

Centre for Adult Education, University of Natal

Research for the Constitutional Assembly

List of problem words and phrases

**drawn up by language and
information specialists**

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The list aims at identifying words, phrases and sentences that are:

- non-technical but difficult, particularly for a non-native user of English
- are technical and which may require definition in a glossary (and maybe an example)
- sentences that have syntactical problems (usually sentences that are too long and/or have too many embedded clauses or are grammatically incorrect)
- sentences whose meaning is unclear.

Pg. 2	1.	sovereign , dignity, founded, advance fundamental (<i>would “basic” be better?</i>) Supremacy of the Constitution
	2.	supreme, binds, institutions, law or conduct inconsistent with its is invalid.
	3.(2)(a)	entitled to the rights, privileges and benefits of citizenship; and
	3.(2)(b)	subject to the duties, obligations and responsibilities of citizenship.
	3. (3)	National legislation, acquisition, restoration
	4.	Territory, Schedule 1
	6.option 1 (1)	(suggest alphabetic ordering)
	6.option 1 (2)	promote
	6.option 1 (3)	promoting, (two idea in one sentence)
	6. Option 1(4)	usage
Pg. 3	6.option 2	interim
	6.option 3 (1)	Sesotho sa Leboa (<i>will this stand?</i>)
	6.option 3 (2)	regulated (<i>controlled?</i>)
Pg. 4	8.(2)option 1	legislative, other measures, designed, rights, freedoms (difference needs to be explained), categories
	8.(2)option 2	liberties (simple explanation), shall not preclude
	8.(3)	gender, sex, conscience, birth (explain difference)
	8.(4)	(How and by whom)
	9.	Inherent dignity, inherent (<i>is born with</i>)
	10. option 2	deprived, conviction, penalty, execution
	11. (1)(a)	deprived of liberty arbitrarily (<i>for no apparent reason - Good enough?</i>)
	11. (1)(b)	detained
	11. (2)	integrity (<i>Difficult terms in this context</i>)
Pg. 5	11. (2)	bodily
	11.(2)(b)	to be secure in and control their own body (Is this the abortion clause? It might be interesting to see how people understand this clause)
	11.(3)(a)(b)(c)	(Good example of a clause that can be easily interpreted without knowledge of all the vocabulary)
	11.(3)(b)	subjected, cruel, inhuman or degrading way;(definition/examples in glossary)
	12.	servitude
	13.(c)	seized
	13.(d)	The privacy of their communications violated (more difficult and vague than 13.(a), (b) & (c).
	14.(1)	right to freedom of conscience (<i>explain</i>)
	14.(2)	Religious observances
	14.(2)(a)	observances, appropriate authority (definition/example)
	14.(2)(b)	equitable basis
	14.(2)(c)	free and voluntary (Is there a difference in meaning?)
	14. (3)	adhered to, professing
	14. (3)	(<i>This means that...</i>)
	15. (1)(b)	impart
	15. (2)(b)	incitement, imminent
	15. (2)(c)	advocacy
	15. (3)option 1	diversity (<i>a range of different opinions</i>), regulate, impartial
	15. (3)option 2	represent broadly the views of society (Although the content is different, option 2 is written in plainer language and more “popular” language.)

