

SOUTH AFRICAN SCHOOLS ACT
NO. 84 OF 1996

[View Regulation]

[ASSENTED TO 6 NOVEMBER, 1996]
[DATE OF COMMENCEMENT: 1 JANUARY, 1997]

(Unless otherwise indicated)

(English text signed by the President)

This Act has been updated to Government Gazette 51836 dated 24 December, 2024.

as amended by

Education Laws Amendment Act, No. 100 of 1997

Education Laws Amendment Act, No. 48 of 1999

Education Laws Amendment Act, No. 53 of 2000

Education Laws Amendment Act, No. 57 of 2001

Education Laws Amendment Act, No. 50 of 2002

Education Laws Amendment Act, No. 1 of 2004

Education Laws Amendment Act, No. 24 of 2005

Education Laws Amendment Act, No. 31 of 2007

Basic Education Laws Amendment Act, No. 15 of 2011

Basic Education Laws Amendment Act, No. 32 of 2024

Government Gazette 51258 dated 16 September, 2024
[with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

ACT

To provide for a uniform system for the organisation, governance and funding of schools; to amend and repeal certain laws relating to schools; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

Preamble.—WHEREAS the achievement of democracy in South Africa has consigned to history the past system of education which was based on racial inequality and segregation; and

WHEREAS this country requires a new national system for *schools* which will redress past injustices in educational provision, provide an education of progressively high quality for all *learners* and in so doing lay a strong foundation for the development of all our people's talents and capabilities, advance the democratic transformation of society, combat racism and sexism and all other forms of unfair discrimination and intolerance, contribute to the eradication of poverty and the economic well-being of society, facilitate the education of children through the promotion and protection of the right to *basic education*, protect and advance our diverse cultures and languages, uphold the rights of all *learners, parents* and *educators*, and promote their acceptance of responsibility for the organisation, governance and funding of *schools* in partnership with the State; and

[Preamble, second para. substituted by s. 40 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

WHEREAS it is necessary to set uniform norms and standards for the education of *learners at schools* and the organisation, governance and funding of *schools* throughout the Republic of South Africa;

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CHAPTER 1

DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATION OF ACT

1. Definitions.—(1) In *this Act*, unless the context indicates otherwise—

“basic education” includes *grade R* to grade 12, as evidenced in the National Curriculum Statement;

[Definition of “basic education” inserted by s. 1 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

“benefit in kind” means any benefit offered or afforded to an employee employed in terms of the Employment of Educators Act, 1998 (Act No. 76 of 1998), or the Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation No. 103 of 1994), which is not a monetary benefit, including, but not limited to—

exclusive private usage or ownership of a vehicle;

free accommodation;

free phone, including a cell phone;

free holiday;

groceries to the benefit of the employee; or

garden services;

[Definition of “benefit in kind” inserted by s. 1 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

“competent assessor” means an *educator* registered with the South African Council for Educators as defined in the South African Council for Educators Act, 2000 (Act No. 31 of 2000), a recognised professional body in the field of education, or a person or body registered with the South African Qualifications Authority as defined in the National Qualifications Framework Act, 2008 (Act No. 67 of 2008);

[Definition of “competent assessor” inserted by s. 1 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect 24 December, 2024.]

“Constitution” means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996;

[Definition of “Constitution” substituted by s. 1 (b) of Act No. 100 of 1997 and by s. 1 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

“corporal punishment” means any deliberate act against a child that inflicts pain or physical discomfort, however light, to punish or contain the child, which includes, but is not limited to—

hitting, smacking, slapping, pinching or scratching with the hand or any object;

kicking, shaking, throwing, throwing objects at, burning, scalding, biting, pulling hair, boxing ears, pulling or pushing

children;

forcing children to stay in uncomfortable positions, forced ingestion, washing children's mouths out with soap, denying meals, heat and shelter, forcing a child to do exercises which are not in accordance with the curriculum applicable to the *learner* or denying or restricting a child's use of the toilet; and

any acts which seek to belittle, humiliate, threaten, induce fear or ridicule the dignity and person of a *learner*;

[Definition of "corporal punishment" inserted by s. 1 (c) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect 24 December, 2024.]

"Council of Education Ministers" means the *Council of Education Ministers* established by the National Education Policy Act, 1996 (Act No. 27 of 1996);

"Criminal Procedure Act" means the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977);

[Definition of "Criminal Procedure Act" inserted by s. 1 (d) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect 24 December, 2024.]

"dangerous object" means—

any explosive material or device;

any firearm or gas weapon;

any article, object or instrument that may be employed to cause bodily harm to a person or damage to property, or to render a person temporarily paralysed or unconscious; or

any object that the *Minister* may, by notice in the *Gazette*, declare to be a dangerous object for the purpose of this Act;

[Definition of "dangerous object" inserted by s. 4 (a) of Act No. 31 of 2007.]

"Department of Basic Education" means the national department established in terms of section 7 (2), read with Schedule 1, of the Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation No. 103 of 1994), responsible for *basic education*;

[Definition of "Department of Basic Education" inserted by s. 1 (e) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect 24 December, 2024.]

"drug" means any—

intoxicating or stupefying substance that has a psychological or physiological effect;

substance that has the effect contemplated in paragraph (a) and that is possessed contrary to the code of conduct of a *school* or contrary to the laws of the Republic;

substance, the possession or use of which, or the dealing in which, is prohibited without a medical prescription or legal authorisation; or

performance-enhancing drug, prohibited performance-enhancing substance, dependence-producing substance, dangerous dependence-producing substance, undesirable dependence-producing substance, unlawful substance, prohibited substance, illicit substance, illicit drug, or scheduled substance,

contemplated in any South African legislation that deals with the control of medicines and related substances, with drug

trafficking, substance abuse in general, and with substance abuse in sport and in any programmes or policies aimed at curtailing social and sport-related substance abuse, and in any international instruments that deal with such matters and to which South Africa subscribes or is a party;

[Definition of “drug” inserted by s. 1 (e) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect 24 December, 2024.]

“**education department**” means the department established by section 7 (2) of the Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation No. 103 of 1994), which is responsible for education in a *province*;

“**education district**” means a district in an area of a province which is demarcated by the *Member of the Executive Council* for administrative purposes;

[Definition of “education district” inserted by s. 1 (f) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect 24 December, 2024.]

“**educator**” means any person, excluding a person who is appointed to exclusively perform extracurricular duties, who teaches, educates or trains other persons or who provides professional educational services, including professional therapy and education psychological services, at a *school*;

[Definition of “educator” substituted by s. 6 (a) of Act No. 48 of 1999.]

“**governing body**” means a *governing body* contemplated in section 16 (1);

“**grade**” means that part of an educational programme which a *learner* may complete in one *school* year, or any other education programme which the *Member of the Executive Council* may deem to be equivalent thereto;

“**grade R**” means the Reception grade;

[Definition of “grade R” inserted by s. 1 (g) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect 24 December, 2024.]

“**Head of Department**” means the head of an *education department*;

“**home education**” means a purposeful programme of education for a *learner*, alternative to *school* attendance, which—

is provided under the direction of the *learner’s* parent, primarily in the environment of the *learner’s* home;

may include tutorial or other educational support, if necessary, secured by the *parent* on specific areas of the curriculum followed by the *learner*; and

meets the requirements for *home education* contemplated in section 51 of *this Act*;

[Definition of “home education” inserted by s. 1 (h) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect 24 December, 2024.]

“**illegal drug**”

[Definition of “illegal drug” inserted by s. 4 (b) of Act No. 31 of 2007 and deleted by s. 1 (i) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

“**independent school**” means a *school* registered or deemed to be registered in terms of section 46;

“**learner**” means any person receiving education or obliged to receive education in terms of this Act;

“**liquor**” means liquor as defined in section 1 of the Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No. 59 of 2003);

[Definition of “liquor” inserted by s. 1 (j) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

“**loan**” means any financial obligation based on agreement, which obligation renders a *school* liable for making payment, in one or more instalments, in favour of any person, but does not include the payment of employees appointed by the

governing body in terms of section 20 (4) or (5), or operational costs as determined in the annual budget contemplated in section 38;

[Definition of “loan” inserted by s. 4 (a) of Act No. 15 of 2011 and substituted by s. 1 (k) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

“*member of staff*” means a person employed at a *school*;

“*Member of the Executive Council*” means the *Member of the Executive Council* of a *province* who is responsible for education in that *province*;

“*Minister*” means the *Minister* of Basic Education;

[Definition of “Minister” substituted by s. 4 (b) of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

“*no fee threshold*” means the level of funding per *learner* contemplated in the *norms and standards* for *school* funding applicable to a *public school* which enables the *Minister* to declare a *school* a *no fee school* in terms of *this Act*;

[Definition of “no fee threshold” inserted by s. 1 (a) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

“*norms and standards for school funding*” means the national norms and standards for the funding of *schools* determined by the *Minister* in terms of section 35;

[Definition of “norms and standards for school funding” inserted by s. 1 (a) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

“*officer*” means an employee of an *education department* appointed in terms of the *Educators Employment Act*, 1994 (Proclamation No. 138 of 1994), or the *Public Service Act*, 1994 (Proclamation No. 103 of 1994);

“*other financial benefit*” means any benefit of a monetary nature, including, but not limited to—

exemption from the payment of *school fees* to the *school* in respect of the child of an employee, but excluding exemption in terms of the provisions of sections 39 to 41;

a credit card linked to an employee for his or her personal use; or

a petrol card linked to an employee for his or her personal use not related to any *school* activity;

[Definition of “other financial benefit” inserted by s. 1 (l) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

“*parent*” means—

the biological or adoptive *parent* or legal guardian of a *learner*;

[Para. (a) substituted by s. 4 (c) of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

the person legally entitled to custody of a *learner*; or

the person who undertakes to fulfil the obligations of a person referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) towards the *learner’s* education;

[Para. (c) substituted by s. 1 (m) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

“*principal*” means an *educator* appointed or acting as the head of a *school*;

“*province*” means a *province* established by section 124 of the Constitution;

“*provincial legislature*” means a *provincial legislature* contemplated in section 125 of the Constitution;

“*public school*” means a *school* contemplated in Chapter 3;

“*Registrar of deeds*” means the *registrar of deeds* referred to in section 2 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937);

[Definition of “Registrar of deeds” inserted by s. 1 (a) of Act No. 100 of 1997.]

“*required documents*” for *learners* shall have the following meaning in relation to the following categories of *learners*—

Where at least one or both biological or adoptive *parents* of a *learner* are South African citizens, the following documents —

(i)

An unabridged birth certificate of the *learner*;

(ii)

the South African identity documents or cards of the *learner’s parents*; and

(iii)

where either or both *parents* are deceased, the relevant death certificates;

where both *parents* of the *learner* are foreign nationals and hold either permanent residence permits or temporary residence visas, the following documents—

(i)

the *learner’s* foreign issued birth certificate;

(ii)

the *learner’s* passport;

(iii)

a study visa or permanent residence permit issued to the *learner*;

(iv)

the *parents’* passports; and

(v)

the *parents’* temporary residence visas or permanent residence permits;

where the *parents* of the *learner* are refugees or asylum seekers, the following documents—

(i)

the *parent’s* asylum seeker or refugee visa;

(ii)

the *learner’s* asylum seeker or refugee visa;

(iii)

the *learner’s* birth certificate if the *learner* was born in the Republic; and

(iv)

where asylum seeker visas are provided, a refugee or long term study visa must be provided within three years of admission of the *learner*; and

where the *learner* is in alternative care, the following documents—

(i)

the relevant court order granting guardianship or custody; and

(ii)

the *learner's* unabridged birth certificate.

[Definition of “required documents” inserted by s. 1 (n) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

“**school**” means a *public school* or an independent *school* which enrolls *learners* in one or more *grades* from *grade R* (Reception) to *grade twelve*;

[Definition of “school” substituted by s. 1 (c) of Act No. 100 of 1997 and by s. 6 (b) of Act No. 48 of 1999.]

“**school activity**” means any official educational, cultural, recreational or social activity of the *school* within or outside the *school* premises;

[Definition of “school activity” inserted by s. 4 (c) of Act No. 31 of 2007.]

“**school fees**” means *school fees* contemplated in section 39 and includes any form of contribution of a monetary nature made or paid by a person or body in relation to the attendance or participation by a *learner* in any programme of a *public school*;

[Definition of “school fees” inserted by s. 1 (b) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

“**special education needs**” means education designed to facilitate the learning of individuals who, for a wide variety of reasons, require additional support and adaptive pedagogical methods in order to participate and meet learning objectives in an educational programme;

[Definition of “school fees” substituted by s. 1 (o) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

“**this Act**” means *this Act* and all regulations promulgated under *this Act*.

[Sub-s. (1), previously s. 1, amended by s. 1 of Act No. 50 of 2002.]

(2) Footnotes appearing in *this Act* must not be used in the interpretation of any provision of *this Act*.

[Sub-s. (2) added by s. 1 of Act No. 50 of 2002.]

2. Application of Act.—(1) *This Act* applies to *school* education in the Republic of South Africa.

(2) A *Member of the Executive Council* and a *Head of Department* must exercise any power conferred upon them by or under *this Act*, after taking full account of the applicable policy determined in terms of the National Education Policy Act, 1996 (Act No. 27 of 1996).

(3) Nothing in *this Act* prevents a *provincial legislature* from enacting legislation for *school* education in a *province* in accordance with the Constitution and *this Act*.

[Sub-s. (3) amended by s. 2 of Act No. 100 of 1997.]

CHAPTER 2 LEARNERS

3. Compulsory attendance.—(1) Subject to *this Act* and any applicable provincial law, every *parent* must cause every *learner* for whom he or she is responsible to attend *school*, starting from *grade R* on the first *school* day of the year in which such *learner* reaches the age of six years and not leaving *school* until the last *school* day of the year in which such *learner* reaches the age of 15 years or will complete grade nine, whichever occurs first.

[Sub-s. (1) substituted by s. 2 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(2) The *Minister* must, by notice in the Government Gazette, determine the ages of compulsory attendance at *school* for *learners* with special education needs.

(3) Every *Member of the Executive Council* must ensure that there are enough *school* places so that every child who lives in his or her *province* can attend *school* as required by subsections (1) and (2).

(4) If a *Member of the Executive Council* cannot comply with subsection (3) because of a lack of capacity existing at the date of commencement of this Act, he or she must take steps to remedy any such lack of capacity as soon as possible and must make an annual report to the *Minister* on the progress achieved in doing so.

(5) If a *learner* who is subject to compulsory attendance in terms of subsection (1) is not enrolled at or fails to attend a *school*, the *Head of Department* may—

investigate the circumstances of the *learner's* absence from *school*;

take appropriate measures to remedy the situation; and

failing such a remedy, issue a written notice to the *parent* of the *learner* requiring compliance with subsection (1).

(6) Subject to *this Act* and any other applicable law—

any *parent* who, without just cause and after a written notice from the *Head of Department*, fails to comply with subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and liable, on conviction, to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months, or to both a fine and such imprisonment, alternatively a court may impose a sentence within the court's discretion as contemplated in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act; or

any other person who, without just cause, prevents a *learner* who is subject to compulsory attendance from attending *school* is guilty of an offence and liable, on conviction, to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months, or to both a fine and such imprisonment, alternatively a court may impose a sentence within the court's discretion as contemplated in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act.

[Sub-s. (6) substituted by s. 2 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(7) Any person who, unlawfully and intentionally interrupts, disturbs or hinders any official educational activity of a *school*, or hinders or obstructs any *school* in the performance of the *school's* official educational activities, is guilty of an offence and liable, on conviction, to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months, or to both a fine and such imprisonment.

[Sub-s. (7) added by s. 2 (c) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

4. Exemption from compulsory attendance.—(1) A *Head of Department* may exempt a *learner* entirely, partially or conditionally from compulsory *school* attendance if it is in the best interests of the *learner*.

(2) Every *Head of Department* must maintain a register of all *learners* exempted from compulsory *school* attendance.

4A. Monitoring learner attendance.—(1) The *educator, principal* and *governing body* are responsible for promoting and monitoring the attendance of *learners* at *school*.

(2) The *governing body* must ensure that the code of conduct for *learners* contains rules dealing with punctuality and regular *school* attendance.

(3) If a *learner* is absent for three consecutive *school* days without valid reason, the class teacher concerned must report the absence to the *principal*.

(4) The *principal* must, within 24 hours after being informed of the absence, investigate the matter by making a

reasonable effort to contact the *parent* of the *learner* by whatever means are suitable for the circumstances of the *school* and the family concerned and report the matter to the *governing body* of the *school* for further intervention.

[S. 4A inserted by s. 3 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

5. Admission to public schools.—(1) A *public school* must admit, and provide education to, *learners* and must serve their educational requirements for the duration of their *school* attendance without unfairly discriminating in any way.

[Sub-s. (1) substituted by s. 4 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(1A) Any *learner* whose *parent* or guardian has not provided any *required documents*, whether of the *learner* or such adult person acting on behalf of the *learner*, during the application for admission, shall nonetheless be allowed to attend *school*.

[Sub-s. (1A) inserted by s. 4 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(1B) The *principal* of the *school* must advise the *parent* or guardian to secure the *required documents*.

[Sub-s. (1B) inserted by s. 4 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(2) The *governing body* of a *public school* may not administer any test related to the admission of a *learner* to a *public school*, or direct or authorise the *principal* of the *school* or any other person to administer such test.

(3) No *learner* may be refused admission to a *public school* on the grounds that his or her *parent*—

is unable to pay or has not paid the *school* fees determined by the *governing body* under section 39;

does not subscribe to the mission statement of the *school*; or

has refused to enter into a contract in terms of which the *parent* waives any claim for damages arising out of the education of the *learner*.

(4) (a) The admission age of a *learner* to a *public school* to grade R is age four turning five by 30 June in the year of admission: Provided that, if a *school* has limited capacity for admission in grade R, preference must be given to *learners* who are subject to compulsory attendance.

