

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL LAND TRANSPORT BILL

*(As introduced in the National Assembly (proposed section 76); explanatory summary of
Bill published in Government Gazette No. 31060 of 15 May 2008)
(The English text is the official text of the Bill)*

(MINISTER OF TRANSPORT)

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BILL

To provide for the final transformation and restructuring of the national land transport system of the Republic; and to provide for incidental matters.

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

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GENERAL PROVISIONS 30

Definitions

- 1.** (1) In this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise—
 “**adapted light delivery vehicle**” means a vehicle that has been designed or modified by a registered manufacturer to carry persons in accordance with the National Road Traffic Act; 35
 “**authorised officer**” means—
 (a) an inspector contemplated in section 95;
 (b) a member of the South African Police Service, including a member of a municipal police service as defined in section 1 of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995); 40
 (c) a person in the service of a provincial department or a municipality, or the Road Traffic Management Corporation established by the Road Traffic Management Corporation Act, 1999 (Act No. 20 of 1999), whose duty is to control traffic or to inspect motor vehicles or licences for motor vehicles;
 (d) a road transport inspector contemplated in section 39 of the Cross-Border Act; 45

- “**bus**” means a motor vehicle designed or modified to carry more than 35 persons, including the driver;
- “**charter service**” means a public transport service operated by road involving the hire of a vehicle and a driver for a journey at a charge arranged beforehand with the operator, where— 5
- (a) neither the operator nor the driver charges the passengers individual fares;
- (b) the person hiring the service has the right to decide the route, date and time of travel; and
- (c) the passengers are conveyed to a common destination, and includes vehicles hired with drivers contemplated in section 76; 10
- “**commercial service contract**” means an agreement concluded between a contracting authority and an operator in terms of section 52, and in terms of which the operator—
- (a) is to operate a public transport service provided for in an integrated transport plan; and 15
- (b) does not receive any subsidy or other financial support from any organ of state except, where applicable, a subsidy in respect of concessionary fares;
- “**commuting**” means travelling daily between home and work by means of a public transport service, and “commuter” has a corresponding meaning;
- “**concessionary fare**” means the fare paid by a passenger falling within a special category; 20
- “**Constitution**” means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996;
- “**contract**” means a subsidised service contract, negotiated contract or commercial service contract;
- “**contracting authority**” means— 25
- (a) a designated planning authority; or
- (b) a provincial department—
- (i) for areas of the province not covered by designated planning authorities; and
- (ii) where the Minister, in consultation with the Minister of Finance, 30 determines that the relevant subsidy funds will be administered by that provincial department in the transitional phase until those funds are transferred to a designated planning authority;
- “**courtesy service**” means a service provided by or on behalf of an organisation such as an hotel, which is not an operator, for its customers or clients, either by means of its own vehicle or the vehicle of an operator in terms of a contract with that organisation, with no direct charge to the passengers; 35
- “**Cross-Border Act**” means the Cross-Border Road Transport Act, 1998 (Act No. 4 of 1998);
- “**cross-border road transport**” means cross-border road transport as defined in section 1 of the Cross-Border Act; 40
- “**Department**” means the national Department of Transport;
- “**designated planning authority**” means—
- (a) a transport authority;
- (b) a metropolitan municipality; 45
- (c) the Buffalo City Local Municipality;
- (d) the Mangaung Local Municipality;
- (e) the Mbombela Local Municipality;
- (f) the Msunduzi Local Municipality;
- (g) the Polokwane Local Municipality; 50
- (h) the Rustenburg Local Municipality,
- or their successors, and any other district or local municipality designated by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette* as a designated planning authority, after consultation with the MEC: Provided that in the case of municipalities contemplated in paragraphs (b) to (h) the municipality will be the designated planning authority only for areas of its jurisdiction not covered by a transport area; 55
- “**designed or modified**” means designed or lawfully adapted by a registered manufacturer in compliance with the National Road Traffic Act;
- “**eNaTIS**” means the electronic National Traffic Information System controlled by the Department, or any similar replacing system; 60
- “**framework**” means an outline for the structure within and the form according to which a plan, policy or strategy is determined and developed;
- “**Gazette**” means the national Government Gazette;

- “**holder**” means the holder of an operating licence or permit;
- “**infrastructure**”, in relation to land transport, means fixed capital equipment and facilities in the land transport system;
- “**inspector**” means an inspector appointed under section 95;
- “**integrated development plan**” means the integrated development plan which, in terms of Chapter 5 of the Systems Act, must be prepared by a municipality; 5
- “**integrated public transport network**” means a system in a particular area that integrates public transport services between modes, with through-ticketing and other appropriate mechanisms to provide users of the system with the optimal solutions to be able to travel from their origins to destinations in a seamless manner; 10
- “**integrated transport plan**” means an integrated transport plan contemplated in section 45;
- “**interprovincial service**” means a public transport service operating between two or more provinces; 15
- “**intraprovincial service**” means a public transport service operating within the boundaries of a province;
- “**land transport**” means the movement of persons and goods on or across land by means of any conveyance and through the use of any infrastructure and facilities in connection therewith; 20
- “**lift club**” means an arrangement whereby every member of the club has a turn to convey or cause to be conveyed by means of a motor car the other members of such a club or other person designated by such members to or from specified places for a specified purpose as contemplated in section 78, and subject to that section;
- “**long-distance service**” means a scheduled or unscheduled public transport service, other than a service for commuting, that is provided beyond the boundary of the area covered by an integrated transport plan, where passengers are charged fares individually, as contemplated in section 74; 25
- “**major special event**” means an event such as, but not limited to, the FIFA 2010 World Cup, and includes the periods before and after that event necessary to conduct and finalise the necessary land transport arrangements; 30
- “**MEC**” means the Member of the Executive Council of a province who is responsible for public transport in that province;
- “**metered taxi service**” means a public transport service operated by means of a motor vehicle contemplated in section 75 which— 35
- (a) is available for hire by hailing while roaming, by telephone or otherwise;
 - (b) may stand for hire at a rank; and
 - (c) is equipped with a sealed meter, in good working order, for the purpose of determining the fare payable, that is calibrated for such fare or complies with any other requirements applicable to such meters; 40
- “**midibus**” means a motor vehicle designed or modified solely or principally for conveying more than 16 but not more than 35 persons, including the driver, and for the purposes of the National Road Traffic Act is a type of sub-category of bus;
- “**minibus**” means a motor vehicle designed or modified solely or principally for conveying more than nine but not more than 16 seated persons, including the driver; 45
- “**minibus taxi-type service**” means an unscheduled public transport service operated on a specific route or routes, or where applicable, within a particular area, by means of a motor car, minibus or midibus;
- “**Minister**” means the Minister responsible for transport in the national sphere of government; 50
- “**motor car**” means a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle as defined in the National Road Traffic Act, designed or modified solely or principally for conveying not more than nine persons, including the driver; 55
- “**motor vehicle**” and “**vehicle**” means a motor vehicle as defined in section 1 of the National Road Traffic Act;
- “**municipal entity**” means a municipal entity as defined in section 1 of the Systems Act;
- “**Municipal Finance Management Act**” means the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003); 60
- “**Municipal Land Transport Fund**” means a municipal land transport fund established in terms of section 35;

“municipality” includes all types of municipalities contemplated in section 155(6) of the Constitution;

“municipal operator” means a municipality or municipal entity which operates a public transport service;

“municipal public transport” means any public transport that takes place within the area of a municipality for which the municipal sphere of government is responsible in terms of the Constitution, this Act or any other law;

“National Land Transport Fund” means the National Land Transport Fund established by section 33;

“National Land Transport Strategic Framework” means the National Land Transport Strategic Framework contemplated in section 43;

“National Public Transport Regulator” means the National Public Transport Regulator contemplated in 24;

“National Road Traffic Act” means the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996), and includes regulations made under that Act;

“negotiated contract” means a negotiated contract for the first phase of an integrated public transport network contemplated in section 50(1);

“non-contracted service” means a public transport service other than one operated in terms of a commercial service contract, subsidised service contract or negotiated contract;

“operating licence” means a licence required by section 59 and granted and issued in accordance with this Act or the Transition Act;

“operator” means a person carrying on the business of operating a public transport service;

“organ of state” means an organ of state as defined in section 239 of the Constitution;

“participating municipality” means any municipality that is party to a founding agreement for the establishment of a transport authority;

“permit” means a public road carrier permit issued in terms of the Road Transportation Act, 1977 (Act No. 74 of 1977), or another law predating the Transition Act and recognised as valid by the Transition Act, and which is in force and has not yet been converted to an operating licence on the date of commencement of this Act;

“persons with disabilities” means all persons whose mobility is restricted by temporary or permanent physical or mental disability, and includes the very young, the blind or partially-sighted and the deaf or hard of hearing;

“planning authority” means—

- (a) a transport authority for its transport area; and
- (b) metropolitan, district and local municipalities, including ones that are designated planning authorities, for the parts of their areas that are not situated in a transport area;

“prescribed” means prescribed by regulation by the Minister, unless otherwise indicated or unless the Minister has delegated to the MEC the power to make the regulation in question by notice in the *Gazette*;

“provincial department” means the department within the administration of a province that is charged with public transport matters;

“Provincial Land Transport Fund” means a provincial land transport fund contemplated in section 34;

“Provincial Land Transport Framework” means a provincial land transport framework contemplated in section 44;

“provincial law” includes a provincial act or regulations made by the MEC under this Act;

“Provincial Regulatory Entity” means a provincial regulatory entity contemplated in section 27;

“Public Finance Management Act” means the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999);

“public transport service” means a scheduled or unscheduled service for the carriage of passengers by road or rail, whether subject to a contract or not, and where the service is provided for a fare or any other consideration or reward, including cabotage in respect of passenger transport as defined in the Cross-Border Act, and except where clearly inappropriate, the term “public transport” must be interpreted accordingly;

“rail service” means a public transport service operated on a rail track or any rail guiding mechanism, and includes light and heavy rail;

“registered manufacturer” means a manufacturer, importer or builder of motor vehicles registered under section 5 of the National Road Traffic Act;

“roadworthy certificate” means a certificate certifying the roadworthiness of a motor vehicle in accordance with the requirements of the National Road Traffic Act; 5

“scheduled service” means a public transport service operated by road on a particular route or routes in accordance with a timetable;

“service” means a public transport service; 10

“South African Rail Passenger Corporation” means the South African Rail Passenger Corporation Limited established by section 23 of the Legal Succession to the South African Transport Services Act, 1989 (Act No. 9 of 1989);

“special categories of passengers” means scholars, students, persons with disabilities, tourists, transferring long-distance passengers, the aged, pregnant women and those who are limited in their movements by children; 15

“special event” means a one-off cultural, religious, sporting or recreational event, or any entertainment, conference, exhibition or show;

“staff service” means a public transport service by road provided by means of a vehicle owned by an employer or a vehicle provided by an operator in terms of a contract with the employer, used exclusively for conveying the employer’s employees; 20

“subsidised”, in relation to services, means a situation where passengers are provided with financial assistance to be able to afford services that they could not otherwise afford; 25

“subsidised service contract” means an agreement between a contracting authority and an operator to operate a service provided for in an integrated transport plan and in terms of which the operator receives direct or indirect financial support in terms of a tendered contract;

“Systems Act” means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000); 30

“this Act” includes any regulation made in terms of this Act;

“timetable” means a published document informing passengers of headways (intervals between departures or the passing of vehicles), or times when and places where public transport services are available, indicating at least origin and destination points and significant intermediate locations along the route; 35

“tourist transport service” means a scheduled, unscheduled or chartered public transport service by road for the carriage of tourists to or from tourist attractions according to a predetermined itinerary, and includes transfers of tourists, for example from hotels to and from airports; 40

“transfer”, in relation to an operating licence, means a transfer from the holder of the operating licence to another person;

“Transition Act” means the National Land Transport Transition Act, 2000 (Act No. 22 of 2000);

“transport area” means the area of a transport authority contemplated in section 16(3); 45

“Transport Appeal Tribunal” means the Transport Appeal Tribunal established by section 3 of the Transport Appeal Tribunal Act, 1998 (Act No. 39 of 1998);

“transport authority” means a transport authority contemplated in section 16;

“transport plan” includes the National Land Transport Strategic Framework, the Provincial Land Transport Framework and an Integrated Transport Plan; 50

“travel demand management” means a system of actions to maximise the capacity of the transport system for the movement of people and goods rather than vehicles, among others, through increasing vehicle occupancy, developing priority measures for public transport, encouraging travel during off-peak periods, shifting demand between modes, restricting the space available for parking, adjusting the price of parking, and other appropriate measures; 55

“tuk-tuk” means a three-wheeled motor vehicle designed or modified solely or principally for conveying not more than three seated persons, including the driver; and

“unscheduled service” means a public transport service operated by road on a particular route or routes, or, where applicable, within a particular area, without a timetable. 60

Purpose and scope of Act

2. The purpose of this Act is—
- (a) to provide for final land transport legislation to complete the process of transforming and restructuring the land transport system initiated by the Transition Act; 5
 - (b) to give effect to national policy; and
 - (c) to prescribe national policies, principles, requirements, guidelines, frameworks and national norms and standards that must be applied uniformly in the provinces.

Application of Act 10

3. The provisions of this Act apply throughout the Republic of South Africa.

Principles for national land transport policy

4. The Minister must prescribe principles that apply to the determination, formulation, development and application of land transport policy in the Republic.

Functions of Minister 15

5. (1) The Minister may, after consulting the MECs, publish national land transport policy, which may include target dates for the transformation of the land-based public transport sector.
- (2) The Minister must monitor all provincial land transport policies and frameworks and all transport planning required or envisaged by this Act, to see that it is developed, prepared and formulated within the ambit of the national transport policy, and take appropriate action where necessary to promote compliance, subject to the Constitution and the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act No. 13 of 2005). 20
- (3) Subject to the Cross-Border Act, the Minister is responsible for land transport arrangements with other countries regarding transport between the Republic and those countries, in collaboration with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. 25
- (4) The Minister must—
- (a) monitor the implementation of national land transport policy and any investigations conducted into matters arising from its implementation, and cause the necessary adjustments, if any, to be made to that policy; 30
 - (b) facilitate the increased use of public transport;
 - (c) ensure that the money available for land transport matters is applied in an efficient, economic, equitable and transparent manner;
 - (d) assist provincial departments that lack the necessary staff or resources in meeting their responsibilities and performing their functions and duties with regard to land transport; 35
 - (e) co-ordinate between the three spheres of government and public entities with a view to avoiding duplication of effort and resources;
 - (f) give guidance concerning education, training and capacity building in connection with land transport matters, and prescribe requirements in this regard, subject to the relevant legislation on education and training; 40
 - (g) in taking any measures relating to public transport—
 - (i) accommodate therein relevant national and international benchmarks and best practice;
 - (ii) promote, within overall land transport objectives, the safety of passengers; 45
 - (iii) encourage efficiency and entrepreneurial behaviour on the part of operators and encourage them to tender competitively for contracts and concessions;
 - (iv) promote a strategic and integrated approach to the provision of public transport; 50
 - (v) promote the efficient use of energy resources, and limit adverse environmental impacts in relation to land transport;
 - (h) promote public transport that—
 - (i) is effective in satisfying user needs; 55
 - (ii) operates efficiently as regards the use of resources;

(iii) is of an acceptable standard and readily accessible and is operated in conjunction with effective infrastructure provided at reasonable cost;

(iv) is safe;

(i) ensure the integration of public transport modes, giving due consideration to the needs of users; and

(j) promote effective integrated transport planning.

(5) The Minister may, after consultation with the MECs, by notice in the *Gazette*, set standards for interoperability between fare collection and ticketing systems.

(6) Where the Minister is satisfied that a province is acting in a manner prejudicial or tending to be prejudicial to the strategic or economic interests of the Republic in relation to transport matters, the Minister may issue a directive to such province to cease the activity or to take the steps indicated by the Minister, subject to this Act, and that province must comply with such directive.

Information systems

6. (1) The Minister must establish and maintain a national information system with regard to land transport and, in collaboration with the provinces, integrate that system with the information systems kept by provinces.

(2) Every MEC, transport authority and municipality must provide the Minister, in the manner and at the times prescribed by the Minister, with the prescribed information with regard to—

(a) the objects and purposes of this Act;

(b) the national land transport policy; and

(c) the utilisation of monies made available to them by the Department, whether directly or indirectly, for the performance of their functions with regard to land transport in terms of this Act.

(3) Despite subsection (2), the Minister may, at any time by notice in writing, request the MEC, transport authority or municipality to provide the Minister with any information which the Minister may require.

(4) The Minister must have all the information that was provided in terms of subsections (2) and (3) included in the national information system, and may make it available to interested parties on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, subject to the provisions of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000).

(5) Where a province, transport authority or municipality fails to provide any information in compliance with this section, the Minister may withhold any payment to them from the National Land Transport Fund until they have provided the information.

(6) As part of the national information system, the Minister must, in the prescribed manner, establish and maintain an Operating Licence Administrative System containing the prescribed information, which must be accessible to and maintained by the National Public Transport Regulator and each Public Regulatory Entity and designated planning authority.

(7) The Operating Licence Administrative System contemplated in subsection (6) must incorporate information in the existing Operating Licence Administrative System, the former Registration Administration System and the Subsidy Management System, and such system and eNATIS must be interoperable.

Delegations by Minister

7. (1) The Minister may delegate to any officer in the Department any power or assign any duty conferred or imposed upon the Minister in terms of this Act, except the power to make regulations and the power to issue directives under section 5(6).

(2) Any delegation of a power or assignment of duty under subsection (1)—

(a) does not prevent the Minister from exercising that power or performing that duty;

(b) must be done in writing; and

(c) may at any time be amended or withdrawn.

(3) Where the Minister is satisfied that a transport authority or municipality is acting in a manner prejudicial or tending to be prejudicial to the strategic or economic interests of the Republic in relation to transport matters, the Minister may issue a directive to such transport authority or municipality to cease the activity or to take the steps

indicated by the Minister, subject to this Act, and that transport authority or municipality must comply with such directive.