- Pg. 6 17. freedom of association (the meaning of association is difficult is difficult to understand as it has no sub-clauses which help decipher meaning)
18. (1) Includes
20. (1) residence (to live)
- 21.option 1 No provision regarding a right to economic activity (This is quite difficult to process)
- 21.option 2 (1) pursue a livelihood, engage in economic activity
- 21.option 2 (2) preclude measures, designed
- 21.option 2 (3) (is much clearer)
- Pg. 7 22. (4)(a) administration
23. (a)(I) degradation
23. (b)(I) ecological degradation
23. (b) (iii) (*for example...*), sustainable development
22. (3)(c) to lock-out (*explain if this stays in*)
- 24.option 2 (1) a law of general application(which means)
- 24.option 2 (2) expropriated, a law of general application
- 24.option 2 (2)(b) compensation
- 24.option 2 (3)(b) acquisition
- 24.option 2 (3)(c) market value
- 24.option 2 (3) When any court decides either the amount of compensation, or the period within or the manner by which payment must be made, the court must determine an equitable balance between the public interest and the interests of those affected, having regard to all relevant factors, including:-
- 24.option 2 (3)(a) the current use of the property;
- 24.option 2 (3)(b) the history and value of its acquisition;
- 24.option 2 (3)(c) its market value; and
- 24.option 2 (3)(d) the ability of the state to pay.
- 24.option 2 (4) invalidate
- 24.option 2 (5) restitution
- 24.option 2 (6) tenure, legally insecure
- Pg. 8 24.option 3 (1) dispose, guaranteed
- 24.option 3 (2) arbitrarily deprived
- 24.option 3 (3) expropriated only in accordance, a law of general application
- 24.option 3 (4)(d) beneficial
- 24.option 3 (5) dispossessed, restitution, equitable redress, general application.
- 25.option 3 (6) inconsistent
25. (1) reasonable, progressive legislative, other measures
(*Definitions/examples*)
Everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing. The state must take reasonable and progressive legislative and other measures to secure this right.
25. (2) evicted, arbitrarily
25. (3) Everyone has the right to equitable access to land.
26. (1)(a) reproductive health care
26. (1)(c) (a social security system. If they are unable to support themselves and their dependants, appropriate social assistance should be given.)
- 9 27. (1) (d) maltreatment, neglect, or abuse
27. (1) (e) exploitative
27. (2) paramount
- 28.option 1 (1)(b) progressive legislative and other measures
- 28.option 1 (2) institutions
- 28.option 1 (2)(c) comparable
28. option 2 (3) common language, culture, or religion.

Pg. 10	29.option 1 (1)	academic freedom
	29.option 2	The right should form part of the right to freedom of religion, belief and opinion (section 14) and it should only apply to individuals, not to institutions. (Unclear)
	31. (1)(b)	natural or juristic person
	32.option 1 (1)	administrative action, procedurally
	32.option 2 (1)	(Too many negatives), adversely affected
	32.option 2 (2)	administrative action is of general application Everyone whose rights are adversely affected by administrative action has the right to fair procedure unless the administrative action is of general application. (So something is not unjust if it affects lots of people or everyone.)
	33.	impartial, dispute
	34. (1)	allegedly
	34. (1)(b)	consequences
Pg. 11	34 (1)(c)	compelled
	34 (1)(d)	(too long)
	34. (2)(c)	substantial injustice, promptly, legal practitioner(How is this to be determined?)
	34. (2)(e)	accommodation, nutrition
	34. (3)(c)	unreasonable delay (Who decides what is reasonable), concludes
	34. (3)(e)	legal practitioner, substantial injustice
	34. (3)(g)	adduce (provide evidence as proof)
	34. (3)(h)	self-incriminating
	34. (3)(i)	practicable
	34. (3)(k)	omission
Pg. 12	34. (3)(l)	reasonable
	34. (3)(m)	prescribed
	34. (4)	bring the administration of justice in disrepute., (an example here?) consequence (as a result of)
	36. (4)(b)	indemnifying (explain)
	35. (1)	or pursuant to law of general application only, pursuant
	35. (1)(b)	compatible with the nature of the right that it limits; and (Further explanation may be require here)
	36. (1)	emergency
	36. (1)(a)	invasion, insurrection disorder
	36. (2)	emergency, consequence, declaration
	36. (2)(a)	prospectively, declaration
	36. (3)	Derogate, in consequence
	36. (4)	enacted
	36. (4)(a)	imposition, retrospective penalties
	36. (4)(b)	indemnifying
Pg. 13.	36. (4)(c) Section 27 (1)(d)	maltreated
	Section 27 (1)(e)	exploitative
	Section 34(1)(c)	compelled
	36. (5)	omission
	36. (6)	validity
	36. (7)	in consequence

