
PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NO. 7721

24 July 2026

INVITATION TO COMMENT ON DRAFT PARLIAMENTARY VILLAGES BILL, 2026

Notice is hereby given that the Ad Hoc Committee to Review and Amend the Parliamentary Villages Management Board Act (Act No. 96 of 1998), intends to introduce the Parliamentary Villages Bill, 2026.

A copy of the draft Parliamentary Villages Bill, 2026, and a Memorandum setting out its objectives are included in the Schedule to this Notice in fulfilment of the requirements of Rule 275(a), Rules 276(1)(b) and (c) and Rule 276(5) of the Rules of the National Assembly.

Stakeholders and interested persons are hereby invited to submit written comments on the draft Bill addressed to the Speaker of Parliament by Friday, 14 August 2026. In addition to the written comments, stakeholders and interested persons are invited to indicate their interest in making an oral submission on the draft Bill.

Written submissions may be delivered by hand to the Office of the Speaker of Parliament for the attention of Ms H Salie, Parliament Street, Cape Town; mailed to the Speaker of Parliament, PO Box 15, Cape Town, 8000 or e-mailed to hsalie@parliament.gov.za. In all instances, please advise Ms H Salie, Committee Secretary, of the written submission at the following number: 061 472 9191

24 July 2026

Issued by Hon CM Masina, MP

Chairperson: Ad Hoc Committee on the Review and Amendment of the Parliamentary Villages Management Board Act

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PARLIAMENTARY VILLAGES BILL

(As initiated by the Ad Hoc Committee to Review and Amend the Parliamentary Villages Management Board Act, as a Committee Bill, for introduction in the National Assembly (proposed section 75); Bill and prior notice of its introduction published in Government Gazette No. of ... 20..)
(The English text is the official text of the Bill)

(AD HOC COMMITTEE TO REVIEW AND AMEND THE PARLIAMENTARY VILLAGES MANAGEMENT BOARD ACT)

[B 2026]

BILL

To repeal the Parliamentary Villages Management Board Act, 1998; to recognise and regulate the existence of the parliamentary villages, and the allocation of housing in the parliamentary villages; to designate Parliament as the custodian and user of the parliamentary villages; to establish and regulate the Parliamentary Villages Management Board; to provide for the governance of the Board and its role to support Parliament as custodian and user of the parliamentary villages; to provide for the establishment of a Residents Committee at each of the parliamentary villages and to provide for its role and functions; to provide for the role of the South African Police Service at the parliamentary villages; to amend the Government Immovable Asset Management Act, 2007; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

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

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CHAPTER 1

DEFINITIONS, INTERPRETATION AND OBJECTS OF ACT

Definitions

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

‘Accounting Officer’ means the Secretary to Parliament, and includes, a person acting as the Secretary to Parliament;

‘Board’ means the Parliamentary Villages Management Board, referred to in section 11;

‘custodian’, in relation to the parliamentary villages, means Parliament as represented by the Executive Authority;

‘Constitution’ means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996;

‘Department’ means the National Department responsible for public works and infrastructure;

‘Executive Authority’ means the Speaker of the National Assembly and the Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces, acting jointly;

‘Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act’ means the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act, 2009 (Act No. 10 of 2009);

‘GIAMA’ means the Government Immovable Asset Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 19 of 2007);

‘Houses’ means the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces;

‘household’ means a family unit or a group of individuals living together on the same premises and sharing resources;

‘Member’ means a member of the National Assembly or a permanent delegate to the National Council of Provinces and “Members” has a corresponding meaning;

‘Minister’ means the cabinet member responsible for public works and infrastructure;

‘Parliament’ means the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces referred to in section 42(1) of the Constitution;

‘parliamentary term’ means the period of five years commencing from the date when Members take their oath or affirmation in terms of section 48 of the Constitution and expires on the day before the first day of polling for the next National Assembly;

‘parliamentary villages’ means the place of accommodation as contemplated in section 4;

‘Presiding Officer’ includes the Speaker, Deputy Speaker and House Chairpersons of the National Assembly, and the Chairperson, Deputy Chairpersons and House Chairpersons of the National Council of Provinces;

‘person with a disability’ means a person who has a physical, intellectual, neurological or sensory impairment that substantially limits such a person and who requires an aide to assist them;

‘prescribe’ means prescribe by regulations;

‘resident’ means a person residing in the parliamentary villages;

‘Residents Committee’ means a Residents Committee established at each of the parliamentary villages as contemplated in section 23;

‘sessional official’ means an official who is designated by the Head of a National Department to perform parliamentary work during the parliamentary programme in Cape Town; and

‘user’, in relation to the parliamentary villages, means Parliament as represented by the Executive Authority.

Interpretation

2. In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this Act and GIAMA, the provisions of this Act prevail.

Objects of Act

3. The objects of this Act are to—
 - (a) ensure the effective management and efficient maintenance of the parliamentary villages as a recognised strategic facility that forms an integral part of Parliament’s institutional infrastructure required for the optimal functioning, security and continuity of Parliament;
 - (b) provide for the effective management of, alignment of control over, and efficient maintenance of, the parliamentary villages in terms of GIAMA by designating Parliament as the custodian and user of the parliamentary villages;
 - (c) ensure the effective and optimal functioning of the Parliamentary Villages Management Board; and
 - (d) ensure that the planning for, allocation of, and management of, accommodation in the parliamentary villages is aligned with Parliament’s constitutional mandate, oversight responsibilities, and operational requirements.

CHAPTER 2

PARLIAMENTARY VILLAGES

Parliamentary Villages

4. (1) The parliamentary villages serve to accommodate Members and any person contemplated in subsection (4).
- (2) The parliamentary villages are the residential estates of Acacia Park in the suburb of Goodwood, Laboria Park in the suburb of Belhar, and Pelican Park in the suburb of Zeekoevlei, Cape Town, or any other place of residence so designated in terms of subsection (3).

(3) The Minister, in consultation with the Executive Authority and the Minister responsible for Finance, may declare another place of accommodation as a parliamentary village, by notice in the *Gazette*.

(4) The following persons, together with their household, are eligible to reside in a parliamentary village:

- (a) Members;
- (b) sessional officials;
- (c) support staff to a Presiding Officer, Chief Whip or Deputy Chief Whip;
- (d) aides supporting a Member, where such Member is a person with a disability;
- (e) any other support staff employed by a Member, political party, or by Parliament; and
- (f) any person declared to be eligible by the Executive Authority, after consultation with the Board and the Accounting Officer, by resolution of both Houses.

Allocation of accommodation at Parliamentary Villages

5. (1) The Accounting Officer must—

- (a) within 30 days before the end of the parliamentary term, conduct an audit and inspection of all available accommodation in the parliamentary villages to determine the condition and vacancy of such accommodation, and develop a report with the findings of that audit and inspection; and
- (b) submit the report contemplated in paragraph (a), to the Executive Authority of that outgoing Parliament, to form part of the legacy report of that outgoing Parliament.