Regulations by Minister

8. (1) The Minister may, after consultation with the MECs, make regulations relating to— 5
- (a) any matter which may or must be prescribed by way of a regulation under this Act;
 - (b) requirements for integrated fare systems, comprising fare structures, levels and technology, to ensure compatibility between such systems;
 - (c) national norms and standards relating to the qualifications and conduct of inspectors; 10
 - (d) a process to be followed for offering alternative services in the place of existing services to holders of operating licences or permits under section 48;
 - (e) the types of vehicles that may or may not be used for public transport services and standards or specifications for vehicles, subject to the National Road Traffic Act; 15
 - (f) procedures for the regulation of interprovincial transport;
 - (g) standard forms for responses of planning authorities under section 64;
 - (h) colour coding and branding of vehicles used for public transport;
 - (i) special requirements for drivers of vehicles used for public transport including, but not limited to, testing for knowledge of the area in question; 20
 - (j) policy and principles to be applied in paying subsidies;
 - (k) electronic fare collection and ticketing systems and the control of such systems by the provinces or municipalities or transport authorities, either alone or in partnership with operators; 25
 - (l) monitoring and control of operator associations, including prescribing the contents of their constitutions, requirements for elections of office bearers and maximum joining or membership fees;
 - (m) information systems to be kept by the National Public Transport Regulator, each Provincial Regulatory Entity and planning authorities relating to this Act and information to be supplied to the national traffic information system contemplated in section 6 from these systems, including the time within which it must be submitted; 30
 - (n) information to be kept by operators and supplied to authorities contemplated in this Act, including the time within which it must be submitted; 35
 - (o) meetings of the National Provincial Transport Regulator, Public Regulatory Entities and designated planning authorities;
 - (p) procedures at those meetings, quorums and the keeping of records;
 - (q) functions and duties of the National Public Transport Regulator and designated planning authority in addition to those specified in this Act; 40
 - (r) principles for transport planning;
 - (s) the content of transport plans;
 - (t) procedures for the preparation, updating and approval of transport plans;
 - (u) procedures to be followed in promoting public participation in the transport planning process; 45
 - (v) requirements and procedures for negotiated contracts and their conversion to tendered contracts;
 - (w) amounts to be paid as a deposit to the Department or other entity to cover possible fines or penalties should the operator fail to comply with this Act or other prescribed requirements; 50
 - (x) information that must be supplied to the National Public Transport Regulator by tourist transport operators applying for accreditation under section 91;
 - (y) required signage, vehicle identification or livery for vehicles used for tourist transport services;
 - (z) requirements and time-frames for vehicles and facilities to be made accessible to persons with disabilities, including principles for accommodating such persons in the public transport system; 55
 - (aa) the time within which an offer made under section 55 must be made or accepted, and the manner in which the procedures and negotiations contemplated in that section must be conducted; 60

- (bb) the period within which application for renewal of expired existing operating licences must be submitted, and such regulations may provide that such operating licences will remain valid when the application for renewal is being processed;
- (cc) requirements regarding public liability insurance cover to be taken out by operators to supplement the cover provided in terms of the Road Accident Fund Act, 1996 (Act No. 56 of 1996); and
- (dd) generally any other ancillary or incidental administrative or procedural matters that are necessary to prescribe for the proper implementation or administration of this Act.

(2) The regulations made under this section may provide that any person who contravenes a provision thereof or fails to comply therewith is guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

(3) A regulation made in terms of the Transition Act and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act with regard to matters in relation to which the Minister, in terms of subsection (1), is competent to make regulations, is regarded for the purposes of this Act as a regulation made under that subsection until superseded by a new regulation under this section.

Functions of MECs

9. (1) An MEC may, after consulting planning authorities in the province, publish provincial land transport policy.

(2) An MEC must—

- (a) monitor the implementation of provincial land transport policy and any investigations conducted into matters arising from the implementation, and cause the necessary adjustments, if any, to be made to that policy;
- (b) ensure that the money available for land transport matters is applied in an efficient, economic, equitable and transparent manner;
- (c) assist planning authorities that lack the necessary staff or resources in meeting their responsibilities and performing their functions and duties with regard to land transport;
- (d) produce an annual report on the state of transport affairs in the province in the prescribed manner and submit it to the Minister in the prescribed time;
- (e) improve the planning, co-ordination and facilitation of the land transport functions of the province;
- (f) promote intergovernmental relations within the land transport environment;
- (g) ensure that there is a link with matters having an impact on transport in the province, including land use management, environmental issues, population growth, economic development and investment in infrastructure, to facilitate integration and efficient transport;
- (h) set standards, performance criteria and related indicators to ensure intermodal co-ordination and efficient management of investment in transport and of transport infrastructure and systems;
- (i) take an active role in sourcing international, national, local, private and public funding to promote the objects of this Act in the province; and
- (j) co-ordinate transport initiatives with municipalities, transport authorities and other stakeholders in the transport field by establishing co-ordinating structures or by other methods.

Regulations by MEC

10. (1) An MEC may make regulations with regard to—

- (a) any matter which, in terms of this Act, may or must be prescribed by an MEC;
- (b) a code of conduct for operators or drivers of public transport vehicles, which may differ according to the mode of transport concerned;
- (c) the establishment, membership and procedures of co-ordinating structures for transport planning in the province;
- (d) frequency of meetings of Provincial Regulatory Entities;
- (e) procedures at meetings of Provincial Regulatory Entities, quorums and the keeping of records;
- (f) the powers and duties of Provincial Regulatory Entities; and

(g) procedures to be followed in promoting public participation in the transport planning process.

(2) The regulations may provide that any person who contravenes a provision thereof or fails to comply therewith, is guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to imprisonment not exceeding three months or to a fine. 5

(3) Regulations made in terms of the Transition Act or preceding legislation and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act with regard to matters in relation to which the MEC, in terms of subsection (1), is competent to make regulations, is regarded for the purposes of this Act as regulations made in terms of this subsection until such time as the MEC makes new regulations under this section. 10

(4) Where an MEC has failed to make regulations on any matter on which provincial regulations are required under this Act, the Minister may within a reasonable time make such regulations after consultation with that MEC.

CHAPTER 2

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR LAND TRANSPORT 15

Part 1

Institutional arrangements: general matters

Roles of spheres of government

11. (1) Subject to section 156(4) of the Constitution, the Minister and the MECs may assign the primary responsibility for the execution of land transport functions to municipalities, which includes transport authorities that are established to undertake municipal transport functions. 20

(2) The roles of the three spheres of government in relation to land transport are as follows:

- (a) The national sphere of government is responsible for— 25
 - (i) national policy and strategy formulation;
 - (ii) overall strategic transport planning and co-ordination in the national sphere, and preparing the National Land Transport Strategic Framework in terms of section 43;
 - (iii) co-ordination between provinces and to address arrangements between the three spheres of government and public entities; 30
 - (iv) allocating functions to the most appropriate sphere of government;
 - (v) liaising with other government departments in the national sphere with portfolios that impact on transport issues and bring together key players;
 - (vi) assisting provinces that lack capacity or resources and to see that gaps left by them are filled; 35
 - (vii) intervening where provinces fail to perform their functions, subject to section 100 of the Constitution;
 - (viii) co-ordinating transport relations between the Republic and other countries and implementing international agreements; and 40
 - (ix) performing any other functions of the Minister in terms of this Act.
- (b) The provincial sphere of government is responsible for—
 - (i) more detailed provincial policy and strategy formulation;
 - (ii) more detailed transport planning and co-ordination in the provincial sphere, and preparing the Provincial Land Transport Framework in terms of section 44; 45
 - (iii) co-ordination between municipalities and transport authorities and to promote provincial legislation and municipal by-laws, and promote or conclude agreements, as appropriate, in the provincial sphere;
 - (iv) liaising with other government departments in the provincial sphere with portfolios that impact on transport issues and bring together key players; 50
 - (v) assisting transport authorities and municipalities that lack capacity or resources and to see that gaps left by those authorities are filled;
 - (vi) intervene where municipalities fail to perform their functions, subject to section 139 of the Constitution; and 55
 - (vii) performing the other functions of the MEC in terms of this Act.

- (c) The municipal sphere of government is responsible for municipal transport functions, including municipal public transport in their areas of jurisdiction, which involves primary responsibility to—
- (i) where appropriate, plan, implement and manage modally integrated public transport networks and travel corridors, including operational planning; and
 - (ii) integrate municipal transport planning with land use planning.

(3) A province may enter into an agreement with one or more municipalities or transport authorities in the province to provide for the joint exercise or performance of their respective powers and functions contemplated in this Act, and may establish a provincial entity or similar body in this regard, subject to the Constitution and this section.

(4) If the spheres of government cannot agree on any issue for which agreement is contemplated by this Act, such as the establishment of a transport authority, or relevant municipalities cannot agree on the terms of the founding agreement for a transport authority, they must act in a manner and spirit consistent with the principles of co-operative government prescribed by section 41 of the Constitution and apply the provisions of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act No. 13 of 2005).

Impartiality 20

12. (1) The following persons and their spouses, partners and immediate family members must be impartial, have no direct financial or business interest in any sector of the public transport industry, and may not decide or adjudicate on a matter in which they have such an interest:

- (a) Members of the National Public Transport Regulator, Provincial Regulatory Entities and designated planning authorities directly involved in dealing with applications concerning operating licences;
- (b) members of the Transport Appeal Tribunal established by section 3 of the Transport Appeal Tribunal Act, 1998 (Act No. 39 of 1998);
- (c) officials of planning authorities directly responsible for the development of integrated transport plans;
- (d) officials directly involved in the management and execution of public transport related law enforcement; and
- (e) officials operating or working at testing stations contemplated in the National Road Traffic Act,

or such a member or official who has been such person in the year prior to his or her appointment.

(2) No serving member of Parliament or of a provincial legislature or councillor of a municipal council, or a person who has been such a member or councillor in the previous year, may be a member or official contemplated in subsection (1)(a), (b), (c), (d) or (e).

Part 2

Institutional arrangements: planning authorities

Planning authorities

- 13.** All planning authorities must— 45
- (a) prepare the integrated transport plans as contemplated in section 45;
 - (b) perform the constitutional transport functions listed in Parts B of Schedules 4 and 5 of the Constitution;
 - (c) where they are not designated planning authorities, supply directions to the entities responsible for the granting, renewal, amendment or transfer of operating licences in terms of their integrated transport plans in the prescribed manner; and
 - (d) perform any other land transport-related functions assigned to them in terms of the Constitution and this Act.

Intermodal planning committees

- 14.** (1) Every designated planning authority must establish an intermodal planning committee consisting of the prescribed technical officials and prescribed representatives of rail operators, other public transport modes, users and organised business.
- (2) The function of an intermodal planning committee is to co-ordinate public transport between the modes in order to achieve the objects of this Act. 5

Land transport advisory boards

- 15.** (1) A planning authority may establish a land transport advisory board with representation from government and the private sector, to advise it in relation to land transport matters. 10
- (2) The Minister may, after consulting the relevant MECs, make regulations on the membership of such advisory boards, the appointment and qualifications for membership, procedures and frequency of meetings, and related matters.

Part 3***Institutional arrangements: transport authorities*** 15**Establishment of transport authorities and related matters**

- 16.** (1) A transport authority may be established where it will have the effect of improving transport service delivery in the municipal sphere of government by grouping transport functions into a single, well-managed and focussed institutional structure.
- (2) A municipality may participate in a transport authority either in respect of its whole area of jurisdiction or part of that area. 20
- (3) Every municipality must have regard to the prescribed factors, among others decided by it, in deciding whether a transport authority should be established for transport moving within a functional transport area to or from its area either on its own or together with the areas of other municipalities. 25
- (4) The Minister or the MEC may prescribe matters to be considered with a view to determining the boundaries of transport areas in addition to those prescribed under subsection (3), and procedures for such determination.
- (5) Before deciding to establish a transport authority, the relevant municipality or municipalities must consult with the Minister and the relevant MEC or MECs. 30
- (6) Transport authorities are juristic persons.
- (7) Despite the definition of “municipal entity” in the Systems Act and section 86B of that Act, a transport authority is regarded as a municipal entity.
- (8) Despite any other law, a transport authority may not be placed in liquidation, except in terms of an Act of Parliament passed for that purpose. 35
- (9) Any transport authority established in terms of the Transition Act is deemed to have been established under this Act and its founding agreement as well as its structure and functioning must be amended, restructured or adapted to bring them into line with this Act, the Systems Act and the Municipal Finance Management Act.

Directions by Minister 40

- 17.** Despite section 16, the Minister may, after consulting the relevant MEC or MECs, and the relevant municipality or municipalities, direct one or more municipalities to establish a transport authority, who must then do so in terms of this Act.

Founding agreements for transport authorities

- 18.** (1) Transport authorities are established by a written founding agreement, which must be concluded between the relevant municipalities and the relevant MEC or MECs. 45
- (2) The Minister may be a party to the founding agreement if the Minister provides funding for the transport authority, but only in relation to those issues for which such funding is provided.
- (3) The founding agreement must be in writing, reflect the agreement reached between the parties and provide at least for the prescribed matters. 50

(4) After their conclusion, founding agreements must be published in the relevant *Provincial Gazette* with a notice declaring the relevant area as a transport area.

(5) The Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*, publish a *pro forma* founding agreement which sets out minimum terms to be included in the founding agreement.

Transport authorities: governing bodies and staffing

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19. (1) A transport authority is governed and controlled by a governing body appointed for it in accordance with its founding agreement, which must comply with Part 6 of Chapter 8A of the Systems Act.

(2) The members of the governing body must be of sufficient number to take effective decisions and must, where possible, include persons with a special interest, training or experience in transport matters. 10

(3) Subject to the founding agreement, the governing body may co-opt members in an advisory and non-voting capacity, either from the public or private sectors, who are qualified by virtue of their interest in transport matters in the area or their expertise in the transport field. 15

(4) (a) The founding agreement must specify types of decisions of the governing body that are of sufficient importance or of a political nature and such decisions must be referred to the councils of the participating municipalities for decision or ratification.

(b) The Minister or MEC may make regulations specifying such matters which may override any founding agreement. 20

(5) The technical, professional, administrative, clerical and other work of a transport authority is performed by—

(a) staff employed by the transport authority or seconded to it by the Department, a province or participating municipality; or

(b) one or more specified departments in the municipal administration of one or more participating municipalities, 25

as specified in the founding agreement and subject to the control of the governing body.

(6) Every transport authority must appoint staff with appropriate qualifications or experience, to enable the transport authority to perform the functions relating to evaluating applications for operating licences in their capacity as designated planning authorities, on such terms and conditions of employment including remunerations as may be determined by the transport authority. 30

Powers and functions of transport authorities

20. (1) Subject to the Constitution and the Systems Act, a transport authority must perform the prescribed functions, as well as any functions assigned to the transport authority by provincial laws, and must— 35

(a) in its capacity as planning authority, prepare transport plans for the transport area, be responsible for the implementation thereof and monitor its performance in achieving its goals and objectives;

(b) in relation to the functions contemplated in paragraph (a), include service-level planning for passenger rail on a corridor network basis in consultation with the South African Rail Passenger Corporation, and other rail-related functions if they have been assigned to the relevant municipality or municipalities in terms of the Constitution; 40

(c) develop land transport policy within its area based on national and provincial guidelines, which includes its vision for the area, and incorporate spatial development policies on matters such as densification and infilling as well as development corridors; 45

(d) perform financial planning with regard to land transport within or affecting the transport area, with particular reference to transport planning, infrastructure, operations, services, maintenance, monitoring and administration; 50

(e) manage the movement of persons and goods on land by co-ordinating such movement;

(f) encourage and promote the optimal use of the available travel modes so as to enhance the effectiveness of the transport system and reduce travelling time and costs; 55

(g) develop, implement and monitor a strategy to prevent, minimise or reduce any adverse impacts of the land transport system on the environment;

(h) develop, operate and maintain a land transport information system;

- (i) encourage, promote and facilitate public consultation, participation or involvement through hearings, seminars and workshops and any other means that are appropriate to ensure effective communication with customers, communities, organised labour and transport operators;
 - (j) market and promote and assume responsibility for publicity associated with the public transport system; 5
 - (k) provide information to users or potential users of public transport;
 - (l) introduce, establish or assist in or encourage and facilitate the establishment of integrated ticketing systems and determine measures for the regulation and control of revenue-sharing among operators involved in those systems; 10
 - (m) in the case of subsidised services, determine fare structures and fare levels, and concessionary fares for special categories of passengers, and periodically adjust fares in consultation with stakeholders;
 - (n) exercise control over service delivery through—
 - (i) the setting of operational and technical standards and monitoring compliance therewith; and
 - (ii) the monitoring of contracts and concessions;
 - (o) as a designated planning authority, call for tenders for public transport services to be operated in terms of commercial service contracts and subsidised service contracts, prepare tender specifications and documents for that purpose, evaluate the tenders received and the award of the tenders; 20
 - (p) make payments to public transport operators operating public transport services in terms of subsidised service contracts and concessionary fare agreements to which it is a party;
 - (q) institute and conduct investigations into the financial circumstances and operating practices of existing or potential operators in relation to or in the transport area and, if the operator is a company belonging to a group of companies, also into the circumstances and practices of any other company in that group of companies; 25
 - (r) promote security in public transport; 30
 - (s) with a view to ensuring co-ordinated transport law enforcement within its area, liaise on a continuous basis with the South African Police Service, the relevant provincial and municipal law enforcement authorities or agencies, and the inspectors appointed under the Cross-Border Act;
 - (t) perform the functions in relation to applications for operating licences as a designated planning authority; 35
 - (u) develop and manage intelligent transport systems in the prescribed manner; and
 - (v) perform any other transport related function assigned to the participating municipality or municipalities and specified in the founding agreement. 40
- (2) Subject to the Constitution and the Systems Act, a transport authority may—
- (a) after consultation with the Minister and the MEC, and subject to standards set by the Minister under section 5(5), if any, by notice in the *Provincial Gazette*, set standards for interoperability between fare collection and ticketing systems; 45
 - (b) advise participating municipalities in the application of traffic management techniques aimed at improving road traffic movement; and
 - (c) if so provided in the founding agreement, perform other functions that are directly or indirectly related to land transport, including, but not limited to, undertaking functions relating to municipal roads, as well as measures to limit damage to the road system. 50
- (3) A founding agreement may provide that—
- (a) different functions will be undertaken in rural areas as opposed to urban areas in the transport area concerned; or
 - (b) in the case of a district municipality, different functions may be undertaken within the areas of the different local municipalities in the district. 55
- (4) A transport authority may enter into an agreement with a municipality that is not a participating municipality in terms of which the transport authority is to exercise or perform on behalf of that municipality, any power or function entrusted to the municipality by or in terms of this Act or provincial laws. 60
- (5) The transport authority may only enter into such an agreement if it is competent in terms of this Act or other laws to exercise or perform such function with regard to its transport area.