Pg. 14	37.	competent, alleging, infringed, appropriate relief, declaration of rights
	37. (e)	association
	38. (1)	organs, natural and juristic persons
	38. (2)	conferred, common law, customary law
Pg. 15	39. (1)	When interpreting the Bill of Rights every court -
	39. (1)(a)	must promote the values that underlie an open and democratic society based on freedom and equality; <i>(What are these values?)</i> <i>(What does this mean in practice?)</i>
	39. (1)(b)	must consider all applicable international law; and
	39. (1)(c)	may consider foreign law. <i>(Which foreign laws and why?)</i>
	39. (3)	purport
Pg. 16	40. (1)	legislative authority, vested
	41.	{results}, in general, {in} proportional representation
	41.	electoral system, prescribed, proportional representation
	42.	eligible, assembly
	42. (a)	an office of profit, compatible
	42. (b)	legislature
	42. (c)	unrehabilitated insolvents
	42. (d)	declared, of unsound mind
	42. (e)	anyone who, after this section takes effect, has been convicted of an offence and sentenced to more than 12 months' imprisonment without the option of a fine, either in the Republic, or outside the Republic if the conduct constituting the offence would have been an offence in the Republic; but, no one may be regarded as having been sentenced until an appeal against the conviction or sentence has been determined, or until the time for an appeal has expired., (too long), takes effect, constituting, expired
	43. (1)	vacancy
	43. (1)(a)	ceases to be eligible
Pg. 17	45. (1)	President of the Constitutional Court
	45. (2)	extraordinary sitting
	46. (2)	dissolved
	46. (3)	proclamation
	47. (1)	Speaker, Deputy Speaker
	47. (2)	Designate
	47. (3)	procedure
	47. (4)	resolution
	48. (1)	<i>(Reference to whether this occurs - section No.5),</i> majority <i>(how many is a majority),</i> any other matter <i>(too vague)</i>
	48. (3)	on both sides of a question. <i>(Expression),</i> deliberative, deciding, presiding member
Pg. 18	50. (1)	duration
	50. (2)	A committee of the National Assembly may summon anyone to appear before it to give evidence on oath or affirmation or to produce documents. (and is such a person compelled to do so)
	51. (2)	liable
	51. (3)	privileges, immunities, prescribed
	52. note 2:	referral
	54. (1)	has reservation, constitutionality
	54. (1)	The President must, without delay, either assent to and sign a Bill passed by Parliament or, if the President has reservations about the constitutionality of the Bill, refer it back to Parliament for reconsideration
	54. (2)(b)	full accommodating the President's reservations,

Pg. 19	55.	promulgated, promulgation (This section is easier to read than the Bill of Rights)
Pg. 20	57. 58. (2) 59. (2) 59. (3) 59. (3)(d) 59. (4) 59. (4)(c)	Council of Provinces (where does it sit?) in accordance with, principle of proportional representation Inter-governmental institutions, monitors the establishment and co-ordinates the functioning (need examples in glossary) governance adherence in regard to (With) fiscal commission
Pg. 21	60. (1) 60. (2) 60. (3)(c) 60. (3)(d) 60. (3)(f) 60. (4) 61. (1) 62.	amendments, consideration functional areas, Schedule 5 (what is a schedule) Mediation Committee referral must then be sent to and dealt with by the President Section 143 option (3) does not apply to a Bill which is not approved by the Council of Provinces. (<i>Does not exist?</i>) mediation Permanent delegates
Pg. 22	66. (2) 67. (2) 67. (3) 67. (6) 67. (7)	indirectly rejects joint, amendments Appropriating revenue or imposing taxes, pertaining, contemplated (is it necessary to use this word) Bills affecting the boundaries of provinces or the exercise or performance of the powers and functions of provinces must be passed by both Houses and, if it is a Bill other than a Bill referred to in subsection (8), affecting the boundaries or the exercise or performance of the powers or functions of a particular province or provinces only, it must also be approved by a majority of the senators of the province or provinces in question in the Senate. (Sentence too long)
Pg. 23	67. (9) 67. (10) 67. (12) 68. 70. (1) 70. (2) 70. (4)	No amendment of Chapter 9 is of any force or effect unless passed separately by both Houses by a majority of at least two thirds of all the members in each House; provided that the boundaries and legislative and executive competencies of a province may not be amended without the consent of the relevant provincial legislature., legislative and executive competencies contemplated resolution, ratification, accession resides chief whips must convene public interest
Pg. 24	73. (1) 73. (4) 75. (1) 75. (2) 75. (3)	Executive Councils of provinces Executive Councils of provinces (?) Inter-governmental (Sentence too long) Consultative, liaison fiscal

