

Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act, 2000
No. 13 of 2000

[As amended by:
Broadcasting Amendment Act, No. 64 of 2002]

(English text signed by the President.)
(Assented to 1 May 2000.)

ACT

To provide for the establishment of the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa; to provide for the dissolution of the Independent Broadcasting Authority and the South African Telecommunications Regulatory Authority; to transfer the functions of the latter authorities to the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa; to amend the Independent Broadcasting Authority Act, 1993, the Telecommunications Act, 1996, and the Broadcasting Act, 1999; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

PREAMBLE

Recognising that technological and other developments in the fields of broadcasting and telecommunications are causing a rapid convergence of these fields;
Acknowledging that the establishment of an independent body to regulate broadcasting and telecommunications is required.

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

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Definitions

1. In [this Act](#), unless the context indicates otherwise, any word or expression defined in the [Broadcasting Act](#), the [IBA Act](#) or the [Telecommunications Act](#) has the meaning assigned to it in the Act in question and:

- (i) "Authority" means the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa established by [section 3](#);
- (ii) "Broadcasting Act" means the Broadcasting Act, 1999 (Act No. 4 of 1999);
- (iii) "Council" means the Council referred to in [section 5](#);
- (iv) "establishment date" means the date determined as such by the [Minister](#) by notice in the *Gazette*;
- (v) "family member", in relation to any person, means his or her parent, child or spouse, and includes a person living with that person as if they were married to each other;
- (vi) "former authorities" means the [IBA](#), [SATRA](#) or both, as the case may be;
- (vii) "IBA" means the Independent Broadcasting Authority established by section 3 of the [IBA Act](#);
- (viii) "IBA Act" means the Independent Broadcasting Act, 1993 (Act No. 153 of 1993);
- (ix) "Minister" means the Minister of Communications;
- (x) "National Revenue Fund" means the Fund referred to in section 213 of the Constitution;
- (xi) "prescribe" means prescribe by regulation;
- (xii) "President" means the President of the Republic;
- (xiii) "SATRA" means the South African Telecommunications Regulatory Authority established by section 5 of the [Telecommunications Act](#);
- (xiv) "Telecommunications Act" means the Telecommunications Act, 1996 (Act No. 103 of 1996);
- (xv) "This Act" includes any regulation made under the [underlying statutes](#);
- (xvi) "underlying statutes" means the [Broadcasting Act](#), the [IBA Act](#) and [Telecommunications Act](#).

Object of Act

2. The object of [this Act](#) is to establish an independent [Authority](#) which is to—

- (a) regulate broadcasting in the public interest and to ensure fairness and a diversity of views broadly representing South African society, as required by section 192 of the Constitution;
- (b) regulate telecommunications in the public interest; and
- (c) achieve the objects contemplated in the [underlying statutes](#).

CHAPTER II

INDEPENDENT COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

Establishment of Independent Communications Authority of South Africa

3. (1) There is hereby established a juristic person to be known as the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa.
- (2) The [Authority](#) acts through the Council contemplated in [section 5](#).
- (3) The [Authority](#) is independent, and subject only to the Constitution and the law, and must be impartial and must perform its functions without fear, favour or prejudice.
- (4) The [Authority](#) must function without any political or commercial interference.

Functions of Authority

- 4.(1) The [Authority](#)—
 - (a) must perform the duties imposed upon the [former authorities](#) by or under the [underlying statutes](#);
 - (b) may exercise the powers conferred upon the [former authorities](#) by or under the [underlying statutes](#);
 - (c) subject to section 231 of the Constitution, must act in a manner that is consistent with the obligations of the Republic under any applicable international agreement.
- (2) The [Authority](#) is subject to the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999).

