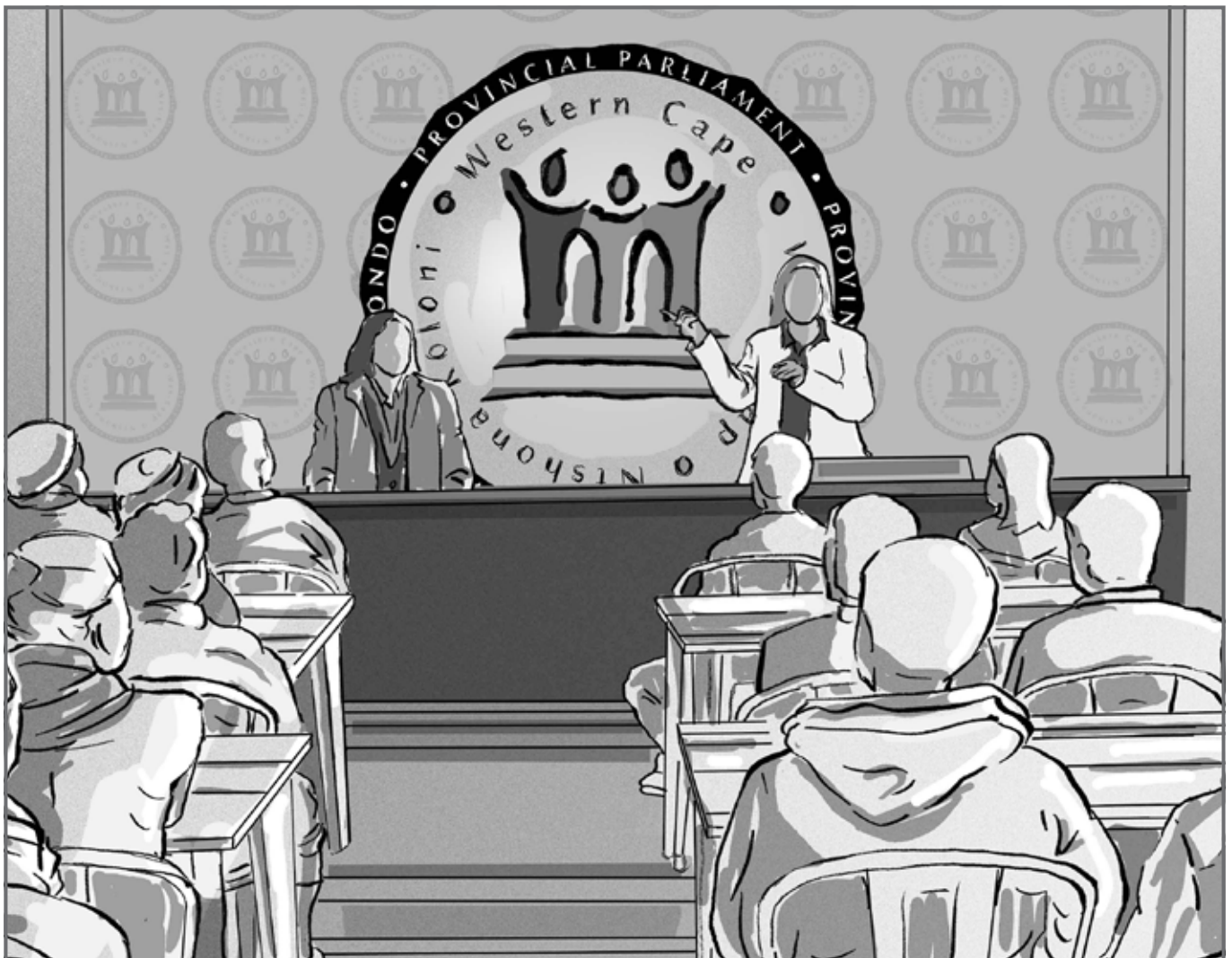
UNobhala wepalamente, yena ekunye noSekela Nobhala uhlala kwitafle yeNdlu, ngumcebisi weenkqubo oyintloko kuSomlomo kananjalo neNtloko yolawulo lwepalamente. Ngokunjalo, uyintloko yeenkonzo zenkxaso yepalamente ezifana nokuveliswa kwamaphepha (umzekelo,

aMaphepha oLuhlu lweMicimbi, iMizuzu yeNkqubo yeeNgxoxo zeNdlu, aMaphepha eMibuzo, iMithetho eSayilwayo), ukuveliswa kwerekhodi yeeengxoxo-mpkiswa yeHansadi, iinkonzo zolwazi, inkxaso yekomiti nolawulo lwezemali necandelo lezabasebenzi.

IPALAMENTE NOLUNTU

IPalamente imele abemi bephondo, kwaye umgaqo-siseko ugxininisa ubaluleko lwentathoxaxheba yoluntu kwiinkqubo zepalamente. Umanyelo-zimvo zoluntu oluqhutywa ziikomiti, kwiholo yabaphulaphuli yoluntu, kwigumbi loonondaba, upapasho lwerekhodi yeengxoxo-mpikiswa yeHansadi, iikamera ze-TV,

kananjalo nemigudu esebenzayo yepalamente ukukuphakamisa intathoxaxheba yoluntu kwiinkqubo zayo, zonke zibonakalisa ubaluleko olwayamane nobandakanyeko loluntu. Ukongeza apho, ungaya kuMalungu epalamente asebenza kwindawo yakho malunga nemiba enxulumene nephondo.



