SC: Transport, Public Service and Administration, Public Works and Infrastructure

Workshop on Concepts related to the Expropriation Bill [B23B - 2020]





OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA







Getting to Know the Expropriation Bill

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Introductions: Who are we?





www.expropriation.info



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Programme

Introduction	H Mostert
A1 Where does the power to expropriate come from?	H Mostert
A2 Who can Expropriate?	H Mostert
B What can be Expropriated?	R Cramer
C When is it Expropriation?	G Mathiba
Concluding discussion	H Mostert







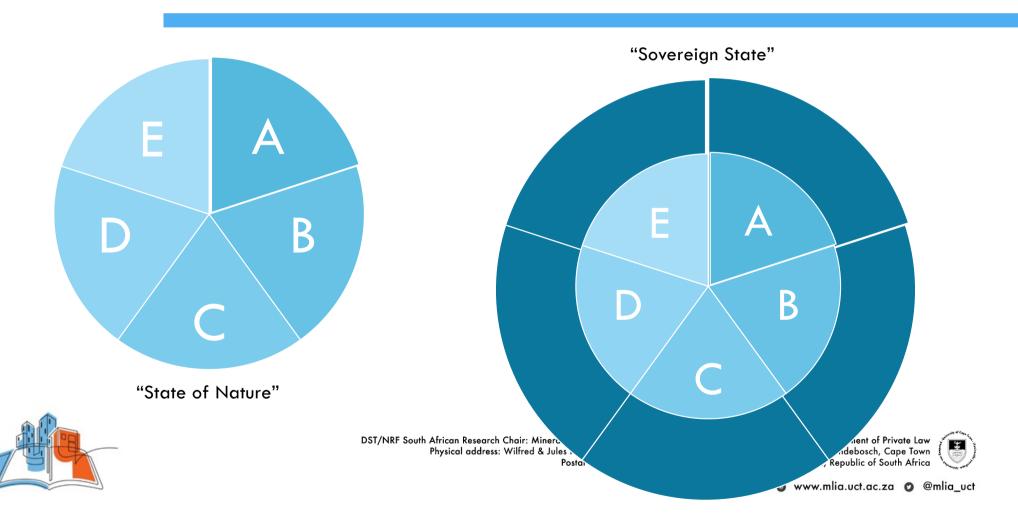
A1: Origins of the Power to **Expropriate**



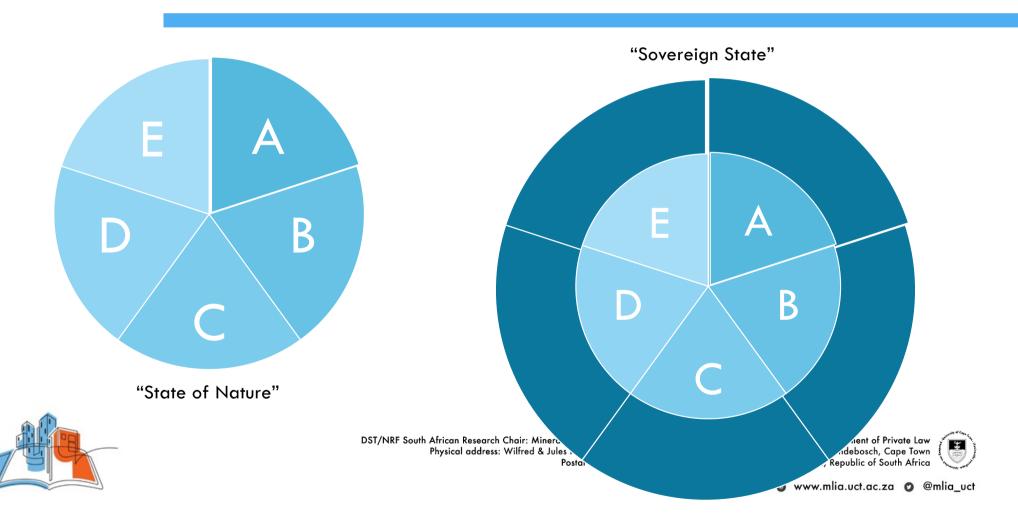
Where does the power to expropriate come from?