(2) As soon as reasonably possible after the commencement of the parliamentary term, the Executive Authority must establish a Housing Allocation Forum that comprises of—

- (a) two or three employees of Parliament responsible for matters relating to the parliamentary villages;
- (b) nominated representatives of each political party represented in Parliament in accordance with the composition contemplated in the Standing Rules of Parliament applicable to the joint business of both Houses; and
- (c) a representative from the Department as designated by the Minister.

(3)(a) “Parliament Members’ Facility Handbook” in this section, means the policy governing the allocation of accommodation at the parliamentary villages, developed and maintained by the division in the administration of Parliament that provides support services to Members.

(b) The Housing Allocation Forum must consider the report provided by the Accounting Officer contemplated in subsection (1), the Parliament Members’ Facility Handbook, and the number of persons requesting residence in the parliamentary villages for that parliamentary term, in order to determine the number of residential units to be made available to each category of person listed in section 4(4).

(c) The determination contemplated in paragraph (b) is agreed on in accordance with the Standing Rules of Parliament applicable to the joint business of both Houses: Provided

that the members of the Housing Allocation Forum contemplated in subsection (2)(a) and (c) are non-voting members.

(4) The Accounting Officer must allocate the residential units in accordance with the determination contemplated in subsection (3).

Responsibilities of residents

6. (1) A person residing in any of the parliamentary villages must adhere to the rules contemplated in section 13(1)(f).
- (2) Should a resident breach any of the rules contemplated in section 13(1)(f), the Parliamentary Villages Management Board has a right of recourse against such person or against the resident in whose name the accommodation has been allocated, as contemplated in section 13(1)(g).
- (3) Upon allocation of a residential unit and before taking up residence of that unit, a resident in whose name the accommodation has been allocated, must enter into a lease agreement with the Accounting Officer.
- (4) A resident who has entered into a lease agreement contemplated in subsection (3), must pay the monthly rental amount, as determined by Executive Authority, to the custodian, which will contribute to the maintenance and management of the parliamentary villages.

CHAPTER 3

MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF PARLIAMENTARY VILLAGES

Parliament as custodian and user of Parliamentary Villages

7. (1) In accordance with section 4 of GIAMA, Parliament is the custodian and user of the parliamentary villages.
- (2) Parliament must, in accordance with GIAMA and the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act, effectively manage, efficiently maintain and reasonably improve the parliamentary villages.
- (3) Parliament may dispose of any surplus immovable asset in terms of section 13(3) of GIAMA in consultation with the Minister, only—
 - (a) after consultation with the Parliamentary Villages Management Board;
 - (b) if such disposal is in the interests of the effective management of the parliamentary villages; and
 - (c) after the benefit to Parliament of the immovable asset, and the value of the immovable asset, have been taken into account.

Role of Accounting Officer

8. (1) The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the custodian immovable

asset management plan and the user immovable asset management plan contemplated in GIAMA and must comply with sections 7 and 8 of GIAMA when compiling both plans.

(2) Parliament must annually revise both the custodian immovable asset management plan and user immovable asset management plan, in terms of section 12 of GIAMA.

(3) The Accounting Officer must submit the custodian immovable asset management plan and the user immovable asset management plan to the Parliamentary Villages Management Board for inputs prior to submitting the plans to the Executive Authority for consideration.

(4)(a) The Accounting Officer must incorporate the custodian immovable asset management plan and the user immovable asset management plan into the strategic plan of Parliament, for tabling in Parliament in terms of section 13 of the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act.

(b) The Accounting Officer must, as contemplated in section 9 of GIAMA, submit the custodian immovable asset management plan and the user immovable asset management plan to National Treasury, when Parliament's budget is submitted in accordance with the process contemplated in section 17(1)(a) of the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act.

(5) The Accounting Officer is responsible for providing transportation services to Members and all residents, travelling between the parliamentary villages and the precincts of Parliament as referred to in section 2 of the Powers, Privileges and Immunities of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act, 2004 (Act No. 4 of 2004).

Financial Governance of Parliamentary Villages

9. (1) Such funds as are necessary for the maintenance of the parliamentary villages, in compliance with GIAMA and the provision of transport contemplated in section 8(5), must be appropriated to Parliament, by an Act of Parliament.

(2) In the exercise of its duties contemplated in section 7(2), Parliament may procure such goods or services as may be necessary and must do so in accordance with the supply chain management prescripts contemplated in the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act.

(3) The Accounting Officer must quarterly provide the Parliamentary Villages Management Board with a written report on—

(a) any procurement undertaken in terms of subsection (2) during that quarter; and

(b) the budget available, and expenditure incurred during that quarter, relating to the parliamentary villages.

(4) Any rental amount contemplated in section 6(4), must be paid into a bank account contemplated in section 25(1) of the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act, and may only be utilised for the maintenance, management or improvement of the parliamentary villages.

Delegation of powers by Accounting Officer

10. (1) The Accounting Officer may—

- (a) delegate any power conferred on the Accounting Officer by this Act to an official of Parliament in accordance with a system of delegation; or
- (b) authorise, in writing, an official of Parliament to perform any duty imposed on the Accounting Officer by this Act.

(2) A person to whom a power has been delegated, or who has been authorised to perform a duty contemplated in subsection (1), must exercise that power, or perform that duty, subject to such conditions as the Accounting Officer may determine.

(3) A delegation or authorisation in terms of this section—

- (a) does not prevent the Accounting Officer from exercising that power or performing that duty; and
- (b) may at any time be withdrawn, in writing, by the Accounting Officer.

CHAPTER 4

PARLIAMENTARY VILLAGES MANAGEMENT BOARD

Parliamentary Villages Management Board

11. The Parliamentary Villages Management Board is hereby established.

Composition of Board

12. (1) The Executive Authority must, in accordance with section 14, appoint as members of the Board—

- (a) the House Chairperson in the National Assembly responsible for the parliamentary villages;
- (b) the House Chairperson in the National Council of Provinces responsible for the parliamentary villages;
- (c) the Chairperson of the Residents Committee established by each of the residential estates that are considered part of the parliamentary villages;
- (d) three residents nominated by each of the Residents Committees, of whom two must be Members and one must be either a sessional worker or a support staff member;
- (e) the Accounting Officer;
- (f) a representative from the Department, as designated by the Minister;
- (g) the owner, or a representative of the owner, of the land on which one or more of the parliamentary villages are located where the Department is not the owner; and
- (h) a representative of the South African Police Service, as designated by the Western Cape Provincial Commissioner of the South African Police Service.

(2) The voting members of the Board, as referred to in section 18(4), must elect a Chairperson and a Deputy Chairperson from amongst themselves at the first meeting of the Board.

(3) The Accounting Officer must designate a parliamentary official to provide secretarial and administrative support to the Board.

(4) The Board may co-opt a person as a non-voting member, based on expertise required in a matter before it.