(6) An agreement in terms of subsection (4) may involve the use of funds of a transport authority outside of its transport area, if the MEC and the member of the executive council responsible for finance both agree.

(7) In addition to the powers conferred on it by or in terms of this Act and by or in terms of any provincial laws, a transport authority may perform any act or do anything which a juristic person is competent in law to perform or do in terms of this Act. 5

Transport areas and transport authorities extending across provincial boundaries

21. (1) Subject to subsection (2), municipalities in two or more provinces, after consulting the Minister and relevant MECs, may enter into an agreement which gives authorisation for— 10

(a) the formation of a single transport area extending across one or more of the common provincial boundaries and comprised of the areas, or part thereof, of those municipalities; and

(b) the establishment of a single transport authority for such a transport area.

(2) Such an authorising agreement may be concluded only if— 15

(a) the affected areas are all contiguous; and

(b) those municipalities are satisfied that those areas, taken together, meet the requirements for a functional transport area.

(3) The agreement must also designate one of the MECs as the nominated MEC as regards any functions of MECs in this Act in relation to transport authorities. 20

Finances of transport authorities

22. (1) Subject to the Municipal Finance Management Act, every transport authority must conduct—

(a) its affairs in an effective, economic and efficient manner so as to optimise the use of its resources in addressing the land transport needs of the community in its area and those travelling to and from that area; and 25

(b) its financial affairs in an accountable and transparent manner and have proper accounting records kept in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.

(2) A transport authority must use moneys received by it in terms of this Act for the performance of its functions, to meet the expenditure incurred by it in the performance of work arising from or connected with those functions and to give effect to national and provincial land transport policy. 30

Dissolution of transport authorities

23. A transport authority may be dissolved only if all the parties to the founding agreement have entered into an agreement in terms of which proper arrangements are made for dissolution of the authority and for other prescribed matters. 35

Part 4

Institutional arrangements: National Public Transport Regulator

Establishment of National Public Transport Regulator 40

24. (1) The Minister must establish the National Public Transport Regulator within the Department, to perform the functions of that Regulator in terms of this Act.

(2) The National Public Transport Regulator consists of not more than five designated officials of the Department, appointed either on a full-time or part-time basis, whose specialised knowledge, training or experience, taken collectively, at least covers— 45

(a) public transport;

(b) transport economics;

(c) accounting, auditing or actuarial science; and

(d) the law.

(3) No person contemplated in section 12 may be an official of the National Public Transport Regulator. 50

(4) Communications between the National Public Transport Regulator and other persons or entities should be electronic, where possible.

Functions of National Public Transport Regulator

- 25.** (1) The National Public Transport Regulator must—
- (a) monitor and oversee public transport in the country in general and the activities of Provincial Regulatory Entities and designated planning authorities in particular; 5
 - (b) receive and decide on applications relating to operating licences or accreditation for—
 - (i) interprovincial transport;
 - (ii) tourist transport services; and
 - (iii) any other services designated by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*; 10
 - (c) oversee fares charged for public transport services throughout the country; and
 - (d) advise the Minister on the making of regulations in relation to fares or fare structures in terms of section 8.
- (2) The National Public Transport Regulator must produce and regularly update a standardised procedures manual for itself and for Provincial Regulatory Entities, designated planning authorities, contracting authorities and the Transport Appeal Tribunal in respect of their activities in terms of this Act, subject to this Act. 15
- (3) In the case of an application for an operating licence for an interprovincial service other than a tourist transport service or charter service, the National Public Transport Regulator must consult the relevant Provincial Regulatory Entities and designated planning authorities in the prescribed manner. 20
- (4) Where a Provincial Regulatory Entity refuses to receive an application, or delays an application unduly in the prescribed manner, the applicant may submit the application to the National Public Transport Regulator in the prescribed time and manner. 25
- (5) Any application concerning an operating licence or conversion of a permit to an operating licence that is pending before a provincial operating licensing board on the date that this section comes into operation, and that relates to a service specified in subsection (1)(b), must be finalised by that board or by the National Public Transport Regulator once it has been established, applying the provisions of this Act. 30

Powers of National Public Transport Regulator

- 26.** (1) The National Public Transport Regulator may, in appropriate cases, make inquiries or hold hearings to enable it to perform its functions set out in section 25.
- (2) In dealing with any matter before it the National Public Transport Regulator must have the prescribed powers. 35

Part 5

Provincial Regulatory Entities

Establishment of Provincial Regulatory Entities

- 27.** (1) Every MEC must establish a Provincial Regulatory Entity within the relevant provincial department, to perform the functions of that entity in the province. 40
- (2) The Provincial Regulatory Entity must consist of not more than four dedicated officials of the provincial department, appointed either on a full-time or part-time basis by virtue of their specialised knowledge, training or experience of public transport or related matters and is accountable to the head of the provincial government. 45
- (3) No serving member of Parliament or of a provincial legislature or councillor of a municipal council may be an official of the Provincial Regulatory Entity.
- (4) No person contemplated in section 12 may be an official of the Provincial Regulatory Entity.

Functions of Provincial Regulatory Entities 50

- 28.** (1) Each Provincial Regulatory Entity must—
- (a) monitor and oversee public transport in the province;
 - (b) receive and decide on applications relating to operating licences for intraprovincial transport in areas where no designated planning authority

exists or where the date on which a designated planning authority must take over this function has been deferred under section 31(9), but excluding applications that must be made to the National Public Transport Regulator in terms of section 25.

(2) As soon as possible after this section comes into operation, the MEC must take steps to disestablish the relevant operating licensing board and to establish the relevant Provincial Regulatory Entity and transfer that board's functions to the Provincial Regulatory Entity. 5

(3) Any application concerning an operating licence or conversion of a permit to an operating licence that is pending before a provincial operating licensing board on the date that this section comes into operation, must be finalised either by that board before it is disestablished or by the Provincial Regulatory Entity after it is established, in terms of this Act and directions given by the MEC. 10

Powers of Provincial Regulatory Entities

29. (1) A Provincial Regulatory Entity may, in appropriate cases, make inquiries or hold hearings to enable it to perform its functions set out in section 28. 15

(2) In dealing with any matter before it a Provincial Regulatory Entity must have the prescribed powers.

Part 6

Designated planning authorities 20

Designated planning authorities

30. (1) Every designated planning authority that is not a transport authority must establish a division within its administration to perform the functions of a designated planning authority in terms of this Act for those parts of its area that do not form part of a transport area. 25

(2) Such division must consist of dedicated officials of the municipality, appointed either on a full-time or part-time basis by virtue of their specialised knowledge, training or experience in public transport matters or related matters.

(3) No person contemplated in section 12 may be an official of such division.

(4) Such a designated planning authority must arrange or, if necessary, reorganise its administration so that the functions of managing and funding transport matters, and land use planning, as well as the other designated planning authority functions contemplated by this Act, are integrated. 30

Functions of designated planning authorities

31. (1) Apart from functions assigned elsewhere in this Act, each designated planning authority, whether it is a transport authority or not, must perform the functions of a transport authority listed in section 20(1), and may perform the functions listed in section 20(2), read with the necessary changes. 35

(2) With regard to the function contemplated in section 20(1)(t), such a designated planning authority must receive and decide on applications relating to operating licences for services wholly in their areas of jurisdiction or starting in their areas of jurisdiction, but excluding applications that must be made to the National Public Transport Regulator or a Provincial Regulatory Entity. 40

(3) Where there is doubt as to the area where a service starts, the applicant may apply to any relevant designated planning authority. 45

(4) Where a service takes place or will take place in the areas of more than one designated planning authority, a designated planning authority may not grant the application without the concurrence of the other designated planning authorities, obtained in the prescribed manner.

(5) Where services take place partly in the area of a designated planning authority and partly in the area of another planning authority that is not a designated planning authority, the designated planning authority must request that planning authority for its recommendations. 50

(6) Designated planning authorities must liaise closely with each other and with other neighbouring planning authorities on an ongoing basis to discuss applications for 55

services between their areas, and where there are any applications for concurrence pending, must meet with each other at least once every two weeks.

(7) In considering applications regarding operating licences, designated planning authorities must, in the case of services provided in terms of transport plans, apply their integrated transport plan and give due regard to the relevant Provincial Land Transport Framework. 5

(8) A designated planning authority may give notice in the prescribed manner that it will no longer receive applications for operating licences for new services except in accordance with invitations given by the designated planning authority for specified services on specified routes or in specified areas in accordance with its integrated transport planning, either for the purpose of concluding a contract or because those routes or areas are already adequately served. 10

(9) (a) The Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*, defer the date on which a designated planning authority that is not part of a transport authority must commence executing the functions relating to operating licences where the Minister is of the opinion that— 15

- (i) its integrated transport plan is inadequate;
- (ii) it lacks the necessary capacity; or
- (iii) the designated planning authority has not arranged or organised its administration as required by section 30(4). 20

(b) In such a case, the designated planning authority must take the necessary steps as soon as possible to remedy the matter, or if the designated planning authority has already complied with paragraph (a), it may, in the prescribed manner, advise the Minister of that fact.

(c) The Minister may, after having been advised as contemplated in paragraph (b), publish a similar notice stating that the designated planning authority will undertake such functions from the date stated in the notice. 25

(10) Every designated planning authority must, in the prescribed manner, establish a call centre where passengers and other interested persons may lodge complaints or inquiries regarding public transport services in its area, and must follow up such complaints and, where appropriate, take the necessary action to remedy the situation. 30

Powers of designated planning authorities

32. (1) A designated planning authority may, in appropriate cases, make inquiries or hold hearings to enable it to perform its functions set out in section 31.

(2) In dealing with any matter before it a designated planning authority must have the prescribed powers. 35

CHAPTER 3

FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR LAND TRANSPORT

National Land Transport Fund

33. (1) The Minister must establish a fund to be known as the National Land Transport Fund, into which must be paid— 40

- (a) money appropriated by Parliament;
- (b) the percentage of the fuel levy contemplated in subsection (2);
- (c) interest on invested cash balances; and
- (d) donations and contributions to the National Land Transport Fund from any other source, including foreign aid agencies. 45

(2) The Minister of Finance, with the concurrence of the Minister, may designate a percentage of the fuel levy collected in terms of the National Roads Act, 1971 (Act No. 54 of 1971), in each financial year for the National Land Transport Fund.

(3) The Minister must administer the National Land Transport Fund and use it to defray the costs of the functions of the Minister or national government in terms of this Act or the national land transport strategic framework, and to cover any other expenditure that will promote the objects of this Act. 50

(4) The Minister may from the National Land Transport Fund make money available to provinces, transport authorities or municipalities, to perform their functions in terms of this Act. 55

(5) Subject to the Public Finance Management Act and Municipal Finance Management Act, the Minister may grant loans from the National Land Transport Fund to a provincial fund, transport authority or municipal fund.

(6) The MEC, transport authority or designated planning authority, as the case may be, must pay interest on such a loan and redeem it in such instalments and within such period as the Minister may determine with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance. 5

(7) The Minister may invest money in the National Land Transport Fund that is not immediately required by it, subject to the Public Finance Management Act and other applicable legislation.

(8) The Minister must keep proper accounts of all money accruing to or paid out of the Fund, which must be audited by the Auditor-General. 10

(9) Before making a payment from the National Land Transport Fund to a provincial fund, transport authority or municipal fund, the Minister must be satisfied that the relevant province, transport authority or municipality is carrying out its responsibilities under this Act satisfactorily. 15

Provincial Land Transport Funds

34. (1) Every MEC must establish a fund for the province to be known as the Provincial Land Transport Fund, into which must be paid—

- (a) money appropriated by the Minister from the National Land Transport Fund;
- (b) money appropriated by the relevant provincial legislature for the provincial fund; 20
- (c) interest on invested cash balances; and
- (d) donations and contributions to the provincial fund from any other source, including foreign aid agencies.

(2) The MEC must administer the provincial fund and use it to defray the costs of the functions of the MEC or provincial government in terms of this Act or the provincial land transport framework, and to cover any other expenditure that will promote the objects of this Act in the province. 25

(3) The MEC may, from the provincial fund, make money available to transport authorities or municipalities in the province to perform their functions in terms of this Act. 30

(4) The MEC may, with the approval of the MEC responsible for financial matters, invest money in the provincial fund that is not immediately required by it subject to the Public Finance Management Act and any other applicable legislation.

(5) The MEC must keep proper accounts of all money accruing to or paid out of the provincial fund, which must be audited by the Auditor-General. 35

(6) The MEC may use the money in the provincial fund for the purposes prescribed by the Minister, and subject to such regulations.

(7) Before making a payment from the provincial fund to a transport authority or municipality, the MEC must be satisfied that it is carrying out its responsibilities under this Act satisfactorily. 40

Municipal Land Transport Funds

35. (1) Subject to subsection (2), every designated planning authority must establish a fund for its area known as the Municipal Land Transport Fund, into which must be paid— 45

- (a) money appropriated by the Minister from the National Land Transport Fund;
- (b) money appropriated by the MEC from the Provincial Land Transport Fund;
- (c) user charges collected in terms of section 36;
- (d) money appropriated by the relevant municipality or municipalities for the fund; 50
- (e) interest on invested cash balances belonging to the municipal fund; and
- (f) donations and contributions to the municipal fund from any other source, including foreign aid agencies.

(2) In the case where the designated planning authority is a transport authority, the municipal fund must be kept separate from the funds of the transport authority. 55

(3) The designated planning authority must administer the municipal fund and use it to defray the cost of the functions of that authority in terms of this Act or its integrated transport plan, and to cover any other expenditure that will promote the objects of this Act in its area.

(4) The designated planning authority may also use the money in the Municipal Land Transport Fund for the purposes prescribed by the Minister, and subject to such regulations.

(5) The designated planning authority may invest money in the Municipal Land Transport Fund that is not immediately required by it subject to the Municipal Finance Management Act and any other applicable legislations. 5

(6) The designated planning authority must keep proper accounts of all money accruing to or paid out of the municipal fund, which must be audited by the Auditor-General.

(7) The Municipal Manager or Chief Executive Officer of a designated planning authority must submit, annually to its council, or in the case of a transport authority, all relevant councils for approval, estimates of expenditure to be defrayed from its municipal fund, and may make no payment from that fund, except in accordance with such estimates or with the prior approval of those councils. 10

(8) The provisions of the Municipal Finance Management Act apply to Municipal Land Transport Funds, and the Minister, in consultation with the Minister of Finance, may make regulations clarifying the application of the Municipal Finance Management Act to those funds. 15

(9) The Minister, the Minister of Finance or the relevant province may not withhold grants from a designated planning authority that it would otherwise have provided by virtue of the fact that the designated planning authority has appropriated money for its fund from its own resources. 20

Public transport user charges

36. (1) Subject to the Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Act, 2007 (Act No. 12 of 2007), a designated planning authority may impose user charges, which may differ from case to case, on— 25

- (a) specified classes of motor vehicles entering specified portions of its area at specified times;
- (b) land, buildings or other developments that generate traffic, including land or buildings of which the State is the owner, in its area; 30
- (c) the parking of motor vehicles in a building or on land in specified portions of its area;
- (d) parking places for, or the use of ranks, stops and terminals by, motor vehicles in such portions; and
- (e) places where goods are off-loaded from or loaded onto motor vehicles in such portions. 35

(2) Amounts received in terms of subsection (1) accrue to the municipal fund of the relevant designated planning authority.

Minister may provide funds for land transport

37. (1) For the performance of the Minister's functions in terms of this Act and to meet the expenditure incurred by the Department in the performance of work arising from or otherwise connected with those functions, the Minister must use monies appropriated by Parliament for that purpose, either directly or via the National Land Transport Fund. 40

(2) Money made available to designated planning authorities must include money paid at the commencement of this Act to the relevant province to finance subsidised service contracts, interim contracts and current tendered contracts in terms of the previous Act in the area of the designated planning authority, and the Minister may prescribe conditions or give directions, either generally or to specific designated planning authorities, as to how that money must be spent. 45 50

(3) The moneys made available to provincial transport funds and municipal transport funds by the Minister are to be applied so as to give effect to the national and provincial land transport policy and to achieve the objects and purposes of this Act, and the Minister may for that purpose impose conditions including conditions relating to specific purposes for which the money is to be used. 55

- (4) Money made available in terms of this Act—
- (a) for use for a particular or specified purpose, may not be used for any other purpose; or

- (b) subject to specified conditions, may not be dealt with contrary to those conditions.

MEC may provide funds for land transport

38. (1) For the performance of an MEC's functions in terms of this Act, and to meet the expenditure incurred by the provincial department in performance of the work connected with those functions, the MEC must use moneys received from the Minister or appropriated by the relevant provincial legislature, either directly or via the Provincial Land Transport Fund, for that purpose. 5

(2) An MEC may, from funds received under subsection (1), make monies available to transport authorities or municipalities to perform their responsibilities in terms of this Act. 10

(3) The moneys made available under subsection (1) are to be applied so as to give effect to the national and provincial land transport policy and to achieve the objects and purposes of this Act, and the MEC may for that purpose impose conditions including conditions relating to specific purposes for which the money is to be used. 15

(4) Moneys made available in terms of this section—

- (a) for use for a particular or specified purpose, may not be used for any other purpose; or
 (b) subject to specified conditions, may not be dealt with contrary to those conditions. 20

Municipalities may provide funds to transport authorities

39. A municipality may appropriate money for a transport authority of which it is a part, to perform its functions in terms of this Act.

CHAPTER 4

TRANSPORT PLANNING 25

General principles for transport planning and its integration with land use and development planning

40. (1) Land transport planning must be integrated with the land development and land use planning processes, and the integrated transport plans required by this Act are designed to give structure to the function of municipal planning mentioned in Part B of Schedule 4 to the Constitution, and must be accommodated in and form an essential part of integrated development plans, with due regard to legislation applicable to local government, and for this purpose— 30

- (a) where the relevant planning authority is a municipality, its integrated transport plan must form the transport component of the integrated development plan of the municipality; and 35
 (b) where the area of a municipality falls wholly or partly in a transport area, the integrated transport plan prepared by the relevant transport authority constitutes the transport component of the integrated development plans of such municipality in respect of that part of its area that falls within the transport area. 40

Types of plans required by this Act

41. For the purposes of this Act, the following plans are required:

- (a) A National Land Transport Strategic Framework prepared by the Minister;
 (b) Provincial Land Transport Frameworks prepared by the MECs; and 45
 (c) integrated transport plans prepared by planning authorities.