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Where does the power to expropriate come from?

- Before the State: Property
- Richard Epstein: "Twin Problems"
 - Control private aggression: Police Power
 - Centralised power to organize numbers: Eminent Domain
- Inherent in Eminent Domain: power to expropriate
- Fairness:
 - Just compensation = precondition for fair exercise of state's distributive powers
 - Public use limits state's coercive power



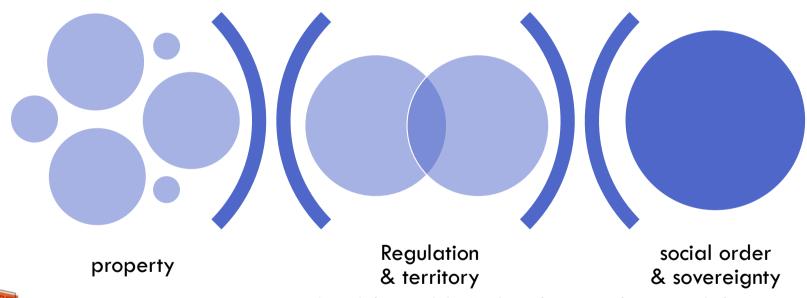






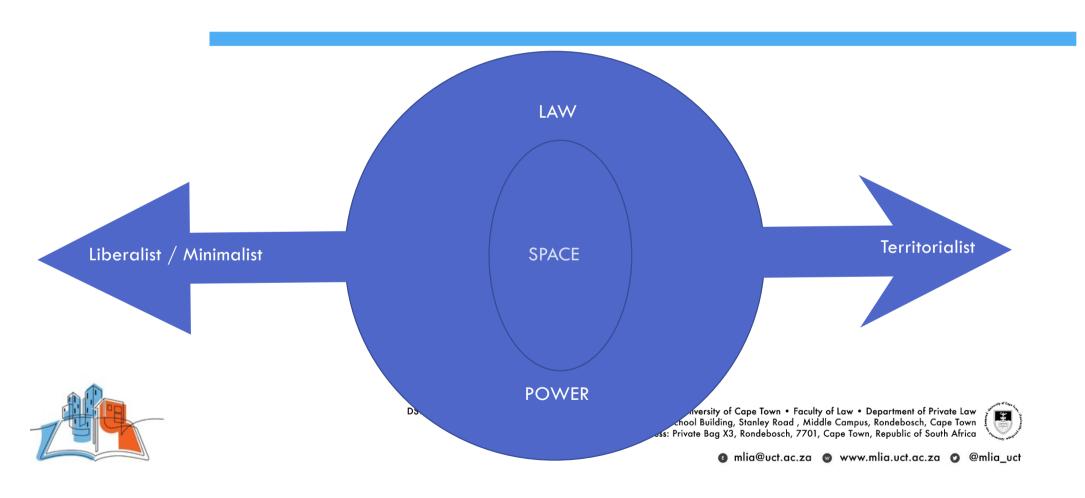
How the power to expropriate can shape society

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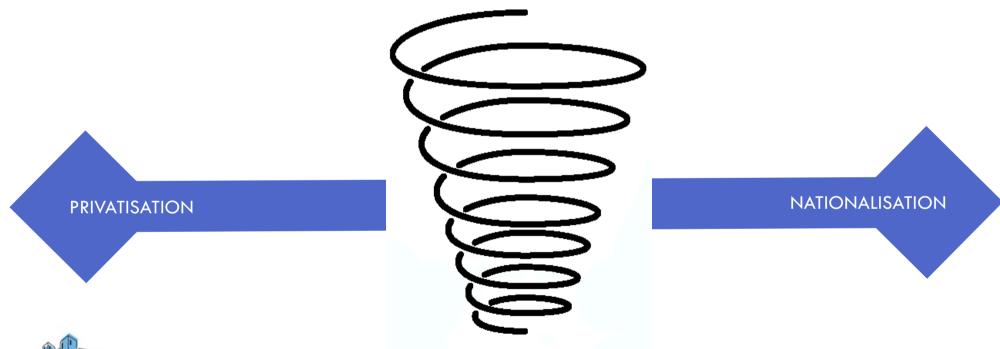
How the power to expropriate can shape society





What is the role of expropriation in a typical post-colonial transformative context?