Functions of Board

13. (1) The functions of the Board are to—

- (a) facilitate the effective management, efficient maintenance, and reasonable improvements, of the parliamentary villages by Parliament and to report any concerns related to such management, maintenance or improvement to the Executive Authority;
- (b) facilitate the provision of transportation services for residents by the Accounting Officer and report any concerns related to such transportation to the Accounting Officer;
- (c) facilitate, and take the necessary steps to ensure, the security and safety of each parliamentary village and its residents and make recommendations in this regard to the Minister responsible for policing;
- (d) scrutinise quarterly reports provided by the Accounting Officer, contemplated in section 9(3);
- (e) report any discrepancies or concerns related to the quarterly reports contemplated in section 9(3) to the Executive Authority;
- (f) establish management rules dealing with the administrative functioning of the parliamentary villages, and conduct rules governing the day-to-day behaviour of residents;
- (g) determine sanctions, such as the paying of a fine or recommending the termination of a lease agreement contemplated in section 6(3), for breaching the rules established in paragraph (f) and impose these sanctions against residents who are found, in accordance with a prescribed process, to have breached these rules;
- (h) consider and inform the custodian immovable asset management plan and the user immovable asset management plan submitted by the Accounting Officer;
- (i) account to and provide progress updates to a Residents Committee on any matter brought to the Board's attention by that Residents Committee;
- (j) annually provide a written report to the Executive Authority on the status of the parliamentary villages, discrepancies or concerns raised, and on the execution of its functions;
- (k) consider and act on a resolution or order of either House of Parliament directed at the Board within a reasonable time; and

- (l) advise the Accounting Officer on the efficacy of this Act, or on any other matter on which the Accounting Officer requires advice, in relation to the parliamentary villages.
- (2) In undertaking its functions, the Board and its members must—
 - (a) act with due care, diligence and good faith;
 - (b) avoid conflicts of interest;
 - (c) act with impartiality in respect of all matters concerning the Board and the parliamentary villages;
 - (d) act independently; and
 - (e) comply with any other prescribed requirements.

Appointment of Board

14. (1) All members of the Board must be appointed by the Executive Authority in a transparent and formal process, within 60 days after the allocation of accommodation as contemplated in section 5.

(2) The terms of the appointment must be formalised in a letter of appointment provided to each member of the Board.

(3) Members of the Board should submit declarations of financial interests, economic and other interests held by the member to the Executive Authority before appointment.

(4) Despite some of the members of the Board being appointed *nomine officio*, no person may be appointed to, or nominated as a member of, the Board—

- (a) if that person has been removed from an office of trust, on the grounds of misconduct involving dishonesty, or unlawful use of a power;
- (b) if the person has been convicted in terms of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004);
- (c) if that person is an unrehabilitated insolvent;
- (d) if that person has been convicted of an offence and sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine;
- (e) if that person has been convicted of an offence related to financial crime;
- (f) if that person has been declared a delinquent director or was placed under an order of probation in terms of section 162 of the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008); or
- (g) unless that person is a South African citizen permanently resident in the Republic.

(5)(a) In the event that a member of the Board appointed *nomine officio* is disqualified to be a member of the Board, that membership position remains vacant, unless the Executive Authority, after consultation with the Minister, appoints a person to fill that vacancy.

(b) Subject to paragraph (a), in the event that a member of the Board vacates his or her office, or where a member of the Board ceased to be a Member, and that member of the Board was appointed—

- (i) *nomine officio*, the person newly appointed in that office or post, or in the event that a person is appointed to act in that post or office, such acting person;
 - (ii) in accordance with section 12(1)(d), the relevant resident nominated by the affected Residents Committee;
 - (iii) in accordance with section 12(1)(f) or (h), the person newly designated by the Minister or Western Cape Provincial Commissioner of the South African Police Service respectively; or
 - (iv) in accordance with section 12(1)(g), the new owner or representative of the owner,
- must be appointed as member of the Board in accordance with this section.

Term of office

15. The term of office of the Board is linked to the parliamentary term.

Resignation and removal

16. (1) A member of the Board may resign from the Board by submitting to the Executive Authority—
- (a) three months' written notice; or
 - (b) less than three-months' written notice, with the written approval of the Executive Authority.
- (2) The Executive Authority may remove a member of the Board from office, but only on the grounds of—
- (a) misconduct, incapacity or incompetence;
 - (b) absence from three consecutive meetings of the Board without prior notice to the Board;
- or
- (c) being disqualified as contemplated in section 14(4).
- (3) Before removing a person from office in terms of subsection (2), the Executive Authority must afford that person an opportunity to make oral or written representations and may gather any other information in order to determine whether the facts constitute a ground contemplated in subsection (2).

Meetings

17. (1) The Board must meet at least four times a year, and meetings must be held at such times and places as the Board may determine.
- (2) The Chairperson may at any time convene a special meeting of the Board, which must be held at such time and place as the Chairperson may direct.
- (3) A meeting of the Board may only begin once one third of the members of the Board are present.
- (4) If one third of members are not present within 30 minutes of the time determined for a

meeting of the Board, the person presiding at the meeting may adjourn the meeting to the same time and place, seven days after the adjournment.

(5) Any decision of the Board is taken by resolution of the majority of the members present at any quorate meeting of the Board, and, in the event of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairperson has a casting vote in addition to his or her deliberative vote as a member of the Board.

(6) A quorum for a meeting of the Board is in accordance with the provisions of section 18.

(7) A member of the Board may not vote, or in any manner participate in the relevant proceedings, nor be present in the meeting if, in relation to a matter before the Board, he or she has any interest in a matter, which precludes him or her from performing his or her functions as a member of the Board in a fair, unbiased and proper manner, or may reasonably be perceived to do so.

Quorum and voting

18. (1) A decision of the Board may only be taken once a quorum of the voting members of the Board is present.

(2) A quorum is fifty percent of its voting members, plus one.

(3) Where a quorum cannot be attained for two consecutive meetings, or where a decision is urgent, the Board may take a decision by way of a system of remote voting: Provided that each voting member must declare their vote to the Chairperson in writing and a record of such written votes must be stored with the decision.

(4) The following members are voting members of the Board:

- (a) The House Chairperson in the National Assembly responsible for the parliamentary villages;
- (b) the House Chairperson in the National Council of Provinces responsible for the parliamentary villages;
- (c) the Chairperson of each Residents Committee; and
- (d) the nine Board members nominated by the Residents Committees.

Subcommittees of Board

19. (1) The Board may establish a subcommittee to consider a specific, time-consuming or highly specialised task, or to make recommendations on a specific decision to be taken.