General provisions on transport planning

- 42.** (1) (a) A planning authority may enter into an agreement with any other planning authority or the provincial department to assist it in performing its functions in terms of this Chapter.
- (b) Despite subsection (1), the planning authority is not divested of its ultimate responsibility for the functions entrusted to it by this Chapter. 5
- (2) Where there are substantial public transport services between adjacent transport areas, the MEC must see to it that there is effective planning of such services, and must ensure that they are planned jointly with the respective planning authorities and integrated with their transport plans. 10
- (3) A transport authority or municipality may apply to the MEC for the transport authority to take over the planning of the services contemplated in subsection (2).
- (4) In deciding on the application contemplated in subsection (3), the MEC must consider—
- (a) the extent to which the services are being operated within the transport area concerned; and 15
- (b) the ability of the transport authority to carry out the responsibilities relating to this function.
- (5) The Minister, MEC and planning authority must, before finalising the national land transport strategic framework, provincial land transport framework or integrated transport plan, as the case may be, publish a notice in English and at least one other official language in a newspaper circulating nationally, in the province, or in the area of the planning authority, as the case may be, informing the relevant stakeholders that the plan in question has been completed and is available for public inspection at a place stated in the notice. 20
25

National Land Transport Strategic Framework

- 43.** (1) The Minister must prepare a five-year National Land Transport Strategic Framework for the country to guide land transport planning countrywide.
- (2) The last National Land Transport Strategic Framework prepared in terms of the Transition Act must be regarded as the applicable National Land Transport Strategic Framework, until the Minister prepares a replacing one in terms of subsection (1). 30
- (3) The Minister must update the National Land Transport Strategic Framework every two years.
- (4) The National Land Transport Strategic Framework must serve to guide land transport planning countrywide and must not derogate from the constitutional planning functions of provinces and municipalities. 35
- (5) As regards overall strategic planning for transport, all spheres of government and public entities are bound by the provisions of the National Land Transport Strategic Framework.

Provincial Land Transport Frameworks 40

- 44.** (1) Every MEC must prepare a five-year Provincial Land Transport Framework in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the Minister after consultation with all the MECs.
- (2) The Provincial Land Transport Framework must provide a transport framework as an overall guide to transport planning within the province, being guided by the National Land Transport Strategic framework. 45
- (3) Provincial Land Transport Frameworks must include the planning of both intraprovincial and interprovincial long-distance services, which must be linked where applicable with other public transport services, and may provide for charter services and staff services, and in the case of interprovincial transport, this must be done in consultation with the MEC of the other province or provinces concerned. 50
- (4) The Minister must, as soon as possible after the commencement of this Act, in consultation with the MECs and by notice in the *Gazette*, determine a date by which each province must have prepared its Provincial Land Transport Framework.
- (5) All Provincial Land Transport Frameworks must include routes for the transporting of dangerous goods through the province, as reflected in the integrated transport plans within its jurisdiction. 55

- (6) The dates for preparing integrated transport plans must be linked to the Provincial Land Transport Frameworks and must be as agreed upon by the MECs and planning authorities or municipalities.
- (7) The Provincial Land Transport Framework must summarise all available integrated transport plans in the province. 5
- (8) The last Provincial Land Transport Framework prepared under the Transition Act is regarded for all purposes as the Provincial Land Transport Framework prepared in terms of this Act, until the new Provincial Land Transport Framework has been approved by the MEC.
- (9) The MEC must update the Provincial Land Transport Framework every two years. 10
- (10) The Provincial Land Transport Framework must be submitted to the Minister for approval on or before the date determined under subsection (4) and must be accompanied by copies of all agreements regarding interprovincial transport concluded between the province and other provinces.
- (11) The Minister's approval in terms of subsection (10) is limited to— 15
- (a) monitoring compliance with the National Land Transport Strategic Framework and with this Act and other applicable legislation;
 - (b) procedures and financial issues that affect the national government;
 - (c) seeing that the MEC followed the correct procedures and otherwise complied with the prescribed requirements; 20
 - (d) national policies and principles regarding interprovincial and cross-border transport; and
 - (e) modes and aspects of transport under the control of the national government or national public entities.

Integrated transport plans 25

- 45.** (1) All planning authorities must prepare and submit to the MEC, by the date determined by the Minister, integrated transport plans for their respective areas for the five-year period commencing on the first day of the financial year determined by the MEC, and must update them in the prescribed manner and as frequently as prescribed. 30
- (2) Integrated transport plans must be in accordance with requirements and in the manner and form as the Minister may prescribe in consultation with the MECs, but the MEC may prescribe the content of integrated transport plans in addition to such requirements, and the aforementioned regulations may prescribe different matters for different types or categories of municipalities.
- (3) All integrated transport plans must include routes for the transporting of dangerous goods by road through their areas. 35
- (4) Each integrated transport plan must be submitted to the MEC for approval by the date determined under subsection (1), which approval must relate only to—
- (a) monitoring compliance with the provincial land transport framework and with this Act and other applicable legislation; 40
 - (b) procedures and financial issues that affect the province;
 - (c) seeing that the planning authority followed the correct procedures and otherwise complied with the prescribed requirements;
 - (d) provincial policies and principles regarding transport across the boundaries of planning authorities; 45
 - (e) modes and aspects of transport under the control of the provincial government or provincial public entities;
 - (f) issues of co-ordination of transport between municipalities, transport authorities or other institutions;
 - (g) procedures and financial issues that affect the province; and 50
 - (h) any other matter provided for in provincial laws.
- (5) The planning authority must submit its integrated transport plan to the Minister for approval of the commuter rail component of the integrated transport plan, within the prescribed manner and time.
- (6) Every planning authority must make its integrated transport plan available to the National Public Transport Regulator and relevant Provincial Regulatory Entity and make recommendations to them relevant to applications for new operating licences, in the prescribed manner. 55

Freight transport

46. (1) Subject to requirements prescribed by the Minister under section 45(2), planning authorities must develop a freight transport strategy, with due regard to national and provincial policy, covering the transporting of goods to, from and through the area by road, rail or ship, including movements to and from airports. 5

(2) The strategy contemplated in subsection (1) must identify routes for moving goods so as to promote their seamless movement and to avoid conflict with road traffic.

(3) The strategy must also include a plan for the movement of dangerous substances contemplated in section 2(1) of the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act No. 15 of 1973), by road along designated routes in accordance with the general strategy or plan provided for in the relevant Provincial Land Transport Framework. 10

(4) A person must not transport dangerous substances in the area of a planning authority except on a route so designated and indicated in an integrated transport plan, where such a route has been determined and published.

(5) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with subsection (4) is guilty of an offence. 15

(6) By virtue of the deregulation of the road freight industry effected by the Transport Deregulation Act, 1988 (Act No. 80 of 1988), planning authorities must collaborate with the MEC and registering authorities contemplated in the National Road Traffic Act, to promote effective regulation of freight operations by means of the operator card system provided for in Chapter VI of the National Road Traffic Act, to prevent damage to the road system and to achieve the other objects of this Act. 20

Publication of transport plans and substantial changes in land use and public transport infrastructure and services

47. (1) On approval of the national land transport strategic framework, a provincial land transport framework or an integrated transport plan, the Department, MEC or planning authority, as the case may be, must publish, in the *Gazette*, *Provincial Gazette* or newspaper circulating nationally, in the province or municipality, as the case may be, the prescribed particulars of such plans, which must include particulars of routes for dangerous goods. 25 30

(2) All persons, including the State and parastatal institutions, agencies and utilities, are bound by the provisions of integrated transport plans published under subsection (1), and—

(a) no substantial change or intensification of land use on any property may be undertaken without the written consent of the relevant planning authority; 35

(b) developments on property within the area of the planning authority are subject to traffic impact assessments and public transport assessments as prescribed by the Minister;

(c) where new or upgraded transport infrastructure or services are suggested in such assessments, the costs thereof must be paid by the planning authority, unless it has agreed with a developer or other person to pay those costs; and 40

(d) no action may be taken that would have the result of substantially decreasing the quantity or availability of land transport infrastructure or services, unless the owner of the land on which the infrastructure is situated, or the holder of the relevant operating licence, as the case may be, has notified the relevant planning authority in writing not less than 30 days before the action is taken. 45

(3) Despite any law to the contrary, any authority with responsibility for approving substantial changes in land use or development proposals which receives an application for such change or intensification, must—

(a) within 14 days of receipt of such application and prior to considering or ruling on such application, submit such application to the relevant planning authority for its assessment and determination of the impact of the application on the integrated transport plan and public transport services; and 50

(b) ensure that such application is accompanied by the required traffic impact assessment and public transport assessment, and has sufficient information for the authority to assess and determine the impact of the application on transport plans and services. 55

(4) The planning authority must, within 90 days—

(a) approve or refuse an application for a change or intensification in land use or development proposal submitted in terms of subsection (3); and 60

(b) submit its written decision contemplated in paragraph (a) and any objections with respect to such application, including directions or conditions for compliance with the integrated transport plan, to such authority vested with responsibility for considering the application.

(5) The authority must make a decision, but may not approve such application, in conflict with the directions of or conditions required by the planning authority as contemplated in subsection (4)(b). 5

(6) The planning authority, in accordance with the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000), must furnish the applicant with written reasons for its decision. 10

(7) Where any person is aggrieved by any decision of a planning authority in terms of this section, such person may appeal against the decision in the manner and within the time prescribed, to the tribunal or other entity in the relevant province responsible to hear appeals lodged by persons who are dissatisfied with the decisions of municipalities regarding applications to establish townships or to change land uses. 15

(8) Despite any provision to the contrary in the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937), or any other law—

(a) conditions imposed in terms of subsection (4)(b) must be registered or endorsed against the relevant title deed; and

(b) the registrar of deeds may, with the written approval of the planning authority, cancel any condition which has in terms of subsection (5) been inserted in a deed of transfer or endorsed upon a title deed. 20

(9) Any person who undertakes a development involving a change or intensification in land use or development proposal without the approval of the planning authority under this section, or contrary to a condition imposed by such an authority, is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months. 25

(10) Where a building or structure has been erected without the approval of a planning authority in circumstances where such approval should have been obtained under this section, or is in conflict with a condition imposed under this section, the relevant planning authority may apply to the High Court having jurisdiction for an order— 30

(a) compelling the owner of the property to demolish or remove the building or structure at the owner's cost; or

(b) authorising the authority to do so and claim the costs incurred from the owner; or 35

(c) alternative relief as the court may deem just.

Cancellation of operating licence in rationalisation of public transport services

48. (1) When a planning authority in rationalising public transport services in its area concludes, based on its integrated transport plan, that there is a surplus of services on a particular route as a result of which an existing non-contracted public transport service is no longer required, the planning authority must, where possible— 40

(a) offer the operator an alternative service; or

(b) allow the operator to continue providing the service and impose a moratorium on the issuing of new operating licences on that route.

(2) If the planning authority it is not able to make the offer contemplated in subsection (1)(a) or it is not advisable to allow the operator to continue subject to a moratorium contemplated in subsection (1)(b), the planning authority may cancel the relevant operating licences or permits, as the case may be, or request the National Public Transport Regulator or relevant Provincial Regulatory Entity to do so, after allowing the operator an opportunity to make representations in the prescribed manner. 50

(3) The Minister may make regulations on the procedures to be followed in proceeding under subsection (1) and (2).

CHAPTER 5

CONTRACTING FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES

Integration of bus contract system into larger public transport system 55

49. Provinces and planning authorities must take steps as soon as possible after the date of commencement of this Act to integrate services subject to contracts in their areas,

as well as appropriate uncontracted services, into the larger public transport system in terms of relevant integrated transport plans.

Negotiated contracts

- 50.** (1) Contracting authorities may enter into negotiated contracts with operators in their areas, once only, with a view to— 5
- (a) integrating services forming part of integrated public transport networks in terms of their integrated transport plans;
 - (b) promoting the economic empowerment of small business or of persons previously disadvantaged by unfair discrimination; or
 - (c) facilitating the restructuring of a parastatal or municipal transport operator to discourage monopolies. 10
- (2) The negotiations envisaged by subsections (1) and (2) should where appropriate include operators in the area subject to interim contracts, subsidised service contracts, commercial service contracts, existing negotiated contracts and operators of unscheduled services and non-contracted services. 15
- (3) A negotiated contract contemplated in subsection (1) or (2) shall be for a period of not longer than 12 years.
- (4) The contracts contemplated in subsection (1) shall not preclude a contracting authority from inviting tenders for services forming part of the relevant network.
- (5) Contracting authorities must take appropriate steps on a timeous basis before expiry of such negotiated contract to ensure that the services are put out to tender in terms of section 51 in such a way as to ensure unbroken service delivery to passengers. 20

Subsidised service contracts

- 51.** (1) The contracting authority must take steps within the prescribed period and in the prescribed manner before expiry of contracts contemplated in subsection (2)(a), (b) or (c) to put arrangements in place for the services to be put out to tender so that the services can continue without interruption. 25
- (2) If after expiry of—
- (a) a negotiated contract concluded under section 50;
 - (b) a subsidised service contract concluded under this section; or 30
 - (c) a negotiated contract, interim contract, current tendered contract or subsidised service contract concluded in terms of the Transition Act,
- or any extension thereof, the relevant services must continue to be subsidised, and this must be done in terms of a subsidised service contract concluded in terms of this section. 35
- (3) Where a contract referred to in subsection (2)(a), (b) or (c) has expired and no arrangements have been put in place to put the services out to tender, or such arrangements are unsatisfactory or inadequate in the Minister's opinion, the Minister must forthwith enter into negotiations with the contracting authority, the National Treasury and the Auditor-General with a view to ensuring compliance with this Act and legislation on financial and procurement issues. 40
- (4) Only a contracting authority may enter into a subsidised service contract with an operator, and only if the services to be operated in terms thereof, have been put out to public tendering and awarded by the entering into of a contract in accordance with prescribed procedures in accordance with other applicable national or provincial laws. 45
- (5) The validity period of a subsidised service contract must not exceed seven years.
- (6) The Minister may, in consultation with the MECs—
- (a) prescribe requirements for tender and contract documents to be used for subsidised service contracts which must be binding on contracting authorities, unless the Minister agrees that an authority may deviate from the requirements in a specific case; and 50
 - (b) provide model tender and contract documents, and publish them in the *Gazette*, for subsidised service contracts as a requirement for contracting authorities, who may not deviate from the model tender and contract documents, unless this is agreed to in writing by the Minister, but those documents may differ for different authorities or situations. 55
- (7) The model tender and contract documents published in terms of the previous Act shall cease to apply as from the date of commencement of this Act.

Commercial service contracts

52. (1) A contracting authority may enter into a commercial service contract with an operator by placing a notice in the *Provincial Gazette* and in a newspaper generally circulating in the area where the services are to be operated, inviting tenders from operators for the operation of that service. 5

(2) The validity period of a commercial service contract must not exceed seven years.

(3) The Minister may make regulations—

(a) on procedures and requirements for commercial service contracts; and

(b) providing that all scheduled bus services operated on an uncontracted basis must be converted to commercial service contracts by a date specified in the regulations, and providing procedures and requirements for such conversion. 10

Requirements to qualify as tenderer for commercial or subsidised service contracts

53. To qualify as a tenderer for a commercial service contract or a subsidised service contract, an operator and, where appropriate, any person or entity exercising ownership control over an operator, or performing services on behalf of, or in the capacity as agent of, an operator, must comply with the requirements prescribed by the Minister. 15

Involvement of municipalities and transport authorities in public transport services

54. (1) A transport authority may not operate any public transport service but may own movable or immovable assets relating to such a service which are leased or otherwise made available to public transport operators, if such assets are made available to operators with due regard to the integrated transport plans of such authority and subject to the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000). 20

(2) A municipality may not— 25

(a) conclude a subsidised service contract with that transport authority;

(b) conclude a subsidised service contract with any other transport authority, a province or any other municipality, unless it complies with requirements prescribed by the Minister.

(3) No municipal operator may tender for any commercial service contract or subsidised service contract, unless it complies with requirements prescribed by the Minister. 30

(4) A designated planning authority may not use its municipal fund to subsidise a municipal operator unless that body is a juristic person separate from the designated planning authority and the subsidies are paid in terms of a subsidised service contract concluded between the designated planning authority and such municipal operator. 35

Lapsing of certain contracting arrangements

55. (1) (a) Where a contracting authority is establishing an integrated public transport network contemplated in section 50(1) and is hampered in its efforts by an existing contract between itself and an operator, the authority must, where feasible, make a reasonable offer to the operator of alternative services; and 40

(b) if—

(i) the parties cannot agree on the involvement of the operator in such network and concomittant amendment or cancellation of the contract; or

(ii) the making of such an offer is not feasible; and 45

(iii) the operator fails or refuses to accept such offer where one was made, the contract shall lapse on the date determined by the planning authority and communicated in writing to that operator, despite the fact that its validity period is longer and despite the existence of any right of renewal or right of first refusal in that contract, and the operator is not entitled to any compensation by virtue of such lapsing. 50

(2) The contracting authority must adhere to the provisions of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000).

CHAPTER 6

REGULATION OF ROAD-BASED PUBLIC TRANSPORT

*Part 1**Transitional provisions***Rationalisation of existing services: general** 5

56. (1) All permits issued for a definite period remain valid but lapse when that period expires, provided that if such a permit is still valid on a date calculated as seven years from the date of commencement of this Act, it will lapse on that date.

(2) All permits issued for an indefinite period remain valid, subject to sections 57 and 58, but lapse seven years after the date of commencement of this Act, but the holder may apply within that period for its conversion to an operating licence to the entity that is responsible for receiving applications for operating licences for the relevant services. 10

(3) Despite subsections (1) and (2), where the services authorised by a permit were not provided continuously for 180 days prior to the date of commencement of this Act, the permit must be cancelled by following the procedure in section 87. 15

(4) The holder of any permit that lapses or is cancelled in terms of this Part is not entitled to any compensation by virtue of its lapsing.