Pg. 25	77. (2)	observance
	78. (1)	any legislation
	78. (2)(b)	implies
	78. (3)(b)	convening
	78. (3)(c)	assenting
	78. (3)(d)	referring, reconsideration, constitutionality
	78. (3)(f)	summoning
	78. (3)(g)	dissolving
	78. (3)(h)	appointing commissions of enquiry
	78. (3)(i)	accrediting foreign diplomatic representatives
	78. (3)(j)	appointing ambassadors; and (Doesn't this contradict 67 (ii) ?)
	78. (3)(k)	conferring
	78. (4)	countersigned
Pg. 26	79. (2)	designate
	80.	ceases
	81. (1)	(Add: see section 82)
	81. (2)	elected to fill a vacancy in the office of President, the period between that election and the next election of a President is not regarded as a term of office. (What does this mean?)
	82. (1)(a)	speaker
	83. (1)(b)	designated
	84. (1)(a)	violation
	84. (1)(b)	misconduct
	84. (2)	not receive any benefits of that office, and may not serve in any public office
Pg. 27	85.option 2 (1)	consists
	85.option 2 (4)(a)	execution
	85.option 2 (4)(d)	preside
	85.option 3	(Which is what?)
	85. (4)	execution
	87.	Competent, assumes
	88.	(Page ref.)
	89. (1)	accountable
	90. (1)	ethics
Pg. 28	90. (2)	inconsistent with their office, private interests
	92.	proclamation may transfer
	92. (a)	entrust
	93. (1)	dissolve
Pg. 29	94. (2)	independent, impartially, prejudice
	94. (4)	Organs of state
	96. (2)	The Constitutional Court makes the final decision ^^ whether a matter is a constitutional matter. (^on^)
	96. (3)	disputes
	96. (3)(b)	unconstitutional (word order)
	96. (4)	in the interest of justice, and with leave of that Court.
	96. (5)	jurisdiction