(2) The Board must, where a subcommittee contemplated in subsection (1) was established—

- (a) assign members of the Board based on their knowledge and skills, or co-opt a person with relevant qualifications, skill or expertise, to serve on the subcommittee; and
- (b) determine its—
 - (i) terms of reference;
 - (ii) composition;

- (iii) tenure of members;
 - (iv) reporting mechanisms; and
 - (v) method and reasons for removal of a member.
- (3) A subcommittee contemplated in subsection (1)—
- (a) is an extension of the Board;
 - (b) must meet as often as is necessary to carry out its functions effectively; and
 - (c) may determine its own procedures.
- (4) Unless specifically delegated by the Board, a subcommittee contemplated in subsection (1) has no decision-making powers and can only make recommendations to the Board.
- (5) A subcommittee contemplated in subsection (1) must appoint a Chairperson from among its members.

Reports

20. (1)(a) The Board must, before 30 April of each year, submit an annual report to the Executive Authority setting out the activities of the Board during the year preceding that date.
- (b) The Board must submit reports contemplated in section 31(4), to the Executive Authority within the periods stipulated in that section.
- (2) The Executive Authority may request specific reports from the Board, additional to the reports contemplated in subsection (1).
- (3) The Board must furnish the Executive Authority with such information as they may at any time require in connection with any of the Board's activities.
- (4) The Executive Authority must consider reports received from the Board in accordance with a process provided by the Joint Standing Rules of Parliament.

Vacancies

21. If a member of the Board vacates his or her office, or is removed as a member as contemplated in section 16(2), or where a member of the Board is appointed based on that person being a Member, ceases to be a Member, before the expiration of the period for which he or she was appointed, the resultant vacancy must be filled in accordance with section 14, in order for the newly appointed person to hold office for the unexpired portion of his or her predecessor's term of office.

Dissolution of Board

22. (1) The Executive Authority may dissolve the Board if the Board collectively disregards any applicable law or collectively disregards a resolution or order of either House of Parliament directed at the Board.
- (2) Upon dissolution of the Board, the Executive Authority must appoint an administrator

to take over the functions of the Board and to execute any task, or take any decision, which the Board might otherwise be empowered or required to do by or under this Act, subject to such conditions as the Executive Authority may determine, until such time a new Board has been appointed.

(3) The appointment contemplated in subsection (2) must be effected within two months of the dissolution of the Board, and the term of the appointment of the administrator may not exceed six months.

CHAPTER 5

RESIDENTS COMMITTEES

Election of Residents Committee

23. (1) The Accounting Officer must, within 30 days of the allocation of accommodation in terms of section 5, call an annual general meeting at each parliamentary village for the residents of that parliamentary village to elect the voting members of a Residents Committee referred to in section 24(1)(a).

(2) A Residents Committee represents the residents of the parliamentary village concerned and liaises with the Board on matters pertaining to the needs of such residents.

Composition of Residents Committee

24. (1) A Residents Committee consists of the following—

(a) voting members:

- (i) Three Members who reside in the parliamentary village;
- (ii) a support staff member who resides in the parliamentary village; and
- (iii) a sessional official who resides in the parliamentary village; and

(b) non-voting members:

- (i) An official appointed by Parliament to manage the administration and day-to-day operations of the parliamentary village;
- (ii) where a service provider has been appointed by the Accounting Officer to manage the parliamentary village, a representative of that service provider;
- (iii) a representative of the Department as designated by the Minister; and
- (iv) a representative of the South African Police Service, designated by the Western Cape Provincial Commissioner of the South African Police Service.

(2) The voting members of each Residents Committee referred to in subsection (1)(a) must, from among themselves—

- (a) elect a Chairperson, who will also serve on the Board;
- (b) elect a Deputy Chairperson; and
- (c) nominate persons to serve on the Board, which nominees must include—

- (i) two Members; and
 - (ii) a sessional official or a support staff member,
who reside in the parliamentary village.
- (3) The disqualifications set out in section 14(4) also apply to members of a Residents Committee.
- (4) The Accounting Officer must designate a parliamentary official to provide secretarial and administrative support to each Residents Committee.

Functions of Residents Committee

25. (1) The functions of a Residents Committee are to—

- (a) compile and submit reports to the Board on challenges at the parliamentary village related to maintenance, safety, security, personnel appointed to support the parliamentary villages in any manner, or any other challenge that may affect the residents of that parliamentary village;
- (b) propose improvements for the parliamentary village to the Board;
- (c) conduct an annual audit of the status of available accommodation at the parliamentary village and submit the results of such audit to the Board;
- (d) oversee the repair, maintenance and improvements of immovable property at the parliamentary village;
- (e) regularly inspect the common property at the parliamentary village;
- (f) enforce the rules of the parliamentary villages contemplated in section 13(1)(f);
- (g) refer any breach of the rules contemplated in section 13(1)(f) to the Board for consideration and further action by the Board;
- (h) hold regular meetings, including meetings with residents, and keep accurate minutes of such meetings; and
- (i) consider and address complaints received from residents of the relevant parliamentary village.

(2) In undertaking its functions, each Residents Committee and its members must—

- (a) act with due care, diligence and good faith;
- (b) avoid conflicts of interest; and
- (c) comply with any other prescribed requirements.

Duration of membership

26. The term of office of the members of a Residents Committee is linked to the term of Parliament.

Resignation and removal

27. (1) A member of a Residents Committee may resign from the Residents Committee by submitting one month's written notice to the Chairperson of that Committee but may only be removed from office by agreement of all the other members of that Residents Committee and

with the approval of the Board.

(2) A member of a Residents Committee may only be removed as member as contemplated in subsection (1), by the Board, on the grounds of—

(a) misconduct, incapacity or incompetence;

(b) absence from three consecutive meetings of the Residents Committee without prior written notice to the Residents Committee of good cause for such absence; or

(c) being disqualified as contemplated in section 14(4).

(3) Before removing a person from office in terms of this section, the Board must afford the person an opportunity to make oral or written representations and may gather any other information in order to determine whether the facts constitute a ground contemplated in subsection (2).

Meetings

28. (1) Each Residents Committee must at least meet every two months, or as frequently as it deems necessary, at such time and place as it may determine.

(2) The Chairperson of the Residents Committee may at any time call a special meeting of the Residents Committee, which must be held at such time and place as the Chairperson may direct.

(3) A meeting of a Residents Committee may only begin once one third of its members are present.

(4) If one third of members are not present within 30 minutes of the time determined for a meeting of the Residents Committee, the person presiding at the meeting may adjourn the meeting to the same time and place, seven days after the adjournment.

(5) Any decision of a Residents Committee is taken by resolution of the majority of the members present at any quorate meeting of the Residents Committee, and, in the event of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairperson has a casting vote in addition to his or her deliberative vote as a member of the Residents Committee.

Quorum and voting

29. (1) A decision of a Residents Committee may only be taken once a quorum of the voting members are present.

(2) A quorum for a decision is fifty percent of its voting members, plus one.

(3) Where a quorum cannot be attained for two consecutive meetings, or where a decision is urgent, the Residents Committee may take a decision by way of a system of remote voting: Provided that each voting member must declare their vote to the Chairperson in writing and a record of such written votes must be stored with the decision.