[Para. (a) substituted by s. 4 (c) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(b) Subject to the availability of suitable *school* places and other educational resources, the *Head of Department* may admit a *learner* who—

(i)

is under the age contemplated in paragraph (a) if good cause is shown; and

(ii)

complies with the criteria contemplated in paragraph (c).

(c) The *Minister* may, by regulation, prescribe—

(i)

criteria for the admission to a *public school*, at an age lower than the admission age, of an underage *learner* who complies with the criteria;

(ii)

age requirements for different *grades* at a public school.

(d) For the purpose of paragraph (b) (i), good cause shown means that—

(i)

it can be shown that exceptional circumstances exist which necessitate the admission of an underage *learner* because admission would be in his or her best interest; and

(ii)

the refusal to admit that *learner* would be severely detrimental to his or her development.

[Sub-s. (4) substituted by s. 2 of Act No. 50 of 2002 with effect from 1 January, 2004.]

(5) Subject to *this Act* and any applicable provincial law, the admission policy of a *public school* is determined by the *governing body* of such *school* in line with the Constitution and relevant legislation: Provided that—

the *governing body*, when considering the admission policy or any amendment thereof for approval, must be satisfied that the policy or the amendment thereof takes into account the needs, in general, of the broader community in the *education district* in which the *public school* is situated, and must take into account factors including, but not limited to—

(i)

the best interests of the child, with emphasis on equality as provided for in section 9 of the Constitution, and equity;

(ii)

whether there are other *schools* in the community that are accessible to *learners*;

(iii)

the available resources of the *school* and the efficient and effective use of state resources; and

(iv)

the space available at the *school* for *learners*; and

the *Head of Department*, after consultation with the *governing body* of the *school*, has the final authority, subject to subsection (9), to admit a *learner* to a *public school*; and

the *governing body* must review the admission policy determined in terms of this section every three years or whenever the factors referred to in paragraph (a) have changed when circumstances so require, or at the request of the *Head of Department*.

[Sub-s. (5) substituted by s. 4 (d) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(6) In determining the placement of a *learner* with special education needs, the *Head of Department* and *principal* must take into account the rights and wishes of the *parents* of such *learner*.

(7) An application for the admission of a *learner* to a *public school* must be made to the *education department* in a manner determined by the *Head of Department*.

(8) If an application in terms of subsection (7) is refused, the *Head of Department* must inform the *parent* in writing of such refusal and the reason therefor.

(9) Any *learner* or *parent* of a *learner* who has been refused admission to a *public school* may appeal against the decision to the *Member of the Executive Council* within 14 days of receiving the notification of the refusal of admission to the *public school*.

[Sub-s. (9) substituted by s. 4 (e) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(10) If an appeal contemplated in subsection (9) has been received, the *Member of the Executive Council* must, within 14 days after receiving such an appeal, consider and decide on the matter and inform the *learner* or the *parent* of the *learner* of the outcome of the appeal.

[Sub-s. (10) added by s. 4 (f) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(11) If the *governing body* is not satisfied with the decision of the *Head of Department* as contemplated in subsection (5) (b), the *governing body* may appeal against the decision to the *Member of the Executive Council* within 14 days after receiving the decision of the *Head of Department*.

[Sub-s. (11) added by s. 4 (f) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(12) If an appeal contemplated in subsection (11) has been received, the *Member of the Executive Council* must, within 14 days after receiving such appeal, consider and decide on the matter and inform the *governing body* of the outcome of the appeal.

[Sub-s. (12) added by s. 4 (f) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(13) While the *Member of the Executive Council* considers the appeal, the admission policy shall remain valid and applicable, and only the provisions that are the subject of the appeal shall be suspended pending the finalisation of the appeal process.

[Sub-s. (13) added by s. 4 (f) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

5A. Norms and standards for basic infrastructure and capacity in public schools.—(1) The *Minister* may, after consultation with the Minister of Finance and the *Council of Education Ministers*, by regulation prescribe minimum uniform norms and standards for—

school infrastructure;

capacity of a *school* in respect of the number of *learners* a *school* can admit; and

the provision of learning and teaching support material.

[Sub-s. (1) amended by s. 5 of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

(2) The norms and standards contemplated in subsection (1) must provide for, but not be limited to, the following:

In respect of *school* infrastructure, the availability of—

(i)
classrooms;

(ii)
electricity;

(iii)
water;

(iv)
sanitation;

(v)
a library;

(vi)
laboratories for science, technology, mathematics and life sciences;

(vii)
sport and recreational facilities;

(viii)

electronic connectivity at a *school*; and

(ix)

perimeter security;

in respect of the capacity of a *school*—

(i)

the number of teachers and the class size;

(ii)

quality of performance of a school;

(iii)

curriculum and extra-curricular choices;

(iv)

classroom size; and

(v)

utilisation of available classrooms of a school;

in respect of provision of learning and teaching support material, the availability of—

(i)

stationery and supplies;

(ii)

learning material;

(iii)

teaching material and equipment;

(iv)

science, technology, mathematics and life sciences apparatus;

(v)

electronic equipment; and

(vi)

school furniture and other school equipment.

(3) When determining policy in terms of sections 5 (5) and 6 (2) a *governing body* must comply with the norms and standards contemplated in subsection (1).

(4) A *governing body* must, within a period of 12 months after the *Minister* has prescribed the norms and standards contemplated in subsection (1), review any policy that it has determined in terms of sections 5 (5) and 6 (2) to ensure that such policy complies with the norms and standards.

[S. 5A inserted by s. 5 of Act No. 31 of 2007.]

6. Language policy of public schools.—(1) Subject to the Constitution and *this Act*, the *Minister* may, by notice in the Government Gazette, after consultation with the *Council of Education Ministers*, determine norms and standards for language policy in *public schools*.

(2) The *governing body* of a *public school* may, subject to subsection (7), determine the language policy of the *school*

subject to the Constitution, *this Act* and any applicable provincial law: Provided that the language policy of a *public school* must be limited to one or more of the official languages of the Republic as provided in section 6 (1) of the Constitution.

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 5 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(3) No form of racial discrimination may be practised in implementing policy determined under this section.

(4) South African Sign Language has the status of an official language for purposes of learning at a *public school*.

[Sub-s. (4) substituted by s. 5 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(5) The *governing body* of a *public school*, when determining the language policy of the *school* or any amendment thereof, must be satisfied that the policy or the amendment thereof takes into account the language needs, in general, of the broader community in the *education district* in which the *public school* is situated, and must take into account factors including, but not limited to—

the best interests of the child, with emphasis on equality as provided for in section 9 of the Constitution and equity;

section 6 (2) of the Constitution;

section 29 (2) of the Constitution;

the changing number of *learners* who speak the language of learning and teaching at the *public school*;

the need for effective use of classroom space and resources of the *public school*; and

the enrolment trends of the *public school*.

[Sub-s. (5) added by s. 5 (c) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(6) The *governing body* must review the language policy determined in terms of this section every three years or whenever the factors referred to in subsection (5) have changed, when circumstances so require, or at the request of the *Head of Department*.

[Sub-s. (6) added by s. 5 (c) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(7) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2), the *Head of Department* may, where it is practicable to do so and subject to subsection (5), direct a *public school* to adopt more than one language of instruction.

[Sub-s. (7) added by s. 5 (c) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(8) The *Head of Department*, in determining whether it is practicable for a *public school* to have more than one language of instruction, must take into account factors including, but not limited to—

the best interests of the child, with emphasis on equality as provided for in section 9 of the Constitution and equity;

the changing number of *learners* who speak the language of learning and teaching at the *public school*;

the need for effective use of classroom space and resources of the *public school*; and

the language needs, in general, of the broader community in the *education district* in which the *public school* is situated.

[Sub-s. (8) added by s. 5 (c) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(9) The *Head of Department* may not act in terms of subsection (7) unless he or she has—

in writing, informed the *school* and the *governing body* of his or her intention to act as contemplated in subsection (7) and his or her reasons therefor;

notified the *parents* associated with the *school*, and the community in which the *school* is situated, of his or her intention so to act and the reasons therefor—

(i)

by means of a notice in at least one newspaper circulating in the area where the *school* is situated, if any newspapers circulate in that area;

(ii)

by causing the *principal* of the *school* to—

hand to every *learner* a notice containing the relevant information; and

instruct the *learners* to hand the notice to their *parents*; and

(iii)

by means of any other acceptable form of communication that will ensure that the information is spread as widely as possible;

granted the *school*, the *governing body*, the *parents* associated with the *school*, and the community in which the *school* is situated, a reasonable opportunity to make representations to him or her in relation to such action;

conducted a public hearing, on reasonable notice, to enable the community to make representations to him or her in relation to such action; and

given due consideration to any such representations received.

[Sub-s. (9) added by s. 5 (c) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(10) The *Head of Department* must—

inform the *school* and the *governing body* of his or her decision contemplated in subsection (7) and his or her reasons therefor; and

by means of the methods listed in subsection (9) (b), notify the *parents* associated with the *schools*, and the communities in which the *schools* are situated, of the decision.

[Sub-s. (10) added by s. 5 (c) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(11) If the *Head of Department* acts in terms of subsection (7), he or she must, before his or her directive is implemented, take all necessary steps to ensure that the *public school* concerned receives the necessary resources, including, but not limited to—

educators; and

learning and teaching support material,

to enable that *public school* to provide adequate tuition in the additional language or languages of instruction.

[Sub-s. (11) added by s. 5 (c) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(12) If the *governing body* is not satisfied with the directive of the *Head of Department* as contemplated in subsection (7), the *governing body* may appeal against the directive to the *Member of the Executive Council* within 14 days after receiving the directive.

[Sub-s. (12) added by s. 5 (c) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(13) If an appeal contemplated in subsection (12) has been received, the *Member of the Executive Council* must, within 14 days after receiving such appeal, consider and decide the matter and inform the *governing body* of the outcome of the appeal.

[Sub-s. (13) added by s. 5 (c) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(14) While the *Member of the Executive Council* considers the appeal, the language policy of the *public school* shall remain valid and applicable, and only the provisions that are the subject of the appeal shall be suspended pending the finalisation of the appeal process.

[Sub-s. (14) added by s. 5 (c) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

6A. Curriculum and assessment.—(1) The *Minister* must, by notice in the Government Gazette, determine—

a national curriculum statement indicating the minimum outcomes or standards; and

a national process and procedures for the assessment of *learner* achievement.

(2) The curriculum and the process for the assessment of *learner* achievement contemplated in subsection (1) must be applicable to *public* and *independent schools*.

[S. 6A inserted by s. 3 of Act No. 50 of 2002.]

(3) The *Minister* may, in writing, appoint a person, an organisation or a group of persons to advise him or her in regard to the determination contemplated in subsection (1).

[Sub-s. (3) added by s. 6 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

6B. Non-discrimination in respect of official languages.—The *governing body* of a *public school* must ensure that

—
there is no unfair discrimination in respect of any official languages that are offered as subject options contemplated in section 21 (1) (b); and

the first additional language and any other official language offered, as provided for in the curriculum, are offered on the same level.

[S. 6B inserted by s. 6 of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

7. Freedom of conscience and religion at public schools.—Subject to the Constitution and any applicable provincial law, religious observances may be conducted at a *public school* under rules issued by the *governing body* if such observances are conducted on an equitable basis and attendance at them by *learners* and *members of staff* is free and voluntary.

8. Code of conduct.—(1) Subject to the Constitution, *this Act* and any applicable provincial law, a *governing body* of a *public school* must adopt a code of conduct for the *learners* after consultation with the *learners*, *parents* and *educators* of the *school*.

[Sub-s. (1) substituted by s. 7 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(2) A code of conduct referred to in subsection (1) must be aimed at establishing a disciplined and purposeful *school* environment, dedicated to the improvement and maintenance of the quality of the learning process, taking into account the diverse cultural beliefs, religious observances and medical circumstances of the *learners* at the *school*.

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 7 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(3) The *Minister* may, after consultation with the *Council of Education Ministers*, determine guidelines for the consideration of *governing bodies* in adopting a code of conduct for *learners*.

(4) (a) Nothing contained in *this Act* exempts a *learner* from the obligation to comply with the code of conduct of the *school* attended by such *learner*.

(b) Despite paragraph (a), the code of conduct must contain an exemption provision in terms of which a *learner*, or the *parent* of a *learner*, may apply to the *governing body* for exemption of that *learner* from complying with certain provisions of the code of conduct on account of, but not limited to, the following circumstances that a *learner* may bring to the attention of the principal or governing body of the *school*—

(i)

Cultural beliefs;

(ii)

religious observances; and

(iii)

medical grounds.

(c) On receiving an application contemplated in paragraph (b), the *school governing body* must communicate its decision to the *learner*, or the *parent* of the *learner*, as the case may be, within 14 days after receiving the application, and must in the case of a refusal provide written reasons for the refusal.

(d) A *learner*, or the *parent* of a *learner*, who has been refused exemption as contemplated in paragraph (c) may, within 14 days of receiving the notice of the decision, appeal to the *Head of Department* against the decision of the *governing body*, and the *Head of Department* must, after considering the reasons for the appeal and the reasons for the refusal by the *governing body*, communicate his or her decision to the *learner* or the *parent* of the *learner*, as the case may be, and to the *governing body*, within 14 days after receiving the appeal, and must provide written reasons for his or her decision.

[Sub-s. (4) to be substituted by s. 7 (c) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(5) (a) A code of conduct must contain provisions of due process safe-guarding the interests of the *learner* and any other party involved in disciplinary proceedings.

(b) The code of conduct must also provide for support measures or structures for counselling a *learner* involved in disciplinary proceedings.

(c) The disciplinary proceedings referred to in this subsection must be age-appropriate, must be conducted in the best interests of the *learner*, and must adhere to the principles of natural justice, fairness and reasonableness prescribed by the Constitution.

[Sub-s. (5) substituted by s. 6 of Act No. 31 of 2007. Para. (c) added by s. 7 (d) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(6) A learner must be accompanied by his or her *parent* or a person designated by the *parent* at disciplinary proceedings, unless good cause is shown by the *governing body* for the continuation of the proceedings in the absence of the *parent* or the person designated by the *parent*.

[Sub-s. (6) added by s. 4 of Act No. 50 of 2002.]

(7) Whenever disciplinary proceedings are pending before any *governing body*, and it appears to such *governing body* that it would expose a witness under the age of 18 years to undue mental stress or suffering if he or she testifies at such proceedings, the *governing body* may, if practicable, appoint a competent person as an intermediary in order to enable such witness to give his or her evidence through that intermediary.

[Sub-s. (7) added by s. 4 of Act No. 50 of 2002.]

(8) (a) An examination, cross-examination or re-examination of a witness in respect of whom a *governing body* has appointed an intermediary under subsection (7), except examination by the *governing body*, must not take place in any manner other than through that intermediary.

(b) Such intermediary may, unless the *governing body* directs otherwise, convey the general purport of any question to the relevant witness.

[Sub-s. (8) added by s. 4 of Act No. 50 of 2002.]

(9) If a *governing body* appoints an intermediary under subsection (7), the *governing body* may direct that the relevant witness must give his or her evidence at any place which—

is informally arranged to put that witness at ease;

is arranged in a manner in which any person whose presence may upset that witness, is outside the sight and hearing of that witness; and

enables the *governing body* and any person whose presence is necessary at the relevant proceedings to hear, through the medium of any electronic or other devices, that intermediary as well as that witness during his or her testimony.

[Sub-s. (9) added by s. 4 of Act No. 50 of 2002.]

8A. Random search and seizure and drug testing at schools.—(1) Unless authorised by the *principal* for legitimate educational purposes, no person may bring a *dangerous object* or a *drug* onto *school* premises or have such *dangerous object* or *drug* in his or her possession on *school* premises or during any *school* activity.

[Sub-s. (1) substituted by s. 8 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(2) Subject to subsection (3), the *principal* or his or her delegate may, at random, search a *learner* or any group of *learners*, or the property of a *learner* or group of *learners*, for any *liquor*, *dangerous object* or *drug*, if a fair and reasonable suspicion has been established—

that *liquor*, a *dangerous object* or a *drug* may be found on *school* premises or during a *school* activity; or

that one or more *learners* on *school* premises or at a *school* activity are in possession of *liquor*, *dangerous objects* or *drugs*.

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 8 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(3) (a) A search contemplated in subsection (2) may only be conducted after taking into account all relevant factors, including—

(i)

the best interest of the *learners* in question or of any other *learner* at the *school*;

(ii)

the safety and health of the *learners* in question or of any other *learner* at the *school*;

(iii)

reasonable evidence of illegal activity; and

(iv)

all relevant evidence received.

(b) When conducting a search contemplated in subsection (2), the *principal* or his or her delegate must do so in a manner that is reasonable and proportional to the suspected illegal activity.

(4) Where a search contemplated in subsection (2) entails a body search of the learners in question, such search may only

—
be conducted by—

(i)

the *principal*, if he or she is of the same gender as the *learner*; or

(ii)

by the *principal's* delegate, who must be of the same gender as the *learner*;

be done in a private area, and not in view of another *learner*;

be done if one adult witness, of the same gender as the learner, is present; and

be done if it does not extend to a search of a body cavity of the learner.

(5) *Any liquor, dangerous object or drug that has been seized must be—*

clearly and correctly labelled with full particulars, including—

(i)

the name of *learner* in whose possession it was found;

(ii)

the time and date of search and seizure;

(iii)

an incident reference number;

(iv)

the name of person who searched the *learner*;

(v)

the name of the witness; and

(vi)

any other details that may be necessary to identify the item and incident;

recorded in the school record book; and

handed over to the police immediately to dispose of it in terms of section 31 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

[Sub-s. (5) amended by s. 8 (c) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024. Para. (c) substituted by s. 8 (d) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(6) If the police cannot collect the *liquor, dangerous object or drug* from the *school* immediately, the *principal* or his or her delegate must—

take the *liquor, dangerous object or drug* to the nearest police station; and

hand the *liquor, dangerous object or drug* over to the police to dispose of it in terms of section 31 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

[Sub-s. (6) substituted by s. 8 (e) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(7) The police officer who receives the *liquor, dangerous object or drug* must issue an official receipt for it to the *principal* or to his or her delegate.