(5) No operator may receive any subsidy or other financial assistance from any sphere of government, unless that operator's permit or permits, where applicable, have been rationalised in terms of this section and sections 57 and 58. 20

Rationalisation of existing scheduled services

57. (1) Where a permit authorises scheduled services provided for in a contract between a contracting authority and the permit holder, the contracting authority must—

(a) if a designated planning authority, cancel the permit and issue an operating licence for the vehicle specific to the contract, where appropriate in consultation with other relevant designated planning authorities; 25

(b) if a provincial department, refer the permit to the designated planning authority in whose area most of the services take place to convert the permit or, where there is no such designated planning authority, to the Provincial Regulatory Entities; 30

(c) in either case cancel any permit of that holder authorising services on routes in the area on an uncontracted basis, and not carry forward such authorisation to the operating licence contemplated in paragraph (a), unless the authorisation forms part of the contract,

and the holder must submit such permit to the contracting authority in the prescribed manner and in the prescribed time for this purpose, failing which the permit will lapse if not so submitted within that time. 35

(2) In the case of permits for uncontracted scheduled services, the Minister must make regulations within two years of the date of commencement of this Act, after consulting the National Public Transport Regulator, providing a process for the integration of those services with contracted services, and in the process converting them to commercial service contracts, and such integration and conversion must be done by the National Public Transport Regulator. 40

(3) No contract may be awarded to an operator for scheduled services unless all permits and operating licences of that operator have been rationalised under subsection (1) or (2). 45

Rationalisation of minibus taxi-type services

58. (1) Permits issued for minibus taxi-type services remain valid, subject to section 56(1) and (2) and subsection (3) of this section.

(2) The holder of a permit or operating licence for a vehicle authorising minibus taxi-type services who has not yet done so may apply in the prescribed manner for recapitalisation of the vehicle and may choose either to— 50

- (a) leave the industry, in which case the Department must pay to that holder the scrapping allowance determined by the Department, scrap the vehicle and cancel that permit or operating licence; or
 - (b) acquire a new, compliant vehicle that has the same passenger capacity as the vehicle specified in that permit or operating licence, or not more than 20% more, in which case the operator—
 - (i) must submit that specified vehicle to the Department for scrapping;
 - (ii) must receive such scrapping allowance which must be used to acquire the new vehicle in the prescribed manner; and
 - (iii) shall be entitled to an operating licence for the new vehicle authorising the same services on submission of a valid tax clearance certificate;
 - (c) acquire a new, compliant vehicle with more capacity than a vehicle contemplated in paragraph (b) on approval by the planning authority in writing, in which case paragraph (b)(i), (ii) and (iii) apply, and the holder must submit the permit or operating licence to the Department for cancellation, provided that the Minister may prescribe that more than one permit or operating licence held by that holder must be surrendered for cancellation to make up for the increase in capacity of the new vehicle.
- (3) Any permit or operating licence authorising minibus taxi-type services issued for an indefinite period, or issued for a definite period that has not yet expired, must lapse seven years after the date of commencement of this Act.

Part 2

General provisions

Regulation of road-based public transport

- 59.** (1) No person may operate a road-based public transport service, unless he or she is the holder of an operating licence issued for the vehicle concerned in terms of this Act.
- (2) An operating licence may authorise the vehicle to which it relates, to operate more than one service or type of service.
- (3) Where an application in connection with an operating licence concerns services provided for in an integrated transport plan, the provisions of that plan, where appropriate and where possible, will dictate the decision of the entity considering the application.

Entities that must issue operating licences

- 60.** An operating licence must only be issued on application made in terms of this Act by the National Public Transport Regulator, a Provincial Regulatory Entity or a designated planning authority, as the case may be, after considering all the factors mandated by this Act.

Maximum validity period of operating licences

- 61.** (1) An operating licence is valid for a maximum period of seven years, but where a negotiated contract has been awarded to an operator under section 50 for more than seven years, such an operating licence must be issued for the period of the contract in terms of section 65.
- (2) Operating licences must be granted for a fixed period determined by the entity granting them, where applicable based on the directions of the planning authority contemplated in section 64.
- (3) In determining the validity period of operating licences for non-contracted services, the following must be considered, subject to the dictates, if any, of relevant integrated transport plans:
- (a) Current and envisaged trends in utilisation on the route or routes, or, where applicable, in the area, concerned;
 - (b) the efficiency of the proposed services in meeting user needs;
 - (c) where applicable, the likelihood that in future the service may no longer be required in terms of the integrated transport plan; and
 - (d) the likelihood that the service may become the subject of a commercial service contract or a subsidised service contract.

Exemptions

- 62.** (1) An operating licence is not required for—
- (a) a courtesy service where the operator operates less than the prescribed number of vehicles set out in the regulations promulgated in terms of this Act;
 - (b) a lift club, subject to section 78; 5
 - (c) farmers carrying their own workers in vehicles of which they are the sole owners;
 - (d) municipalities carrying their own workers in vehicles owned by them;
 - (e) ambulances carrying patients to places where they will receive medical attention; 10
 - (f) the conveyance by a person who carries on any industry, trade or business, of the person's own employees from a place where they perform work in the course of that industry, trade or business, to another place where they are to perform such work, by means of a vehicle of which the person is the owner;
 - (g) the conveyance— 15
 - (i) of learners and teachers for purposes of sport or recreation or on holiday, sightseeing or educational tours, by means of a vehicle of which the relevant school is the sole owner or which, in terms of an agreement, is set apart for the use of that school for these purposes;
 - (ii) by a university, teachers' training college or similar educational institution of its own students and staff for educational, cultural or sports purposes by means of a motor vehicle of which that educational institution is the owner, or by means of a motor vehicle which, in terms of an agreement, is set apart for the use of that educational institution for these purposes. 20
- (2) The MEC may make regulations providing for information to be recorded or provided to the National Public Transport Regulator, Provincial Regulatory Entity, designated planning authority or other persons or institutions regarding conveyance in terms of a service contemplated in subsection (1). 25
- (3) Where the conveyance occurs by means of a vehicle used in terms of an agreement referred to in subsection (1)(g), a document in which an authorised employee of the school or educational institution confirms that the passengers being conveyed are enrolled learners or students of, or staff attached to, the institution, must be kept in that vehicle. 30

Application for new operating licence 35

- 63.** (1) A person wishing to undertake an interprovincial service or a tourist transport service must apply to the National Public Transport Regulator for the necessary operating licence.
- (2) A person wishing to undertake an intraprovincial service— 40
 - (a) taking place in the area of the designated planning authority; or
 - (b) starting in the area of that designated planning authority and also taking place in the area of another planning authority,
 must apply to a designated planning authority for the necessary operating licence, subject to section 31.
- (3) A person wishing to undertake a service other than one contemplated in subsection (1) or (2), must apply to the Provincial Regulatory Entity of the relevant province for the necessary operating licence. 45
- (4) Where a transport plan shows a need for additional services, other than tourist transport services, contemplated in subsection (2) on a route or routes in its area, a designated planning authority may invite applications for operating licences to provide those services. 50
- (5) Applications under subsections (1), (2), (3) or (4) must— 55
 - (a) be made on the basis of one application per vehicle;
 - (b) be made in the prescribed manner;
 - (c) be made by completing and submitting the prescribed form, which must allow for the applicant to submit recommendations or documentation in support of the application, either from the applicant or from any other interested person; 55
 - (d) be accompanied by the prescribed fee, determined by the Minister, which may provide that the fee will be reduced where the same applicant applies for more than one vehicle at the same time; 60

- (e) specify the vehicle or exact type of vehicle to be used for providing the services concerned; and
- (f) in the case of a scheduled service or minibus taxi-type service, include a detailed description of the route or routes on which the applicant operates or intends to operate and all points where passengers will be picked up and dropped off. 5

(6) Where the applicant has been accredited as a tourist operator under section 90 and the vehicle in question complies with section 93, the operator is entitled to an operating licence automatically, to be applied for and issued in the prescribed manner.

Operating licences for public transport services provided for in transport plans 10

64. (1) Before the National Public Transport Regulator or a Provincial Regulatory Entity considers any application for the granting, renewal, amendment or transfer of an operating licence, other than a tourist transport service or charter service, and other than a contracted service contemplated in section 65, it must by notice in the prescribed manner inform all planning authorities in whose areas the services will be operated of the application with the request to give directions with regard to the application based on its integrated transport plan within the period stated in the notice. 15

(2) The planning authority must in the prescribed format—

- (a) indicate whether there is a need for the service on the route or routes or in the area or areas in terms of its integrated transport plan or not, and, if there is a need for such service, direct the National Public Transport Regulator or a Provincial Regulatory Entity to grant the operating licence and make any recommendations it considers fit regarding conditions to be attached to the operating licence, having due regard to its integrated transport plan, and if its integrated transport plan is not yet finalised or is inadequate, it must take the decision based on due inquiries and investigations carried out by it; and 20
- (b) submit such response to the National Public Transport Regulator or a Provincial Regulatory Entity, as the case may be, within the prescribed period or the period stipulated in the notice. 25

(3) Where the public transport requirements for the particular route or routes are adequately served by an existing public transport service of a similar nature, standard or quality provided in terms of a commercial service contract or subsidised service contract or in terms of operating licences as shown by its integrated transport plan, the planning authority must direct the National Public Transport Regulator or a Provincial Regulatory Entity to refuse the application. 30

(4) The National Public Transport Regulator or a Provincial Regulatory Entity may condone the late submission of a response contemplated in terms of subsection (2). 35

(5) Subject to subsection (6), the National Public Transport Regulator or a Provincial Regulatory Entity, in disposing of an application, must act in accordance with the relevant integrated transport plan and directions of the planning authority submitted in terms of subsection (2), and must not grant an operating licence contrary to directions of the integrated transport plan and planning authority. 40

(6) Where the planning authority has failed to respond to the request contemplated in subsection (1), the National Public Transport Regulator or a Provincial Regulatory Entity may dispose of the application without any input from the planning authority, by considering the matters mentioned in section 66. 45

Operating licences for contracted services

65. (1) Where a contracting authority has concluded a negotiated contract, subsidised service contract or commercial service contract with an operator, the relevant designated planning authority or, outside of designated planning authority areas, the Provincial Regulatory Entity, must issue to the operator an operating licence for each vehicle involved in the contract, or where the operator already has an operating licence for such a vehicle, such entity must amend the operating licences if necessary to accommodate the services in the contract. 50

(2) The authority conveyed by an operating licence contemplated in subsection (1) must be made specific to the contract and be for the validity period of the contract, but an operating licence may authorise services in addition to those stipulated in the contract. 55

(3) Where a contract is amended so as to change the authority conveyed by the operating licences, or to extend the duration of a contract, the designated planning authority or a Provincial Regulatory Entity, as the case may be, must amend the relevant operating licences accordingly.

Disposing of applications with regard to operating licences for non-contracted services 5

66. (1) Where an application is made to the National Public Transport Regulator for the granting, renewal, amendment or transfer of an operating licence in respect of a non-contracted service, it may grant or refuse it after having considered—

- (a) in the case of a service shown in an integrated transport plan, the directions of the planning authority submitted in terms of section 64; 10
- (b) whether the vehicle or type of vehicle by means of which the service is to be operated, is suitable for that purpose;
- (c) the availability of ranks, terminals or other facilities, based on the recommendations of the relevant planning authority or other information at its disposal; 15
- (d) the existence of any relevant by-law, regulation, prohibition, limitation or restriction;
- (e) whether the applicant has any previous conviction for an offence relevant to the operation of public transport services, or of a prescribed type; and 20
- (f) the ability of the applicant to operate the service for which the operating licence is sought, in a manner satisfactory to the public.

(2) Subject to section 64(6), where an application is made to a designated planning authority for the granting, renewal, amendment or transfer of an operating licence in respect of a non-contracted service, it— 25

- (a) must refuse the application if granting it would be contrary to the relevant integrated transport plan; or
- (b) if paragraph (a) does not apply, may grant or refuse it after having considered—
 - (i) whether the vehicle or type of vehicle by means of which the service is to be operated, is suitable for that purpose; 30
 - (ii) the availability of ranks, terminals or other facilities;
 - (iii) the existence of any relevant by-law, regulation, prohibition, limitation or restriction;
 - (iv) whether the applicant has any previous conviction for an offence relevant to the operation of public transport services, or of a prescribed type; 35
 - (v) the ability of the applicant to operate the service for which the operating licence is sought, in a manner satisfactory to the public;
 - (vi) recommendations or documents duly submitted with the application by the applicant or any other interested party. 40

(3) Where an application is made to a Provincial Regulatory Entity for the granting, renewal, amendment or transfer of an operating licence in respect of a non-contracted service, it—

- (a) must refuse the application, if granting it would be contrary to the directions of the relevant planning authority or authorities based on their integrated transport plan; or 45
- (b) may grant or refuse it after having considered the matters listed in subsection (2)(b).

(4) The Minister may make regulations prescribing that types of applications specified in the regulations must be submitted to stakeholder forums or other persons or entities for their comments, and that the relevant entity must consider those comments before it takes a decision. 50

(5) The entity granting an application for the granting, renewal, amendment or transfer of an operating licence may do so subject to any conditions, determined by it, that are not inconsistent with this Act or with relevant provincial laws or transport plans, and must do so where such conditions have been stipulated by the planning authority based in its integrated transport plan. 55

(6) Such a condition may state a maximum number of passengers that may be carried in the vehicle, even if the capacity of the vehicle is greater.

Renewal, amendment or transfer of operating licence or permit

67. (1) The holder of an operating licence issued by the National Public Transport Regulator or a Provincial Regulatory Entity, or a designated planning authority, may apply to whichever of those entities that issued the licence for renewal, amendment or transfer of the operating licence. 5

(2) Where an operating licence or permit was issued by a provincial operating licensing board or other competent entity before the date of commencement of this Act, the holder may apply for renewal, amendment or transfer thereof to the relevant entity in terms of section 63, but, in the case of a permit, an operating licence must be issued if the application is granted. 10

(3) Where amendment of the operating licence or permit only involves substituting a different vehicle with the same capacity or less, section 82 applies.

(4) A person applying to take transfer of an operating licence or permit must have the written consent of the current holder of the operating licence or permit, or of that holder's executor. 15

Publication of decisions

68. (1) The National Public Transport Regulator, a Provincial Regulatory Entity or a designated planning authority must, in the prescribed manner, give notice of receipt of an application for or in connection with an operating licence, except a decision to replace a vehicle under section 82, and in that notice state the prescribed particulars and allow interested persons an opportunity to comment and make representations within the prescribed period. 20

(2) Such entity must duly consider all comments and representations received that are duly submitted and are relevant in dealing with the application.

(3) Where no relevant and substantial objections are received in respect of an application, it may be disposed of summarily and where such objections are received, the entity must request further information or hold a hearing in the prescribed manner before taking a decision on the matter. 25

Special events

69. (1) Subject to section 70, no person may undertake a public transport service to or from a special event except— 30

(a) in the course of operating a courtesy service or tourist service that complies with this Act;

(b) under the authority of an operating licence that authorises the relevant transport on the route or in the area in question; or 35

(c) under the authority of a temporary operating licence granted and issued in terms of subsection (3).

(2) A holder of an operating licence who is not authorised by subsection (1)(a) or (b) to undertake a service to or from a special event, may apply to the prescribed entity for a temporary operating licence in the prescribed manner. 40

(3) An application for a temporary operating licence may be granted if that entity is satisfied on reasonable grounds—

(a) that the existing services available to move passengers to or from the special event are not sufficient to meet the estimated demand;

(b) that existing services will not be disrupted or prejudiced; and 45

(c) that other prescribed criteria have been met.

(4) The onus of proving the matters mentioned in subsection (3) rests on the applicant.

(5) The entity may require the applicant to supplement the application with any information or documents in support thereof.

(6) A temporary operating licence may be granted only for one particular special event and for a period that is not longer than the duration of such event, including time needed for preparing for it before the event and transporting passengers to airports, stations and other transfer facilities after the event. 50

(7) A temporary operating licence in terms of this section must—

(a) specify the special event and the date or dates on which it occurs; 55

(b) where feasible state the route or routes on which the transport to and from the special event may be provided; and

- (c) where appropriate specify the terminals, ranks or stopping places that may be used.

(8) A temporary operating licence in terms of this section may be issued with a special distinguishing mark which must be affixed to the vehicle to which the licence relates in the prescribed manner for the duration of the public transport to and from the special event. 5

(9) The Minister must make regulations providing that temporary operating licences in terms of this section may be granted and issued by municipalities or other bodies, institutions or officials specified in the regulations on application, after consulting those municipalities or other bodies or institutions, and may also provide for— 10

- (a) the manner and form in which—
 (i) such applications must be made and the fees payable, if any; and
 (ii) such special operating licences must be issued;
 (b) the level or rank of officials that must process such applications or establish committees for that purpose, in consultation with such municipalities, bodies 15 or institutions;
 (c) documents and information that must be submitted with such applications; and
 (d) other matters related or incidental to the matters contemplated in this subsection. 20

Major special events

70. (1) The Minister may make regulations to provide or facilitate land transport arrangements for any specific major special event, including but not limited to the following, despite this Act, the Cross-Border Act or the National Road Traffic Act:

- (a) Providing that foreign-registered vehicles brought into the Republic temporarily for the event will be exempt from specified requirements of this Act, the Cross-Border Act or the National Road Traffic Act; 25
 (b) providing for expedited procedures for obtaining temporary operating licences for the event;
 (c) appointing one or more institutions to receive applications for special 30 operating licences for the event; or
 (d) providing that members of the South African National Defence Force will have the powers of authorised officers under this Act or traffic officers, traffic wardens or inspectors of licences under the National Road Traffic Act, as well as the powers of peace officers as defined in the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 35 (Act No. 51 of 1977).

(2) Despite the Road Accident Fund Act, 1996 (Act No. 56 of 1996), the Minister may impose different or additional requirements regarding insurance in respect of passengers using public transport or vehicles used for such transport during the event.

Issue and contents of operating licence 40

71. (1) An operating licence may only be issued if the applicant—

- (a) has applied in terms of this Act and applicable provincial laws;
 (b) has furnished a valid tax clearance certificate from the South African Revenue Service certifying that his, her or its tax affairs are in order;
 (c) has signed a statement to the effect that he or she or it will comply with labour 45 laws in respect of drivers and other staff, as well as sectoral determinations of the Department of Labour;
 (d) has submitted a current roadworthy certificate, which was issued for the vehicle not earlier than the prescribed point in time, or a duly certified copy of such a certificate, as well as proof that the vehicle is properly licensed and has 50 a national information system model number allocated to it;
 (e) in the case of renewal, transfer or amendment, has returned the previous licence issued for the same service to the entity issuing it; and
 (f) has submitted proof of insurance cover as prescribed; and
 (g) has submitted any other proof, information or document as prescribed or 55 required by the relevant entity.

(2) Any operating licence granted, renewed, amended or transferred in accordance with this Act must be issued in the prescribed manner and form by an authorised official of the entity concerned.