Vacancies

30. If a member of a Residents Committee vacates his or her office, or is removed as a member as contemplated in section 27, or is a Member who ceases to be a Member, before the expiration of the period for which he or she was appointed, the resultant vacancy must be

filled as follows for the newly appointed person to hold office for the unexpired portion of his or her predecessor's term of office:

- (a) If the vacancy is in respect of a voting member referred to in section 24(1)(a), the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson, or if both these offices are vacant, the Accounting Officer, must call a special meeting at the affected parliamentary village for the residents of that parliamentary village to elect the new voting member; or
- (b) if the vacancy is in respect of a non-voting member referred to in—
 - (i) section 24(1)(b)(i), then Parliament must appoint the new official;
 - (ii) section 24(1)(b)(ii), the relevant service provider must appoint the new representative;
 - (iii) section 24(1)(b)(iii), the Minister must designate the new representative; or
 - (iv) section 24(1)(b)(iv), the Western Cape Provincial Commissioner of the South African Police Service must designate the new representative.

Dissolution

31. (1) In the event that the residents at a parliamentary village are dissatisfied with their Residents Committee due to—

- (a) a loss of confidence in their Residents Committee as a result of mismanagement or failure to perform its duties effectively;
- (b) continued failure by their Residents Committee to comply with a provision of this Act; or
- (c) irreconcilable conflicts of interest or disputes among the members of their Residents Committee,

the residents of that affected parliamentary village may request the Board to call a special meeting of all residents in the affected parliamentary village to take a vote on dissolving their current Residents Committee.

(2) The Board must consider the request in the manner prescribed within 30 days, and where the challenge—

- (a) cannot be corrected, determine a date for the special meeting to take a vote on dissolving the affected Residents Committee, which date may not be more than 60 days from the date of receipt of the request; or
 - (b) can be corrected, refer the request back to the Residents Committee to do so within a period stipulated by the Board.
- (3)(a) The Board must, without delay, announce the outcome of the vote taken at the special meeting contemplated in subsection (2)(a), by written notice to all residents in the affected parliamentary village.
- (b) Where the majority of residents in the affected parliamentary village decide to dissolve their current Residents Committee, the Board must in the written notice contemplated in paragraph (a), also announce the dissolution of that Residents Committee and must call a special meeting to take place no later than 30 days of

the date of said written notice, to elect the voting members of a new Residents Committee.

- (4) The Board must provide a report to the Executive Authority within seven days of—
- (a) the receipt of a request to call a special meeting in a parliamentary village to take a vote on dissolving the relevant Residents Committee, indicating the reasons for the request;
 - (b) the decision of the Board contemplated in subsection (2), indicating the decision, the reasons for the decision and the date of the special meeting to exercise a vote on dissolving the relevant Residents Committee, or the period stipulated for the challenge to be corrected;
 - (c) the announcement of the outcome of the special meeting to exercise a vote on dissolving the relevant Residents Committee, indicating the outcome of the vote and where the majority of residents in the affected parliamentary village decided to dissolve their Residents Committee, the date of a special meeting to elect the voting members of a new Residents Committee; and
 - (d) the special meeting to elect the voting members of a new Residents Committee, indicating the outcome of that election.

CHAPTER 6

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Role of South African Police Service

32. The South African Police Service as contemplated in the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995), is responsible for providing protection, policing and security services at the parliamentary villages, which services include:

- (a) access control in and out of the parliamentary villages;
- (b) verification of the identity of residents and visitors entering the parliamentary villages;
- (c) authorisation and permitting of residents and visitors;
- (d) foot patrols utilising an animal for safeguarding and visible policing in and around the parliamentary villages;
- (e) emergency response capability;
- (f) investigation of reported crimes committed in the parliamentary villages and providing a written report thereon;
- (g) crime intelligence threat analysis and monitoring; and
- (h) registering criminal complaints made by the residents.

Regulations

33. The Executive Authority may, after consultation with the Board and the Accounting Officer, make regulations regarding—

- (a) the manner and form in which the Board must report to the Executive Authority;
- (b) any further requirements and functions to be undertaken by the Board;
- (c) the process for determining whether a breach of the rules contemplated in section 13(1)(f) has occurred;
- (d) any matter that must be prescribed in this Act; and
- (e) any other ancillary or incidental administrative or procedural matter that is necessary to prescribe for the proper implementation or administration of this Act.

Savings

34. (1) “**Parliamentary Villages Management Board**” in this section means the Parliamentary Villages Management Board established by the Parliamentary Villages Management Board Act, 1998 (Act No. 96 of 1998).

(2) Until the first meeting of the newly constituted Board established by this Act, the Parliamentary Villages Management Board, continues to function and any written or verbal agreement between the Department and Parliament, the Parliamentary Villages Management Board and Parliament, or the Parliamentary Villages Management Board and the Department, that was binding on the Parliamentary Villages Management Board immediately before the commencement of this Act, continues to be binding on that Board.

(3) Any action, decision or resolution taken by the Parliamentary Villages Management Board under—

- (a) the Parliamentary Villages Management Board Act, 1998 (Act No. 96 of 1998), remain in force and are deemed to be decisions and resolutions taken by the newly constituted Board in terms of this Act; and
- (b) this Act, are deemed to be decisions and resolutions taken by the newly constituted Board in terms of this Act.

(4) Any written or verbal agreement between the Department and Parliament related to the parliamentary villages, including maintenance, operations and allocation of accommodation, entered into before the commencement of this Act, continues to be binding and in force until terminated by Parliament.

Transitional arrangements

35. (1) “**Seventh Parliament**” in this section means the Parliament that was constituted following the elections held on 29 May 2024.

(2)(a) All contracts currently in effect between the Department and other parties relating to the parliamentary villages are deemed to be contracts entered into between the Accounting Officer of Parliament and the relevant party, and continue in effect until rescinded, revised or amended.