Constitution of and appointment of councillors to Council

5. (1) The [Council](#) consists of seven councillors appointed by the [President](#) on the recommendation of the National Assembly according to the following principles, namely—
 - (a) participation by the public in the nomination process;
 - (b) transparency and openness; and
 - (c) the publication of a shortlist of candidates for appointment, with due regard to subsection (3) and [section 6](#).
- (2)
 - (a) The [President](#) must appoint one of the councillors as chairperson of the [Council](#).
 - (b) In the absence of the chairperson, the remaining councillors must from their number elect an acting chairperson, who, while he or she so acts, may perform all the functions of the chairperson.
- (3) Persons appointed to the [Council](#) must be persons who—

- (a) are committed to fairness, freedom of expression, openness and accountability on the part of those entrusted with the governance of a public service; and
- (b) when viewed collectively—

- (i) are representative of a broad cross section of the population of the Republic; and
- (ii) possess suitable qualifications, expertise and experience in the fields of, amongst others, broadcasting and telecommunications policy, engineering, technology, frequency band planning, law, marketing, journalism, entertainment, education, economics, business practice and finance or any other related expertise or qualifications.

(4) A councillor appointed under this section must, before he or she begins to perform his or her functions, take an oath or affirm that he or she—

- (a) is committed to fairness, freedom of expression, openness and accountability; and
- (b) will uphold and protect the Constitution and the laws of the Republic, including [this Act](#) and the [underlying statutes](#).

Disqualification

6. (1) A person may not be appointed as a councillor if he or she—

- (a) is not a citizen of the Republic;
- (b) is not permanently resident in the Republic;
- (c) is a public servant or the holder of any other remunerated position under the State;
- (d) is a member of Parliament, any provincial legislature or any municipal council;
- (e) is an office-bearer or employee of any party, movement or organisation of a party-political nature;
- (f) or his or her [family member](#) has a direct or indirect financial interest in the telecommunications or broadcasting industry;
- (g) or his or her business partner or associate holds an office in or with, or is employed by, any person or body, whether corporate or unincorporated, which has an interest contemplated in paragraph (f);
- (h) is an unrehabilitated insolvent;
- (i) has been declared by a court to be mentally ill or disordered;
- (j) has at any time been convicted, whether in the Republic of elsewhere, of—
 - (i) theft, fraud, forgery or uttering a forged document, perjury, an offence in terms of the Corruption Act, 1992 (Act No. 94 of 1992), or any other offence involving dishonesty; or
 - (j) an offence under [this Act](#) or the [underlying statutes](#);
- (k) has been sentenced, after the commencement of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 (Act No. 200 of 1993), to a period of imprisonment of not less than one year without the option of a fine; or
- (l) has at any time been removed from an office of trust on account of misconduct.

(2) A person who is subject to a disqualification contemplated in subsection (1) (b) to (i) may be nominated for appointment as a councillor, but may only be appointed if at the time of such appointment he or she is no longer subject to that disqualification.

Terms of office

7. (1) The chairperson holds office for a period of five years as from the date of his or her appointment.

(2)

(a) Subject to paragraph (b), the other councillors hold office for a period of four years as from the date of their appointment.

(b) Such three of the other councillors appointed to the first [Council](#) constituted after [this Act](#) takes effect as are determined by lot in accordance with Schedule 2, must vacate their offices upon expiration of a period of two years as from the date of their appointment.

(3) A councillor may at any time, upon at least three months' written notice tendered to the [President](#), resign from office.

(4) Despite subsections (1) and (2), the councillors remain in office after expiry of their term of office until the commencement of the term of office of their successors, but the extended term of office may not exceed 45 days.

(5) A councillor may at the end of his or her term of office be reappointed in terms of [section 5](#) for one additional term.

(6) Every councillor serves in a full-time capacity to the exclusion of any other remunerative employment, occupation or office which is likely to—

(a) interfere with the exercise by any such councillor of his or her functions in terms of [this Act](#) or the [underlying statutes](#); or

(b) create a conflict of interests between such employment, occupation or office and his or her office as councillor.