[Sub-s. (7) substituted by s. 8 (f) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(8) The *principal* or his or her delegate may at random administer a urine or other non-invasive test to any *learner* or group of *learners* that is on fair and reasonable grounds suspected of using *liquor or drugs*, after taking into account all relevant factors contemplated in subsection (3).

[Sub-s. (8) substituted by s. 8 (g) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(9) A *learner* contemplated in subsection (8) may be subjected to a urine or other non-invasive test for *liquor or drugs* only if—

the test is conducted by a person of the same gender;

it is done in a private area and not in view of another *learner*;

one adult witness, of the same gender as the *learner*, is present;

the sample is clearly and correctly labelled with full particulars as contemplated in subsection (5), with the necessary changes; and

a device contemplated in subsection (11) is used.

[Sub-s. (9) amended by s. 8 (h) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(10) The *principal* or his or her delegate must—

within one working day, if practicable, inform the *parent* that a random test or search and seizure was done in respect of his or her child; and

inform the *learner* and his or her *parent* of the result of the test immediately after it becomes available.

(11) The *Minister* must—

identify the device with which the test contemplated in subsection (8) is to be done and the procedure to be followed; and

publish the name of this device, and any other relevant information about it, in the *Gazette*.

(12) A *learner* may be subjected to disciplinary proceedings if—

liquor, a dangerous object or any drug is found in his or her possession; or

his or her sample tested positive for *liquor or any drug*.

[Sub-s. (12) substituted by s. 8 (i) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(13) Any disciplinary proceedings in respect of a *learner* must be conducted in terms of the code of conduct contemplated in section 8.

(14) No criminal proceedings may be instituted by the *school* against a *learner* in respect of whom—

a search contemplated in subsection (2) was conducted and *liquor, a dangerous object or any drug* was found; or

[Para. (a) substituted by s. 8 (j) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

a test contemplated in subsection (8) was conducted, which proved to be positive.

[S. 8A inserted by s. 7 of Act No. 31 of 2007.]

9. Suspension and expulsion from public school.—(1) The *governing body* may, on reasonable grounds and as a precautionary measure, suspend a *learner* who is accused of serious misconduct from attending *school*, but may only enforce such suspension in the following manner—

Where a learner is accused of committing the following acts of serious misconduct—

(i)

physical assault of a *learner*, employee, or other person related to the *school*, with the intention to cause grievous bodily harm, or the imminent threat to commit such an act, while on *school* premises or during any *school activity*, or in any circumstance that could reasonably be connected to the *school*;

(ii)

any form of harassment, including sexual harassment of a *learner*, employee or other person related to the *school*, including via electronic and social media;

(iii)

repeated offences related to bullying, or the imminent threat to commit such an act;

(iv)

the illegal possession of a *drug* or *liquor*;

(v)

the repeated disruption of the *school* programme, or the imminent threat to commit such an act;

(vi)
serious transgressions relating to any test, examination or examination paper;

(vii)
fraud;

(viii)
theft or any other dishonest act to the prejudice of another person;

(ix)
the possession of a *dangerous object* while on *school* premises, or during any *school activity*, or in any circumstance that could reasonably be connected to the *school*;

(x)
the possession or distribution of pornographic material;

(xi)
engaging in sexual activity on *school* premises or committing an act of sexual assault, or the imminent threat to commit such an act; and

(xii)
any other serious act contemplated in **Schedule 1** to the Criminal Procedure Act that prejudices the constitutional rights of *learners*, employees, or other persons related to the *school*,

such *learner* may be suspended only after the *learner* has been granted a reasonable opportunity to make representations in relation to the accusation of such serious misconduct; or

where a *learner* is accused of committing the following acts of serious misconduct—

(i)
murder and attempted murder;

(ii)
culpable homicide;

(iii)
any sexual offence including rape;

(iv)
robbery;

(v)
theft;

(vi)
assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm;

(vii)
breaking or entering any premises with an intent to harm a person;

(viii)
any offence under any law relating to the illicit possession of any dependence-producing drugs; or

(ix)
the conveyance or supply of dependence-producing drugs at *school* and to *learners*,

which occurs on a *school* premises or at a *school activity*, and the *learner* has been formally charged by the South African Police Service, the *governing body* must suspend such *learner* immediately without

granting the *learner* an opportunity to make representations in relation to the accusation of such serious misconduct.

[Sub-s. (1) amended by s. 7 of Act No. 48 of 1999 and substituted by s. 2 (a) of Act No. 24 of 2005 and by s. 9 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(1A) A *governing body* must conduct disciplinary proceedings in the manner contemplated in section 8 against a *learner* within seven *school* days after the suspension of such *learner*.

[Sub-s. (1A) inserted by s. 2 (a) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

(1B) If disciplinary proceedings are not conducted within seven *school* days after the suspension of a *learner*, the *governing body* must obtain the approval of the *Head of Department* for the continuation of the suspension of such *learner*.

[Sub-s. (1B) inserted by s. 2 (a) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

(1C) A *governing body* may, if a *learner* is found guilty of serious misconduct during the disciplinary proceedings contemplated in section 8—

impose the suspension of such *learner* for a period not longer than seven *school* days or any other sanction contemplated in the code of conduct of the *public school*; or

make a recommendation to the *Head of Department* to expel such *learner* from the *public school*.

[Sub-s. (1C) inserted by s. 2 (a) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

(1D) A *Head of Department* must consider the recommendation by the *governing body* referred to in subsection (1C) (b) and must decide whether or not to expel a *learner* within 14 days of receiving such recommendation.

[Sub-s. (1D) inserted by s. 2 (a) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

(1E) A *governing body* may suspend or extend the suspension of a *learner* for a period not longer than 14 days pending the decision by the *Head of Department* whether or not to expel such *learner* from the *public school*.

[Sub-s. (1E) inserted by s. 2 (a) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

(2) A *learner* at a *public school* may be expelled only—

by the *Head of Department*; and

if found guilty of serious misconduct after disciplinary proceedings contemplated in section 8 were conducted.

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 2 (b) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

(3) The *Member of the Executive Council* must determine by notice in the Provincial Gazette—

the behaviour by a *learner* at a *public school* which may constitute serious misconduct;

disciplinary proceedings to be followed in such cases;

provisions of due process safe-guarding the interests of the *learner* and any other party involved in disciplinary proceedings.

(4) A learner or the parent of a learner who has been expelled from a public school may appeal against the decision of the Head of Department to the Member of the Executive Council within 14 days of receiving the notice of expulsion.

[Sub-s. (4) substituted by s. 2 (c) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

(5) If a learner who is subject to compulsory attendance in terms of section 3 (1) is expelled from a public school, the Head of Department must make an alternative arrangement for his or her placement at a public school.

(6) A learner who has appealed in the manner contemplated in subsection (4), must, pending the outcome of the appeal, be given access to education in the manner determined by the Head of Department.

[Sub-s. (6) added by s. 2 (d) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

(7) The Head of Department, in determining the manner of attendance contemplated in subsection (6)—

must take reasonable measures to protect the rights of other learners at the public school; and

may consider an alternative method of providing education to the learner contemplated in subsection (6).

[Sub-s. (7) added by s. 2 (d) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

(8) If the Head of Department decides not to expel a learner as contemplated in subsection (2), the Head of Department may, after consultation with the governing body, impose a suitable sanction on the learner.

[Sub-s. (8) added by s. 2 (d) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

(9) If the Head of Department decides not to impose a sanction on the learner, the Head of Department must refer the matter back to the governing body for an alternative sanction in terms of the code of conduct contemplated in section 8, other than expulsion.

[Sub-s. (9) added by s. 2 (d) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

(10) The governing body must implement the sanction contemplated in subsection (8).

[Sub-s. (10) added by s. 2 (d) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

(11) (a) If an appeal in terms of subsection (4) by a learner who has been expelled from a public school is upheld by the Member of the Executive Council, the Member of the Executive Council must ensure that a suitable sanction is then imposed on the learner within 14 days of the date on which the appeal was upheld.

(b) For the purposes of the imposition of a suitable sanction contemplated in paragraph (a), the provisions of subsections (8) and (9) apply with the changes required by the context.

[Sub-s. (11) added by s. 7 of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

10. Prohibition of corporal punishment.—(1) Corporal punishment is abolished and no person may inflict or impose corporal punishment to a learner at a school, during a school activity, or in a hostel accommodating learners of a school.

[Sub-s. (1) substituted by s. 10 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment, or to both such fine and imprisonment, which a court may, in its discretion, determine after considering the circumstances of each case.

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 10 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

10A. Prohibition of initiation practices.—(1) A person may not conduct or participate in any initiation practices

against a *learner* at a *school*, during a *school activity*, or in a hostel accommodating *learners* of a *school*.

[Sub-s. (1) substituted by s. 11 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(2) (a) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of misconduct and disciplinary action must be instituted against such a person in accordance with the applicable code of conduct, prescribed in sections 8 and 18A of *this Act* and Schedule 2 to the Employment of Educators Act, 1998 (Act No. 76 of 1998).

(b) In addition to paragraph (a), a *learner* may institute civil action against a person or a group who manipulated and forced that *learner* to conduct or participate in any initiation practices.

(3) For the purposes of *this Act*, “**initiation practices**” means any act which in the process of initiation, admission into, or affiliation with, or as condition for continued membership of, a *school*, a group, intramural or extramural activities, interschools sports team, or organisation—

endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a person;

undermines the intrinsic worth of human beings by treating some as inferior to others;

subjects individuals to humiliating or violent acts which undermine the constitutional guarantee to dignity in the Bill of Rights;

undermines the fundamental rights and values that underpin the Constitution;

impedes the development of a true democratic culture that entitles an individual to be treated as worthy of respect and concern; or

destroys public or private property.

(4) In considering whether the conduct or participation of a person in any initiation practices falls within the definition of subsection (3), the relevant disciplinary authority referred to in subsection (2) (a) must take into account the right of the *learner* not to be subjected to such practices.

[S. 10A inserted by s. 5 of Act No. 50 of 2002.]

11. Representative council of learners.—(1) A representative council of *learners* at the *school* must be established at every *public school* enrolling *learners* in the eighth *grade* or higher, and such council is the only recognised and legitimate representative *learner* body at the *school*.

[Sub-s. (1) substituted by s. 3 of Act No. 100 of 1997 and by s. 1 (a) of Act No. 57 of 2001.]

(2) Subject to policy made in terms of section 3 (4) (g) of the National Education Policy Act, 1996 (Act No. 27 of 1996), the Member of the Executive Council must, by notice in the Provincial Gazette, determine the functions and the procedures for the establishment and election of representative councils of *learners*.

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 1 (b) of Act No. 57 of 2001.]

(3) The *Member of the Executive Council* may, by notice in the Provincial Gazette, exempt a *public school* for *learners* with special education needs from complying with subsection (1) if it is not practically possible for a representative council of *learners* to be established at the *school*.

CHAPTER 3

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

12. Provision of public schools.—(1) The *Member of the Executive Council* must provide *public schools* for the education of *learners* out of funds appropriated for this purpose by the *provincial legislature*.

(2) The provision of *public schools* referred to in subsection (1) may include the provision of hostels for the residential accommodation of *learners*.

(3) (a) A *public school* may be—

(i)
an ordinary *public school*;

(ii)
a *public school* for *learners* with special education needs; or

(iii)
a *public school* that provides education with a specialised focus on talent, including sport, performing arts or creative arts.

(b) Subject to the relevant provisions of *this Act*, the *Minister* must determine *norms and standards for school funding* and norms and standards for governance and educator provisioning for *public schools* contemplated in paragraph (a) (iii).

[Sub-s. (3) substituted by s. 8 of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

(3A) The *governing body* of a *public school* may, in writing, apply to the *Member of the Executive Council* for the *public school* to be designated as a *public school* with a specialised focus on talent as contemplated in subsection (3) (a) (iii).

[Sub-s. (3A) inserted by s. 12 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(3B) The *Head of Department* may, after consultation with the *governing body* of a *public school*, identify the *school* and recommend to the *Member of the Executive Council* that the *school* should be designated as a *public school* with a specialised focus on talent as contemplated in subsection (3) (a) (iii).

[Sub-s. (3B) inserted by s. 12 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(3C) The *Member of the Executive Council* may, in writing, designate a *public school* from which an application contemplated in subsection (3A) has been received, and a *school* identified and recommended as contemplated in subsection (3B), as a *school* with a specialised focus on talent as contemplated in subsection (3) (a) (iii), if it is in the interest of education in the province and if the *school* complies with the norms and standards determined by the *Minister* in terms of subsection (3) (b).

[Sub-s. (3C) inserted by s. 12 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(3D) Before designating a *public school* as a *school* with a specialised focus on talent as contemplated in subsection (3) (a) (iii), the *Member of the Executive Council* must—

give written notice to the *school* in question, and to its *governing body*, of the intention to designate the *public school* as a *school* with a specialised focus on talent and of the reasons therefor;

notify the *parents* associated with the *school*, and the community in which the *school* is situated, of the intention to designate the *public school* as a *school* with a specialised focus on talent and of the reasons therefor—

(i)
by means of a notice in at least one newspaper circulating in the area where the *school* in question is situated, if any newspapers circulate in that area;

(ii)
by causing the *principal* of the *school* in question to—

hand to every *learner* at the *school* a notice containing the relevant information; and

instruct the *learners* to hand the notice to their *parents*; and

(iii)

by means of any other acceptable form of communication that will ensure that the information is spread as widely as possible;

give the *school* in question, and its *governing body*, and any other interested persons, an opportunity to make representations within a period of not less than 90 days from the date of the notices and communication referred to in paragraph (b);

give due consideration to any such representations received; and

be satisfied that the employers of staff at the *public school* have complied with their obligations in terms of the applicable labour law.

[Sub-s. (3D) inserted by s. 12 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(4) The *Member of the Executive Council* must, where reasonably practicable, provide education for *learners* with special education needs at ordinary *public schools* and provide relevant educational support services for such *learners*.

(5) The *Member of the Executive Council* must take all reasonable measures to ensure that the physical facilities at *public schools* are accessible to disabled persons.

(6) Nothing in this Act prohibits the provision of gender-specific *public schools*.

12A. Merger of public schools.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), the *Member of the Executive Council* may, by notice in the *Provincial Gazette*, merge two or more *public schools* into a single *school*.

(2) Before merging two or more *public schools*, the *Member of the Executive Council* must—

give written notice to the *schools* in question, and to their *governing bodies*, of the intention to merge them and of the reasons therefor;

notify the *parents* associated with the *schools*, and the communities in which the *schools* are situated, of the intention to merge the *schools* and of the reasons therefor—

(i)

by means of a notice in at least one newspaper circulating in the area where the *schools* in question are situated, if any newspapers circulate in that area; and

(ii)

by causing the *principals* of the *schools* in question to—

hand to every *learner* at each *school* a notice containing the relevant information; and

instruct the *learners* to hand the notice to their *parents*; and

(iii)

by means of any other acceptable form of communication that will ensure that the information is spread as widely as possible;

give the *schools* in question, and their *governing bodies*, and any other interested persons an opportunity to make representations within a period of not less than 90 days from the date of the notices and communication referred to in paragraph (b);

give due consideration to any such representations received; and

be satisfied that the employers of staff at the *public schools* have complied with their obligations in terms of the applicable labour law.

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 13 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(2A) (a) The *Member of the Executive Council* must, within 30 days after receiving the representations referred to in subsection (2) (c), take a decision on whether or not to go ahead with the merger, and—

(i)
in writing, inform the *schools* in question, and their *governing bodies*, of the decision; and

(ii)
by means of the methods listed in subsection (2) (b), notify the *parents* associated with the *schools*, and the communities in which the *schools* are situated, of the decision.

(b) If the *Member of the Executive Council* fails to act in terms of paragraph (a), the contemplated merger will be deemed to have lapsed.

(c) If the decision of the *Member of the Executive Council* is to go ahead with the merger, he or she must ensure that the merger is proceeded with within 30 days after giving notice as contemplated in paragraph (a).

[Sub-s. (2A) inserted by s. 13 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(3) If one or more of the *schools* that are to be merged in terms of subsection (1) are *public schools* on private property, the *Member of the Executive Council* must also—

notify the owner of the private property of his or her intention to merge the *schools* in question;

consider his or her contractual obligations in terms of the agreement contemplated in section 14;

renegotiate his or her obligations in terms of the existing agreement if necessary; and

negotiate a new agreement in terms of section 14 if the single *school* contemplated in subsection (1) is to be situated on private property.

(4) (a) If the *Member of the Executive Council* decides to merge the *public schools* in question, he or she must, after consultation with the *governing bodies* of the *public schools* that are to be merged, determine, by notice contemplated in subsection (1)—

(i)
the date of establishment of the *public school*;

(ii)

the name of the *public school*; and

(iii)

the physical location and official address of the *public school*.

(b) The single *school* contemplated in subsection (1) must be regarded as a new *public school*.

[Sub-s. (4) substituted by s. 13 (c) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(5) All assets, liabilities, rights and obligations of the *schools* that are merged, must, subject to the conditions of any donation, bequest or trust contemplated in section 37 (4), vest in the single *school*.

(6) (a) After the notice as contemplated in subsection (4) (a) has been published, the *governing bodies* of the *schools* that are to be merged must have a meeting to constitute a single interim *governing body* comprising all the members of the *governing bodies* concerned, which single interim *governing body* will govern the new *school* for a period not exceeding three months.

(b) The interim *governing body* must—

(i)

elect office bearers;

(ii)

decide on the budget;

(iii)

reach consensus about differences in codes of conduct and *school fees* and, if applicable, about contractual obligations and the utilisation and disposal of movable assets; and

(iv)

make recommendations to the *Head of Department* on personnel matters, as well as on any issue that is relevant to the merger or which is prescribed in terms of *this Act*,

until a new *governing body* is constituted in terms of sections 23 and 28.