- (b) Either the Accounting Officer, or the other contracting party referred to in paragraph (a), may propose and negotiate amendments or may cancel the contract referred to in paragraph (a), with two months' written notice, within 12 months of commencement of this Act.
- (3) A person employed by the Department in a post relating to the management, maintenance or upkeep of a parliamentary village immediately before the commencement of this Act may elect to be transferred to the employ of Parliament, and if they so elect to be transferred, that transfer must comply with section 197 of the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No. 66 of 1995).
- (4)(a) Allocation of accommodation made during the Seventh Parliament before the commencement of section 5 is deemed to have been made in accordance with section 5 and remains a valid allocation during the Seventh Parliament until altered in terms of this Act.
- (b) Notwithstanding section 5(2), the Executive Authority of the Seventh Parliament must establish a Housing Allocation Forum for the Seventh Parliament within 30 days of the commencement of section 5(2): Provided that the Housing Allocation Forum established during the term of the Seventh Parliament may only decide on new or further allocations to be made during the Seventh Parliament, or to consider disputes regarding allocations that arise in the Seventh Parliament.
- (c) Any Housing Allocation Forum established during the term of the Seventh Parliament must consider the latest audit report undertaken in respect of the parliamentary villages, the Parliament Members' Facility Handbook and the number of persons requesting accommodation in the parliamentary villages for the remainder of the term of the Seventh Parliament, in order to determine any new or further allocations to be made available to each category of persons listed in section 4(4), or to consider disputes regarding allocations.
- (5)(a) Lease agreements entered into between the residents of the parliamentary villages and the Department during the Seventh Parliament remain valid until such time that new lease agreements between the residents and the Accounting Officer have been entered into during this Seventh Parliamentary term.
- (b) The Accounting Officer must provide each resident with a lease agreement on similar terms as those contemplated in paragraph (a), within 60 days of the commencement of this Act, and residents must, within 30 days of receipt of that lease agreement, enter into that lease agreement or vacate the residential unit.
- (6)(a) Notwithstanding section 8(4)(a), the Accounting Officer must table the custodian immovable asset management plan and user immovable asset management plan within three months of the commencement of section 8.
- (b) Notwithstanding section 8(4)(b), the Accounting Officer must submit the custodian immovable asset management plan and user immovable asset management plan to the National Treasury within four months of the commencement of section 8.
- (7) In the event that section 23 commences during the term of the Seventh Parliament—
- (a) the Accounting Officer must, within 30 days of the commencement of section 23, call a general meeting at each parliamentary village for the residents of that parliamentary village to elect the voting members of a Residents Committee to serve for the remainder

- of the Seventh Parliament; and
- (b) the non-voting members of a Residents Committee must, within 30 days of the commencement of section 23, be appointed by the relevant authorities as contemplated in section 24(1)(b).
- (8) In the event that section 14 commences during the term of the Seventh Parliament, the Executive Authority of that Parliament must, within 60 days of the commencement of section 14, appoint the members of the new Parliamentary Villages Management Board.

Repeal and amendment of laws

36. The laws specified in the Schedule are repealed or amended to the extent indicated in the fourth column thereof.

Short title and commencement

- 37.** (1) This Act is called the Parliamentary Villages Act, 2026, and comes into operation on a date determined by the Executive Authority by proclamation in the *Gazette*.
- (2) Different dates may be fixed under subsection (1) in respect of different provisions of this Act.

SCHEDULE 1
REPEAL AND AMENDMENT OF LAWS: SECTION 36

Item No.	No. and year of law	Short Title	Extent of amendment or repeal
1.	Act No. 96 of 1998	Parliamentary Villages Management Board Act, 1998	1. Whole.
2.	Act No. 19 of 2007	Government Immovable Asset Management Act, 2007	1. The amendment of section 1— (a) by the substitution for the definition of “accounting officer” of the following definition: “ ‘accounting officer’ means, in relation to— (a) a national or a provincial department, a person mentioned in section 36 of the PFMA; and (b) Parliament, the Secretary to Parliament, and includes any person acting as the accounting officer;”; (b) by the insertion after the definition of “best value for money” of the following definition: “ ‘Constitution’ means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996;”; (c) by the substitution for the definition of “custodian” of the following definition: “ ‘custodian’ means— (a) a national [or provincial] department referred to in section 4 represented by the Minister of such national department [,]; (b) a provincial department referred to in section 4 represented by the Premier of [a] such province or MEC of such provincial department, so designated by the Premier of that province; or (c) Parliament, represented by the Executive Authority of Parliament;”;

Item No.	No. and year of law	Short Title	Extent of amendment or repeal
			(d) by the insertion after the definition of “disposal” of the following definitions: “ <u>‘Executive Authority of Parliament’</u> means the Speaker of the National Assembly and the Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces, acting jointly; and <u>‘FMPPLA’</u> means the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act, 2009 (Act No. 10 of 2009);”; (e) by the substitution for the definition of “organ of state” of the following definition: “ <u>‘organ of state’</u> means— (a) any department of state or administration contemplated in paragraph (a) of section 239 of the Constitution [of the Republic of South Africa, of 1996], but excluding the department or administration in the local sphere of government; and (b) Parliament;”; (f) by the insertion after the definition of “organ of state” of the following definition: “ <u>‘Parliament’</u> means the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces referred to in section 42(1) of the Constitution;”; (g) by the substitution for the definition of “strategic plan” of the following definition: “ <u>‘strategic plan’</u> means the strategic plan of a custodian or user as prescribed in terms of the Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation R103 of 1994 and the PFMA or in the case of Parliament, the strategic plan as prescribed in terms of the FMPPLA;”; (h) by the substitution for the definition of “user” of the following definition:

Item No.	No. and year of law	Short Title	Extent of amendment or repeal
			“‘user’ means <u>Parliament, or a national or provincial department that uses or intends to use an immovable asset in support of its service delivery objectives and includes a custodian in relation to an immovable asset that it occupies or intends to occupy, represented by the <u>Executive Authority of Parliament, the Minister of such national department, Premier of a province or MEC of such provincial department, so designated by the Premier of that province.</u>”.</u> 2. The amendment of section 3 by the substitution for paragraph (c) of the following paragraph: “(c) ensure coordination of the use of immovable assets with service delivery objects of a national or provincial department, <u>or that of Parliament,</u> and the efficient utilisation of immovable assets;”. 3. The amendment of section 4— (a) by the substitution in subsection (1) for the words preceding paragraph (a) of the following words: “The [departments] <u>organs of state</u> managed by the following [executive organs of state] <u>office bearers</u> within the national and provincial spheres of government are custodians;”; (b) by the substitution in subsection (1) for paragraph (a) of the following paragraph: “(a) The Minister, in relation to immovable assets that vest in national government, except in cases where custodial functions— (i) were assigned to other Ministers by virtue of legislation before the commencement of this Act; and (ii) <u>are assigned to the Executive Authority of Parliament by virtue of legislation;</u>”; (c) by the substitution in subsection (2)(b) for

Item No.	No. and year of law	Short Title	Extent of amendment or repeal
			subparagraph (i) of the following subparagraph: “(i) in the case of a national department, <u>or Parliament</u>, acquire and manage an immovable asset as contemplated in section 13 and, subject to the State Land Disposal Act, 1961 (Act No. 48 of 1961), or any other Act regulating the disposal of state land, dispose of that immovable asset;”; (d) by the substitution in subsection (3) for the words preceding paragraph (a) of the following words: “The <u>Executive Authority of Parliament</u>, or Minister or MEC of a user is—”; and (e) by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection: “(4) A custodian and user must settle any dispute between them in the manner contemplated in the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act No. 13 of 2005), <u>and where the custodian or user is Parliament, in accordance with the principles espoused by that Act.</u>”. 4. The amendment of section 6 by the substitution in subsection (1) for the words preceding paragraph (a) of the following words: “Subject to this Act and as part of its strategic planning process contemplated in the Public Service Regulations, 2001, <u>and in the case of Parliament, the strategic and budget planning process contemplated in the FMPPLA</u>, the accounting officer of—;”. 5. The amendment of section 9— (a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection: “(1) The accounting officer of a custodian must,— <u>(a)</u> on a date determined by the relevant