(3) An operating licence must contain the prescribed particulars, and the Minister may prescribe that a tag, electronic card or other device or equipment must be issued with an operating licence and kept in or on the vehicle, as well as an issuing fee for the licence or such tag, card, device or equipment.

Authority conveyed by operating licence 5

- 72.** An operating licence issued under this Act—
- (a) does not authorise the holder to undertake transport on or over a road if it is unlawful to do so in terms of any other law; and
 - (b) does not exempt the holder from the obligation to comply with any requirement or condition imposed by or in terms of any law, licence or permit issued by any other competent authority. 10

Persons who may hold operating licences

- 73.** (1) An operating licence may only be issued to and held by the person registered, in terms of the National Road Traffic Act, as the owner or operator of the vehicle, as defined in that Act, and specified in the operating licence. 15
- (2) Where an operating licence relates to a contracted service and the operator has subcontracted another operator to operate part of that service, an operating licence may be issued to the subcontracted operator only if—
- (a) the subcontracted operator is the registered owner or operator of the vehicle used for that service on behalf of the operator party to the contract; and 20
 - (b) that vehicle is specified in the operating licence as the vehicle to be so used for operating that service.

Long-distance services

- 74.** (1) If approved by the planning authority, an entity granting an operating licence may authorise the vehicle specified in that licence to be operated for a long-distance service, despite the fact that the vehicle is specified in the operating licence to be used for a service provided for in an integrated transport plan. 25
- (2) The planning authority may not grant such an authorisation where the operation of the long-distance service will or is likely to be detrimental to the operation of the services provided for in that integrated transport plan. 30
- (3) In the case of an application for the granting, renewal or amendment of an operating licence relating to a long-distance service, due regard must be had to the provisions of any integrated transport plan, where they are relevant, and to any applicable provincial laws, and it must be subject to—
- (a) the extent to which the service to be provided is necessary or desirable in the public interest; 35
 - (b) the requirements of the public for the service along the route or routes on which or the area in which the applicant proposes to operate;
 - (c) the existing transport facilities available to the public on that route or those routes or in that area; and 40
 - (d) the need to ensure co-ordination of all forms of transport, including transport by rail, to achieve an economically sound balance between the transport modes, with due regard to the public interest.
- (4) Operating licences for long-distance services other than charter or tourist transport services must specify the authorised origin and destination points, the ranks or terminals 45 for the picking up and dropping off of passengers and any other points along the route or routes where passengers may be picked up or dropped off.

Metered taxi services

- 75.** (1) In the case of a metered taxi service—
- (a) the entity granting the operating licence may specify an area for picking up passengers; 50
 - (b) if the operating licence or permit specifies such an area, the vehicle may leave that area if, on the return journey, it is to carry the same passengers that it carries on the outward journey or if the vehicle is to return empty;

- (c) the vehicle may pick up passengers outside of that area if the fare is pre-booked and the passengers will return to such area; and
- (d) any particular journey may be operated at a fare not determined by the meter if the fare for that journey has been agreed upon before the journey begins, but the meter must be kept running for the information of passengers. 5

(2) In the absence of requirements published in terms of the Trade Metrology Act, 1973 (Act No. 77 of 1973), the Minister must set standards for sealed meters for metered taxis in accordance with standards set by the South African Bureau of Standards in terms of the Standards Act, 1993 (Act No. 29 of 1993).

(3) The Minister or MEC, in consultation with the relevant planning authority, may determine a fare structure for metered taxi services and the MEC must publish such fare structure in the *Provincial Gazette*. 10

(4) The Minister or MEC may make regulations providing for—

- (a) a grading system for metered taxis;
- (b) special requirements for drivers of metered taxis, which may include testing of knowledge of the relevant area; 15
- (c) special markings or other requirements for metered taxi vehicles; and
- (d) any other matter affecting the standard or quality of operation of metered taxis.

Charter services 20

76. (1) An operating licence may authorise the holder to undertake pre-booked charter services in the areas or zones as specified by the entity granting the operating licence, which may or may not be in addition to other services authorised by that licence.

(2) If the operating licence specifies an area for picking up passengers such a vehicle may— 25

- (a) leave the area or zone described in the operating licence if, on the return journey, it is to carry the same passengers that it carries on the outward journey or if the vehicle is to return to that area empty; and
- (b) pick up passengers outside that area or zone if the fare is pre-booked and the passengers will return to such area. 30

(3) Where application is made for an operating licence for vehicle hires with drivers as charter services, the entity granting the operating licence must evaluate whether the services should rather be provided as metered taxi services, and, if it grants the application for a charter service, should attach appropriate conditions.

Staff services 35

77. (1) The Minister may, in addition to the provisions of this Act, prescribe the circumstances in which an operating licence is required for staff services.

(2) In the case of staff services to be provided on a regular basis, the operating licence must specify the route, routes or area authorised.

Lift clubs 40

78. (1) The Minister may make regulations on the requirements to qualify for a lift club, or operating such clubs, including, but not limited to—

- (a) the requirement that written confirmation from the employer or other documentation must be kept in the vehicle; and
- (b) the requirement that lift clubs must be registered with planning authorities or other entities; and 45
- (c) requirements relating to insurance.

(2) Such regulations may relax the requirement that each member of the lift club must take a turn to convey the others, if sufficient safeguards are provided to prevent abuses and protect passengers. 50

Tuk-tuks

79. (1) Tuk-tuks may be used for public transport services where relevant transport plans allow for this.

(2) Where a tuk-tuk is so used the operating licence must stipulate the urban route, road network or area on or within which it must operate, as shown in the relevant integrated transport plan, and a maximum speed of operation. 55

Adapted light delivery vehicles

80. Adapted light delivery vehicles may be used for public transport services in a particular area in prescribed circumstances where there is no other appropriate or acceptable public transport, and subject to prescribed conditions.

Transporting of scholars, students, teachers and lecturers 5

- 81.** (1) Where a public transport service is dedicated to transporting scholars, students, teachers or lecturers, the Minister may prescribe regulations on special requirements for those services, including, but not limited to—
- (a) requirements for supervision of scholars; 10
 - (b) special requirements for drivers; 10
 - (c) requirements for insurance; 10
 - (d) documents that must be kept in the vehicle and special vehicle markings or livery; and 10
 - (e) requirements that drivers of other vehicles must stop those vehicles in the vicinity of vehicles loading or offloading scholars or students. 15
- (2) Such regulations may also be made applicable to services that are exempted under section 62(g).

Amendment of operating licence to replace specified vehicle

- 82.** (1) Where the holder of an operating licence or permit wishes to replace the specified vehicle with another vehicle, the holder must apply for the replacement, in the manner prescribed, to an authorised official of— 20
- (a) the entity that issued the operating licence; or
 - (b) where the licence or permit was issued before the date of commencement of this Act, to the entity to which application for a new operating licence must be made under this Act, 25
- provided that the nature of the replacing vehicle and the quality and standard of the service are not affected by the replacement.
- (2) The authorised official must allow the replacement and issue to the holder an amended operating licence, or in the case of a permit, a new operating licence, subject to sections 56, 57 and 58, if the replacing vehicle— 30
- (a) falls in the same category as the replaced vehicle, i.e. motor car, minibus, midibus or bus;
 - (b) in the case of a bus, does not exceed the capacity of the replaced vehicle by more than 20 per cent; and
 - (c) is otherwise suitable for the operation of the service and has— 35
 - (i) a national information system model number allocated to it;
 - (ii) been certified as roadworthy; and
 - (iii) is properly licensed in compliance with the National Road Traffic Act.
- (3) Where a subcontractor operates any part of the service to which an operating licence relates on behalf of the holder in terms of a contract, the subcontractor may rely on the provisions of this section to replace any vehicle of which the latter is the registered owner and which is specified in that operating licence, in all respects as if the subcontractor were the holder of that operating licence. 40

Temporary replacement of vehicle

- 83.** (1) (a) The entity that issued an operating licence or an employee authorised by it may, on application by the holder, grant written authorisation, where the vehicle specified in that operating licence or permit has become defective temporarily, for the holder to use another vehicle in place of the defective vehicle, subject to subsections (2), (3) and (6). 45
- (b) Where the operating licence or permit was issued before the date of commencement of this Act, such authorisation must be granted by the entity to which application for a new operating licence must be made in terms of this Act. 50
 - (c) Where a vehicle contemplated in paragraph (a) belongs to a subcontractor operating a service on behalf of the holder in terms of a contract, such an authorisation may also be granted to such a subcontractor. 55

- (2) The written authorisation must be in the prescribed form and must specify at least the prescribed particulars.
- (3) (a) The passenger capacity of the replacing vehicle must be equal to that of the vehicle specified in the relevant operating licence, but may—
- (i) be smaller; or 5
 - (ii) exceed that capacity by not more than 20 per cent.
- (b) The replacing vehicle must be suitable for the operation of that service and, except insofar as this section provides otherwise, must comply in all other respects with the requirements and conditions that apply in terms of this Act and the National Road Traffic Act with regard to the vehicle. 10
- (4) The written authorisation must be kept in the replacing vehicle to which it relates, together with the operating licence or permit applicable to the replaced vehicle for the duration of the period of replacement.
- (5) The replacing vehicle is regarded in all respects as the vehicle operated under the operating licence or permit for the period of replacement. 15
- (6) A second or subsequent application under subsection (1) in respect of the same vehicle may be refused if it appears that the applicant is abusing such written authorisations.
- (7) Where vehicles normally used for public transport services in terms of operating licences or permits on a particular route or in a particular area are not available temporarily due to extraordinary circumstances including, but not limited to, natural disasters, unrest or violence, the Minister or an MEC may authorise operators, who need not be the holders of those operating licences or permits, in writing to use other vehicles temporarily on those routes and in those areas, subject to the conditions and for the periods set out in such authorisation. 25

Interaction between public transport and cross-border road transport

- 84.** (1) Where on trips involving cross-border road transport an operator both picks up and drops off passengers within the Republic, either on the outward or return journey, that operator must be in possession of the necessary operating licence as required by this Act for the vehicle, in addition to any permit required by the Cross-Border Act. 30
- (2) No one may drop off passengers at or near an international border, where it is clear that such passengers intend to cross the border into another state, and no one may pick up passengers at or near such a border where it is clear that those passengers come from another state having crossed such border into the Republic, unless that person is the holder of the necessary permit required by the Cross-Border Act. 35
- (3) In any prosecution in terms of this Act, where an operator has picked up or dropped off passengers within two kilometres of any international border post, that operator will be presumed to be undertaking cross-border road transport, unless the operator proves the contrary in the prescribed manner.
- (4) Where the regulatory committee defined in section 1 of the Cross-Border Act is considering an application for a permit where ranks or terminals in the Republic will be used, that committee must allow relevant planning authorities the opportunity, in the prescribed manner, to comment on the use of those facilities. 40

Duties of holder of operating licence or permit

- 85.** The holder of an operating licence or permit must comply with this Act and the prescribed regulations. 45

No cession, alienation or hiring out of operating licence

- 86.** (1) The authority conferred by an operating licence or permit may not—
- (a) be ceded or otherwise alienated by the holder, except in terms of a transfer under section 67, and no person may be a party to such a cession or alienation; 50
 - or
 - (b) be hired out by the holder or be hired by any other person.
- (2) A transaction concluded in contravention of subsection (1) is invalid and has no legal force.

Cancellation of operating licences and permits not in use

- 87.** (1) Where an operating licence has not been in use for 180 days or more from the date of issue, the relevant entity must, in writing, call on the holder of such licence to furnish it with reasons to its satisfaction and within the period stated in the notice—
- (a) as to why it failed to operate the service to which that licence relates; and 5
 - (b) why that licence should not be cancelled.
- (2) Where the entity is satisfied with the reasons advanced under subsection (1), the holder must be allowed a further period, but not more than 180 days, to commence the operation of that service, and the holder must be informed accordingly in writing.
- (3) If the entity is not so satisfied, or where the holder has failed to furnish reasons within the time allowed in terms of subsection (1), the entity must cancel the operating licence and in writing inform the holder and direct the holder to surrender that operating licence, together with the distinguishing marks relating thereto, within seven days after the date of the notice. 10
- (4) Where an operating licence or permit was issued before the date of commencement of this Act, this section may be implemented by the entity to which application for a new operating licence must be made in terms of this Act. 15
- (5) A planning authority or other interested person may request such an entity to take action under this section.

Withdrawal, suspension or amendment of operating licence or permit 20

- 88.** (1) Where an operating licence or permit has been granted on the basis of a contract, the contracting authority may request the relevant entity to withdraw the operating licence or permit where the contract has been terminated for any reason, and that entity must do so.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), in the case of an operating licence or permit that has not been granted on the basis of a contract, the relevant entity may, at any time, withdraw, amend or suspend the operating licence for such a period as it may deem fit, if the holder or employee of the holder— 25
- (a) has been convicted of an offence under this Act or under a law relating to motor vehicles or the regulation of traffic or occupational safety or labour relations, or an offence due to fraud or dishonesty; or 30
 - (b) in the opinion of the entity, has not carried out faithfully the conditions of the operating licence or permit.
- (3) Any entity may, at any time, withdraw an operating licence which was granted or issued by it erroneously or on the basis of incorrect or false information supplied to it. 35
- (4) An entity may not under subsection (1), (2) or (3) withdraw or suspend an operating licence or permit unless—
- (a) at least 21 days' written notice of its intention to do so, with reasons, has been given to the holder by registered or certified post, with the request for the holder to comment on such reasons; 40
 - (b) the holder has been given an opportunity, either personally or through a representative, to appear before it and provide evidence or submit representations in regard to the proposed action or has submitted such comments, which have been considered by the entity; and
 - (c) where appropriate, the relevant planning authority has been given an opportunity to submit representations and make recommendations or alternative arrangements. 45

Part 3

Regulation of tourist transport services

Tourist transport services: general provisions 50

- 89.** The driver of a vehicle used for tourist transport services must at all times while such services are undertaken comply with requirements imposed by tourism legislation, this Act and other applicable legislation.

Accreditation of operators of tourist transport services

- 90.** (1) As from a date determined by the Minister, by notice in the *Gazette*, no one may operate tourist transport services unless accredited by the National Public Transport Regulator.
- (2) The National Public Transport Regulator must accredit operators of tourist services on application by them if satisfied that they—
- (a) are fit and proper persons or entities to transport tourists in a manner that is safe and will promote South Africa as a tourist destination;
 - (b) meet the prescribed technical requirements; and
 - (c) have access to acceptable vehicles and maintenance facilities.
- (3) The National Public Transport Regulator must consider the prescribed matters in deciding whether to grant or refuse an application for accreditation.
- (4) No such accreditation may be granted unless the National Public Transport Regulator has obtained and considered recommendations from the tourism authority or authorities recognised by the Minister.
- (5) Accreditation may be granted without such recommendations where such tourism authority has not supplied them in the time specified in the entity's request or where no such requirement is prescribed.
- (6) The National Public Transport Regulator must keep a register of accredited tourist operators which is available for inspection to any interested person on request, on payment of the prescribed fee.
- (7) Accredited operators must renew their accreditation every five years in the prescribed manner, failing which their accreditation will lapse.

Application for accreditation

- 91.** (1) An operator of tourist transport services may apply to the National Public Transport Regulator for accreditation by—
- (a) completing the prescribed form;
 - (b) paying the prescribed fee; and
 - (c) submitting the form contemplated in paragraph (a) together with the required information or documentation.
- (2) The applicant must satisfy the National Public Transport Regulator that he or she is a fit and proper person or entity to provide tourist transport services.
- (3) If the National Public Transport Regulator is satisfied that any national or provincial tourism body has an acceptable system in place to accredit operators of tourist transport services, the National Public Transport Regulator may accept such accreditation by such a tourism body without requiring the operator to apply in terms of subsection (1), provided that the operator also complies with the prescribed technical requirements.
- (4) When it accredits an operator, the National Public Transport Regulator must—
- (a) include the operator's name in the register contemplated in section 90(6); and
 - (b) issue to the operator a certificate of accreditation and a token for each vehicle to be operated.

Cancellation of accreditation

- 92.** (1) The National Public Transport Regulator may cancel the accreditation of an operator if the operator—
- (a) in the opinion of the National Public Transport Regulator no longer complies with section 91(2);
 - (b) has provided false or misleading information to the National Public Transport Regulator in the application form for accreditation or at any other time;
 - (c) based on three or more inspections or incidents, or on one or more accidents or collisions that have occurred, has failed to maintain vehicles operated by that operator in a satisfactory condition;
 - (d) based on three or more incidents, has failed to use or employ suitably qualified drivers or used drivers who do not hold the required professional driving permits in terms of the National Road Traffic Act;
 - (e) is the subject of negative complaints against that operator from a planning authority or from passengers or other interested persons that indicate that such cancellation is justified; or

- (f) on failure to comply with any other prescribed requirement.
- (2) Before taking a decision to cancel an operator's accreditation, the National Public Transport Regulator must—
- (a) give the operator written notice of the reasons why it intends to cancel it;
 - (b) give the operator a reasonable time, which shall be not less than 14 days, to submit representations or comments; and
 - (c) consider those representations or comments, if any have been submitted.
- (3) On cancellation of an operator's accreditation, the National Public Transport Regulator must remove that operator's name from the register kept in terms of section 90(6).

Certification of vehicles for tourist transport services

- 93.** (1) Only vehicles that have been certified by the National Public Transport Regulator and display a special token, tag or equipment issued by the National Public Transport Regulator as prescribed may be used for tourist transport services.
- (2) Any accredited operator or any entity that owns vehicles and rents them out to tourist operators may apply to the National Public Transport Regulator to certify a vehicle.
- (3) The National Public Transport Regulator must certify a vehicle and issue an operating licence for it on proof submitted to it in the prescribed manner that—
- (a) the vehicle is properly registered and licensed on eNaTIS;
 - (b) the vehicle is suitable in all respects for the type of tourist service envisaged;
 - (c) a valid and current roadworthy certificate has been issued for the vehicle;
 - (d) the vehicle and passengers who will be carried are insured with a registered insurer; and
 - (e) the vehicle is otherwise acceptable according to the National Public Transport Regulator.
- (4) The National Public Transport Regulator may impose conditions, including, but not limited to, that the vehicle must be equipped with a sound system, air conditioning, kitchen equipment or other equipment determined by the entity considering the application, or a toilet where sections of a journey will exceed a prescribed distance.
- (5) No vehicle used for tourist transport services may use a rank or terminal without having obtained the written permission of the relevant planning authority, and the operator has paid the fees charged by that authority, of any, for such use.