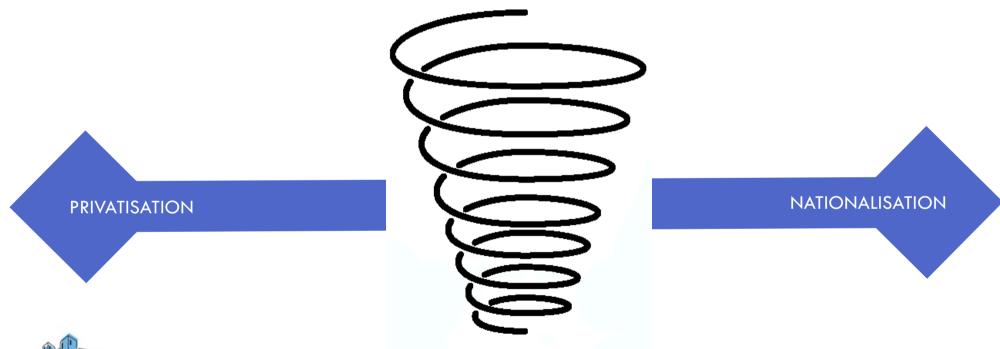
What is the role of expropriation in a typical post-colonial transformative context?







The drivers of decision-making





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A2: Who can/may expropriate?

Empowering Legislation for Expropriation

Constitution, s 25(1) & (2)

Expropriation Act 63 of 1976, s2(1)

• empowers Public Works Minister; provincial executive councils

Constitution, s 156 (5); Mun. Systems Act 32 of 2002, s 8(1) Mun. Structures Act, s 83(1)

• all these provisions include municipal power to expropriate





Departments with Powers of Expropriation (1)

Department of Public Works

Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development

- S 26: Extension of Security of Tenure Act 62 of 1997
- S 12: Land Reform: Provision of Land and Assistance Act 126 of 1993
- S 42E: Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994
- S 38 of the Communal Land Rights Act 11 of 2004

Department of Transport

- \$ 41(3): National Roads Agency Limited and National Roads Act 7 of 1998
- S 16: Airports Company Act 44 of 1993





Departments with Powers of Expropriation (2)

Department of Water & Sanitation

- \$ 64(1): Water Act 36 of 1998
- S 81 of the Water Services Act 108 of 1997

Department of Economic Development

• \$ 5(1): Infrastructure Development Act 23 of 2014

Department of Mineral Resources & Energy

- S 26: Electricity Regulation Act 4 of 2006
- S 55: Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002
- S 32: Petroleum Pipelines Act 60 of 2003
- S 32: Gas Act 48 of 2001





Departments with Powers of Expropriation (3)

Department of Basic Education

• S 58(1): South African Schools Act 84 of 1996

Department of Environmental Affairs / Forestry & Fisheries

- S 80(1)(c): National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003
- \$ 36(1): National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998
- S 49: National Forests Act 84 of 1998
- S 9(1)(c): National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act 24 of 2008







Departments with Powers of Expropriation (4)

Department of Sport, Arts & Culture

• \$ 46(1): National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999

Department of Communications & Digital Technologies

S 9: Sentech Act 63 of 1996

Department of Public Enterprises

• S 7(1): Broadband Infraco Act 33 of 2007

National Department of Science & Technology

• S 38(c): Astronomy Geographic Advantage Act 21 of 2007







Who is absent?





Empowering Legislation

"... expropriation of land in order to enable a private developer to construct lowcost housing is as much an expropriation for public purposes as it would be if the municipality or provincial authorities had undertaken the task itself..." [para 15] Offit Enterprises (Pty) Ltd v Coega Development Corporation 2010 4 SA 242 (SCA)

A similar proposition was held in eThekwini Municipality v Spetsiotis (14688/2009) [2009] ZAKZDHC 51

NB: all expropriations by municipality are subject to Expropriation Act







B: What Can Be Expropriated?