Pg. 30	97. (2)	inherent The Supreme Court of Appeal has the inherent jurisdiction that vested in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court before the Constitution took effect. <i>(not clear) (was vested in)</i>
	97. (2)	jurisdiction
	98. (1)(a)	jurisdiction in all constitutional matters except in matters that only the Constitutional Court may decide; and, <i>(Which are?) (Refer to relevant sections)</i>
	98. (2)	jurisdiction (used a lot) The provincial and local divisions of the High Court have the inherent jurisdiction that vested in the provincial and local divisions of the Supreme Court before the Constitution took effect. <i>(As in 97)</i>
	99. (1)(b)	equitable, order as to costs, declaration of invalidity is to operate retrospectively,
	99. (1)(c)	declaration of invalidity, the competent authority, the defect
	99. (2)	temporary interdict or other temporary relief to a party, constitutionality, interdict
	99. (3)	with a sufficient interest, confirm or vary
	100.option 1 (1)	proper person (?)
	100.option 1 (2)	Judicial Service Commission
	100.option 1 (7)	<i>(ref.)</i>
Pg. 31	100.option 2 (2)	as an advocate or an attorney
	100.option 2 (2)(c)	a person who, by reason of training or experience, has the expertise in the field of constitutional law relevant to the application of the Constitution and the law of the Republic. <i>(Like whom? Examples in Glossary).</i>
	100.option 2 (3)	Chief Justice, the Deputy Chief Justice
	100.option 2 (5)	consultation
Pg. 32	100.option 2 (9)	victimisation, improper influencing, The appointment of other judicial officers must be made by an independent body established by an Act of Parliament which must ensure that the appointment, promotion, transfer or dismissal of, or disciplinary steps against such judicial officers, take place without favour or prejudice, and that the applicable legislation and administrative directives are applied uniformly and properly, and that no victimisation or improper influencing of these judicial officers occurs. <i>(Too long, difficult for Std. 8)</i>
	101. (1)	absent, recommendation
	102.	Tenure
	103. (1)(a)	incapacity, incompetent, misconduct, Chief Justice
	104. (1)(c)	designated, Judge President/s
	104. (3)	judiciary
	105. note 2	prosecutorial, constitutionalised
Pg. 33	105. Note 2	prosecutorial authority
Pg. 34	106. (1)	constitutional democracy <i>(explain)</i>
	106. (1)(a)	The Public Protector
	106. (1)(b)	The Human Rights Commission
	106. (1)(c)	The Commission for Gender Equality
	106. (1)(e)	The Electoral Commission
	106. (2)	subject only, impartial
	106. (3)	Organs of state, impartiality, dignity, effectiveness
	107. (1)(a)	impropriety
	107. (2)	<i>(Vague)</i>

Pg. 35	109. (1)(b)	attainment
	109. (2)	as regulated, monitor, to investigate, observance, secure appropriate redress
	110. (2)	to monitor, to investigate, to lobby
	111. (1)(c)	(<i>Vague</i>)
	111. (3)	has a direct interest in the audit, and
	112.	non-renewable
Pg. 36	115. (1)	fit and proper
	115. (3)	Parliament (<i>NA</i>)
	116. (2)	Resolution
Pg. 37	117. note	Constitutional principal XXXIV, heritage, self-determination
	118.option 1	extent, modified, provincial constitution
	118.option 2	provision
	118. (1)	inseparable, sovereign state
	118. (2)	themselves to the, in a sprit of ubuntu, pursue, co-operate, reconstruct
	118. (3)	founded (based)
	118. (4)	homogeneity (The language used in this provision is interesting. It uses popular terms and style, within a formal context. More of the Constitution should be written like this).
Pg. 38	118. (6)	majority government, multi-party democracy, regular elections, the franchise, a common voters roll, proportional or other representation, undiminished
	118. (7)	adhere, separation of powers, appropriate checks and balances
	118. (8)	neighbourliness
	119.	vested
	120. (1)	common voters roll, and results, in general, in proportional representation
	121 (a)	holding an office of profit, be compatible
	121. (c)	unrehabilitated insolvents
	121. (d)	unsound mind
	121. (e)	constituting the, disqualification,
		anyone who, after this section takes effect, has been convicted of an offence and sentenced to more than 12 months' imprisonment without the option of a fine, either in the Republic, or outside the Republic if the conduct constituting the offence would have been an offence in the Republic; but, no one may be regarded as having been sentenced until an appeal against the conviction or sentence has been determined, or until the time for an appeal has expired. A disqualification under this paragraph ends five years after the sentence has been completed. (<i>too long</i>)
Pg. 39	122. (1)(a)	ceases, eligible
	123.	Solemn declaration
	124. (1)	determined, designated, duration, recess
	124. (2)	extraordinary (special), conduct urgent
	124. (3)	where it ordinarily will sit
	125. (3)	dissolved, term expires, proclamation
	125. (4)	remains competent to function
	126. (2)	preside, a Speaker
	126. (4)	resolution adopted