Removal from office

8. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a councillor may be removed from office on account of—

(a) misconduct;

(b) inability to perform the duties of his or her office efficiently;

(c) absence from three consecutive meetings of the [Council](#) without the permission of the [Council](#), except on good cause shown;

(d) a contravention of [section 7\(6\)](#);

(e) failure to disclose an interest in terms of [section 12\(2\)\(a\)](#) or voting or attendance at, or participation in, proceedings of the [Council](#) while having an interest contemplated in [section 12\(1\)](#); or

(f) his or her becoming disqualified as contemplated in [section 6\(1\)](#).

(2) A councillor may be removed from office only on—

(a) a finding to that effect by the National Assembly; and

(b) the adoption by the National Assembly of a resolution calling for that councillor's removal from office.

(3) The [President](#)—

- (a) may suspend a councillor from office at any time after the start of the proceedings of the National Assembly for the removal of that councillor;
- (b) must remove a councillor from office upon adoption by the National Assembly of the resolution calling, for that councillor's removal.

Vacancies

9. (1) A vacancy in the [Council](#) occurs if a councillor—

- (a) becomes subject to a disqualification referred to in [section 6](#);
- (b) tenders his or her resignation as contemplated in [section 7\(3\)](#) and the resignation takes effect;
- (c) is removed from office in terms of [section 8](#);
- (d) dies; or
- (e) becomes permanently incapable of doing his or her work.

(2)

- (a) Where a vacancy has arisen as contemplated in subsection (1), the procedure contemplated in [section 5](#) applies.
- (b) Any councillor appointed under this subsection holds office for the rest of the period of the predecessor's term of office, unless the National Assembly directs that such councillor holds office for a longer period which may not exceed four years.

Remuneration

10. The chairperson and other councillors must be paid such remuneration and allowances and be entitled to such benefits as the [Minister](#) may determine with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, subject to any applicable national legislation envisaged by section 219(5) of the Constitution.

Meetings of Council

11. (1)

- (a) Meetings of the [Council](#) must be held at such times and places as the [Council](#) may determine.
- (b) However, the first meeting must be held at such time and place as the chairperson determines.

(2)

- (a) The chairperson may at any time convene a special meeting of the [Council](#), which must be held at such time and place as the chairperson determines.

- (b) If at least two councillors request a special meeting in writing, the chairperson must convene such a meeting within seven days after receiving the request.
- (c) If the chairperson fails to convene a special meeting within seven days after receiving the request, the councillors concerned may convene a special meeting.
- (3) The quorum for any meeting of the [Council](#) is a majority of the councillors in office at the time.
- (4)
- (a) Subject to subsection (3), a decision of the [Council](#) is taken by resolution agreed to by the majority of councillors at any meeting of the [Council](#).
- (b) In the event of an equality of votes regarding any matter the chairperson has a casting vote in addition to his or her deliberative vote.

Conflicting interests

12. (1) A councillor may not vote at, attend or in any other manner participate in, any meeting or hearing of the [Council](#), nor be present at the place where the meeting is held, if—

- (a) in relation to an application relating to a licence, he or she or his or her [family member](#) is a director, member or business partner or associate of or has an interest in the business of the applicant or of any person who made representations in relation to the application; or
- (b) in relation to any matter before the [Council](#), he or she has any interest which may preclude him or her from performing his or her functions as a councillor in a fair, unbiased and proper manner.

(2)

- (a) If, during the course of any proceedings before the [Council](#), there is reason to believe that a councillor has any interest contemplated in subsection (1), that councillor must immediately fully disclose the nature of his or her interest and leave the meeting or hearing in question so as to enable the remaining councillors to discuss the matter and determine whether or not that councillor should be allowed to participate in the proceedings.
- (b) The disclosure, and the decision taken by the remaining councillors, must be recorded in the minutes of the proceedings in question.

(3) If any councillor fails to disclose any interest as required by subsection (2) or, subject to that subsection, if he or she is present at the place where a meeting of the [Council](#) is held or in any manner participates in the proceedings of the [Council](#), the relevant proceedings of the [Council](#) shall be null and void.