CHAPTER 7

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Land transport law enforcement

- 94.** (1) In addition to the measures provided for in this Act with regard to law enforcement, the MECs, transport authorities and municipalities must take active steps to develop systems to improve land transport law enforcement in their respective jurisdictions.
- (2) Despite the provisions of any other law—
- (a) an MEC;
 - (b) a transport authority; or
 - (c) a municipality,
- referred to in this section as enforcement authorities, may enter into an agreement in terms of which—
- (i) land transport law enforcement functions are undertaken by one enforcement authority in the area of jurisdiction of another;
 - (ii) authorised officers of one such authority may be seconded to another authority temporarily; or
 - (iii) land transport law enforcement functions are undertaken jointly, or by a public or private sector agency on behalf of the authority,
- on terms and conditions set out in the agreement, including conditions as to which authority must bear the costs involved.

Appointment of inspectors

- 95.** (1) Employees of—
- (a) a provincial department, as appointed by the MEC;
 - (b) a transport authority, as appointed by that authority; or
 - (c) a designated planning authority, as appointed by that authority
- 5 who are fit and proper persons for the relevant functions, may be appointed as inspectors.
- (2) The authority appointing an inspector must issue to him or her a certificate of appointment and official proof of identity in the prescribed form.
- (3) The functions of inspectors so appointed are to monitor compliance with this Act 10 in the province, transport area or area of the designated planning authority concerned and to assist with the investigation and prevention of offences contemplated in section 99 which have been committed in that province or area, subject to provincial laws, if any, and the directions of the appointing authority.
- (4) In performing those functions, an inspector will have all the powers conferred on 15 an authorised officer in terms of this Act.
- (5) When performing any function or duty or exercising any power in terms of this Act, an inspector must on demand by any person in relation to whom the power, function or duty is exercised or performed, produce his or her certificate of appointment.

Impoundment of vehicles 20

- 96.** (1) An authorised officer who is satisfied on reasonable grounds that a motor vehicle is being used by any person for the operation of public transport without the necessary operating licence or permit or contrary to the conditions thereof, may impound the vehicle pending the investigation and prosecution of that person for an offence mentioned in section 99(1)(a) or (b). 25
- (2) A vehicle impounded under subsection (1) must be delivered to the head of the depot contemplated in subsection (4), who must retain the vehicle in the depot and release it to the person concerned only—
- (a) when the criminal charges against the person have been withdrawn or the person has been acquitted of the offence charged; or
 - (b) in the case where the person is convicted of the offence charged, and unless the court has ordered otherwise, on payment to the head of the depot of the amount determined by the MEC, which is an impoundment fee.
- (3) The impoundment fee must be increased accordingly, for the second or subsequent 35 impoundment of a vehicle.
- (4) The MEC, transport authority or municipality may, by notice in the *Provincial Gazette*, designate any suitable place defined in the notice to be a depot.
- (5) The MEC, transport authority or municipality may amend or withdraw such notice, as it deems fit.
- (6) The MEC, transport authority or municipality must appoint an authorised person 40 as the head of the depot.

Presumptions and proof of certain facts

- 97.** (1) A document which purports to be an operating licence or permit issued under this Act or a certified copy thereof, must on mere production in any prosecution for an offence mentioned in section 99(1) be admissible in evidence as proof that it is such an 45 operating licence or permit which had been lawfully issued, or that it is a true copy thereof, as the case may be, and of the truth and accuracy of the particulars thereof.
- (2) A document which states that the motor vehicle described therein is registered, under the relevant law, in the name of a person specified therein as the owner, and which purports to have been issued under such a law by an employee of the registering 50 authority for motor vehicles of the place where the vehicle was so registered, is on mere production in a prosecution under this Act, admissible as sufficient proof of that person's registered ownership of the vehicle and of the truth and accuracy of the particulars contained therein.

Powers of authorised officers

- 98.** (1) In addition to the functions and duties imposed on an authorised officer by or in terms of this Act, an authorised officer may—
- (a) cause a motor vehicle to be stopped in the prescribed manner and enter such a vehicle in order to establish if it is used for public transport or monitor compliance with any provision of this Act, or with the terms of any operating licence or permit, and may for those purposes examine or inspect the vehicle and any documentation that may be relevant; 5
 - (b) require from the driver to furnish his or her full name and residential address, and documentary proof thereof, as well as the names and address of the owner of the vehicle, and particulars of the business in connection with which the vehicle is being used; 10
 - (c) require that the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle forthwith to produce for inspection any documents or other records that are in or on the vehicle in the possession of the driver or that person that relate to the persons being conveyed on such vehicle; 15
 - (d) require that any person in a motor vehicle suspected on reasonable grounds to be used for public transport, or a person suspected on reasonable grounds to have been on such a vehicle recently, furnish the full name and address of such suspected person and documentary proof thereof and state if such person has paid or has to pay any consideration for conveyance on the vehicle, and furnish the name and address of the person to whom the payment has been made; 20
 - (e) require that the records to be kept in or on the vehicle in terms of this Act, be produced for inspection; 25
 - (f) enter or enter upon any business premises at any reasonable time to monitor compliance with this Act, and—
 - (i) question any person who, in the opinion of the authorised officer, may be able to furnish any information required for that purpose;
 - (ii) require such a person to produce, for examination or inspection, any books, documents or other records, that may be relevant for monitoring purposes; 30
 - (iii) make extracts therefrom or copies thereof; and
 - (iv) demand an explanation of any entries in such a book, document, or other record; 35
 - (g) require that the driver or other person in charge of a motor vehicle used for public transport, produce any documents whatsoever, that were issued by a competent authority, in terms of this Act, or the Transition Act, with regard to the vehicle or the public transport for which it may be used in terms of this Act, or the Transition Act, as the case may be, and which, in terms of this Act or that law have to be kept in that vehicle; and 40
 - (h) upon the order of the entity that issued an operating licence or permit or the successor to that entity, attach an operating licence or permit that has expired or lapsed or has been withdrawn temporarily in terms of this Act, and hand it over to that entity. 45
- (2) A person questioned or required to furnish an explanation in terms of subsection (1)(f), may exercise his or her rights in terms of section 35 of the Constitution.
- (3) (a) Where an authorised officer finds a vehicle used for public transport to be so defective as to be a danger to persons or property, the authorised officer may order the driver or other person in charge of the motor vehicle to surrender the relevant operating licence or permit, as well as all distinguishing marks relating to the vehicle, and prohibit that driver or person forthwith to use the vehicle for public transport. 50
- (b) The operating licence or permit so surrendered, must be retained by the officer until the holder has satisfied the officer that the defects have been remedied and that the vehicle is in a roadworthy condition, and the onus of proof rests on the holder of the operating licence. 55

Offences and penalties

- 99.** (1) A person is guilty of an offence—
- (a) if that person operates a public transport service in contravention of section 59; 60

- (b) if the person operates a public transport service contrary to the terms and conditions of an operating licence or permit;
- (c) if, being the holder of an operating licence or permit or the agent or employee of such a holder, the person allows someone else to use that operating licence or permit for a vehicle other than the vehicle specified therein; 5
- (d) if the person applies for or obtains an operating licence knowing that a current operating licence has already been issued with regard to the same vehicle;
- (e) if the person, with the intent to deceive, forges, alters, defaces, damages or adds to any operating licence or other official document issued under this Act;
- (f) if, knowing that a document is not an operating licence or permit or such another official document or that it has been altered, defaced, damaged or added to, utters or uses the document; 10
- (g) if the person furnishes or gives false information in or with regard to any application made in connection with an operating licence, or in the course of appearing in any proceedings, investigation or inquiry relating thereto; 15
- (h) if the person impersonates an authorised officer;
- (i) if the person wilfully obstructs or hinders an authorised officer who is discharging his or her duties;
- (j) if the person refuses or fails to comply with the lawful order, direction or demand made by an authorised officer in the discharge or performance of any function or duty entrusted to the officer by or in terms of this Act; 20
- (k) if, where the person is conveyed as a passenger in the course of public transport, he or she—
- (i) fails to pay the fare due for the journey when payment is requested by the driver or conductor; 25
- (ii) smokes or drinks liquor on that vehicle in contravention of a notice on the vehicle which forbids smoking or drinking;
- (iii) wilfully acts in a manner that inconveniences a fellow passenger;
- (iv) disobeys a reasonable instruction issued by the driver or conductor for the purpose of maintaining order or ending a disturbance or controlling any emergency; or 30
- (v) wilfully performs any act in or on the vehicle that could cause injury to or endanger the life of any person or cause damage to any property;
- (l) if the person, being the holder of an operating licence or permit or the driver of a vehicle to which that operating licence or permit relates, fails to comply with any duty or obligation imposed on such a holder or driver by or in terms of this Act; 35
- (m) if the person picks up or sets down passengers at or near an international border in contravention of section 84(2);
- (n) if the person uses a vehicle for a public transport service in contravention of section 59; 40
- (o) if the person operates a tourist transport service without accreditation by the National Public Transport Regulator or operates a tourist transport service after his or her accreditation has been cancelled;
- (p) if the person uses a vehicle for tourist transport services in contravention of section 93 (1) and (5); or 45
- (q) if the person contravenes any other provisions of this Act.
- (2) Where a person is convicted of any one of the offences mentioned in—
- (a) paragraphs (a), (b), (d), (e) or (o) of subsection (1), a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years, or a fine not exceeding R100 000, may be imposed; 50
- (b) any other paragraph of that subsection, a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months or a fine not exceeding R10 000 may be imposed.
- (3) Whenever a manager, agent or employee of the holder of an operating licence or permit performs or omits to perform any act which, if the holder had performed or omitted to perform that act personally, would have constituted an offence in terms of subsection (1), that holder is guilty of that offence if— 55
- (a) the holder—
- (i) connived at or knowingly permitted the act or omission concerned; or
- (ii) did not take all reasonable measures to prevent that act or omission; and
- (b) an act or omission of the nature of the act or omission charged, whether legal or illegal, fell within the scope of the authority or the course of the employment of the manager, agent or employee. 60

Extraordinary measures in declared areas

- 100.** (1) If in any area in the relevant province the MEC considers that because of violence, unrest or instability in any sector of the public transport industry in the area or between operators in the area, the safety of—
- (a) passengers using the relevant services; or 5
 - (b) residents; or
 - (c) any other persons entering the area,
- has deteriorated to an unacceptable level, the MEC may, after consulting relevant planning authorities, by notice in the *Provincial Gazette*, define the area and declare it to be an area in respect of which the notification prescribing the extraordinary measures contemplated in subsection (2) may be made. 10
- (2) The MEC may, by notice in the *Provincial Gazette*, give notice that—
- (a) one or more or all the routes or ranks in such a declared area are closed for the operation of any type of public transport service, for the period stated in the notice; 15
 - (b) any operating licence or permit authorising any of the services referred to in paragraph (a) on a closed route or routes or at a closed rank or ranks in the declared area is suspended for the relevant period;
 - (c) subject to subsection (6), no person may undertake any of the services referred to in paragraph (a) on a closed route or routes or at a closed rank or ranks in the declared area or in terms of an operating licence or permit suspended as contemplated in paragraph (b) for the relevant period. 20
- (3) Before making the notice in terms of subsection (2), the MEC must cause a notice to be published in the prescribed manner, stating—
- (a) in summary form the nature and purpose of the proposed regulations; 25
 - (b) the route or routes and rank or ranks which are proposed to be closed, or that it is proposed to close all routes and ranks in the declared area;
 - (c) the period for which the proposed regulations will be in force;
 - (d) that interested or affected parties may request reasons for the proposed regulations; 30
 - (e) that any interested or affected persons are entitled to make representations;
 - (f) the time within which representations may be made, which may not be less than 24 hours;
 - (g) the address to which representations must be submitted, and
 - (h) the manner in which representations must be made. 35
- (4) The MEC must consider any representations received under subsection (3) before making a regulation under subsection (2).
- (5) The notification contemplated in terms of subsection (2) may provide that a contravention thereof or a failure to comply therewith constitutes an offence, and may prescribe penalties in respect thereof which may be a fine, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months. 40
- (6) The notification may provide for the issuing of temporary permits to operators of motor vehicles of specified types, to operate services on a closed route or routes or at a closed rank or ranks for the period of their closure in substitution of the forbidden services. 45
- (7) After giving notice as contemplated in subsection (3), the MEC may, by notice in the *Provincial Gazette*, temporarily suspend any operating licence or permit insofar as it authorises public transport in a declared area on a route or routes or at a rank or ranks not closed in terms of the notice contemplated in terms subsection (2), for the period the MEC considers appropriate. 50
- (8) The MEC may in a like manner and at any time amend the notification made in terms of subsection (1).
- (9) The Minister may, after consulting the MEC and relevant planning authorities, exercise any of the powers of the MEC in this section.

CHAPTER 8

APPEALS

Appeals to Transport Appeal Tribunal

101. (1) The following persons may appeal to the Transport Appeal Tribunal against an act, direction or decision of an entity that has granted or refused an application relating to an operating licence, in the manner and within the time prescribed: 5

- (a) The aggrieved applicant;
- (b) the holder of any operating licence or permit affected by the decision; or
- (c) any other person interested in or affected by the decision.

(2) In considering an appeal in terms of subsection (1), the Transport Appeal Tribunal is bound by applicable transport plans. 10

(3) Appeals pending before provincial transport appeal bodies contemplated in section 128(1) of the Transition Act on the date of commencement of this Act, must be finalised by those bodies as if this Act had not been passed, unless the MEC directs that those appeals must be transferred to the Transport Appeal Tribunal for finalisation. 15

CHAPTER 9

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL MATTERS

Transitional provisions

102. (1) The *pro forma* founding agreement for transport authorities published in terms of the Transition Act will apply until a replacing one is published under section 18(5). 20

(2) Where, at any time before the commencement of this Act—

- (a) a person was convicted, in terms of any previous law, of an offence which is an offence in terms of this Act, the person is, where relevant for the purposes of this Act, regarded and treated as a person who had committed a corresponding offence provided for in this Act; and 25
- (b) any distinguishing mark issued in terms of any previous law for a vehicle in relation to which an operating licence or permit had been issued thereunder, is regarded for purposes of this Act, until such time as that licence or permit lapses, is converted to an operating licence, or is withdrawn or cancelled in terms of this Act, as a distinguishing mark issued under this Act. 30

(3) Any transport plan prepared or approved in terms of the Transition Act is deemed to be the corresponding plan prepared or approved, as the case may be, in terms of this Act until the latter has been prepared or approved.

(4) Until the National Public Transport Regulator, a Provincial Regulatory Entity or designated planning authority has been established or is empowered to perform its functions under this Act— 35

- (a) an operating licensing board established in terms of the Transition Act may exercise the powers and perform the duties of such an entity under this Act, but only until a date determined by the Minister, after consultation with the relevant MEC or designated planning authority, by notice in the *Gazette*; 40
- (b) any power exercised or duty or function validly performed by an operating licensing board in terms of the previous Act or a law previous to that is deemed to have been validly exercised or performed; and
- (c) any application to an operating licensing board relating to the granting, amendment, renewal or transfer of an operating licence which has not been disposed of, is deemed to be an application under this Act relating to the appropriate operating licence. 45

(5) Whenever this Act makes reference to a transport plan, a contracting authority or other entity may proceed with any action, despite the fact that the relevant plan has not been prepared, approved or published under section 74, but such authority or entity must have regard to any available transport planning or other information at its disposal. 50

Laws repealed or amended

103. The laws mentioned in the Schedule are repealed or amended, as specified in the third column thereof.

Act binds State

104. This Act binds the State.

5

Short title and commencement

105. (1) This Act is called the National Land Transport Act, 2008, and comes into operation on a date determined by the President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

(2) Different dates may be so determined in respect of different provisions of this Act, and dates so determined may differ in respect of different provinces or different 10 municipal areas or transport areas.

SCHEDULE**LAWS REPEALED OR AMENDED***(Section 103)*

No. and Year of Law	Short title	Extent of amendment or repeal	
Act No. 11 of 1972	Black Transport Services Amendment Act, 1972	The repeal of the whole.	5
Act No. 47 of 1974	Black Transport Services Amendment Act, 1974	The repeal of the whole.	10
Act No. 76 of 1982	Black Transport Services Amendment Act, 1982	The repeal of the whole.	15
Act No. 77 of 1982	Transport Services for Coloured Persons and Indians Amendment Act, 1982	The repeal of the whole.	
Act No. 39 of 1998	Transport Appeal Tribunal Act, 1998	1. The repeal of section 2. 2. The substitution for the word "permissions", wherever it occurs, of the expression "operating licences".	20 25
Act No. 22 of 2000	National Land Transport Transition Act, 2000	The repeal of the whole.	
Act No. 31 of 2001	National Land Transport Transition Amendment Act, 2001	The repeal of the whole.	30
Act No. 26 of 2006	National Land Transport Transition Amendment Act, 2006	The repeal of the whole.	

MEMORANDUM ON THE OBJECTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND TRANSPORT BILL, 2008

1. BACKGROUND

After publication of the White Paper on National Transport Policy in 1996, the National Land Transport Transition Act 22 of 2000 was promulgated, together with other related legislation, after an extensive consultation process. The National Land Transport Transition Act came into force in December 2000 and constituted groundbreaking legislation in various areas involving land transport. The Act was transitional, because certain issues required finalisation at the time, including funding issues, conversion of permits for public transport services to operating licences, and registration of minibus taxi associations and operators.

Since 1996 national land transport policy has evolved and the Act needs revision. Also, the Act contains too much detail which should rather be contained in regulations, requirements or guidelines. Some issues requiring revision of the National Land Transport Transition Act are the following:

- * A new dispensation for tourist transport service.
- * Concerns by provinces, industry associations etc. need to be accommodated.
- * The new Public Transport Strategy and Action Plan approved by Cabinet in 2007 must be applied, along with other policy documents that have appeared since 2000.

The Department of Transport has decided that the National Land Transport Transition Act is now due for transformation into a final Act. Policy documents and reports which have appeared since 1996 were collected and analysed. Interviews were held with a wide range of stakeholders, experts and interested parties. Research indicated that the fundamental approaches formulated by the White Paper and National Land Transport Transition Act have not been substantially changed:

- * Regulation of road-based transport services must be plan-based.
- * Functions executed by various institutions in all three spheres of government should be combined where possible and rationalised. Planning authorities should also be responsible for execution, rationalisation of services and management of funds.
- * Consolidation of responsibilities, by assignment if necessary, should be pursued to achieve the above goals. The national and provincial spheres should retain policy setting, co-ordinating, monitoring, supervising and funding functions.
- * The legislation should promote uniformity and avoid a plethora of diverse provincial and local laws.