Pg. 40	127. (1)	provides otherwise
	127. (2)	a majority of the votes (<i>what is a majority</i>)
	127. (3)	the presiding member of, no deliberative vote, cast a deciding vote if
	128. (1)	orders
	129. (2)	civil or criminal (need to distinguish between these two terms)
	129. (3)	privileges and immunities
	130. (2)(a)	reservations
	130. (2)(c)	accommodating, constitutionality
Pg. 41	131. (1)	promulgated
	131. (2)	the national Government Gazette
	132.	Entrusted, conclusive evidence of the provisions of that Act Provincial Executives
	133. (1)	executive, vested
	133. (2)	who must act in accordance with the Constitution. (according to the requirements of ...)
	134. (2)(a)	determined, consultation
	134. (2)(b)	implies
	134. (3)(a)	appointing and dismissing, assigning
	134. (3)(b)	convening Executive
	134. (3)(c)	assenting
	134. (3)(d)	referring, reconsideration , constitutionality
	134. (3)(e)	referring
	134. (3)(f)	summoning, extraordinary, conduct urgent
	134. (3)(g)	dissolving, confidence
	134. (4)	countersigned
	135. (2)	designated, preside, procedure, schedule 4 applies (<i>ref.</i>)
Pg. 42	136.	Premier-elect, assumes, swearing or affirming faithfulness, solemn declaration
	137. (2)	No person may hold office as Premier for more than two terms of office; but, when a person is elected to fill a vacancy in the office of Premier, the period between that election and the next election of a Premier will not be regarded as a term of office. (two sentences)
	139. (1)	absent, perform
	139. (1)(a)	designated
	141.	competent to function
	143. (2)	bound
Pg. 43	144. (1)	act in accordance with a code of ethics prescribed
	144. (2)(b)	inconsistent
	144. (2)(c)	entrusted, improperly benefit
	147. (3)	reconstitute
	147. (4)	(?)
	148. (a)	equitable, revenue
	148. (b)	conditionally, unconditionally
	148. (c)	revenue
	149. (a)	equitable share of revenue

Pg. 44	149. (2)(a)	interest
	149. (2)(b)	provisions , national debt
	149. (2)(c)	objective criteria
	149. (2)(d)	fiscal capacity, fiscal performance, efficiency of utilisation of revenue, economic disparities (difficult language)
	149. (3)	deducted, equitable share of revenue, allocations, obligatio, compensate provinces, commensurate, fiscal capacity.
	149. (4)	expeditiously
	150. (1)(a)	income tax, levies, excise duties, levies or surcharges on any taxes and duties collected nationally
	151. (1)	capital expenditure, reasonable norms and conditions
	151. (2)	fiscal year, redeemed, current expenditure, bridging, redeem, prescribed, compiled with
	151. (3)	recommendations
	151. (4)	guarantee, verified
	152. (a)	allocation of revenue
	152. (a)	an appropriation by
	152. (b)	located
Pg. 45	153. (1)	Provincial Revenue Fund, allocated
	153. (2)	under appropriation made by an Act of the province concerned
	154. (1)	adopt, resolution
	154. (2)	deviate, principles embodied in the Constitution
	154. (2)(a)	procedures
	154. (3)	amendment, are consistent with
	154. (3)(a)(I)	homogeneity, encroached
	154. (3)(a)(ii)	advisability, executive
	154. (3)(a)(iii)	apprising itself
	154. (3)(b)	indigenous
	154. (4)	amendment to, are consistent
Pg. 46	155.option 1	legislative authority, is vested, functional areas
	155.option 2 (2)(b)	unreasonable action, materially and unjustifiably prejudicial to economic unity
	155.option 2 (1)	The legislative authority
	155.option 2 (2)(a)	rendered; or
	155.option 2 (2)(b)	materially, unjustifiably prejudicial to economic unity
	156. (1)	The legislative authority
	156. (2)	functional area
	157.option 1	framework legislation
	157.option 2 (1)	functional areas
	157.option 3	override power
Pg. 46	158	The legislative competence of Parliament an provincial legislatures includes the competence to make laws which are reasonably necessary for, or incidental to, the effective exercise of such competence.
	158.	competence, competence, reasonably necessary for, or incidental to, the effective, such competence (unclear)
Pg. 47	159.option 1 (1)	prevails
	159.option 1 (1)(a)	generally applicable standards
	159.option 1 (1)(a)(I)	rendered
	159.option 1 (1)(c)	prevention of prejudice to the Republic
	159.option 1 (2)	promulgation
	159.option 1 (3)	competent court, on a construction of the Constitution
	159.option 3 (d)	common market