(4) A councillor is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R250 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and imprisonment, if he or she—

- (a) contravenes subsection (1); or
- (b) fails to disclose any interest or fails to leave the meeting or hearing as required by subsection (2).

Validity of proceedings

13. Subject to [section 12](#), a decision taken by the [Council](#) or an act performed under that decision is not invalid merely by reason of—

- (a) any irregularity in the appointment of a councillor;
- (b) a vacancy in the [Council](#); or
- (c) the fact that any person not entitled to sit as a councillor sat as such at the time when the decision was taken provided such decision was taken by a majority of the councillors present at the time and entitled so to sit, and those councillors at the time constituted a quorum.

Staff

14. (1) The [Council](#) must establish its own administration to assist the [Authority](#) in the performance of its functions and to this end the [Council](#) must appoint—

- (a) a suitably qualified and experienced person as chief executive officer of the [Council](#) for the purpose of assisting the [Authority](#), subject to the [Council](#)'s direction and control, in the performance of all financial, administrative and clerical functions and work arising from the administration of [this Act](#); and
- (b) such other staff as the [Council](#) may deem necessary to assist the [Authority](#) with all such work as may arise through the performance of its functions.

(2) The [Council](#) must, in the appointment of its staff—

- (a) provide for the advancement of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination, with the aim that its staff, when viewed collectively represents a broad cross-section of the population of the Republic;
- (b) subject to paragraph (a), apply equal opportunity employment practices.

(3) The [Authority](#) may pay to the persons in its employ such remuneration and allowances and provide them with such pension and other employment benefits as are consistent with that paid in the public sector.

Financing of and accounting by Authority

15. (1) The [Authority](#) is financed from money appropriated by Parliament.

(2) The chief executive officer contemplated in [section 14](#)(1)(a) is, in accordance with section 36 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999), the accounting officer of the [Authority](#) and charged with the responsibilities referred to in that Act which include, amongst others, responsibilities regarding auditing, financial

control, budgetary control and reporting,

(3) All revenue received by the [Authority](#) in a manner other than in accordance with subsection (1) must be paid into the [National Revenue Fund](#) within 30 days after receipt of such revenue.

(4) Cheques drawn by the [Authority](#) must be regarded to have been duly issued and signed on its behalf if issued under the joint signatures of the accounting officer and another member of the staff of the [Authority](#) designated by the [Council](#).

Annual report

16. (1) The [Council](#) must—

(a) supply the [Minister](#) with such information and particulars as he or she may in writing require in connection with the activities of the [Authority](#); and

(b) as soon as may be reasonably practicable after the end of each financial year but in any event within three months of the end of the financial year, supply the [Minister](#) with a copy of—

(i) the annual report of the [Authority](#);

(ii) the financial statements of the [Authority](#) referred to in section 40(1)(e) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999); and

(iii) the Auditor-General's report on those statements.

(2) For purposes of this section, the annual report referred to in subsection (1)(b)(i) must include, amongst others—

(a) information regarding licences granted, renewed, amended, transferred, suspended or revoked; and

(b) such other information as the [Minister](#) may in writing require.

(3) The [Minister](#) must table a copy of the annual report in Parliament within 30 days after it has been received by him or her if Parliament is then sitting and, if Parliament is not in sitting, within 14 days after the next ensuing sitting of Parliament,

CHAPTER III

COMMITTEES

Standing and special committees

17. (1) The [Council](#) may establish standing committees or special committees for such purposes as the [Council](#) may deem necessary with a view to assisting it in the effective exercise and performance of its powers and duties.