(c) The *Member of the Executive Council* may extend the period referred to in paragraph (a) once for a further period not exceeding three months.

[Sub-s. (6) substituted by s. 13 (d) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(7) The *governing body* of a *public school* to be merged, may appeal to the *Minister* against the decision as contemplated in subsection (1).

(8) A merger contemplated in subsection (1) does not affect the liability of any person to be disciplined or prosecuted for any misconduct, crime or offence.

[Sub-s. (8) added by s. 13 (e) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(9) A *learner* is subject to the code of conduct applicable to the new single *public school* as from the date of the merger contemplated in subsection (1), but if any proceedings in respect of a charge of misconduct had been instituted or commenced before the date of the merger, such proceedings must continue in terms of the code of conduct relevant to the *public school* immediately before the merger.

[Sub-s. (9) added by s. 13 (e) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(10) The new single *public school* or the *Head of Department*, as the case may be, may undertake rationalisation or redeployment of its workforce according to operational requirements in accordance with sections 189 and 189A of the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No. 66 of 1995), the Employment of Educators Act, 1998 (Act No. 76 of 1998), and any ratified collective agreement that deals with the rationalisation or redeployment of a workforce.

[Sub-s. (10) added by s. 13 (e) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(11) If two or more *public schools* are merged into a single *public school* in terms of subsection (1), the new single *public school* continues with all academic programmes offered by the former *public schools* under the programmes applicable to the respective *public schools* immediately before the date of the merger, until such programmes are amended or restructured by the *governing body* or education department, where applicable.

[S. 12A inserted by s. 8 of Act No. 48 of 1999. Sub-s. (11) added by s. 13 (e) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

13. Public schools on State property.—(1) In this section, immovable property owned by the State includes immovable property held in trust on behalf of a tribe by a trust created by statute.

(2) Subject to section 20 (1) (k), a *public school* which occupies immovable property owned by the State has the right, for the duration of the *school's* existence, to occupy and use the immovable property for the benefit of the *school* for educational purposes at or in connection with the *school*.

(3) The right referred to in subsection (2) may only be restricted—

by the *Member of the Executive Council*; and

if the immovable property is not utilised by the *school* in the interests of education.

(4) The *Member of the Executive Council* may not act under subsection (3) unless he or she has—

informed the *governing body* of the *school* of his or her intention so to act and the reasons therefor;

granted the *governing body* of the *school* a reasonable opportunity to make representations to him or her in relation to such action;

duly considered any such representations received.

(5) The right contemplated in subsection (2) is enforceable against any successor in title to the owner of the immovable property in question.

(6) No immovable property owned by the State and occupied by a *public school* may be alienated unless an agreement contemplated in section 14 has been concluded between the *Member of the Executive Council* and the prospective owner of the immovable property.

(7) The *Registrar of deeds* may not execute, attest to or register a transfer deed in respect of the immovable property in question unless the owner has provided the *Registrar of deeds* with proof of the agreement contemplated in subsection (6).

[Sub-s. (7) substituted by s. 4 (a) of Act No. 100 of 1997.]

(8) The provisions of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937), do not apply to the right contemplated in subsection (2).

(9) On application by the owner and on production of the owner's copy of the title deed, the *Registrar of deeds* must endorse on the title deed and in his or her records the fact that a *public school* has been established on the land in terms of *this Act*.

[Sub-s. (9) added by s. 4 (c) of Act No. 100 of 1997.]

14. Public schools on private property.—(1) Subject to the Constitution and an expropriation in terms of section 58

of land or a real right to use the property on which the *public school* is situated, a *public school* may be provided on private property only in terms of an agreement between the *Member of the Executive Council* and the owner of the private property.

[Sub-s. (1) substituted by s. 2 of Act No. 53 of 2000.]

(2) An agreement contemplated in subsection (1) must be consistent with *this Act* and in particular must provide for—

the provision of education and the performance of the normal functions of a *public school*;

governance of the *school*, including the relationship between the *governing body* of the *school* and the owner;

access by all interested parties to the property on which the *school* stands;

security of occupation and use of the property by the *school*;

maintenance and improvement of the *school* buildings and the property on which the *school* stands and the supply of necessary services;

protection of the owner's rights in respect of the property occupied, affected or used by the *school*.

(3) The provisions of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937), do not apply to a real right, excluding ownership, acquired by the State, a *public school* or another party in terms of an agreement contemplated in this section.

(4) The right contemplated in subsection (3) is enforceable against any successor in title to the owner of the immovable property in question.

(5) Despite subsection (3), a Registrar of deeds must endorse on the title deed of the affected property that the property is subject to an agreement contemplated in this section, if the *Registrar of deeds* receives—

an application for such endorsement by the owner of the property, or the *Member of the Executive Council* or any other holder of a right contemplated in subsection (3), together with the title deed of the property; and

affidavits by the owner of the property and the *Member of the Executive Council* stating that an agreement contemplated in this section has been concluded.

[Sub-s. (5) amended by s. 5 (a) of Act No. 100 of 1997 (English only).]

(6) The *Minister* must, after consultation with the *Council of Education Ministers*, make regulations regarding the minimum requirements of an agreement contemplated in this section.

(7) The *Registrar of deeds* may cancel any endorsement made in accordance with subsection (5) if the owner of the property submits an affidavit from the *Member of the Executive Council* of the province in which the *public school* is situated to the effect that such *public school* has been closed in terms of section 33.

[Sub-s. (7) inserted by s. 5 (b) of Act No. 100 of 1997.]

(8) Any transfer duty, stamp duty, fees or costs payable in respect of the registration of a right in terms of subsection (3) may be paid in full or in part from funds appropriated by the *provincial legislature* for that purpose, but the *public school* contemplated in subsection (1) is not responsible for such duties, fees or costs.

[Sub-s. (8), previously sub-s. (7), renumbered by s. 5 (b) of Act No. 100 of 1997.]

15. Status of public schools.—Every *public school* is a juristic person, with legal capacity to perform its functions in terms of *this Act*.

16. Governance and professional management of public schools.—(1) Subject to this Act, the governance of every public school is vested in its governing body and it may perform only such functions and obligations and exercise only such rights as prescribed by the Act.

[Sub-s. (1) substituted by s. 2 of Act No. 57 of 2001.]

(2) A *governing body* stands in a position of trust towards the *school*.

(3) Subject to *this Act* and any applicable provincial law, the professional management of a *public school* must be undertaken by the *principal* under the authority of the *Head of Department*.

(4) The *Head of Department* may close a *public school* temporarily in the case of an emergency if he or she believes on reasonable grounds that the lives of *learners* and staff are endangered or that there is a real danger of bodily injury to them or of damage to property.

[Sub-s. (4) added by s. 9 of Act No. 48 of 1999.]

(5) When the *Head of Department* decides that the *school* should be re-opened, he or she must inform the *governing body* and the *principal* of the date on which the *school* must reopen.

[Sub-s. (5) added by s. 9 of Act No. 48 of 1999.]

(6) The *principal* or a person designated by the *Head of Department* must inform the *educators* and *parents* of the date contemplated in subsection (5).

[Sub-s. (6) added by s. 9 of Act No. 48 of 1999.]

(7) If a new *public school* is provided in terms of section 12, the governance of that *school* vests in the *Head of Department* until a *governing body* has been constituted in terms of *this Act*.

[Sub-s. (7) added by s. 3 of Act No. 53 of 2000.]

16A. Functions and responsibilities of principal of public school.—(1) (a) The *principal* of a *public school* represents the *Head of Department* in the *governing body* when acting in an official capacity as contemplated in sections 23 (1) (b) and 24 (1) (j).

(b) The *principal* must prepare and submit to the *Head of Department* an annual report in respect of—

(i)

the academic performance of that *school* in relation to minimum outcomes and standards and procedures for assessment determined by the *Minister* in terms of section 6A; and

(ii)

the effective use of available resources.

(c) (i) The *principal* of a *public school* identified by the *Head of Department* in terms of section 58B must annually, at the beginning of the year, prepare a plan setting out how academic performance at the *school* will be improved.

(ii) The academic performance improvement plan must be—

presented to the *Head of Department* on a date determined by him or her; and

tabled at a *governing body* meeting.

(iii) The *Head of Department* may approve the academic performance improvement plan or return it to the *principal* with such recommendations as may be necessary in the circumstances.

(iv) If the *Head of Department* approves the academic performance improvement plan the principal must, by 30 June, report to the *Head of Department* and the *governing body* on progress made in implementing that plan.

(v) The *Head of Department* may extend the date contemplated subparagraph (iv) on good cause shown.

(2) The *principal* must—

in undertaking the professional management of a *public school* as contemplated in section 16 (3), carry out duties which include, but are not limited to—

(i)
the implementation of all the educational programmes and curriculum activities;

(ii)
the management of all educators and support staff;

(iii)
the management of the use of learning support material and other equipment;

(iv)
the performance of functions delegated to him or her by the Head of Department in terms of this Act;

(v)
the safekeeping of all school records; and

(vi)
the implementation of policy and legislation;

attend and participate in all meetings of the *governing body*;

provide the *governing body* with a report about the professional management relating to the *public school*;

assist the *governing body* in handling disciplinary matters pertaining to *learners*;

assist the *Head of Department* in handling disciplinary matters pertaining to *educators* and support staff employed by the *Head of Department*;

inform the *governing body* about policy and legislation;

[Para. (f) amended by s. 9 of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

provide accurate data to the *Head of Department* when requested to do so; and;

[Para. (g) amended by s. 9 of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

assist the *governing body* with the management of the *school's* funds, which assistance must include—

(i)
the provision of information relating to any conditions imposed or directions issued by the *Minister*, the *Member of the*

Executive Council or the *Head of Department* in respect of all financial matters of the *school* contemplated in Chapter 4; and

(ii)

the giving of advice to the *governing body* on the financial implications of decisions relating to the financial matters of the *school*;

[Para. (h) added by s. 9 of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

take all reasonable steps to prevent any financial maladministration or mismanagement by any staff member or by the *governing body* of the *school*;

[Para. (i) added by s. 9 of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

be a member of a finance committee or delegation of the *governing body* in order to manage any matter that has financial implications for the *school*; and

[Para. (j) added by s. 9 of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

report any maladministration or mismanagement of financial matters to the *governing body* of the *school* and to the *Head of Department*.

[Para. (k) added by s. 9 of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

(3) The *principal* must assist the *governing body* in the performance of its functions and responsibilities, but such assistance or participation may not be in conflict with—

instructions of the *Head of Department*;

legislation or policy;

an obligation that he or she has towards the *Head of Department*, the *Member of the Executive Council* or the *Minister*; or

a provision of the Employment of Educators Act, 1998 (Act No. 76 of 1998), and the Personnel Administration Measures determined in terms thereof.

[S. 16A inserted by s. 8 of Act No. 31 of 2007.]

17. Governing body serving two or more schools.—(1) The *Member of the Executive Council* may determine that the governance of two or more *public schools* must vest in a single *governing body* if it is in the best interests of education at the *schools* in question.

(2) The *Member of the Executive Council* may not act under subsection (1) unless he or she has—

given notice in the Provincial Gazette of his or her intention so to act;

given interested parties an opportunity to make written submissions within a period of not less than 30 days; and

considered all such submissions.

18. Constitution of governing body.—(1) Subject to *this Act* and any applicable provincial law, the *governing body* of a *public school* must function in terms of a constitution which complies with minimum requirements determined by the *Member of the Executive Council* by notice in the Provincial Gazette.

(2) A constitution contemplated in subsection (1) must provide for—

a meeting of the *governing body* at least once every *school* term;

meetings of the *governing body* with *parents, learners, educators* and other staff at the *school*, respectively, at least once a year;

recording and keeping of minutes of *governing body* meetings;

making available such minutes for inspection by the *Head of Department*; and

rendering a report on its activities to *parents, learners, educators* and other staff of the *school* at least once a year.

(3) The *governing body* must submit a copy of its constitution to the *Head of Department* within 90 days of its election.

18A. Code of conduct of governing body.—(1) The *Member of the Executive Council* must, by notice in the Provincial Gazette, determine a code of conduct for the members of the *governing body* of a *public school* after consultation with associations of *governing bodies* in that province, if applicable.

(2) The code of conduct referred to in subsection (1) must be aimed at establishing a disciplined and purposeful *school* environment dedicated to the improvement and maintenance of a quality governance structure at a *public school*.

(3) All members of a *governing body* must adhere to the code of conduct.

(4) The code of conduct must contain provisions of due process, safeguarding the interests of the members of the *governing body* in disciplinary proceedings.

(5) The *Head of Department* may suspend or terminate the membership of a *governing body* member for a breach of the code of conduct after due process.

(6) A member of the *governing body* may appeal to the *Member of the Executive Council* against a decision of a *Head of Department* regarding the suspension or termination of his or her membership as a *governing body* member.

[S. 18A inserted by s. 6 of Act No. 50 of 2002.]

19. Enhancement of capacity of governing bodies.—(1) Out of funds appropriated for this purpose by the *provincial legislature*, the *Head of Department* must establish a programme to—

provide introductory training for newly elected *governing bodies* to enable them to perform their functions; and

provide continuing training to *governing bodies* to promote the effective performance of their functions or to enable them to assume additional functions.

(2) The *Head of Department* must ensure that *principals* and other officers of the *education department* render all necessary assistance to *governing bodies* in the performance of their functions in terms of *this Act*.

(3) The *norms and standards for school funding* must include—

criteria for authorising a *governing body* association to perform the functions contemplated in subsection (4);

criteria relating to any financial implications that would be incurred or costs that would have to be paid by the *Head of Department* in relation to the performance of the functions contemplated in subsection (4);

guidelines relating to the nature, content, extent and duration of the functions contemplated in subsection (4); and

criteria for granting a *governing body* an allocation for contribution towards membership of a recognised *governing body* association.

[Sub s. (3) added by s. 10 of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

(4) (a) The *Head of Department* may request a recognised *governing body* association or other appropriate training authority to train members of a *governing body* of a particular *school* or group of *schools* and to build the capacity contemplated in section 25 (4).

(b) For the purposes of paragraph (a), the *Head of Department*—

(i)

must enter into an agreement with the *governing body* association;

(ii)

must specify the nature, content, extent, duration and financial implications of the training in the agreement contemplated in subparagraph (i); and

(iii)

may include a request for the training of members of a *governing body* of a *school* that is not a member of the *governing body* association requested to conduct the training in the agreement contemplated in subparagraph (ii).

[Sub-s. (4) added by s. 10 of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

20. Functions of all governing bodies.—(1) Subject to *this Act*, the *governing body* of a *public school* must—

promote the best interests of the *school* and strive to ensure its development through the provision of quality education for all *learners* at the *school*;

adopt a constitution;

develop the mission statement of the *school*;

adopt a code of conduct for *learners* at the *school*;

support the *principal*, *educators* and other staff of the *school* in the performance of their professional functions;

adhere to any actions taken by the Head of Department in terms of section 16 of the Employment of Educators Act, 1998 (Act No. 76 of 1998), to address the incapacity of a *principal* or *educator* to carry out his or her duties effectively;

[Para. (eA) inserted by s. 9 (a) of Act No. 31 of 2007.]

determine times of the *school* day consistent with any applicable conditions of employment of staff at the *school*;

administer and control the *school's* property, and buildings and grounds occupied by the *school*, including *school* hostels, but the exercise of this power must not in any manner interfere with or otherwise hamper the implementation of a decision made by the *Member of the Executive Council* or *Head of Department* in terms of any law or policy;

[Para. (g) substituted by s. 9 (b) of Act No. 31 of 2007.]

encourage *parents, learners, educators* and other staff at the *school* to render voluntary services to the *school*;

recommend to the *Head of Department* the appointment of *educators* at the *school*, subject to the Employment of Educators Act, 1998 (Act No. 76 of 1998), and the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No. 66 of 1995);

[Para. (i) substituted by s. 3 of Act No. 57 of 2001.]

recommend to the *Head of Department* the appointment of non-educator staff at the *school*, subject to the Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation No. 103 of 1994), and the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No. 66 of 1995);

make the recommendation contemplated in paragraph (j) within the time frames contemplated in section 6 (3) (l) of the Employment of Educators Act, 1998 (Act No. 76 of 1998).

[Para. (jA) inserted by s. 9 (c) of Act No. 31 of 2007.]

at the request of the *Head of Department*, allow the reasonable use under fair conditions determined by the *Head of Department* of the facilities of the *school* for educational programmes not conducted by the *school*;

[Para. (k) substituted by s. 4 of Act No. 53 of 2000.]

discharge all other functions imposed upon the *governing body* by or under *this Act*; and

discharge other functions consistent with *this Act* as determined by the *Minister* by notice in the Government Gazette, or by the *Member of the Executive Council* by notice in the Provincial Gazette.

(2) The *governing body* may allow the reasonable use of the facilities of the *school* for community, social and *school* fund-raising purposes, subject to such reasonable and equitable conditions as the *governing body* may determine, which may include the charging of a fee or tariff which accrues to the *school*.

(3) The *governing body* may join a voluntary association representing *governing bodies* of *public schools*.

(4) Subject to *this Act*, the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No. 66 of 1995), and any other applicable law, a *public school* may establish posts for *educators* and employ *educators* additional to the establishment determined by the *Member of the Executive Council* in terms of section 3 (1) of the Educators' Employment Act, 1994.

[Sub-s. (4) added by s. 6 of Act No. 100 of 1997.]

(5) Subject to *this Act*, the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No. 66 of 1995), and any other applicable law, a *public school* may establish posts for non-educators and employ non-educator staff additional to the establishment determined in terms of the Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation No. 103 of 1994).

[Sub-s. (5) added by s. 6 of Act No. 100 of 1997.]

(6) An *educator* and a non-*educator* employed in a post established in terms of subsection (4) or (5) must comply with

the requirements set for employment in *public schools* in terms of *this Act*, the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No. 66 of 1995), and any other applicable law.

[Sub-s. (6) added by s. 6 of Act No. 100 of 1997.]