Item No.	No. and year of law	Short Title	Extent of amendment or repeal
			treasury, submit a copy of its custodian immovable asset management plan to that treasury; <u>or</u> <u>(b) in the case of Parliament, together with the submission of Parliament's budget in accordance with the process contemplated in section 17(1)(a) of the FMPPLA, submit a copy of its custodian immovable asset management plan to the National Treasury.</u>" and (b) by the substitution in subsection (2) for paragraph (a) of the following paragraph: <u>"(a)(i) on a date determined by the relevant treasury, submit its user immovable asset management plan as part of its strategic plan to that treasury; or</u> <u>(ii) in the case of Parliament, together with the submission of Parliament's budget in accordance with the process contemplated in section 17(1)(a) of the FMPPLA, submit a copy of its user immovable asset management plan as part of its strategic plan to the National Treasury; and"</u>. 6. The amendment of section 13 by the substitution in subsection (1) for paragraph (b) of the following paragraph: <u>"(b)(i) submit the custodian immovable asset management plan to the relevant treasury as part of its strategic plan; or</u> <u>(ii) in the case of Parliament, together with the submission of Parliament's budget in accordance with the process contemplated in section 17(1)(a) of the FMPPLA, submit a copy of its custodian immovable asset management plan as part of its strategic plan to the National</u>

Item No.	No. and year of law	Short Title	Extent of amendment or repeal
			<u>Treasury</u>.”. 7. The amendment of section 18— (a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection: “(1) <u>The Executive Authority of Parliament, [A]</u> a Minister, Premier or MEC referred to in section 4 may, in writing, assign any or all of his or her powers, duties and responsibilities as a custodian in terms of this Act to any organ of state.”; and (b) by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection: “(3) <u>The Executive Authority of Parliament, Minister, Premier or MEC referred to in section 4 may, in writing, withdraw an assignment contemplated in subsection (1).</u>”. 8. The amendment of section 19 by the insertion after subsection (1) of the following subsection: “(1A) <u>Notwithstanding the provisions of the PFMA or the FMPPLA, the asset management guidelines issued by National Treasury in terms of the PFMA, contemplated in subsection (1)(b), also apply to Parliament in respect of any immovable asset that Parliament is the custodian or user of.</u>”.

MEMORANDUM ON THE OBJECTS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY VILLAGES BILL, 2026

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Parliamentary Villages Management Board Act, 1998 (Act No. 96 of 1998), regulates the Parliamentary Villages Management Board and aspects of the administration of the parliamentary villages. Over time, it has become necessary to comprehensively reform the legislative framework governing the parliamentary villages in order to clarify the legal status of the villages, regulate the categories of persons who may reside there, strengthen governance and oversight arrangements, and align the management of the villages with the constitutional and institutional framework applicable to Parliament.

The Parliamentary Villages Bill, 2026 (the “Bill”), therefore repeals the Parliamentary Villages Management Board Act, 1998, and introduces a new statutory framework.

2. OBJECTS OF BILL

The objects of the Bill are to repeal the Parliamentary Villages Management Board Act, 1998 (Act No. 96 of 1998); designate Parliament as the custodian and user of the parliamentary villages; regulate the maintenance, management and allocation of accommodation in the parliamentary villages; provide for the categories of persons who may reside in the parliamentary villages; establish and regulate the Parliamentary Villages Management Board and provide for its composition, powers and functions; provide for Residents’ Committees in each parliamentary village and related governance mechanisms; amend the Government Immovable Asset Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 19 of 2007) (“GIAMA”), to give effect to the new custodial and user arrangements related to the parliamentary villages; and provide for matters connected therewith.

3. CONTENTS OF BILL

- 3.1 Clause 1 provides definitions for terms used in the Act.
- 3.2 Clause 2 provides for the interpretation of the Act, and states that where there is a conflict with the provisions of this Act and the GIAMA, the provisions of this Act apply.
- 3.3 Clause 3 sets out the objects of the Act which, inter alia, include ensuring the effective management and efficient maintenance of the parliamentary villages as a recognised strategic facility that forms part of Parliament’s institutional infrastructure required for the optimal functioning, security and continuity of Parliament; providing for the effective management, alignment of control and efficient maintenance of the parliamentary villages as per GIAMA

by designating Parliament as the custodian and user of the parliamentary villages; and to ensure the effective and efficient planning for, allocation of, and management of accommodation in the parliamentary villages are aligned with Parliament's constitutional mandate, oversight responsibilities and operational requirements.

- 3.4 Clause 4 describes where the parliamentary villages are situated, provide for the process to designate additional places of accommodation, and lists the categories of persons who may reside therein.
- 3.5 Clause 5 regulates the allocation of accommodation at the parliamentary villages by requiring the Accounting Officer to conduct an audit and inspection of all available accommodation at the end of a parliamentary term. It further provides for the establishment of a Housing Allocation Forum at the start of the next parliamentary term, which Forum must determine the number of residential units to be made available to each category of persons eligible to reside in the parliamentary villages. It also provides for the allocation of residential units.
- 3.6 Clause 6 provides for the responsibilities of residents at the parliamentary villages. It states that the residents must adhere to the rules established by the Parliamentary Villages Management Board ("Board") and provides that the Board has a right of recourse against any person or resident in whose name the accommodation has been allocated, in the event of a failure to comply with such rules. It also makes provision for a lease agreement to be entered into between the residents in whose name the accommodation has been allocated to and the Accounting Officer, and the payment of a rental amount.
- 3.7 Clause 7 provides for Parliament to be the custodian and user of the parliamentary villages in terms of section 4 of GIAMA. It further provides that Parliament must in accordance with GIAMA and the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act, 2009 (Act No. 10 of 2009) ("FMPPLA") effectively manage, efficiently maintain and reasonably improve the parliamentary villages. It also provides for disposal of surplus immovable assets.
- 3.8 Clause 8 regulates the role of the Accounting Officer in relation to the obligations of the custodian, which includes the preparation and submission of the custodian immovable asset management plan and the user immovable asset management plan in terms of section 7 and 8 of GIAMA. The Accounting Officer is also made responsible for the provision of transport services to residents.
- 3.9 Clause 9 provides for the financial governance of the parliamentary villages and stipulates that Parliament must be provided with such funds as are necessary for the maintenance of the parliamentary villages in compliance with GIAMA and for transport services by way of an Act of Parliament. It also provides for procurement and the provision of reports to the Board on such procurement and budget and expenditure related to the parliamentary villages. The

clause also ring-fences rental amounts received by Parliament for maintenance, management or improvement of the parliamentary villages.