Accordingly a National Land Transport Strategy document as input for the drafting of the National Land Transport Bill was prepared and discussed with stakeholders. The Bill is based on that Strategy Document.

The purpose of the Bill is to provide for the final transformation and restructuring of the national land transport system. The main focus of the Bill is on public passenger transport, which is defined as including all land transport modes: road as well as rail. The Bill does not deal with rail institutional and infrastructural issues, as these will be dealt with in later, specific rail legislation. It provides for the incorporation of rail service level planning and liaison between planning authorities and the South African Rail Commuter Corporation. The Bill does not generally deal with freight issues, except in regard to planning freight routes and routes for transporting dangerous goods.

2. CLAUSE-BY-CLAUSE ANALYSIS

Clause 1 provides the definitions for the Bill.

Clause 2 explains the purpose and scope of the Bill.

Clause 3 deals with the application of the Bill in the provinces. The previous approach of having Chapter 2 dealing with national issues and Chapter 3 dealing with provincial issues has led to disparate provincial laws that are confusing to persons having to apply the legislation. This approach has largely been replaced by having one, uniform national Act. However, provinces will still be able to make laws (Acts and regulations) on certain issues.

Clause 4 deals with principles for national land transport policy. These principles will now be contained in the regulations, and not in the Act itself as before.

Clause 5 deals with the functions of the Minister. These are largely based on those in the previous Act. One change is that the function of the Minister to take responsibility for arrangements and agreements with other countries has been provided for specifically. The Minister is also empowered to issue directives to provinces or municipalities that are acting contrary to the strategic or economic interests of the country. Where an MEC fails to make regulations required by the Act, the Minister may make such regulations after consulting that MEC.

Clause 6 deals with the national integrated land transport information system. This clause has been expanded somewhat to ensure that information systems cater fully for the registration of operators pursuant to the incorporation of the Registrar's Administration System with the Operating Licence Administration System. These combined systems must be on line to the eNaTIS system.

Clause 7 provides for regulations to be made by the Minister. This will now provide for more uniform national regulations on issues such as applying for operating licences.

Clause 8 provides for delegations by the Minister to officials in the Department of Transport.

Clause 9 provides for the functions of the MECs.

Clause 10 provides for regulations to be made by the MECs.

Clause 11 explains the roles of the three spheres of government. The strategy document identified that this was a shortcoming in the Transition Act. The strategy document thus provides that the new Bill should clearly spell out the roles of the spheres of government. This clause is based mainly on the roles spelled out in the 1996 White Paper and other policy documents, as supplemented by the strategy document.

Clause 12 carries forward the principle that certain officials should remain impartial and not be allowed to have financial interests in the public transport industry.

Clause 13 provides for planning authorities in the municipal sphere.

Clause 14 provides for the creation of intermodal planning committees. These committees were suggested by the strategy document to co-ordinate road and rail planning.

Clause 15 provides for the establishment of land transport advisory boards. This is a new concept. These boards may be established by planning authorities, consisting of public and private sector members, to advise those authorities.

Clause 16 deals with the establishment of transport authorities and related matters. The TA model is essentially the same as that in the Transition Act, as suggested by the strategy document, but will be designated as a municipal entity which is subject to the Systems Act and Municipal Finance Management Act. A significant change is that the governing body of a transport authority will be regulated by the Systems Act and will include professional persons, but may no longer include councillors. TAs will still perform municipal transport functions.

Clause 17 provides that the Minister may direct one or more municipalities to form a TA after consulting them and the MEC. This is a new concept and arises from the strategy document. It is designed to counter previous problems with getting transport authorities off the ground (currently there is only one transport authority in the country, namely the eThekweni Transport Authority in KwaZulu-Natal).

Clause 18 provides for founding agreements to establish transport authorities.

Clause 19 deals with governing bodies and staffing of transport authorities. The governing bodies of transport authorities will have to comply with the Systems Act and may no longer consist of councillors. This will clear up the confusion caused by amendments to the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000, made after the National Land Transport Transition Act came into force. Section 93F(1) of the Systems Act provides that councillors may not be directors of municipal entities. TAs are authorities, executing municipal planning, budgeting and management functions, but this can still be accommodated in the municipal entity structure.

Clause 20 deals with the powers and functions of transport authorities. Previously there were six compulsory functions for transport authorities and a lengthy list of voluntary ones. In terms of the new Bill almost all of the functions will be compulsory when a transport authority is established, except the function of municipal roads, which will remain voluntary.

Clause 21 deals with transport areas extending across provincial boundaries. As before, transport authorities may extend across provincial boundaries where the relevant functional transport area does so.

Clause 22 deals with the finances of transport authorities. The detail will be provided for in regulations.

Clause 23 deals with the dissolution of transport authorities.

Clause 24 establishes the National Public Transport Regulator as a national entity to be responsible for operating licences for interprovincial transport and tourist transport. It will consist of not more than five officials in the Department of Transport who have the necessary expertise or qualifications. The National Public Transport Regulator will have a central office, and may have satellite offices, but satellite offices may not be necessary in all centres because most communications with the National Public Transport Regulator will be electronic.

Clause 25 deals with the functions of the National Public Transport Regulator. Its functions will include oversight of other entities dealing with operating licences and to oversee fares charged with a view to advising the Minister on making regulations. It will also prepare standardised procedures manuals relating to operating licences, or advise the Minister on the making of regulations on those procedures.

Clause 26 provides for the powers of the National Public Transport Regulator.

Clause 27 provides for the establishment of provincial regulatory entities. These will consist of not more than four officials in the relevant provincial department who have the necessary expertise or qualifications. It is envisaged that the current members and staff of operating licences boards will be absorbed into the public regulatory entities, or into the new National Public Transport Regulator or designated planning authorities structures.

Clause 28 provides for the functions of public regulatory entities. They will deal with operating licence applications for intraprovincial transport outside of the areas of designated planning authorities, and will monitor and oversee public transport in the provinces.

Clause 29 provides for the powers of provincial regulatory entities.

Clause 30 deals with designated planning authorities. Every designated planning authority (transport authorities and designated larger municipalities—basically the “12 cities”) must establish a division in its administration to perform operating licences and related functions, consisting of officials with the necessary expertise or qualifications. Where a municipality is not ready to take over this function, e.g. because it lacks capacity or its integrated transport plan is not adequate, the Minister may defer the taking over of operating licences functions by that municipality.

Clause 31 provides for the functions of designated transport authorities. Where designated transport authorities border on each other, i.e. in Gauteng, and services will take place in both areas, they must liaise closely with one another, both when their integrated transport plans are developed and in considering operating licence applications. Where services take place partly in the designated transport authority area and partly in the area of a planning authority that is not a designated transport authority, the designated transport authority must ask the other authority for its recommendations based on its integrated transport plan. A designated transport authority may give notice that it will no longer receive applications for operating licences for non-contracted services on routes or areas where it is in the process of converting the services to contracted services or the routes or areas are saturated.

Clause 32 provides for the powers of designated transport authorities.

Clause 33 provides for the creation of a National Land Transport Fund as suggested by the strategic document. This is intended to be a dedicated fund for land transport. The Minister of Finance will have to agree to the creation of this Fund.

Clause 34 provides for the creation of a provincial land transport fund for each province. The Minister of Finance will also have to agree to this concept.

Clause 35 provides for the creation of a municipal land transport fund for each designated transport authority. Agreement by the Minister of Finance will also be required.

Clause 36 provides for the imposition of user charges by designated transport authorities. These charges are similar to those currently provided for in section 21 of the Urban Transport Act, 1977. They are designed to provide funds, mainly to provide public transport infrastructure and services, and to encourage a move from private cars to public transport.

Clause 37 provides that the Minister may provide funding to the other spheres, including transport authorities, for land transport.

Clause 38 provides that the MEC may provide funding to the municipal sphere, including transport authorities, for land transport in the province.

Clause 39 provides that a municipality may appropriate funds for a transport authorities of which it is a part.

Clause 40 provides for principles for transport planning and the integration of land use planning. The detail of these principles will be provided in regulations.

Clause 41 describes the types of transport plans required by the Act.

Clause 42 deals with general provisions for transport planning. The planning provisions are essentially the same as those provided for in the National Land Transport Transition Act, as amended by Act 26 of 2006.

Clause 43 provides that the Minister must prepare and update the National Land Transport Strategic Framework.

Clause 44 provides that each MEC must prepare and update a provincial land transport framework.

Clause 45 provides that all planning authorities must prepare and update integrated transport plans.

Clause 46 deals with freight transportation, including transporting dangerous substances on designated routes by road.

Clause 47 provides for the publication of transport plans and their effect on land use.

Clause 48 provides that a planning authority may cancel operating licences where their plans reveal a surplus or services on specific routes or in specific areas, or request the relevant responsible entity to do so.

Clause 49 provides that the current bus contract system must be integrated into the larger public transport system.

Clause 50 provides that designated transport authorities must enter into first-phase negotiated contracts with operators, including existing bus and taxi operators, to establish integrated rapid public transport networks in their areas. Likewise, provinces or designated transport authorities may enter into negotiated contracts as a first phase for areas outside of such networks, to integrate the various public transport services in the area. These contracts will be for a period calculated to allow the services to be put out to tender on expiry of the contract, usually seven years, but may be for a longer period up to 12 years if the Minister approves and if special circumstances exist.

Clause 51 provides for subsidised service contracts. Where current contracts expire, as well as the negotiated contracts dealt with in clause 50, the services must be put out to tender. Interim contracts can no longer be extended. The Minister will still be able to prescribe model tender and contract documents, but these will be more flexible, and will provide or allow for a gross-contracting option, at least in the case of the first-phase negotiated contracts.

Clause 52 provides for commercial service contracts, i.e. contracts between a contracting authority and an operator where no subsidy is involved. The Minister is empowered to make regulations providing that existing uncontracted scheduled services must be converted to contracts.

Clause 53 provides requirements to qualify as a tenderer for the abovementioned contracts. These requirements will be specified in regulations, and will essentially be the same as those in the National Land Transport Transition Act.

Clause 54 deals with the involvement of municipalities and transport authorities in public transport services.

Clause 55 validates certain previous contracting arrangements.

Clause 56 provides for the rationalisation of operating licences. Existing permits will remain valid until their validity period expires or, in general terms, for seven years if not converted to operating licences by that date.

Clause 57 provides for the rationalisation of existing scheduled services. In areas where there are contracted services, the operator, if he or she still holds permits, must have them converted to operating licences based on the contract. Old permits for non-subsidised routes in the area will be converted to operating licences for a commercial service contract or as part of an existing subsidised service contract. The Minister must make regulations within two years of the commencement of the Act for the integration of uncontracted scheduled services with contracted services, or their conversion to commercial service contracts.

Clause 58 provides for the rationalisation of minibus taxi-type services. Holders of permits for those services will be able to apply for recapitalisation of their vehicles, receive the scrapping allowance determined by the Department of Transport, and then either acquire new vehicles with operating licences, or exit the industry. Where the operator moves to a larger vehicle, he or she may be required to forfeit more than one existing permit. Where this does not happen within seven years, any permit that has not yet expired will lapse.

Clause 59 provides that no one may operate a road-based public transport service without the necessary operating licence or permit.

Clause 60 provides for the entities that may issue operating licences.

Clause 61 provides that the maximum validity period of an operating licence will be seven years, except where a negotiated has been granted for a longer period.

Clause 62 provides for services that are exempted from the operating licence requirement. The Minister may make regulations to impose requirements on them if this is considered necessary.

Clause 63 deals with applications for new operating licences.

Clause 64 deals with operating licences for services provided for in transport plans. Where the National Public Transport Regulator or a Provincial Regulatory Entity considers an application, it must refer it to relevant planning authority or authorities for representations based on their integrated transport plans. The same will apply where application is made to a designated planning authority for services that will take place in its area and also in the area of another planning authority. In the case of “on-plan” services, the integrated transport plan will dictate whether the application should be granted or not.

Clause 65 provides that where contracts are awarded, the operator will be entitled to an operating licence for each vehicle involved in the contracted service. The operating licence must be specific to the contract.

Clause 66 provides for disposing of applications for operating licences for non-contracted services.

Clause 67 provides for the renewal, amendment or transfer of an operating licence.

Clause 68 provides that where an entity takes a decision to grant an operating licence, it must post details on a notice board at its premises and allow interested persons to object or comment. It must then review its decision in the light of the comments, if there are any. Applications will no longer be published in the *Government Gazette* for comments, because decisions will be based on integrated transport plans. It will thus be important that there is a proper consultation process when integrated transport plans are developed, as is provided for in the current published planning requirements.

Clause 69 provides for the issuing of temporary operating licences for special events.

Clause 70 provides that the Minister may make special regulations for major special events, such as the 2010 FIFA World Cup, providing, for example, that processes may be expedited.

Clause 71 provides for the issuing and contents of operating licences.

Clause 72 provides for the authority conveyed by an operating licence.

Clause 73 states which persons may hold operating licences, i.e. the person registered as owner or operator of the vehicle under the National Road Traffic Act.

Clause 74 provides for the regulation of long-distance services.

Clause 75 provides for the regulation of metered taxi services. It will no longer be compulsory for the operating licence to specify an area for picking up passengers.

Clause 76 provides for the regulation of charter services, including the hiring of vehicles with drivers.

Clause 77 provides for the regulation of staff services.

Clause 78 deals with lift clubs. The requirement that each member of the club must take a turn to convey the others may be relaxed if there are sufficient safeguards in the regulations to prevent abuses of the system.

Clause 79 provides for the regulation of services provided by means of tuk-tuk vehicles.

Clause 80 regulates services provided by light delivery vehicles.

Clause 81 provides for the regulation of services dedicated to transporting scholars, students, teachers and lecturers.

Clause 82 provides for the amendment of an operating licence or permit to replace the relevant vehicle.

Clause 83 provides for the temporary replacement of vehicles to which operating licences or permits relate.

Clause 84 provides for the interaction between public transport and cross-border road transport. A new concept is that, in the case of doubt in a criminal prosecution, operators will be presumed to be undertaking cross-border road transport where passengers are picked up or set off within two kilometres of an international border. It should be noted that this provision does not prevent passengers from being picked up or set off in those areas.

Clause 85 deals with the duties of holders of operating licences and permits. These will be specified in regulations.

Clause 86 prohibits the cession, alienation or hiring out of an operating licence.

Clause 87 provides that operating licences or permits not in use for 180 days may be cancelled.

Clause 88 provides for the withdrawal, suspension or amendment of an operating licence for misconduct by the operator.

Clause 89 provides for the regulation of tourist services in general terms.

Clause 90 provides for the accreditation of operators of tourist services.

Clause 91 provides procedures and requirements when applying for such accreditation.

Clause 92 provides for the cancellation of such accreditation, e.g. for misconduct.

Clause 93 provides for the use of vehicles for tourist services. Operators who are accredited under clause 90 will be entitled to obtain operating licences for accredited vehicles quickly and easily.

Clause 94 provides for agreements for land transport law enforcement.

Clause 95 provides for the appointment of inspectors by provinces, transport authorities and designated planning authorities.

Clause 96 provides for the impoundment of vehicles used for unauthorised services.

Clause 97 provides for presumptions and proof in prosecutions under the Act.

Clause 98 provides the powers of authorised officers.

Clause 99 deals with offences and penalties.

Clause 100 provides for special powers for MECs to close routes and ranks in the case of violence and unrest. The Minister may also exercise these powers after consulting the MEC.

Clause 101 amends the Transport Appeal Tribunal Act, 1998, to provide for changes made by the Bill.

Clause 102 provides for transitional provisions.

Clause 103 provides for laws repealed or amended.

Clause 104 provides that the Act will bind the State.

Clause 105 provides the short title and date of commencement.

The strategy document recommended that the offices of the current provincial transport registrars should be abolished, as they were transitional in nature and their functions will now be undertaken by other entities.

3. CONSULTATION

The principles in the strategy document were discussed with a wide range of stakeholders. When the document was completed, a workshop was held in Tshwane to discuss it. The Bill has been published for comment in the *Gazette*.

List of stakeholders that were consulted during the consultation process on the Bill:

Organisations:

SARCC
Standard Bank
SABOA
SATSA
SANTACO
Hospitality Industry
Meter Taxis Association
Committee of Transport Officials
SALGA
South African Commuter Organisation
SABS
Freight Liner
National Taxi Alliance
TAWUSA
SATAWU
COSATU
Textile & Clothing Union
Land Transport Consultants

Land Transport Academics
 CSIR
 Chambers of Commerce & Business

Government Organisations & Parastatals:

National Treasury
 Transnet
 SARA
 Gauteng Transport Management Authority
 Operating Licence Boards
 Registrars
 Transport Appeal Tribunal
 All municipalities
 All provinces
 DPLG
 DEAT
 DTI
 DMEA
 SALGA

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The Bill is not expected to have extensive financial implications, except the additional costs of establishing and running the National Public Transport Regulator. However, the National Public Transport Regulator will be a unit within the Department, and is not expected to have extensive financial implications. Establishing units in designated transport authorities structures to deal with operating licence applications will have financial implications, but the activities of the current operating licensing boards in this regard will be curtailed. The costs currently involved in publishing applications for operating licences in the *Gazette* are extensive, and will be saved as this requirement will be removed.

5. IMPLICATIONS FOR PROVINCES

The implications for provinces are substantial, and include transforming the current operating licensing boards into Provincial Regulatory Entities and abolishing the offices of the provincial Transport Registrars, as the functions of the latter are or will be covered by other entities. Also, those provinces who have already established provincial appeal bodies will have to disestablish them.

6. IMPLICATIONS FOR MUNICIPALITIES

The implications for municipalities who will be designated planning authorities will also be substantial. They will have to establish special units to undertake operating licences' functions. They will also be expected to rationalise their administrations so that transport functions are integrated with each other and with land use functions. The implications for other municipalities will be minimal.

7. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

7.1 The State Law Advisers and the Department of Transport are of the opinion that this Bill must be dealt with in accordance with the procedure established by section 76 of the Constitution since it contains no provision to which the procedure set out in section 74 or 75 of the Constitution applies.

7.2 The State Law Advisers are of the opinion that it is not necessary to refer this Bill to the National House of Traditional Leaders in terms of section 18(1)(a) of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003 (Act No. 41 of 2003), since it does not contain provisions pertaining to customary law or customs of traditional communities.

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