(2) Each committee established in terms of this section must consist of—

- (a) one or more councillors designated by the [Council](#); and
 - (b) such additional members as the [Council](#) may determine.
- (3) The additional members referred to in subsection (2)(b) must be persons who—
- (a) are not subject to any disqualification contemplated in [section 6](#)(1)(d) to (i); and
 - (b) on account of their expertise, qualifications and experience are suited to serve on the relevant committee.
- (4) The [Council](#) must appoint the chairperson of each committee from the councillors designated in terms of subsection (2)(a).
- (5) A committee must perform such functions as may be delegated or assigned to it.
- (6) The meetings of a committee (including any special meetings) must be convened by the chairperson, who determines the procedure at the meeting.
- (7) [Section 11](#) is applicable, with the necessary changes, as regards the meetings of any committee.
- (8) The members of any committee, including the Broadcasting Monitoring and Complaints Committee referred to in section 21 of the [IBA Act](#), who are not councillors or members of the staff of the [Authority](#) must be paid such remuneration and allowances as the [Council](#) determines.
- [Subsection 17(8) substituted by section 30 of Act 64 of 2002]
- (9) For purposes of subsection (8), the [Council](#) may differentiate between different committees and different members thereof.

CHAPTER IV

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Dissolution of IBA and SATRA, and first meeting of Council

18. (1) The [IBA](#) and [SATRA](#) are hereby dissolved with effect from the [establishment date](#).
- (2)
- (a) The councillors of the [Council](#) referred to in section 3 (2) of the [IBA Act](#) and the councillors of the [Council](#) referred to in section 6 of the [Telecommunications Act](#) remain in office until immediately before the commencement of the first meeting of the [Council](#).
 - (b) if any councillor contemplated in paragraph (a) is not appointed in terms of [section 5](#), the termination of that person's tenure of office must be dealt with in accordance with any terms and conditions relating to such termination in the agreement governing his or her appointment as councillor
 - (c) If the agreement does not contain any such terms and conditions, that person's position must be considered by the [Minister](#) in concurrence with the [Minister](#) of Finance in the light of all relevant circumstances, including—

- (i) the legitimate expectations of the councillor;
- (ii) any financial constraints on expenditure by the [Authority](#);
- (iii) the prospect of further employment of that person.

(d) If the councillor is not satisfied with any offer made by the [Minister](#), the matter must be referred to arbitration in terms of the Arbitration Act, 1965 {Act No. 42 of 1965}.

(3) The first meeting of the first [Council](#) constituted in terms of [section 5](#) must be held within three months of the [establishment date](#).

Transfer of staff

19. (1)

(a) Every person appointed under section 14 of the [IBA Act](#), and every person appointed under or transferred in terms of section 17 of the [Telecommunications Act](#), who is in the service of the [IBA](#) and [SATRA](#) immediately before the [establishment date](#), is, as from that date, hereby transferred to the service of the [Authority](#).

(b) Every person so transferred must be regarded as having been appointed in terms of [section 14](#).

(2) The remuneration and other terms and conditions of service of any person transferred as contemplated in subsection (1) may not be less favourable than the remuneration, terms and conditions applicable to that person immediately before the [establishment date](#) and he or she remains entitled to all rights, benefits and privileges to which he or she was entitled immediately before that date, including, where applicable—

- (a) membership of a pension fund;
- (b) membership of a medical aid scheme;
- (c) employer contributions in connection with the memberships contemplated in paragraphs (a) and (b);
- (d) accrued pensionable service;
- (e) accrued leave benefits; and
- (f) retirement at a specific age.

(3) Any person transferred to the service of the [Authority](#) as contemplated in subsection (1), who immediately before such transfer was a member of a pension fund of any former [Authority](#), remains a member of that pension fund upon such transfer despite any provision to the contrary in any law or in the rules of that pension fund and the [Authority](#) must contribute to the pension fund in respect of that person to the same extent as an employer is required in terms of the laws and rules regulating that pension fund to contribute in respect of an employee who is a member of that fund.

(4) For purposes of the Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act No. 58 of 1962), no change of employer must be regarded as having taken place when a person is transferred to the service of the [Authority](#) as contemplated in subsection (1) and the position of those persons in respect of the phasing-in of tax levied on benefits or advantages derived by

reason of employment or the holding of any office as contemplated in Schedule 7 to the Income Tax Act, 1962, must be regarded as remaining unchanged.