- 3.10 Clause 10 makes provision for the delegations of power and authority by the Accounting Officer.
- 3.11 Clause 11 establishes the Parliamentary Villages Management Board.
- 3.12 Clause 12 sets out the composition of the Board and provides that the voting members of the Board must elect a Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson from amongst themselves at the first meeting of the Board.
- 3.13 Clause 13 provides for the functions of the Board. These functions entail facilitating the effective management, efficient maintenance and reasonable improvements of the parliamentary villages by Parliament; facilitating the provision of transport services for the residents; facilitating, and taking the necessary steps to ensure, the security and safety of each parliamentary village and its residents; scrutinising quarterly reports and reporting any discrepancies or concerns; establishing the management and conduct rules for the parliamentary villages and determining sanctions in the event of a breach of rules; considering and informing the custodian immovable asset management plan and the user immovable asset management plan; submitting annual reports to the Executive Authority and advising the Accounting officer on the efficacy of this Act or any other matter related to the parliamentary villages that the Accounting Officer may request advice on.
- 3.14 Clause 14 regulates the appointment of the Board members by the Executive Authority. The appointment must occur within 60 days after the allocation of accommodation. It provides that each member's appointment must be formalised by letter and sets out the circumstances in which a person may not be appointed or elected as a member of the Board. It further provides for vacancies, including vacancies due a person appointed *nomine officio* being disqualified to be a member, and for filling of said vacancies.
- 3.15 Clause 15 provides that the term of office of the Board is linked to the parliamentary term.
- 3.16 Clause 16 regulates the resignation and removal of members of the Board.
- 3.17 Clause 17 provides that the Board must meet at least four times a year. It also provides for special meetings. Clause 17 further provides that any decision of the Board must be taken by resolution of the majority of members at a quorate meeting of the board. It also provides for a casting vote and the process to deal with a conflict of interest.

- 3.18 Clause 18 provides that a meeting of the Board only begins once one third of the members of the Board are present and a quorum is fifty percent of its voting members, plus one. It further sets out processes to arrive at a decision if a quorum is not attained. It also lists the voting members of the Board.
- 3.19 Clause 19 states that the Board may establish subcommittees of the Board. It further provides for the logistics around these subcommittees.
- 3.20 Clause 20 provides the Board must submit an annual report to the Executive Authority. It also provides for additional reports and requests for information.
- 3.21 Clause 21 regulates the filling of vacancies on the Board.
- 3.22 Clause 22 provides for the dissolution of the Board and the appointment of an administrator to take over the functions of the Board until such time that a new Board is appointed.
- 3.23 Clause 23 provides for the election of a Residents Committee at each parliamentary village.
- 3.24 Clause 24 provides for the composition of a Residents Committee. The clause also lists who the voting and non-voting members are and also provides that they must nominate certain persons for appointment to the Board.
- 3.25 Clause 25 lists the various functions of a Residents Committee.
- 3.26 Clause 26 provides for the duration of membership of a Residents Committee.
- 3.27 Clause 27 provides for the resignation or removal of members of a Residents Committee.
- 3.28 Clause 28 states that a Residents Committee must meet at least every two months. The clause further states that a meeting of a Residents Committee may only begin once one third of its members are present.
- 3.29 Clause 29 provides that a decision of a Residents Committee may only be taken once a quorum of the voting members are present and that a quorum is fifty percent of the voting members, plus one.
- 3.30 Clause 30 regulates how vacancies on a Residents Committee should be filled.
- 3.31 Clause 31 provides for the dissolution of a Residents Committee and the process to be followed.
- 3.32 Clause 32 provides that the South African Police Service is responsible for providing protection, policing and security services at the parliamentary villages.
- 3.33 Clause 33 empowers the Executive Authority to make regulations.

- 3.34 Clause 34 contains a savings provision to provide for the continued existence of the Parliamentary Villages Management Board established by the Parliamentary Villages Management Board Act, 1998 (Act No. 96 of 1998), until the first meeting of the newly constituted Board established by this Act. It further provides for the validity of actions, decisions and resolutions taken by the Parliamentary Villages Management Board under the Parliamentary Villages Management Board Act, 1998 (Act No. 96 of 1998), and this Act. It also provides that any written or verbal agreement between the Department and Parliament relating to the parliamentary villages entered into before the commencement of this Act, continue to be binding and in force until terminated by Parliament.
- 3.35 Clause 35 provides for transitional arrangements in relation to the status of contracts entered into before the commencement of this Act between the Minister and a service provider to the parliamentary villages. It also provides for the possible transfer of current employees of the Department doing work related to the management, maintenance or upkeep of a parliamentary village, to Parliament. It further provides that the allocation of accommodation made during the Seventh Parliament before the commencement of this Act, remains a valid allocation in the Seventh Parliament until altered in terms of this Act. Further provisions relate to the existing lease agreements; the timeframes within which the custodian immovable asset management plan and user immovable asset management plans must be submitted; the timeframes within which the Residents Committees must be elected, and the Board established, where those sections of the Act come into operation during the Seventh Parliament.
- 3.36 Clause 36 repeals and amends laws as set out in the Schedule to the Bill.
- 3.37 Clause 37 contains the short title of the Act and states that the Act will come into operation on a date determined by the Executive Authority. The clause also provides that different dates may be fixed in respect of different provisions of this Act.

4. ORGANISATIONAL AND PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS

Additional parliamentary staff may be required to provide secretarial and administrative support to the Board and the Residents Committee. Current employees of the Department who manage and maintain the parliamentary villages may be transferred to Parliament.

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR THE STATE

Significant financial implications are foreseen for Parliament, in relation to the management,

maintenance and improvement of parliamentary villages. Provision is made for monies to be appropriated in this regard. The nett difference in financial implications for the State will however not significantly increase as these expenses are currently dealt with by monies appropriated to the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure. Only normal inflationary increases are foreseen.

6. DEPARTMENTS, BODIES OR PERSONS CONSULTED

The following stakeholders were consulted—

- 6.1 Department of Public Works and Infrastructure;
- 6.2 Members of Parliament;
- 6.3 Chief Whips Forum; and
- 6.4 The divisions responsible for support to Members in the Administration of Parliament.

7. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

- 7.1 The Committee proposes that the Bill must be dealt with in accordance with the procedure established by section 75 of the Constitution since it contains no provisions to which the procedures set out in section 74 or 76 of the Constitution apply.
- 7.2 The Committee is of the opinion that the Bill does not directly affect traditional or Khoi-San communities or contain any provisions pertaining to customary law or customs of traditional or Khoi-San communities. Furthermore, the Committee is of the view that the Bill does not contain any provisions pertaining to any matter referred to in section 154(2) of the Constitution. Therefore, the Committee is of the view that the Bill does not have to be referred to the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders in terms of section 39(1)(a) of the Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act, 2019 (Act No. 3 of 2019).