(7) A *public school* may only employ an *educator* in a post established in terms of subsection (4) if such *educator* is registered as an *educator* with the South African Council of Educators.

[Sub-s. (7) added by s. 6 of Act No. 100 of 1997.]

(8) The staff contemplated in subsections (4) and (5) must be employed in compliance with the basic values and principles referred to in section 195 of the Constitution, and the factors to be taken into account when making appointments include, but are not limited to—

the ability of the candidate;

the principle of equity;

the need to redress past injustices; and

the need for representivity.

[Sub-s. (8) added by s. 6 of Act No. 100 of 1997.]

(9) When presenting the annual budget contemplated in section 38, the *governing body* of a *public school* must provide sufficient details of any posts envisaged in terms of subsections (4) and (5), including the estimated costs relating to the employment of staff in such posts and the manner in which it is proposed that such costs will be met.

[Sub-s. (9) added by s. 6 of Act No. 100 of 1997.]

(10) Despite section 60, the State is not liable for any act or omission by the *public school* relating to its contractual responsibility as the employer in respect of staff employed in terms of subsections (4) and (5).

[Sub-s. (10) added by s. 6 of Act No. 100 of 1997.]

(11) After consultation as contemplated in section 5 of the National Education Policy Act, 1996 (Act No. 27 of 1996), the *Minister* may determine norms and standards by notice in the *Gazette* regarding the funds used for the employment of staff referred to in subsections (4) and (5), but such norms and standards may not be interpreted so as to make the State a joint employer of such staff.

[Sub-s. (11) added by s. 6 of Act No. 100 of 1997.]

21. Allocated functions of governing bodies.—(1) Subject to *this Act*, a *governing body* may apply to the *Head of Department* in writing to be allocated any of the following functions:

To maintain and improve the *school's* property, and buildings and grounds occupied by the *school*, including *school* hostels, if applicable;

to determine the extra-mural curriculum of the *school* and the choice of subject options in terms of provincial curriculum policy;

to purchase textbooks, educational materials or equipment for the *school*;

to pay for services to the *school*;

to provide an adult basic education and training class or centre subject to any applicable law; or

[Para. (dA) inserted by s. 10 (b) of Act No. 48 of 1999.]

other functions consistent with *this Act* and any applicable provincial law.

(2) The *Head of Department* may refuse an application contemplated in subsection (1) only if the *governing body* concerned does not have the capacity to perform such function effectively.

(3) The *Head of Department* may approve such application unconditionally or subject to conditions.

(3A) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (1) (c) and (3) and section 22, the *Head of Department* may, in consultation with the *governing body*, centrally procure identified learning and teaching support material for *public schools* on the basis of efficient, effective and economic utilisation of public funds or uniform norms and standards: Provided that the *governing body*—

may, subject to paragraph (b), procure identified learning and teaching support material from a supplier where such procurement will be more cost effective than the central procurement of such material by the *Head of Department*; and

must provide the *Head of Department* with documentary proof that the procurement of the identified learning and teaching support material from the supplier referred to in paragraph (a) will be more cost effective than the central procurement thereof by the *Head of Department*.

[Sub-s. (3A) inserted by s. 14 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(4) The decision of the *Head of Department* on such application must be conveyed in writing to the *governing body* concerned, giving reasons.

(5) Any person aggrieved by a decision of the *Head of Department* in terms of this section may appeal to the *Member of the Executive Council*.

(6) The *Member of the Executive Council* may, by notice in the *Provincial Gazette*, determine that some governing bodies may exercise one or more functions without making an application contemplated in subsection (1), if—

he or she is satisfied that the governing bodies concerned have the capacity to perform such function effectively; and

there is a reasonable and equitable basis for doing so.

22. Withdrawal of functions of governing body.—(1) The *Head of Department* may, on reasonable grounds, withdraw one or more functions of a *governing body*.

(2) The *Head of Department* may not take action in terms of subsection (1) unless he or she has—

in writing informed the *governing body* of his or her intention so to act and the reasons therefor;

granted the *governing body* a reasonable opportunity to make representations to him or her relating to such intention;

given due consideration to any such representations received; and

informed the *governing body* of his or her final decision, in writing.

(3) In cases of urgency, the *Head of Department* may act in terms of subsection (1) without prior communication to such *governing body*, if the *Head of Department* immediately thereafter—

furnishes the *governing body* with written reasons for his or her actions;

grants the *governing body* a reasonable opportunity to make representations to him or her relating to such actions;

duly considers any such representations received; and

informs the *governing body* of his or her final decision, in writing.

(4) The *Head of Department* may for sufficient reasons reverse or suspend his or her action in terms of subsection (1) or (3).

(5) If the *Head of Department* acts in terms of subsection (1) or (3), he or she must appoint sufficiently qualified persons to perform the withdrawn function or functions, as the case may be, for a period not exceeding three months.

(6) The *Head of Department* may extend the period referred to in subsection (5) by further periods not exceeding three months each, but the total period may not exceed one year.

(7) The persons contemplated in subsection (5) must, within the period of their appointment, build the necessary capacity to ensure that the *governing body* will thereafter be able to perform the functions that it previously failed to perform.

(8) The persons contemplated in subsection (5) shall have exclusive voting rights and decision making powers on any function that they have been appointed to perform.

(9) Any person aggrieved by a decision of the *Head of Department* in terms of this section may appeal against the decision to the *Member of the Executive Council*, and the *Member of the Executive Council* must communicate his or her decision to the aggrieved person within 30 days after receiving the appeal and must provide written reasons for his or her decision.

[S. 22 substituted by s. 15 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

23. Membership of governing body of ordinary public school.—(1) Subject to *this Act*, the membership of the *governing body* of an ordinary *public school* comprises—

elected members;

the *principal*, in his or her official capacity;

co-opted members.

(2) Elected members of the *governing body* shall comprise a member or members of each of the following categories:

Parents of learners at the school;

educators at the school;

members of staff at the *school* who are not *educators*; and

learners in the eighth *grade* or higher at the *school*.

(3) A *parent* who is employed at the *school* may not represent *parents* on the *governing body* in terms of subsection (2) (a).

(4) The representative council of *learners* referred to in section 11 (1) must elect the *learner* or *learners* referred to in subsection (2) (d).

(5) The *governing body* of an ordinary *public school* which provides education to *learners* with special needs must, where practically possible, co-opt a person or persons with expertise regarding the special education needs of such *learners*.

(6) A *governing body* may co-opt a member or members of the community, or persons from outside the community, with the relevant expertise, to assist it in discharging its functions.

[Sub-s. (6) substituted by s. 16 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(7) The *governing body* of a *public school* contemplated in section 14 may co-opt the owner of the property occupied by the *school* or the nominated representative of such owner.

(8) Subject to subsection (10), co-opted members do not have voting rights on the *governing body*.

[Sub-s. (8) substituted by s. 11 (a) of Act No. 48 of 1999.]

(9) The number of *parent* members must comprise one more than the combined total of other members of a *governing body* who have voting rights.

(10) If the number of *parents* at any stage is not more than the combined total of other members with voting rights, the *governing body* must temporarily co-opt *parents* with voting rights.

[Sub-s. (10) added by s. 11 (b) of Act No. 48 of 1999.]

(11) If a *parent* is co-opted with voting rights as contemplated in subsection (10), the co-option ceases when the vacancy has been filled through a by-election which must be held according to a procedure determined in terms of section 28 (d) within 90 days after the vacancy has occurred.

[Sub-s. (11) added by s. 11 (b) of Act No. 48 of 1999.]

(12) If a person elected as a member of a *governing body* as contemplated in subsection (2) ceases to fall within the category referred to in that subsection in respect of which he or she was elected as a member, he or she ceases to be a member of the *governing body*.

[Sub-s. (12) added by s. 11 (b) of Act No. 48 of 1999.]

24. Membership of governing body of public school for learners with special education needs.—(1) The following categories of persons must be represented on a *governing body* of a *public school* for *learners* with special education needs, in each case by a member or members of the respective category:

Parents of *learners* at the *school*, if reasonably practicable;

educators at the *school*;

members of staff at the *school* who are not *educators*;

learners attending the eighth *grade* or higher, if reasonably practicable;

representatives of sponsoring bodies, if applicable;

representatives of organisations of *parents* of *learners* with special education needs, if applicable;

representatives of organisations of disabled persons, if applicable;

disabled persons, if applicable; and

experts in appropriate fields of special needs education.

the *principal* in his or her official capacity.

[Para. (j) added by s. 7 of Act No. 100 of 1997.]

(2) Subject to *this Act*, the *Minister* must, by notice in the *Gazette*, determine the number of members in each category referred to in subsection (1) and the manner of election or appointment of such members at every *public school* for *learners* with special education needs.

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 17 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(3) A notice contemplated in subsection (2) must give interested parties an opportunity to make written submissions within a period of not less than 30 days.

(4) The *Minister* must consider all such submissions, and thereafter may alter the notice contemplated in subsection (2).

[Sub-s. (4) substituted by s. 17 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

24A. Membership of governing body of public school with specialized focus on talent, including sport, performing arts or creative arts.—(1) The provisions of section 23, excluding subsection (5), will apply to a *governing body* of a *public school* that provides education with a specialised focus on talent, including sport, performing arts or creative arts, as contemplated in section 12 (3) (a) (iii).

(2) The authority to co-opt a member or members of the community as contemplated in section 23 (6) includes the authority to co-opt relevant experts in the specialised focus of the *public school*, whether from inside or outside the community.

[S. 24A e inserted by s. 18 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

25. Dissolution of governing body.—(1) The *Head of Department* may, on reasonable grounds, dissolve a *governing body* that has ceased to perform its functions in terms of *this Act* or any provincial law.

(2) If the *Head of Department* acts in terms of subsection (1), he or she must appoint sufficiently qualified persons to perform all the functions of the *governing body* for a period not exceeding three months.

(3) The *Head of Department* may extend the period referred to in subsection (2) by further periods not exceeding three months each, but the total period may not exceed one year.

(4) The persons contemplated in subsection (2) shall have exclusive voting rights and decision making powers on all the functions of the *governing body*.

(5) The *Head of Department* may not take action in terms of subsection (1) unless he or she has—

in writing, informed the *governing body* of his or her intention so to act and the reasons therefor;

granted the *governing body* a reasonable opportunity to make representations to him or her relating to such intention;

given due consideration to any such representations received; and

informed the *governing body* of his or her final decision, in writing.

(6) If the *Head of Department* has dissolved a *governing body* as contemplated in subsection (1), he or she must ensure that a new *governing body* is elected in terms of *this Act*, within a year after the appointment of the persons contemplated in subsection (2).

(7) Any person aggrieved by a decision of the *Head of Department* in terms of this section may appeal against the decision to the *Member of the Executive Council*, and the *Member of the Executive Council* must communicate his or her decision to the aggrieved person within 14 days after receiving the appeal and must provide written reasons for his or her decision.

[S. 25 amended by s. 4 (a)-(c) of Act No. 57 of 2001 and substituted by s. 19 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

26. Recusal by member of governing body.—(1) Before a *governing body* discusses, or decides on, the recruitment or employment of staff, or the procurement of goods and services for a *public school*, a member must declare to the *governing body* any direct or indirect personal and financial interest that the member or any of his or her family members or close friends or business partners has, including—

a personal interest—

(i)

in an entity conducting business with the *school*; or

(ii)

in a business or a commercial or financial activity undertaken by the *governing body* of the *school*;

a financial or other obligation to an entity conducting business with the *school*; and

a gift, hospitality, sponsorship or other benefit received from an entity conducting business with the *school*.

(2) Any person may in writing inform the chairperson of a *governing body* or the *principal* of a *school* of a possible conflict of interest concerning a *governing body* member.

(3) A *governing body* member must recuse himself or herself and withdraw from a meeting of the *governing body* for the duration of the discussion and decision-making on an issue in which the member has a personal or financial interest as contemplated in subsection (1).

(4) If a *governing body* has knowledge that a member who is present has a personal interest in a matter, the *governing body* may not take a decision on that matter until the member has withdrawn as contemplated in subsection (3).

(5) Where a *governing body* member contravenes the provisions of this section, the *Head of Department* may, after due process as contemplated in the code of conduct for the members of the *governing body*—

suspend the *governing body* member; or

terminate the membership of the *governing body* member.

(6) This section applies, with the necessary changes, to committees of a *governing body* and committee members.

(7) For the purposes of this section, family member means a parent, sister, brother, child or a spouse of a member of the *governing body*, and includes—

a person living with that member as if they were married to each other, namely a life partner;

a relative who resides permanently with that member; and

any other relative who is dependent on such member.

[S. 26 substituted by s. 20 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

27. Reimbursement of members of governing body.—(1) Necessary expenses incurred by a member of a *governing body* in the performance of his or her duties may be reimbursed by the *governing body*.

(2) No member of a *governing body* may be remunerated in any way for the performance of his or her duties or for the attendance of meetings and *school activities*.

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 21 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

28. Election of members of governing body.—Subject to *this Act*, the *Minister* must, by notice in the *Gazette*, determine—

the term of office of members and office-bearers of a *governing body*;

the designation of an officer to conduct the process for the nomination and election of members of the *governing body*;

the procedure for the disqualification or removal of a member of the *governing body* or the dissolution of a *governing body*, for sufficient reason in each case;

the procedure for the filling of a vacancy on the *governing body*;

guidelines for the achievement of the highest practicable level of representativity of members of the *governing body*;

a formula or formulae for the calculation of the number of members of the *governing body* to be elected in each of the categories referred to in section 23 (2), but such formula or formulae must provide reasonable representation for each category and must be capable of application to the different sizes and circumstances of *public schools*; and

any other matters necessary for the election, appointment or assumption of office of members of the *governing body*.

[S. 28 amended by s. 22 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

29. Office-bearers of governing bodies.—(1) A *governing body* must, from amongst its members, elect office-

bearers, who must include at least a chairperson, a treasurer and a secretary.

(2) (a) Only a *parent* member of a *governing body* who is not employed at the *public school* may serve as the chairperson of the *governing body*.

(b) Where reasonably practicable, only a *parent* member of a *governing body* who is not employed at the *public school* may serve as the chairperson of the finance committee of that *public school*.

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 23 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(3) In the case of a *public school* for *learners* with special education needs any member of the *governing body* elected from the categories of persons referred to in section 24 (1) (a), (e), (f), (g), (h) and (i) may serve as the chairperson of that *governing body*.

[Sub-s. (3) added by s. 12 of Act No. 48 of 1999.]

30. Committees of governing body.—(1) A *governing body* may—

establish committees, including an executive committee; and

appoint persons who are not members of the *governing body* to such committees on grounds of expertise, but a member of the *governing body* must chair each committee.

(2) A *governing body* of an ordinary *public school* which provides education to *learners* with special education needs must establish a committee on special education needs.

31. Term of office of members and office-bearers of governing bodies.—(1) The term of office of a member of a *governing body* other than a *learner* may not exceed three years.

(2) The term of office of a member of a *governing body* who is a *learner* may not exceed one year.

(3) The term of office of an office-bearer of a *governing body* may not exceed one year.

(4) A member or office-bearer of a *governing body* may be re-elected or co-opted, as the case may be, after the expiry of his or her term of office.

32. Status of learners on governing bodies of public schools.—(1) A member of a *governing body* who is a *learner* may not contract on behalf of a *public school*.

[Sub-s. (1) substituted by s. 24 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(2) A member of a *governing body* who is a *learner* may not vote on resolutions of a *governing body* which impose liabilities on third parties or on the *school*.

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 24 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(3) A member of a *governing body* who is a *learner* incurs no personal liability for any consequence of his or her membership of the *governing body*.

[Sub-s. (3) substituted by s. 24 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(4) A member of a *governing body* who is a *learner* may not take part in meetings at which recommendations for the appointment of staff to the *school* are decided on, or form part of interview panels relating to the appointment of staff, whether *educators* or non-*educators*, or in any other way be involved in the appointment of staff to the *school*.

[S. 32 amended by s. 24 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024. Sub-s. (4) added by s. 24 (c)

33. Closure of public schools.—(1) The Member of the Executive Council may, by notice in the *Provincial Gazette*, close a public school.

(2) The *Member of the Executive Council* may not act in terms of subsection (1) unless he or she has—

in writing informed the *school* and the *governing body* of his or her intention so to act and his or her reasons therefor;

notified the *parents* associated with the *school*, and the community in which the *school* is situated, of his or her intention so to act and the reasons therefor—

(i)

by means of a notice in at least one newspaper circulating in the area where the *school* is situated, if any newspapers circulate in that area;

(ii)

by causing the *principal* of the *school* to—

(aa)

hand to every *learner* a notice containing the relevant information; and

(bb)

instruct the *learners* to hand the notice to their *parents*; and

(iii)

by means of any other acceptable form of communication that will ensure that the information is spread as widely as possible;

granted the *school*, the *governing body*, the *parents* associated with the *school*, and the community in which the *school* is situated a reasonable opportunity to make representations in relation to such action;

conducted a public hearing, on reasonable notice, to enable the community to make representations in relation to such action; and

given due consideration to any such representations received.

(3) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2), the *Member of the Executive Council* may, by notice in the *Provincial Gazette*, close a *public school* in his or her sole discretion if no *learners* are registered at that *school*.

(b) The *Member of the Executive Council* may not act in terms of paragraph (a) unless he or she has verified, by means of a site inspection by an official nominated by him or her, that no *learners* are registered at that *school*.

(4) (a) The *Member of the Executive Council* may, by notice in the *Provincial Gazette*, close a *public school* if, in the case of a *primary school*, 135 or fewer than 135 *learners* are registered at that *school*, and, in the case of a *secondary school*, 200 or fewer than 200 *learners* are registered at that *school*: Provided that the provisions of this subsection do not apply where the *Member of the Executive Council* has, before the commencement of the Basic Education Laws Amendment Act, 2024, acted in terms of subsection (2).