Passing of assets and liabilities to Authority

20. (1) All assets, rights, liabilities and obligations which, immediately before the [establishment date](#), vest in the [former authorities](#) pass to the [Authority](#) on that date.
- (2) The registrar of deeds must make the necessary entries or endorsements for the transfer of any property in terms of subsection (1), and no transfer fee, office fee or other charge is payable in respect of that entry or endorsement.
- (3) All licences issued, rights granted and undertakings given by the [former authorities](#) by or under the [underlying statutes](#) must be regarded to have been issued, granted or given by the [Authority](#).

Pending matters

21. (1) Any application, proceedings or similar matter pending before the [former authorities](#) at the [establishment date](#) must be dealt with by the [Authority](#) under the relevant underlying statute.
- (2) Any order, ruling or direction made or given by the [former authorities](#) immediately before the [establishment date](#) must be regarded as having been made or given by the [Authority](#).

Savings

22. (1) Anything done before the commencement of [this Act](#) under or in terms of a provision repealed or amended by [this Act](#) must be regarded, unless clearly inappropriate, to have been done under or in terms of the corresponding provision of [this Act](#).
- (2) Any reference to any of the [former authorities](#) in any law must be regarded, unless clearly inappropriate, to be a reference to the [Authority](#).
- (3) The [Authority](#) is the legal successor of the [former authorities](#).

CHAPTER V

GENERAL

Repeal and amendment of laws

23. The laws specified in the second column of Schedule 1 are hereby repealed or amended to the extent indicated in the third column thereof.

Application of Act

24. In the event of any conflict between the provisions of [this Act](#) and any other prior law relating to the regulation of broadcasting and telecommunications, the provisions of [this Act](#) prevail.

Short title and commencement

25. This Act is called the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act, 2000, and comes into operation on a date fixed by the [President](#) by proclamation in the *Gazette*, except [section 18\(2\)](#) which must be regarded as having come into operation on 30 March 2000.

Schedule 1

LAWS AMENDED OR REPEALED

<i>No. and year of law</i>	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Extent of amendment or repeal</i>
Act No. 153 of 1993	Independent Broadcasting Act, 1993	<p>1. The amendment of section 1 by the substitution for the definitions of "Authority", "chairperson", "Council" and "councillor" of the following definitions, respectively:</p> <p>(a) " 'Authority' means the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa established by section 3 of the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act, 2000;";</p> <p>(b) " 'chairperson' means the chairperson appointed under section 5(2) of the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act, 2000;";</p> <p>(c) " 'Council' means the Council contemplated in section 3(2) of the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act, 2000;";</p> <p>(d) " 'councillor' means any councillor appointed under section 5(1) of the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act, 2000;".</p> <p>2. The amendment of section 2 by the insertion of the following paragraph after paragraph (g):</p> <p>" (gA) promote the empowerment and advancement of women in the broadcasting services;".</p> <p>3. The repeal of section 3.</p>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The repeal of section 4. 5. The repeal of section 5. 6. The repeal of section 6. 7. The repeal of section 7. 8. The repeal of section 8. 9. The repeal of section 9. 10. The repeal of section 10. 11. The repeal of section 11. 12. The repeal of section 12. 13. The amendment of section 13 by the deletion of subsection (2). 14. The amendment of section 13A by the deletion of subsection (9). 15. The repeal of section 14. 16. The repeal of section 15. 17. The repeal of section 17(2). 18. The repeal of section 18. 19. The repeal of section 19. 20. The repeal of section 20. 21. The amendment of section 21 by the deletion of subsection (2). 22. The amendment of section 22 by the deletion of subsections (1), (2) and (3)(b). 23. The repeal of section 23. 24. The repeal of section 24. 25. The repeal of section 25. 26. The repeal of section 26. 27. The amendment of section 29 by the deletion of subsection (4)(a) and (b). 28. The amendment of section 67 by the deletion of subsection (1).
<p>Act No. 103 of 1996</p>	<p>Telecommunications Act, 1996</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The amendment of section 1— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) by the substitution for the definitions of "Authority", "Council" and "councillor" of the following definitions, respectively: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) " 'Authority' means the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa established by section 3 of the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act, 2000;" (ii) " 'Council' means the Council contemplated in section 3(2) of the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act, 2000;"