Land and Other "Constitutional Property"





What property does the Bill mention?



(1) LAND







(2) OTHER

"Property means property as contemplated in section 25 of the Constitution"

Expropriation

Constitution

"property is not limited to land"

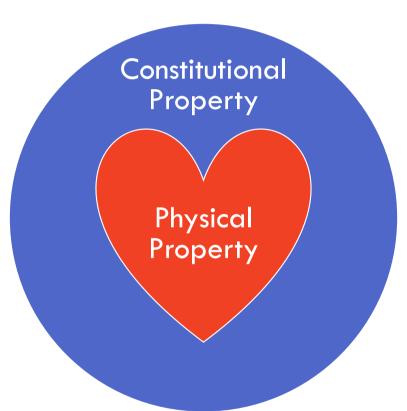




What is constitutional property?

Examples

Physical property (e.g., cars)



Examples

- Rights to minerals
- Limited real rights
- Claim for unjustified enrichment
- Liquor license
- Intellectual property
- **Shares**









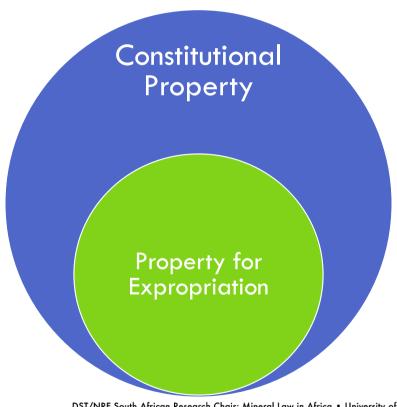
What can be expropriated?







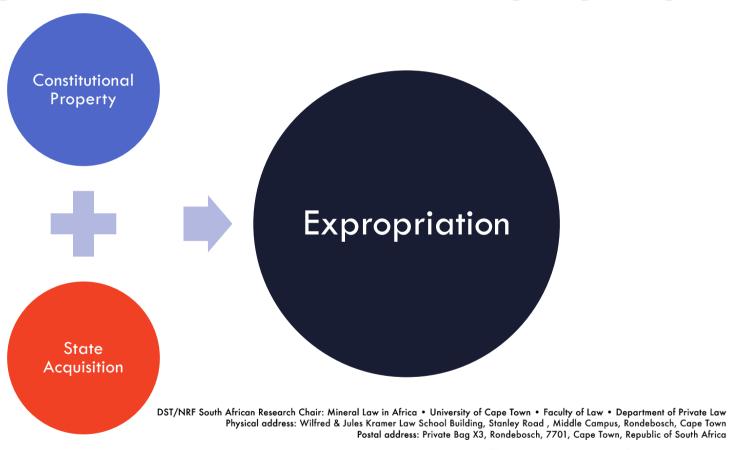
What can be expropriated?







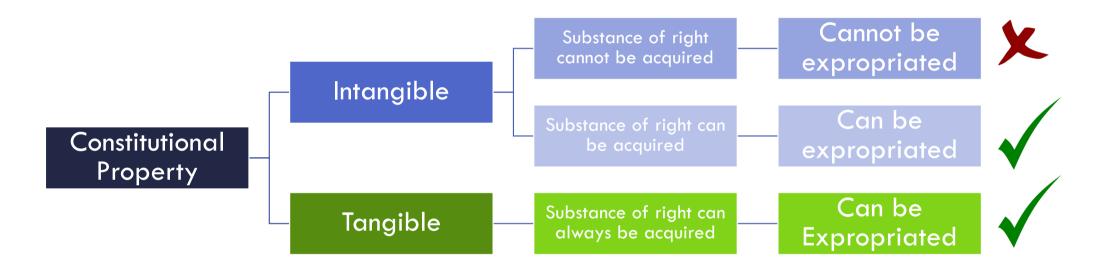
State acquisition & constitutional property





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CHECKLIST: State acquisition & expropriation