(b) The *Member of the Executive Council* may not act in terms of paragraph (a) unless he or she has—

(i)

given written notice to the *school* and the *parents* of the *learners* of that *school*;

(ii)

by means of a notice in at least one newspaper circulating in the area where the *school* is situated, if any newspapers circulate in that area, and by means of any other acceptable form of communication that will ensure that the information is spread as widely as possible, given notice of his or her intention to close the *school* and invited comment;

(iii)

consulted with the *parents* of the *learners* of the *school* and afforded them an opportunity to make representations within a period of not less than 30 days from the date of the notice or communication referred to in subparagraphs (i) and (ii); and

(iv)

considered any representations and any comments received after publication of the notice or communication referred to in subparagraphs (i) and (ii).

(5) After the consultation contemplated in subsections (2) and (4) (b), the *Member of the Executive Council* must decide whether or not to go ahead with the closure of the *school* and must—

inform the *school* and the *governing body* of his or her decision; and

by means of the methods listed in subsection (2) (b), notify the *parents* associated with the *school*, and the community in which the *school* is situated, of the decision.

(6) If the decision is to go ahead with the closure, the *Member of the Executive Council* must, where applicable and before the closure takes place, make alternative arrangements for the *learners* of the *school* to attend another *school* that is able to accommodate those *learners* and, where appropriate, make arrangements for the transport of qualifying *learners* to that *school*.

(7) If a *public school* is closed in terms of this section, all assets and liabilities of such *school* must, subject to the conditions of any donation, bequest or trust contemplated in section 37 (4), devolve on the State unless otherwise agreed between the *Member of the Executive Council* and the *governing body* of the *school*.

(8) The *Member of the Executive Council*, in determining whether to act under subsection (1) or (4), must take into account—

the needs, in general, of the broader community in the *education district* in which the *public school* is situated; and

factors including, but not limited to—

(i)

the best interests of the child, with emphasis on equality as provided for in section 9 of the Constitution, and equity;

(ii)

whether there are other *schools* in the community that are accessible to *learners*; and

(iii)

the efficient and effective use of state resources.”.

[S. 33 substituted by s. 25 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

33A. Prohibition of political activities during school time.—(1) No party-political activities may be conducted at a *school* during *school* time determined by the *governing body* of the *school* in terms of section 20 (1) (f).

(2) The party-political activities contemplated in subsection (1) include, but are not limited to—

campaigning;

the conducting of rallies;

the distribution of pamphlets and fliers; and

the hanging or putting up of posters and banners.

(3) A member of a political party may not, for the purposes of conducting party-political activities, encroach on the *school* time.

(4) A *school* may not allow the display of material of a party-political nature on its premises unless such party-political material is related to the curriculum at the *school*.

[S. 33A inserted by s. 11 of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

CHAPTER 4

FUNDING OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

34. Responsibility of State.—(1) The State must fund *public schools* from public revenue on an equitable basis in order to ensure the proper exercise of the rights of *learners* to education and the redress of past inequalities in education provision.

(2) The State must, on an annual basis, provide sufficient information to *public schools* regarding the funding referred to in subsection (1) to enable *public schools* to prepare their budgets for the next financial year.

35. Norms and standards for school funding.—(1) Subject to the Constitution and *this Act*, the *Minister* must determine national quintiles for *public schools* and *national norms and standards for school funding* after consultation with the *Council of Education Ministers* and the Minister of Finance.

(2) The *norms and standards for school funding* contemplated in subsection (1) must—

set out criteria for the distribution of state funding to all *public schools* in a fair and equitable manner;

provide for a system in terms of which *learners* at all *public schools* can be placed into quintiles, referred to as national quintiles for *learners*, according to financial means;

provide for a system in terms of which all *public schools* in the Republic can be placed into quintiles referred to as national quintiles for *public schools*, according to the distribution of *learners* in the national quintiles for *learners*; and

determine the procedure in terms of which the *Member of the Executive Council* must apply the criteria contemplated in paragraph (a).

[S. 35 substituted by s. 3 of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

36. Responsibility of governing body.—(1) A *governing body* of a *public school* must take all reasonable measures within its means to supplement the resources supplied by the State in order to improve the quality of education provided by the *school* to all *learners* at the *school*.

(2) Despite subsection (1), a *governing body* may not, without the written approval of the *Head of Department*, enter into any *loan*, lease or overdraft agreement for any purpose.

[Sub-s. (2) added by s. 5 of Act No. 57 of 2001 and substituted by s. 26 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24

December, 2024.]

(3) If a person lends money or grants an overdraft to a *public school* without the written approval of the *Member of the Executive Council*, the State and the *public school* will not be bound by the contract of lending money or an overdraft agreement.

[Sub-s. (3) added by s. 5 of Act No. 57 of 2001.]

(4) (a) A *governing body* may, with the approval of the *Member of the Executive Council*—

burden, convert or alter immovable property of the *school* to provide for *school activities* or to supplement the *school fund*, or lease such property for such purpose: Provided that such approval is not required for a lease of a period not exceeding 12 months; and

[Sub-para. (i) substituted by s. 26 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(ii)

allow any person to conduct any business on *school* property to supplement the *school fund*.

(b) A *governing body* may not allow any activity on *school* property that is hazardous or disruptive to *learners* or prohibited by *this Act*.

[Sub-s. (4) added by s. 12 of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

(5) For the purposes of subsection (4), “*school property*” means immovable property owned by the State, including property contemplated in sections 13 and 55 and any immovable property bought by a *school* from the *school funds* or donations to the *school*.

[S. 36 amended by s. 5 of Act No. 57 of 2001. Sub-s. (5) added by s. 12 of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

37. School funds and assets of public schools.—(1) *The governing body of a public school must establish a school fund and administer it in accordance with directives issued by the Head of Department.*

[Sub-s. (1) substituted by s. 27 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(2) Subject to subsection (3), all money received by a *public school* including *school fees* and voluntary contributions must be paid into the *school fund*.

(3) The *governing body* of a *public school* must open and maintain one banking account, but a *governing body* of a *public school* may, with the approval of the *Member of the Executive Council*, invest surplus money in another account.

[Sub-s. (3) substituted by s. 6 (a) of Act No. 57 of 2001.]

(4) Money or other goods donated or bequeathed to or received in trust by a *public school* must be applied in accordance with the conditions of such donation, bequest or trust.

(5) All assets acquired by a *public school* on or after the commencement of this Act are the property of the *school*.

(6) The *school fund*, all proceeds thereof and any other assets of the *public school* must be used only for—

educational purposes, at or in connection with such *school*;

educational purposes, at or in connection with another *public school*, by agreement with such other *public school* and with the consent of the *Head of Department*;

the performance of the functions of the *governing body*; or

another educational purpose agreed between the *governing body* and the *Head of Department*.

(7) (a) Money from the *school* fund of a *public school* may not be paid into a trust or be used to establish a trust.

(b) If a trust was established from a *school* fund of a *public school* or if such money was paid into a trust prior to 1 January 2002, such trust or payment is invalid and the money must be paid back into the *school* fund.

(c) A *governing body* of a *public school* may not collect any money or contributions from parents to circumvent or manipulate the payment of compulsory school fees and to use such money or contributions to establish or fund a trust, and if such money or contributions of parents were paid into a trust prior to 1 January 2002, the trust must pay such money or contributions into the *school* fund.

[Sub-s. (7) inserted by s. 6 (b) of Act No. 57 of 2001.]

38. Annual budget of public school.—(1) A governing body of a public school must prepare a budget each year according to prescriptions determined by the Member of the Executive Council in a Provincial Gazette, which shows the estimated income and expenditure of the school for the following financial year.

[Sub-s. (1) substituted by s. 7 of Act No. 57 of 2001.]

(2) Before a budget referred to in subsection (1) is approved by the *governing body*, it must be presented to a general meeting of *parents* convened on at least 30 days' notice, for consideration and approval by a majority of *parents* present and voting.

(3) When notice is given to the *parents* as contemplated in subsection (2)—

the budget, together with a document explaining the budget, must be made available to the *parents* by means of the existing communication channels of the *school*; and

the *parents* must be informed that the document and the budget will be available for inspection at the *school* at least 14 days prior to the meeting.

[Sub-s. (3) added by s. 7 of Act No. 50 of 2002 and substituted by s. 28 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(4) If a *governing body* finds it necessary to—

deviate from the initial budget that has been approved as contemplated in subsection (2), and the deviation will be 10 per cent or more of the initial budget; or

reallocate funds for use for a purpose different to that which was approved by the *parents* as contemplated in subsection (2),

the *governing body* must present such deviation or reallocation to a general meeting of *parents* convened specifically for that purpose, on at least 14 days' notice, for consideration and approval by a majority of *parents* present and voting.

[Sub-s. (4) added by s. 28 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(5) When notice is given to the *parents* as contemplated in subsection (4)—

a document explaining and providing reasons for the deviation or reallocation must be made available to *parents* by means of the existing communication channels of the *school*; and

the *parents* must be informed that the document will be available for inspection at the *school* at least 14 days prior to the meeting.

[Sub-s. (5) added by s. 28 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(6) A quorum of 10 per cent of *parents* is required for the general meetings of *parents* contemplated in subsections (2) and (4).

[Sub-s. (6) added by s. 28 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(7) If the quorum contemplated in subsection (6) is not reached at the general meeting of *parents*—

the chairperson shall determine the date, time and place for the second meeting of the general meeting and notify *parents* 14 days prior to such meeting;

the *principal* shall, at least seven days prior to the date of the second general meeting, distribute a copy of the notice to every *learner* at the *school* with an instruction to hand the notice to the *parents*; and

there shall be no quorum required at the second general meeting.

[Sub-s. (7) added by s. 28 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

38A. Prohibition of payment of unauthorised remuneration, or giving of financial benefit or benefit in kind to certain employees.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), a governing body may not pay or give to a state employee employed in terms of the Employment of Educators Act, 1998 (Act No. 76 of 1998), or the Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation No. 103 of 1994), any unauthorised—

remuneration;

other financial benefit; or

benefit in kind.

(2) A *governing body* may apply to the employer for approval to pay a state employee any remuneration, or to give to a state employee any *other financial benefit*, or *benefit in kind*.

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 29 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(3) Such application must be lodged in writing in the office of the employer and must state—

full details of the nature and extent of the remuneration, *other financial benefit*, or *benefit in kind*;

the reasons for the remuneration, *other financial benefit*, or *benefit in kind*;

if practicable, the monetary value of the remuneration, *other financial benefit*, or *benefit in kind*;

the process that will be followed and the resources that will be used to compensate or remunerate the state employee; and

the extent of compliance with section 20 (5) to (9).

[Sub-s. (3) substituted by s. 29 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(4) The governing body must make the application contemplated in subsection (2) at least four months prior to the finalisation of the school's budget.

(5) Despite subsection (1), a governing body may pay travel and subsistence expenses relating to official school activities but such expenses may not be greater than those that would be payable to a public servant in similar circumstances.

(6) An employer may not unreasonably refuse an application referred to in subsection (2).

[Sub-s. (6) substituted by s. 29 (c) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(7) In considering the application, the employer must take into account—

the implications for the employer in terms of the employment contract and labour law;

whether the service concerned in the application will interfere with the normal service delivery of the employee;

whether the service concerned in the application has already been paid for by the employer; and

whether the additional remuneration, other benefits or benefits in kind support the core activities and functions of the school.

(8) The remuneration, *other financial benefit*, or *benefit in kind* contemplated in subsection (1) must be reflected in the school's budget, as presented to the general meeting of *parents* as contemplated in section 38 (2), and in such reflection in the budget, any remuneration, *other financial benefit*, or *benefit in kind* must, if practicable, be accorded a monetary value.

[Sub-s. (8) substituted by s. 29 (d) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(9) If a governing body pays remuneration or gives any financial benefit or benefit in kind contemplated in subsection (1) to an employee without prior approval of the employer, the amount of money paid or benefit given must be recovered by the employer on behalf of the school from members of the governing body who took that decision, excluding a member of the governing body who is a minor.

(10) A governing body may appeal to the Member of the Executive Council against—

the refusal by the employer of an application contemplated in subsection (2); or

the failure of the employer to provide a decision on an application contemplated in subsection (2) within three months after the lodging of the application in the office of the employer.

[S. 38A inserted by s. 2 of Act No. 1 of 2004.]

39. School fees at public schools.—(1) Subject to *this Act*, school fees may be determined and charged at a *public school* only if a resolution to do so has been adopted by a majority of *parents* attending the meeting referred to in section 38 (2).

(2) A resolution contemplated in subsection (1) must provide for—

the amount of *school fees* to be charged;

equitable criteria and procedures for the total, partial or conditional exemption of *parents* who are unable to pay *school fees*; and

a *school* budget that reflects the estimated cumulative effect of—

(i)

the established trends of non-payment of *school fees*; and

(ii)

the total, partial or conditional exemptions granted to *parents* in terms of the regulations contemplated in subsection (4).

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 4 (a) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

(3) The *governing body* must implement a resolution adopted at the meeting contemplated in subsection (1).

(4) The *Minister* must, after consultation with the *Council of Education Ministers* and the Minister of Finance, make regulations regarding the equitable criteria and procedures referred to in subsection (2) (b).

(5) No *public school* may charge any registration, administration or other fee, except *school fees* as defined in section 1.

[Sub-s. (5) added by s. 4 (b) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

(6) A *public school* may not charge a *parent* of a *learner* at that *school* different *school fees* based on curriculum or extramural curriculum within the same *grade*

[Sub-s. (6) added by s. 4 (b) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

(7) Despite subsection (1), the *Minister* must by notice in the Government Gazette annually determine the national quintiles for *public schools* or part of such quintiles which must be used by the *Member of the Executive Council* to identify *schools* that may not charge *school fees*.

[Sub-s. (7) added by s. 4 (b) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

(8) The *Minister* may make a determination in terms of subsection (7) only if sufficient funding, not less than the *no fee threshold*, has been secured to fund *learners* at the *schools* affected by the determination.

[Sub-s. (8) added by s. 4 (b) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

(9) The *Member of the Executive Council* must identify and draw a list of all the *schools* contemplated in subsection (7) within his or her *province*.

[Sub-s. (9) added by s. 4 (b) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

(10) The *Minister* must—

consider the list of *schools* identified in terms of subsection (9);

compare the list with the determination contemplated in section 35 (1); and

publish the list per *province*, in the Government Gazette if it complies with the determination.

[Sub-s. (10) added by s. 4 (b) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

(11) The *schools* contemplated in subsection (7) may, despite that subsection, charge *school fees* if they receive less than the *no fee threshold* from the provincial *education department*.

[Sub-s. (11) added by s. 4 (b) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

(12) The right of the *school* to charge *school fees* in terms of subsection (11) is limited to an amount equal to the sum obtained if the actual amount received from the State is deducted from the *no fee threshold*.

[Sub-s. (12) added by s. 4 (b) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

(13) Subject to subsection (7), the *Member of the Executive Council* may, after consultation with the relevant *governing bodies*, annually by notice in the Provincial Gazette identify additional *public schools* within his or her province that, although they have not been included in the list of *schools* contemplated in subsection (10) (c), may not charge *school fees*.

[Sub-s. (13) added by s. 13 of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

(14) The *schools* contemplated in subsection (13) must be the *schools* that have been ranked as the poorest *schools* in that province falling outside the list of *schools* contemplated in subsection (10) (c).

[Sub-s. (14) added by s. 13 of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

(15) The *Member of the Executive Council* may act in terms of subsection (13) only if sufficient funding has been secured in the province to fund *learners* in the *schools* affected by such action.

[Sub-s. (15) added by s. 13 of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

(16) For the purposes of subsection (15), “sufficient funding” means funding that is not less than the *no fee threshold*.

[Sub-s. (16) added by s. 13 of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

40. Parent’s liability for payment of school fees.—(1) A *parent* is liable to pay the *school fees* determined in terms of section 39 unless or to the extent that he or she has been exempted from payment in terms of *this Act*.

(2) A *parent* may appeal to the *Head of Department* against a decision of a *governing body* regarding the exemption of such *parent* from payment of *school fees*.

(3) In deciding an appeal referred to in subsection (2), the *Head of Department* must follow due process which safeguards the interests of the *parent* and the *governing body*.

41. Enforcement of payment of school fees.—(1) A *public school* may by process of law enforce the payment of *school fees* by *parents* who are liable to pay in terms of section 40.

(2) The exemption from payment of *school fees* must be calculated according to the regulations contemplated in section 39 (4).

(2A) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a *parent* may submit to the *governing body* an affidavit, as proof that the other *parent of the learner*—

is untraceable;

is unwilling to provide the first-mentioned *parent* with particulars of his or her total annual gross income;

has failed to provide the first-mentioned *parent* with particulars of his or her total annual gross income despite the lapse of a reasonable time after a request by or on behalf of the first-mentioned *parent* that he or she do so; or

has provided the first-mentioned *parent* with incomplete or inaccurate particulars about his or her total annual gross income and has refused to rectify the deficiency or has failed to do so despite the lapse of a reasonable time after a request by or on behalf of the first-mentioned *parent* that he or she do so.

[Sub-s. (2A) inserted by s. 30 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(2B) Although the affidavit contemplated in subsection (2A) constitutes sufficient proof, a *parent* may also submit to the *governing body* a court order or any other documentary evidence that would support the proof contemplated in subsection (2A).

[Sub-s. (2B) inserted by s. 30 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(3) The exemption from payment of *school fees* in terms of *this Act* is calculated retrospectively from the date on which the *parent* qualifies for the exemption.

(4) A *public school* may act in terms of subsection (1) only after it has ascertained that—

the *parent* does not qualify for exemption from payment of *school fees* in terms of *this Act*;

deductions have been made in terms of regulations contemplated in section 39 (4), for a *parent* who qualifies for partial exemption; and

the *parent* has completed and signed the form prescribed in the regulations contemplated in section 39 (4).

(5) Despite subsection (4), a *public school* may act in terms of subsection (1) if—

that *school* can provide proof of a written notification to the *parent* delivered by hand or registered post that the *parent* has failed to apply for exemption contemplated in section 39; and

despite the notice contemplated in paragraph (a), the *parent* fails to pay the *school fees* after a period of three months from the date of notification.