Pg. 48	159.option 3	legislative competence
	159.option 3 (3)(a)	deemed to be necessary
	159.option 3 (3)(c)	construction of the Constitution, prevails
	159.option 4	expressly or by necessary implication, inconsistent with each other (- <i>example possible</i>)
	159.option 4 (1)(a)	be regulated
	159.option 4 (1)(b)	regulated or co-ordinated
	159.option 4 (1)(e)	materially prejudices
	159.option 4 (3)	constructed
	159.option 4 (4)	prevails
	159.option 4 (5)	constructed
	160.	functional or institutional integrity, not encroach on, encroachment on
Pg. 49	161. (1)(b)	entrusted, accordance
Pg. 50	163.	tier
	163. (a)	enhance, viability, sustain ability
	163. (b)	civil society, self-governance (<i>is there such a word</i>)
	163. (c)	(... <i>example</i>)
	163. (d)	economic viability, sustainability, selfsupportiveness; (<i>is there such a word</i>)
	163. (e)	international local government institutions
	163. (f)	responsiveness
	164. (2)	territory, demarcation of areas of jurisdiction of local governments.
	164. (3)	different categories of local government
	165. (2)	by-laws, inconsistent
	165. (3)	legislative competence
	165. (4)	Rendered in a sustainable manner, are financially and physically practicable
	165. (5)	to associations, mutual interest
	166. (1)	provisions, good governance, public accountability
Pg. 51	166. (3)	Financial and Fiscal Commission, levy, property rates, levies, tariffs
	166. (4)	criteria, entitlement
	166. (6)	publicised, constructed in accordance with the relevant legislation of a competent legislature.
	166. (7)	Operational budgets must balance, that expenditure and income must be projected to be equal
	167. (2)	intervals
	167. (3)	ward, system of proportional representation, or ward representation, or both proportional and ward representation
	167. (4)	discriminated
	167. (5)	natural person
	167. (5)(b)	ordinarily resides, liable
	167. (7)(d)	exempted
	167. (7)(e)	disqualified
Pg. 52	168.	Legislative competencies
		Licensing
		Parks and recreation
		Rates, tariffs and taxes
		Storm water
Pg. 53	169. (1)	traditional authorities, indigenous law