		<p>(iii) " 'councillor' means any councillor appointed under section 5(1) of the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act, 2000;"</p> <p>(b) by the insertion after the definition of "broadcasting signal distribution" of the following definition: " 'chairperson' means the chairperson appointed under section 5(2) of the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act, 2000;" and</p> <p>(c) by the deletion of the definition of "family member."</p> <p>2. The amendment of section 5 by the deletion of subsections (1), (2) and (3).</p> <p>3. The repeal of section 6.</p> <p>4. The repeal of section 7.</p> <p>5. The repeal of section 8.</p> <p>6. The repeal of section 9.</p> <p>7. The repeal of section 10.</p> <p>8. The repeal of section 11.</p> <p>9. The repeal of section 12.</p> <p>10. The repeal of section 13.</p> <p>11. The repeal of section 14.</p> <p>12. The repeal of section 15</p> <p>13. The repeal of section 16.</p> <p>14. The repeal of section 17.</p> <p>15. The repeal of section 18.</p> <p>16. The repeal of section 19.</p> <p>17. The repeal of section 20.</p> <p>18. The repeal of section 21.</p> <p>19. The repeal of section 22.</p> <p>20. The repeal of section 23.</p> <p>21. The repeal of section 24.</p> <p>22. The repeal of section 25.</p> <p>23. The amendment of section 28 by the deletion of subsection (3).</p> <p>24. The amendment of section 94 by the deletion of the expression "Authority and" wherever it appears in the heading and in subsections (1), (2) and (3).</p>
Act No. 4 of 1999	Broadcasting Act, 1999	1. The amendment of section 1 by the substitution for the definition of "Authority" of the following

		definition: " 'Authority' means the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa established by section 3 of the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act, 2000;"
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Schedule 2

DETERMINATION BY LOT FOR PURPOSES OF SECTION 7(2)(b)

1. Upon having appointed the six other councillors in terms of [section 5](#) of [this Act](#), the National Assembly must forthwith proceed, in an open and transparent manner, to determine by lot, as required by [section 7\(2\)\(b\)](#) of [this Act](#), which three of such six other councillors must vacate their offices upon the expiration of two years after their appointment, for which purpose the National Assembly must designate from its own number the person who must conduct the lot (hereinafter referred to as the designated person).
 2. The designated person must thereupon ensure that the name of each one of the six other councillors is written on a separate piece of paper of equal size and identical shape and colour.
 3. The designated person must thereafter display the six pieces of paper contemplated in item 2 to every person who is present at the place where the lot is being conducted and who is desirous of inspecting any such piece of paper.
 4. The designated person must thereafter fold every such piece of paper in such a manner that the name thereon is not visible, and place all such pieces of paper in an empty container.
 5. The designated person must thereupon appoint an impartial person (hereinafter referred to as the drawer) to draw three pieces of paper from the said container.
 6. The designated person must thereafter shake the container in such a manner as to thoroughly mix the pieces of paper therein, and must hold such container in such a position that the drawer is unable to see the pieces of paper inside.
 7. The drawer must thereafter draw three pieces of paper from such container and hand them to the designated person without unfolding any of them.
 8. The designated person must then unfold each of the three pieces of paper handed to him or her as contemplated in item 7, read out the names written thereon and display every such piece of paper to every person who is present at the place where the lot is being conducted and who is desirous of inspecting the same.
 9. The three persons whose names have been so drawn, must vacate their offices as councillors two years after the date of their appointment as such.
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