(6) A *public school* may not attach the dwelling in which a *parent* resides.

(7) A *learner* may not be deprived of his or her right to participate in all aspects of the programme of a *public school* despite the non-payment of *school fees* by his or her *parent* and may not be victimised in any manner, including but not limited to the following conduct:

Suspension from classes;

verbal or non-verbal abuse;

denial of access to—

(i)

cultural, sporting or social activities of the *school*; or

(ii)

the nutrition programme of the school for those *learners* who qualify in terms of the applicable policy; or

denial of a *school* report or transfer certificate.

[S. 41 substituted by s. (5) of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

42. Financial records and statements of public schools.—The governing body of a public school must—

keep records of all investments, donations and funds received and spent by the *public school* and of its assets, liabilities and financial transactions;

as soon as practicable, but not later than three months after the end of each financial year, draw up annual financial statements reflecting all the investments, donations and funds received and spent by the *public school* in accordance with the guidelines determined by the *Member of the Executive Council*;

present the financial records and statements to a general meeting of *parents*; and

inform the *parents* that the financial records and statements will be available for inspection at the *school* at least 14 days prior to the meeting referred to in paragraph (c).

[S. 42 substituted by s. 31 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

43. Audit or examination of financial records and statements.—(1) The *governing body* of a *public school* must appoint a person registered as an auditor in terms of the Auditing Profession Act, 2005 (Act No. 26 of 2005), to audit the records and financial statements referred to in section 42.

[Sub-s. (1) substituted by s. 10 of Act No. 31 of 2007.]

(2) If the audit referred to in subsection (1) is not reasonably practicable, the *governing body* of a *public school* must appoint a person to examine and report on the records and financial statements referred to in section 42, who—

is qualified to perform the duties of an accounting officer in terms of section 60 of the Close Corporations Act, 1984 (Act No. 69 of 1984); or

is approved by the *Member of the Executive Council* for this purpose.

(3) No person who has a financial interest in the affairs of the *public school* may be appointed under this section.

(4) If the *Head of Department* deems it necessary, on just cause shown, he or she may—

authorise suitably qualified officers to conduct an investigation into the financial affairs of a *public school* and, where necessary, after consultation with the *governing body*, access documents relevant for the purposes of the investigation;

request the Auditor-General to undertake an audit of the records and financial statements of a *public school*; or

appoint forensic auditors or forensic investigators to conduct a forensic investigation into the financial affairs of a *public school*.

[Sub-s. (4) substituted by s. 32 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(5) A governing body must submit to the Head of Department—

within 30 days after the end of each quarter, a copy of the quarterly report on all income and expenditure in accordance with directives issued by the *Head of Department*; and

within six months after the end of each financial year, a copy of the annual financial statements, audited or examined in terms of this section.

[Sub-s. (5) substituted by s. 32 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(6) At the request of an interested person, the *governing body* must make the records referred to in section 42, and the audited or examined financial statements referred to in this section, available for inspection.

44. Financial year of public school.—The financial year of a *public school* commences on the first day of January and ends on the last day of December of each year.

CHAPTER 5 INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

45. Establishment of independent school.—Subject to this Act and any applicable provincial law, any person may, at his or her own cost, establish and maintain an *independent school*.

45A. Admission age to independent school.—(a) The admission age of a *learner* to an *independent school* to—

(i)
grade R is age four turning five by 30 June in the year of admission;

(ii)
grade 1 is age five turning six by 30 June in the year of admission.

(b) An *independent school* may admit a *learner* who—

(i)
is under the age contemplated in paragraph (a) if good cause is shown; and

(ii)
complies with the criteria contemplated in paragraph (c).

(c) The *Minister* may, by regulation, prescribe—

(i)
criteria² for the admission to an *independent school* at an age lower than the admission age of an underage *learner* who complies with the criteria;

(ii)
age requirements for different *grades* at an *independent school*.

(d) For the purpose of paragraph (b) (i), good cause shown means that—

(i)
it can be shown that exceptional circumstances exist which necessitate the admission of an underage *learner* because admission would be in his or her best interest; and

(ii)
the refusal to admit that *learner* would be severely detrimental to his or her development.”.

[S. 45A inserted by s. 8 of Act No. 50 of 2002 with effect from 1 January, 2004.]

46. Registration of independent school.—(1) No person may establish or maintain an *independent school* unless it is registered by the *Head of Department*.

(2) The *Member of the Executive Council* must, by notice in the Provincial Gazette, determine the grounds on which the registration of an *independent school* may be granted or withdrawn by the *Head of Department*.

(3) A *Head of Department* must register an *independent school* if he or she is satisfied that—

the standards to be maintained by such *school* will not be inferior to the standards in comparable *public schools*;

the admission policy of the *school* does not discriminate on the grounds of race; and

the *school* complies with the grounds for registration contemplated in subsection (2).

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and liable, upon conviction, to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months, or to both a fine and such imprisonment.

[Sub-s. (4) substituted by s. 33 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

47. Withdrawal of registration of independent school.—(1) No withdrawal of the registration of an *independent school* is valid unless—

the owner of such *independent school* has been furnished by the *Head of Department* with a notice of intention to withdraw the registration, stating the reasons why such withdrawal is contemplated;

the owner of such *independent school* has been granted an opportunity to make written representations to the *Head of Department* as to why the registration of the *independent school* should not be withdrawn; and

any such representations received have been duly considered.

(2) The owner of an *independent school* may appeal to the *Member of the Executive Council* against the withdrawal of the registration of such *independent school*.

48. Subsidies to registered independent schools.—(1) The *Minister* may, by notice in the Government Gazette, determine norms and minimum standards for the granting of subsidies to *independent schools* after consultation with the *Council of Education Ministers* and the Financial and Fiscal Commission and with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance.

(2) The *Member of the Executive Council* may, out of funds appropriated by the *provincial legislature* for that purpose, grant a subsidy to an *independent school*, subject to conditions determined by the *Member of the Executive Council*.

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 34 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(3) If a condition subject to which a subsidy was granted has not been complied with, the *Head of Department* may terminate or reduce the subsidy from a date determined by him or her.

(4) The *Head of Department* may not terminate or reduce a subsidy under subsection (3) unless—

the owner of such *independent school* has been furnished with a notice of intention to terminate or reduce the subsidy and the reasons therefor;

such owner has been granted an opportunity to make written representations as to why the subsidy should not be terminated or reduced; and

any such representations received have been duly considered.

(5) The owner of an *independent school* may appeal to the *Member of the Executive Council* against the termination

or reduction of a subsidy to such *independent school*.

(6) An *independent school* must submit to the *Head of Department*—

within 30 days after the end of each quarter, a copy of the quarterly report on all income and expenditure relating to the subsidy contemplated in subsection (2), in accordance with directives issued by the *Head of Department*; and

within six months after the end of each financial year, a copy of the audited or examined annual financial statements relating to the subsidy contemplated in subsection (2).

[Sub-s. (6) added by s. 34 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

49. Declaration of independent school as public school.—(1) The *Member of the Executive Council* may, with the concurrence of the Member of the Executive Council responsible for finance, enter into an agreement with the owner of an *independent school* in terms whereof such *independent school* is declared to be a *public school*.

(2) Notice of the change of status contemplated in subsection (1) must be published in the Provincial Gazette.

50. Duties of Member of Executive Council relating to independent schools.—(1) The *Member of the Executive Council* must, by notice in the Provincial Gazette, determine requirements for—

the admission of *learners* of an *independent school* to examinations conducted by or under the supervision of the *education department*;

the keeping of registers and other documents by an *independent school*;

criteria of eligibility, conditions and manner of payment of any subsidy to an *independent school*; and

any other matter relating to an *independent school* which must or may be prescribed in terms of *this Act*.

(2) Different requirements may be made under subsection (1) in respect of different *independent schools*.

(3) The *Member of the Executive Council* must allow the affected parties a reasonable period to comment on any requirement he or she intends to determine under subsection (1).

51. Home education.—(1) If the *parent* of a *learner* who is subject to compulsory attendance as contemplated in section 3 (1) chooses to educate the *learner* at home, such *parent* must apply to the *Head of Department* for the registration of the *learner* to receive *home education*.

(2) The *Head of Department* must approve the application and register the *learner* as contemplated in subsection (1)—

if he or she is satisfied that—

(i)

education at home, as provided for in *this Act*, is in the best interests of the *learner*;

(ii)

the *parent* understands what *home education* entails and accepts full responsibility for the implementation of *home education* for the *learner*; and

(iii)

the proposed *home education* programme is suitable for the *learner's* age, grade level and ability and predominantly covers the acquisition of content and skills at least comparable to the relevant national curriculum determined by the

Minister; and

if the *parent* undertakes to—

- (i)
make suitable educational resources available to support the *learner's* learning;
- (ii)
monitor the *learner's* academic progress;
- (iii)
arrange for the *learner's* educational attainment to be assessed by a *competent assessor*—

at the end of each phase, up to the end of the year in which the *learner* reaches the age of 15 years or completes grade 9, whichever occurs first; and

against a standard that is not inferior to the standard determined in the National Curriculum Statement; and

- (iv)
submit to the *Head of Department*, at the end of each phase and as evidence of the *learner's* educational attainment, the *learner's* assessment report, signed by the *competent assessor*.

(3) In considering the application, the *Head of Department* may, on just cause shown and after notification to the *parent*, require a delegated official to conduct a pre-registration consultation with the *parents* and *learner* to verify the information supplied in the application documentation and to provide support, where necessary, with the application process.

(4) If the *Head of Department* is satisfied that the *parent* does not meet the requirements set out in subsection (2), or if the outcome of the process set out in subsection (3) fails to satisfy the *Head of Department* that *home education* is in the best interests of the *learner*, the *Head of Department* must decline to register a *learner* to receive *home education*.

(5) If a *parent* educates a *learner* at home, and that *learner* has, at the time of the commencement of this section, not been registered as contemplated in this section, the *parent* must, within 30 days after the commencement of this section, apply to the *Head of Department* for the registration of the *learner* to receive *home education*.

(6) If the *Head of Department* does not respond within 60 days of receipt of an application for *home education* as contemplated in subsections (1) and (5), the application shall be deemed to have been approved, on condition that the applicant must be able, on request, to produce proof that an application for registration to receive *home education* was submitted.

(7) A *learner* who is registered to receive *home education* is exempted from *school* attendance as contemplated in section 3.

(8) The *parent* of a *learner* who has been registered as contemplated in subsection (1) or (5) must notify the *Head of Department* at the end of the—

Foundation Phase (grades R to 3);

Intermediate Phase (grades 4 to 6); and

Senior Phase (grades 7 to 9),

of his or her intention to continue educating the *learner* at home.

(9) A *parent* who wishes to continue educating a *learner* at home after the *learner* has reached the age of 15 years or has completed grade 9, whichever occurs first, or who wishes to start educating such *learner* at home at such time, is not required to apply for registration, as contemplated in subsections (1) and (5), or to notify the *Head of Department*, as contemplated in subsection (8).

(10) After a home-educated *learner* has completed grade 9 or has reached the age of 15 years, whichever occurs first, the *parent* may enrol the *learner* at a *public school* or an *independent school* for the completion of grades 10 to 12.

(11) If the *parent* of a *learner* contemplated in subsection (9) desires the *learner* to eventually write the National Senior Certificate examination, such *parent* must, before the *learner* embarks on any studies following grade 9, ensure that the *learner* complies with the requirements stipulated in regulation 7 (4A) of the Regulations Pertaining to the Conduct, Administration and Management of the National Senior Certificate Examination (published under R872 in *Gazette* No. 31337 of 29 August 2008), for a *learner* receiving *home education*.

(12) The *Head of Department* must cancel a *learner's* registration to receive *home education* if, after investigation, the *Head of Department* is satisfied that *home education* is no longer in the best interests of the *learner*.

(13) The *Head of Department* may not decline to register a *learner*, as contemplated in subsection (4), or cancel the registration of a *learner*, as contemplated in subsection (12), before—

informing the *parent*, in writing, of his or her intention so to act and the reasons therefor;

granting the *parent* a reasonable opportunity to make representations to him or her, which opportunity must include discussions relating to such intention;

giving due consideration to any such representations received; and

providing the *parent* with written reasons for his or her decision.

(14) (a) The *parent* of a *learner* may appeal to the *Member of the Executive Council*, within 30 days of receiving notice—

(i)

that the *Head of Department* has declined the application to register the *learner* to receive *home education*; or

(ii)

that the *Head of Department* has cancelled the *learner's* registration to receive *home education*.

(b) If the *parent* of a *learner* is of the opinion that any decision of the *Head of Department* in relation to the *home education* of the *learner* in question is unreasonable, such *parent* may appeal to the *Member of the Executive Council* within 30 days of receiving notice of such decision.

(15) If an appeal contemplated in subsection (14) is received, the *Member of the Executive Council* must, within 30 days of receiving such appeal, consider and decide on the matter and, in writing, inform the *parent* of the outcome of the appeal.

(16) The *Minister* may make regulations relating to registration for, and the administration of, *home education*.

[S. 51 substituted by s. 35 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

CHAPTER 6

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

52. Transitional provisions relating to schools other than private schools.—(1) Any *school* which was established or was deemed to have been established in terms of any law governing *school* education in the Republic of

South Africa and which existed immediately prior to the commencement of *this Act*, other than a private *school* referred to in section 53 is deemed to be a *public school*.

(2) The assets and liabilities which vested in a *school* contemplated in subsection (1) immediately prior to the commencement of *this Act*, vest in the *public school* in question.

(3) Funds and other moveable assets used by, or held for or on behalf of, a *public school* contemplated in subsection (1) and which in law are the property of the State, remain at the disposal of the *school*, and devolve on the *school* on a date and subject to conditions determined by the *Minister* by notice in the Government Gazette, after consultation with the *Council of Education Ministers*.

(4) Any transaction entered into prior to the commencement of *this Act* by a *school* contemplated in subsection (1), which had the effect of transferring funds or other assets of such *school* to another person or body without value, is invalid.

53. Transitional provisions relating to private schools.—A private *school* which was registered or deemed to have been registered under the provisions of a law regulating *school* education in the Republic of South Africa and which existed immediately prior to the commencement of *this Act*, is deemed to be an *independent school*.

54. Transitional provisions relating to governing bodies.—(1) The *Minister* must, after consultation with the *Member of the Executive Council* and by notice in the Government Gazette, determine dates—

by which the election of members of *governing bodies* at all *public schools* in a *province* must be finalised in terms of *this Act*; and

from which the *governing bodies* referred to in subsection (1) (a) must function in terms of this Act.

(2) Different dates may be determined in terms of subsection (1) (b) in respect of *governing bodies* in the different provinces.

(3) Any *governing body*, management council or similar authority of a *public school*, which existed immediately prior to the commencement of *this Act*, continues to function until the day before the date on which the relevant *governing body* is elected and must perform all the functions it performed prior to the commencement of this Act which a *governing body* can lawfully perform in terms of *this Act*.

(4) Until a *governing body* begins to function in terms of subsection 1 (b), such *governing body* of a *school* deemed to be a *public school* in terms of section 52 (1) must perform the functions lawfully performed by its predecessor which are capable of being performed by a *governing body* in terms of *this Act*.

55. Transitional provisions relating to immovable property of certain schools.—(1) The immovable property of a *school* which was declared to be a state-aided *school* under section 29 (2A) of the Education Affairs Act, 1988 (House of Assembly) (Act No. 70 of 1988), devolves upon the State on a date determined by the *Minister* by notice in the Government Gazette.

(2) The *Minister* may determine different dates in respect of different *schools* under subsection (1).

(3) Any notice determining a date or dates referred to in subsection (1) or (2) must grant all interested parties a period of not less than 30 days in which to make written submissions.

(4) The *Minister* must consider all such submissions received, and thereafter may alter any notice referred to in subsection (1).

(5) Any transfer duty, stamp duty, other fees or costs payable as a result of the transfer of the immovable property contemplated in subsection (1) must be paid in full or in part from funds appropriated by Parliament for that purpose.

(6) The *Minister* may, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, direct that no transfer duty, stamp duty, other fees or costs contemplated in subsection (5) be paid in respect of a particular transfer under this section.

(7) The rights of third parties with claims against the *school* in respect of the immovable property affected by the transfer contemplated in this section are not extinguished by the transfer and—

a third party acquires no right of execution against the immovable property as a result of such transfer alone;

a third party is obliged to excuse the *school* in question if the *school* fails to meet its commitments to the third party; and

the State indemnifies such a third party in its claims against the *school* which were secured by the immovable property, but the third party does not acquire a greater right against the State than that which it had against the *school* prior to the transfer.

(8) The fact that compensation for any land and real rights in or over land expropriated in terms of subsection (1) has not been finalised or paid, does not impede the transfer of such land and real rights in or over land to the State.

(9) Until the date contemplated in subsection (1), a *public school* referred to in that subsection may not let, sell or otherwise alienate its immovable property, or grant to any person any real right thereon or servitude thereon without the written consent of the *Member of the Executive Council*.

(10) Any claim for compensation arising from subsection (1) must be determined as contemplated in the Constitution.

(11) The officer in charge of the deeds office or other office where the immovable property of a *school* is registered, must, on submission of the title deed in question, make such endorsement on the title deed and such entry in the register as may be required to register the transfer of the immovable property.

[Sub-s. (11) added by s. 9 of Act No. 100 of 1997 and substituted by s. 13 of Act No. 48 of 1999.]

(12) Any immovable property belonging to the State which was used by a *school* and not transferred or endorsed into the name of the *school* contemplated in subsection (1) remains the property of the State.

[Sub-s. (12) added by s. 9 of Act No. 100 of 1997.]

(13) Any immovable property which was transferred into the name of a *school* contemplated in subsection (1) must, if such *school* is subsequently closed in terms of *this Act* or any other applicable law, devolve upon the State.