Umfan 17 IGumbi leeNdwendwe lisetyenziselwa ukuchazela iindwendwe ngendima nomsebenzi wePalamente yePhondo

WENA NEPALAMENTE YAKHO

Wamkelekile ukuba utyelele iPalamente yePhondo kwaye uzimase ukuhlala kweNdlu. IPalamente ikwabonelela nehambo ezifutshane kwesi sakhiwo, ekufuneka zilungiselelwe kwangaphambili. Ungaqhagamshelana nedesika yethu yolwamkelo okanye usebenzise ifom yoqhagamshelwano lwethu lwekhompyutha kwiwebhsaythi yethu ukulungiselela utyelelo.

Fumana ulwazi oluthe vetshe malunga nonxibelelwano ngekhompyutha lwePalamente yephondo yakho

kwiwebhsaythi yepalamente yethu eyile: www.wcpp.gov.za. Kungenjalo, tyelela idesika yethu yolwamkelo kumgangatho osezantsi kwa-7 Wale St, eKapa, okanye uqhagamshelane neCandelo lezoNxibelelwano noLwazi kwezi nombolo:

Imfonomfono 021 487 1698

IFeksi 021 487 1696

I-imeyile info@wcpp.gov.za



@WCProvParl



@WesternCapeProvincialParliament



Umfan 18 Idesika yolwamkelo yePalamente yePhondo leNtshona Koloni, izinze kumgangatho ophantsi

ESINYE ISIGAMA SEPALAMENTE

UMthetho wePalamente

Xa uMthetho oSayilwayo usiba ngumthetho, ukutsho oko, wamkelwe nguMongameli/iNkulumbuso. Ngaphandle kokuba isibonelelo soMthetho sichaza okunye, uMthetho uqalisa ukusebenza ngomhla wokwamkelwa kwawo.

ILungu lePalamente elingenasikhundla

ILungu elingabambanga sikhundla sobunkokheli kwiqela lalo kwaye lingeyonkokheli yepalamente.

UMthetho oSayilwayo

UMthetho omtsha ophakanyisiweyo, okanye umthetho oqulunqwayo, ongekaphunyezwa yiNdlu.

UMgaqo-siseko

Owona mthetho mkhulu ilizwe elilawulwa ngawo.

Urhulumente wentsebenziswano

Urhulumente wentsebenziswano uyalela amanqwanqwa amathathu karhulumente (elikazwelonke, elephondo nelommandla) ukuba asebenze kunye ngendlela exhasanayo.

IHansadi

Ingxelo yomlomo esemthethweni yeenkqubo ezikwiNdlu.

IMizuzu yeNkqubo zeeNgxoxo zeNdlu

Iirekhodi ezishicilelweyo zasemthethweni zeenkqubo zeNdlu.

IPhepha loLuhlu lweMicimbi

Inkqubo equlathe i-ajenda yeNdlu nolunye ulwazi olufanelekileyo kwiinkqubo zeNdlu.

ISeshoni yeNdlu

Ukuhlala okuzeleyo kweNdlu.

IGosa eloNgameleyo

ILungu elenyulwe yindlu yowiso-mthetho ukongamela iinkqubo zeNdlu kwanokubonelela isikhokelo, umkhombandlela nolawulo. Kuqheleke ukuba ibe nguSomlomo noSekela Somlomo

kwinkoliso yezindlu zowiso-mthetho kunye noSihlalo noSekela Sihlalo we-NCOP.

IPhepha leMibuzo

IPhepha leMibuzo liqulathe izaziso zemibuzo yoqhawuliso nemibuzo ebuzwa kuMalungu eSigqeba ukuze anike impendulo yomlomo okanye ebhaliweyo.

IKhefu lePalamente

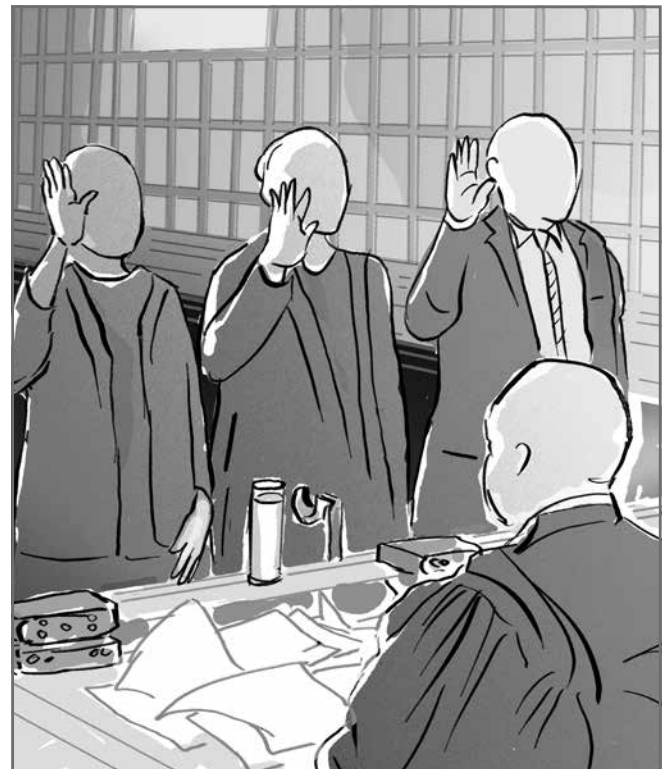
Ixesha apho iNdlu ingahlali khona kwaye ichithakalele isizathu esithile.

ABathunywa ababodwa

AMalungu amane kwi-NCOP iphondo elinelungelo lawo ngaphandle kwabathunywa abasisigxina.

UkuFungiswa

Ukwenziwa kwesifungo okanye isiqinisekiso kwiNdlu ukuze ubani athathe indawo yakhe njengeLungu kwiNdlu.



Umfan 19 Emva kolonyulo, aMalungu ePalamente yePhondo entsha afungiswa yijaji/ijaji eyoNgameleyo yeNkundla ePhakamileyo yaseNtshona Koloni