Pg. 54	171. (1)	enshrined
	171. (1)(a)	professional ethics, promoted
	171. (1)(b)	efficient
	171. (1)(c)	development oriented
	171. (1) (d)	impartially, fairly, equitably and without bias (<i>do these mean different things?</i>)
	171. (1)(g)	transparency
	171. (1)(h)	Good human-resource management and career-development practices, to maximise human potential must be cultivated (<i>Word order</i>)
	171. (1)(I)	ability, objectivity, fairness, and the need to redress the imbalances of the past to achieve broad representation. (<i>Contradiction</i>)
	171. (2)	Policy considerations, not precluded The appointment in the public administration of a number of persons on policy considerations as regulated by national legislation is not precluded. (<i>Meaning unclear</i>)
	171.(3)	Legislation regulating the public administration may differentiate between different sectors, administrations or institution in the public administration. (<i>Meaning unclear</i>)
Pg. 55	172. (4)	The Public Administration Commission must account to Parliament. (<i>Grammar</i>)
	173. (1)	loyally (?)
	173. (3)	No employee of the public service may be favoured or prejudiced only because that person supports a particular party or cause. (<i>This means that this may be just one of a number of aspects which may count for/against such a person.</i>) (“prejudiced” is used here in a legal sense and this may confuse some readers)
	174.	security
	174. (a)	reflect, resolve
	174. (b)	compliance, international
	175. (3)	Structured and regulated
	175. (4)	accordance, customary, binding Customary international law (<i>explain</i>)
	175. (5)	manifestly illegal order
	175. (6)	further, or prejudices, the interests of any political party;
Pg. 56	176. (2)	territorial integrity
	177. (2)	Oversight over (oversee)
	178. (2)	command
	179.	civilian secretariat (<i>What is a secretariat? A commission? A Council?</i>)
	180. (2)	powers and functions, discharge
	180. (3)	prevent and investigate, secure
	181. (2)	must have oversight over all police matters (<i>Oversee - - may be a strange expression to some</i>)
	181. (5)	oversight (<i>overseeing!</i>)
	182. (1)	National Commissioner
	182. (2)	National Commissioner
Pg. 57	182. (3)	Provincial Commissioner
	182. (5)	oversight, cultivating
	184. (2)	designate, assume
	185.	to have oversight over (<i>oversee</i>)
	185. (b)	monitoring, by an inspector appointed, by a resolution adopted (<i>Syntax</i>)

Pg. 59	186. (1)	revenue, raised or received
	186. (2)	to be credited paid to, No money may be withdrawn from the National Revenue Fund except under appropriation made by an Act of Parliament; but a province's equitable share of revenue collected nationally is a direct charge against the National Revenue Fund to be credited paid to the Provincial Revenue Fund concerned (<i>too long</i>)
	186. (2)	appropriation
	187. (1)	procedure
	187. (2)	estimates, revenue, expenditure, capital and current expenditure
	188. (1)(a)	expenditure classifications, uniform treasury norms and
	188. (1)(b)	national treasury and prescribe
	188. (1)(c)	confer, organ of state, persistent maladministration Procurement Administration
	188. (2)	ratified by
	189. (1)	procurement, impartial tender boards, The procurement of goods and services by organs of state ant any level must be regulated in terms of national legislation, which must provide for independent and impartial tender boards to be appointed to deal with procurement. (<i>Two sentences</i>)
	189. (2)	tendering system
	189. (4)	an interested party
Pg. 60	190. (b)	compliance of the guarantee with such norms and conditions
	191.	Any enterprise may be required to report to or give evidence before Parliament, in a manner determined by national legislation, if public money is invested in it, its sources of revenue are regulated by legislation, or it is able to raise revenue in terms of any legislation. (<i>Further clarity required - examples</i>)
	192.	Remuneration
	192. (1)	allowances, benefits
	193. (1)	office of profit under the Republic
	193. (2)	under the Republic Fiscal
	194.	Independent, impartial
	195 (1)	recommendations, requirements
	195. (1)(a)	allocation of financial and fiscal policies;
	195. (1)(d)	taxes, levies, imposts, and surcharges, to levy
Pg. 61	195. (1)(f)	assigned
	195. (2)	relevant, economic disparities, legitimate interests
	197	regularly
	199. (1)	currency, protect the value of the currency of the Republic, sustainable economic growth
	199. (2)	in the pursuit of its primary object, favour or prejudice, regular consultation
	200.	customarily
Pg. 62	201. (1)	International Agreements, ratification or a accession, resolution
	201. (2)	ratification or accession, tabled (<i>Tabled?</i>)
	201. (3)	enacted as law Customary International Law
	202.	inconsistent
	203.	presume, obligations