[Sub-s. (13) added by s. 9 of Act No. 100 of 1997.]

56. Transitional provisions relating to public schools on private property.—If an agreement contemplated in section 14 does not exist at the commencement of *this Act* in respect of a *school*, standing on private property and which is deemed to be a *public school* in terms of section 52 (1), the *Member of the Executive Council* must take reasonable measures to conclude such an agreement within six months of the commencement of *this Act*.

57. Transitional provisions relating to private property owned by religious organisation.—If the owner of the private property referred to in section 56 is a religious organisation, such owner may require that the agreement contemplated in section 14 must recognise, in an appropriate manner consistent with *this Act*, the distinctive religious character of the *school*.

CHAPTER 7

GENERAL PROVISIONS

58. Expropriation.—(1) The *Member of the Executive Council* may, if it is in the public interest to do so, expropriate land or a real right in or over land for any purpose relating to *school* education in a *province*.

(2) The *Member of the Executive Council* must give notice in the Provincial Gazette of his or her intention to expropriate in terms of subsection (1).

(3) A notice contemplated in subsection (2) must—

identify the land or any real right in or over the land;

give interested parties an opportunity to make written submissions regarding the expropriation within a period of not less than 30 days; and

invite any person claiming compensation as a result of the expropriation to enter into negotiations with the *Member of the Executive Council* in that regard, and draw attention to the provisions of subsection (5).

(4) The *Member of the Executive Council* may, after considering all such written submissions, expropriate the land or any real right in or over the land referred to in subsection (3) by notice in the Provincial Gazette.

(5) Any expropriation contemplated in subsection (4) takes effect immediately even though compensation payable in respect of such land or real right in or over such land has not been finally determined or paid.

(6) If the *Member of the Executive Council* and an owner of the land or real right fail to reach agreement regarding the payment of compensation, either party may refer the matter to a court for determination, or they may agree to refer the dispute to an arbitrator for arbitration.

(7) The arbitrator determines the time, venue and procedures which apply in the arbitration.

(8) The arbitrator determines the dispute and makes a written award giving reasons for such award as soon as possible after the arbitration, and his or her determination is binding.

(9) The arbitrator may not make an award of costs.

(10) The arbitrator is paid, out of moneys appropriated for this purpose by the *provincial legislature*, such fees and allowances as the *Member of the Executive Council* may determine, with the concurrence of the Member of the Executive Council responsible for finance.

(11) Any transfer duty, stamp duty, other fees or costs payable as a result of any transfer of land or a real right contemplated in subsection (1) may be paid in full or in part from funds appropriated by the *provincial legislature* for that purpose.

(12) Any claim to compensation arising from the expropriation contemplated in subsection (4) must be determined as contemplated in the Constitution and this section.

58A. Alienation of assets of public school.—(1) The *Head of Department* has the right to compile or inspect an inventory of all the assets of a *public school*.

(2) No person may alienate any assets owned by a *public school* to another person or body without the written approval of the *Member of the Executive Council*.

(3) Despite subsection (2), the *Member of the Executive Council* may—

determine that certain categories of assets below a certain value may be alienated without his or her written approval; and

determine and publish the value contemplated in paragraph (a) by notice in the Provincial Gazette.

(4) The assets of a *public school* may not be attached as a result of any legal action taken against the *school*.

[S. 58A inserted by s. 6 of Act No. 24 of 2005.]

58B. Identification of underperforming public schools.—(1) The *Head of Department* must, annually, from the report contemplated in section 16A (1) (b) and from other relevant reports, identify any *public school* that is

underperforming in relation to any matter referred to in subsection (2) (a), (b) or (c).

(2) The *Head of Department* must issue a written notice to the *school* contemplated in subsection (1), if he or she is satisfied that—

the standard of performance of *learners* is below the standards prescribed by the National Curriculum Statement and is likely to remain so unless the *Head of Department* exercises his or her power in terms of *this Act*;

there has been a serious breakdown in the way the *school* is managed or governed which is prejudicing, or likely to prejudice, the standards of performance; or

the safety of *learners* or staff is threatened.

(3) The written notice contemplated in subsection (2) must inform the *school* that it must—

within 14 days after delivery of the notice, respond to the notice; and

as soon as possible after that response, provide the *Head of Department* with a plan for correcting the situation.

(4) The *Head of Department* must take all reasonable steps to assist a *school* identified in terms of subsection (1) in addressing the underperformance.

(5) Without limiting the nature and extent of the steps contemplated in subsection (4), the *Head of Department* must consider—

implementing the incapacity code and procedures for poor work performance referred to in section 16 of the Employment of Educators Act, 1998 (Act No. 76 of 1998);

withdrawing the functions of the *governing body* in terms of section 22; or

appointing persons in terms of section 25 to perform the functions or specified functions of the *governing body*.

(6) The counselling of the *principal* as contemplated in Item 2 (5) (b) (ii) of Schedule 1 to the Employment of Educators Act, 1998 (Act No. 76 of 1998), may include the appointment of an academic mentor to take over the functions and responsibilities of the *principal* for the period determined by the *Head of Department*.

(7) In order to assist the *Minister* in carrying out his or her duties referred to in section 8 of the National Education Policy Act, 1996 (Act No. 27 of 1996), the *Member of the Executive Council* must report to the *Minister* within three months after the end of a *school* year on the action taken by the *Head of Department* in regard to an underperforming *public school*.

[S. 58B inserted by s. 11 of Act No. 31 of 2007.]

58C. Compliance with norms and standards.—(1) The *Member of the Executive Council* must, in accordance with an implementation protocol contemplated in section 35 of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act No. 13 of 2005), ensure compliance with—

norms and standards determined in terms of sections 5A, 6 (1), 20 (11), 35 and 48 (1);

minimum outcomes and standards set in terms of section 6A; and

performance standards contemplated in Item 2 (2) of Schedule 1 to the Employment of Educators Act, 1998 (Act No. 76 of 1998),

(in this section jointly referred to as “norms and standards”).

(2) The *Member of the Executive Council* must ensure that the policy determined by a *governing body* in terms of sections 5 (5) and 6 (2) complies with the norms and standards.

(3) The *Member of the Executive Council* must, annually, report to the *Minister* the extent to which the norms and standards have been complied with or, if they have not been complied with, indicate the measures that will be taken to comply.

(4) Any dispute between the *Minister* and a *Member of the Executive Council* in respect of non-compliance with the norms and standards contemplated in subsection (1) must—

be dealt with in accordance with the principles of co-operative governance referred to in section 41 (1) of the Constitution and the provisions of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act No. 13 of 2005); and

whenever necessary, be settled in accordance with Chapter 4 of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005.

(5) The *Head of Department* must comply with all norms and standards contemplated in subsection (1) within a specific *public school* year by—

identifying resources with which to comply with such norms and standards;

identifying the risk areas for compliance;

developing a compliance plan for the province, in which all norms and standards and the extent of compliance must be reflected;

developing protocols with the *schools* on how to comply with norms and standards and manage the risk areas; and

reporting to the *Member of the Executive Council* on the state of compliance and on the measures contemplated in paragraphs (a) to (d), before 30 September of each year.

(6) The *Head of Department* must—

in accordance with the norms and standards contemplated in section 5A determine the minimum and maximum capacity of a *public school* in relation to the availability of classrooms and *educators*, as well as the curriculum programme of such *school*; and

in respect of each *public school* in the province, communicate such determination to the chairperson of the *governing body* and the *principal*, in writing, by not later than 30 September of each year.

[S. 58C inserted by s. 11 of Act No. 31 of 2007.]

59. Duty to provide information.—(1) A *school* must make information available for inspection by any person,

insofar as such information is required for the exercise and protection of such person's rights.

(2) Every *school* must provide such information about the *school* as is reasonably required by the *Head of Department*, or by the Director-General of the *Department of Basic Education* in consultation with the *Head of Department*.

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 10 of Act No. 100 of 1997 and by s. 36 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(3) If, when applying for admission to a *public school* or for exemption from the payment of *school fees*, the *parent* of a *learner*, or any other person—

submits or provides information which he or she knows to be false or misleading;

submits a document which he or she knows to be forged; or

submits a document and claims that it is a true copy of the original when in fact it is not a true copy,

such person is guilty of an offence and liable, upon conviction, to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months, or to both a fine and such imprisonment.

[S. 59 heading substituted by s. 36 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024. Sub-s. (3) added by s. 36 (c) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

59A. Dispute resolution.—(1) If a dispute arises between the *Head of Department* and a *governing body*, the following procedure must be followed—

All attempts must be made by the parties to resolve the dispute informally.

If the parties are unable to resolve the dispute informally as referred to in paragraph (a), the following steps must be taken

(i)

The aggrieved party must give the other party written notice of the dispute; and

(ii)

such notice must include a description of the issues involved in the dispute and a proposed resolution thereof.

If the dispute has not been resolved within 14 days after the issuing of the written notice contemplated in paragraph (b), each party must nominate a representative within seven days, and those representatives must meet within 14 days after their nomination in order to resolve the dispute.

If the parties cannot resolve the dispute as contemplated in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c), the *governing body* may appeal to the *Member of the Executive Council* against the decision that gave rise to the dispute.

If an appeal contemplated in paragraph (d) has been received, the *Member of the Executive Council* must, within 30 days after receiving such appeal, consider and decide on the matter and, in writing, inform the *governing body* of the outcome of the appeal.

(2) If a dispute arises between the *Member of the Executive Council* and a *governing body*, the following procedure must be followed—

All attempts must be made by the parties to resolve the dispute informally.

If the parties are unable to resolve the dispute informally as referred to in paragraph (a), the following steps must be taken

(i)

The aggrieved party must give the other party written notice of the dispute; and

(ii)

such notice must include a description of the issues involved in the dispute and a proposed resolution thereof.

If the dispute has not been resolved within 14 days after the issuing of the written notice contemplated in paragraph (b), each party must nominate a representative within seven days, and those representatives must meet within 14 days after their nomination in order to resolve the dispute.

(3) This section does not apply to matters in respect of which *this Act* makes provision for an appeal process.

[S. 59A inserted by s. 37 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

60. Liability of State.—(1) (a) Subject to paragraph (b), the State is liable for any delictual or contractual damage or loss caused as a result of any act or omission in connection with any school activity conducted by a public school and for which such public school would have been liable but for the provisions of this section.

[Para. (a) substituted by s. 14 of Act No. 15 of 2011.]

(b) Where a *public school* has taken out insurance and the *school* activity is an eventuality covered by the insurance policy, the liability of the State is limited to the extent that the damage or loss has not been compensated in terms of the policy.

[Sub-s. (1) substituted by s. 12 of Act No. 31 of 2007.]

(2) The provisions of the State Liability Act, 1957 (Act No. 20 of 1957), apply to any claim under subsection (1).

(3) Any claim for damage or loss contemplated in subsection (1) must be instituted against the *Member of the Executive Council* concerned.

[Sub-s. (3) added by s. 14 of Act No. 48 of 1999.]

(4) Despite the provisions of subsection (1), the State is not liable for any damage or loss caused—

as a result of any act or omission in connection with any enterprise or business operated under the authority of a *public school* for purposes of supplementing the resources of the *school* as contemplated in section 36, including the offering of practical educational activities relating to that enterprise or business; or

if the provisions of section 36 (2) have not been complied with.

[Sub-s. (4) added by s. 14 of Act No. 48 of 1999 and substituted by s. 38 of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(5) Any legal proceedings against a *public school* for any damage or loss contemplated in subsection (4), or in respect of any act or omission relating to its contractual responsibility as employer as contemplated in section 20 (10), may only be instituted after written notice of the intention to institute proceedings against the *school* has been given to the *Head of Department* for his or her information.

[Sub-s. (5) added by s. 14 of Act No. 48 of 1999.]

61. Regulations.—(1) The *Minister* may make regulations—

to provide for safety measures at *public* and *independent schools*;

on the management of *learner* pregnancy;

[Para. (aA) inserted by s. 39 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

on the admission of *learners* to *public schools*;

[Para. (aB) inserted by s. 39 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

on the prohibition of the payment of unauthorised remuneration or the giving of *other financial benefits*, or *benefits in kind* to certain employees;

[Para. (aC) inserted by s. 39 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

on the minimum norms and standards for provincial educator development institutes and district educator development centres;

[Para. (aD) inserted by s. 39 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

on the organisation, roles and responsibilities of *education districts*;

[Para. (aE) inserted by s. 39 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

on a national education information system;

[Para. (aE) inserted by s. 39 (a) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

on any matter which must or may be prescribed by regulation under *this Act*;

to prescribe a national curriculum statement applicable to *public* and *independent schools*;

to prescribe a national process and procedures for the assessment of *learner* achievement in *public* and *independent schools*;

to prescribe a national process for the assessment, monitoring and evaluation of education in *public* and *independent schools*;

on initiation practices at *public* and *independent schools*;

to prescribe the age norm per grade in *public* and *independent schools*;

to provide for norms and minimum standards for *school* funding; and

on any matter which may be necessary or expedient to prescribe in order to achieve the objects of *this Act*.

[Sub-s. (1) previously s. 61 renumbered by s. 39 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(2) The regulations contemplated in subsection (1) may provide that any person who contravenes a provision thereof or fails to comply therewith is guilty of an offence and liable, on conviction, to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or to both a fine and such imprisonment.

[Sub-s. (2) added by s. 39 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

(3) Any regulation made under subsection (1) (aA) and (aB) must, before publication in the *Gazette*, be tabled in Parliament.

[S. 61 substituted by s. 5 of Act No. 53 of 2000 and by s. 9 of Act No. 50 of 2002. Sub-s. (3) added by s. 39 (b) of Act No. 32 of 2024 with effect from 24 December, 2024.]

62. Delegation of powers.—(1) The *Member of the Executive Council* may, subject to such conditions as he or she may determine, delegate any power conferred upon him or her by or under *this Act* to the *Head of Department* or an *officer*, except the power to publish a notice and the power to decide an appeal lodged with him or her in terms of *this Act*.

(2) The *Head of Department* may, subject to such conditions as he or she may determine, delegate to an *officer* any of his or her powers in terms of *this Act* or delegated to him or her in terms of subsection (1).

(3) A delegation under subsection (1) or (2) does not prevent the *Member of the Executive Council* or *Head of Department*, as the case may be, from exercising such power or performing such duty.

63. Repeal and amendment of laws.—(1) The laws listed in the first column of Schedule 1 are hereby repealed to the extent set out in the third column of that Schedule.

(2) The Educators' Employment Act, 1994 (Proclamation No. 138 of 1994), is hereby amended to the extent set out in Schedule 2.

64. Short title and commencement.—*This Act* is the South African Schools Act, 1996, and comes into operation on a date fixed by the President by proclamation in the Government Gazette.

SCHEDULE 1

<i>No. and year of Act</i>	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Extent of repeal</i>
Act No. 47 of 1963	Coloured Persons Education Act, 1963	Sections 1A, 8 to 20, 26 and 28 to 31
Act No. 61 of 1965	Indians Education Act, 1965	Sections 1B, 8 to 20, 26, 28, 29, 31 and 33 (1) (g)
Act No. 90 of 1979	Education and Training Act, 1979	Sections 1A, 3, 4, 11 to 29, 31, 32, 43 and 44 (1) (h)
Act No. 104 of 1986	Private Schools Act (House of Assembly), 1986	Section 1A
Act No. 70 of 1988	Education Affairs Act (House of Assembly), 1988	Sections 3 and 65 and Chapter 7

SCHEDULE 2

AMENDMENT OF EDUCATORS' EMPLOYMENT ACT, 1994, BY SECTION 63

1. *Amends* section 1 *as follows*:—paragraph (a) *inserts the definitions of* “Department”, “educational institution”,

“Labour Relations Act”, “public education institution”, “public school”, “state-aided college” and “unsubsidised post”; paragraph (b) *substitutes the definitions of* “educator”, “employee member” and “employer”; and paragraph (c) *deletes the definitions of* “departmental education”, “subsidised post”, “state-aided educational institution”, “Executive Council” and “Education Labour Relations Act”.

2. *Substitutes* section 3.

3. *Inserts* section 3A.

4. *Substitutes* section 4.

5. *Amends* section 5 as follows:—paragraph (a) *substitutes* subsection (1); and paragraph (b) *deletes* subsection (2).

6. *Substitutes* section 6.

7 to 9 inclusive. *Amend* sections 7, 8, and 10, respectively, by substituting the expression “public education institution” wherever it occurs, for the expression “state educational institution”.

10. *Amends* section 11 by substituting subsection (3).

11 and 12. *Substitute* sections 22 and 23, respectively.

Footnotes

1. It is acknowledged that criteria for admission of an underage learner are complex and take some considerable time to develop. The criteria must be reliable and effective and their proper implementation will require the training of evaluators. The criteria must be based on an educationally sound basis in order to ensure that—

(a)

learners
are
admitted
on
an
equitable
basis;

(b)

there
is
no
unfair
discrimination
to
learners;

(c)

the
admission
is
fair
to
the
individual
learner
as

well
as
other
learners
in
the
classroom;

(d)
recognition
is
given
to
the
diversity
of
language,
culture
and
economic
background;

(e)
notice
is
taken
of
the
differences
between
urban
and
rural
environments;
and

(f)
the
physical,
psychological
and
mental
development
of
the
child
is
taken
into
account.

2: It is acknowledged that criteria for admission of an underage learner are complex and take some considerable time to develop. The criteria must be reliable, effective and their proper implementation will require the training of evaluators. The criteria must be based on an educationally sound basis in order to ensure that—

(a)

learners
are
admitted
on
an
equitable
basis;

(b)
there
is
no
unfair
discrimination
to
learners;

(c)
the
admission
is
fair
to
the
individual
learner
as
well
as
other
learners
in
the
classroom;

(d)
recognition
is
given
to
the
diversity
of
language,
culture
and
economic
background;

(e)
notice
is
taken
of
the
differences

between
urban
and
rural
environments;
and

(f)
the
physical,
psychological
and
mental
development
of
the
child
are
taken
into
account.