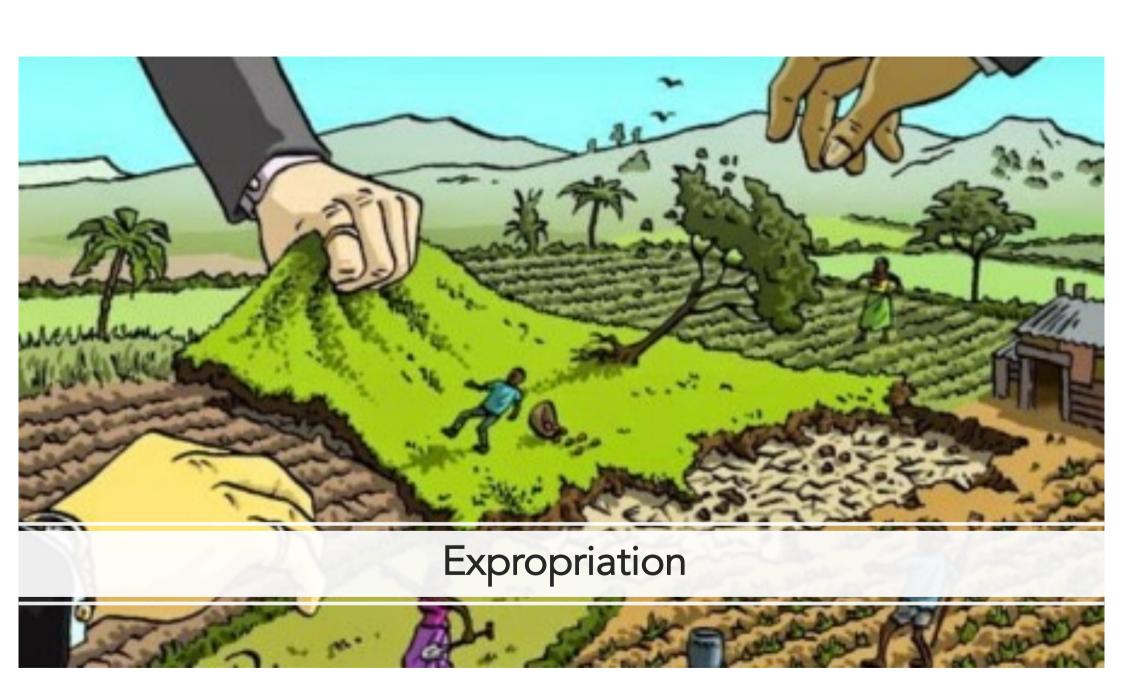






C: When is it expropriation?

Expropriation vs Other Forms of Acquisition of Ownership



Definitional Elements of Expropriation

Original acquisition of ownership (usually land) Third-party transfer for economic development (direct & indirect) Public authority - administrative in nature •s 33 & PAJA; s 25 Const; Expropriation Act, 1975) Public purpose or public interest (legitimate justification) By operation of law / through an enabling legislation Against private owners' will Payment of just and equitable compensation (\$25(2) Constitution)

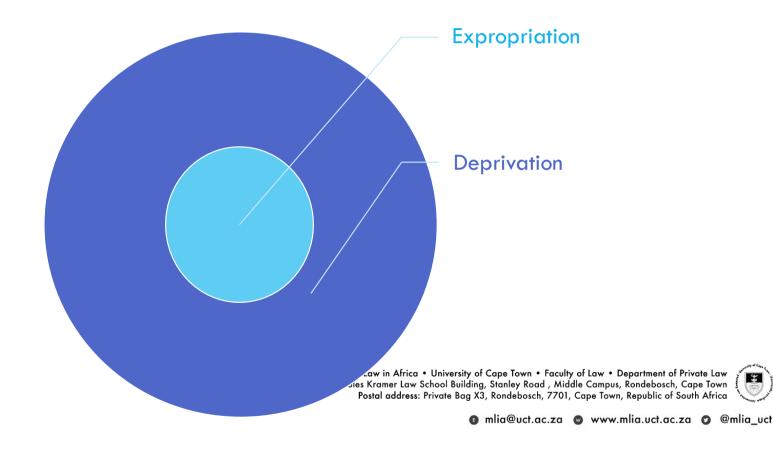






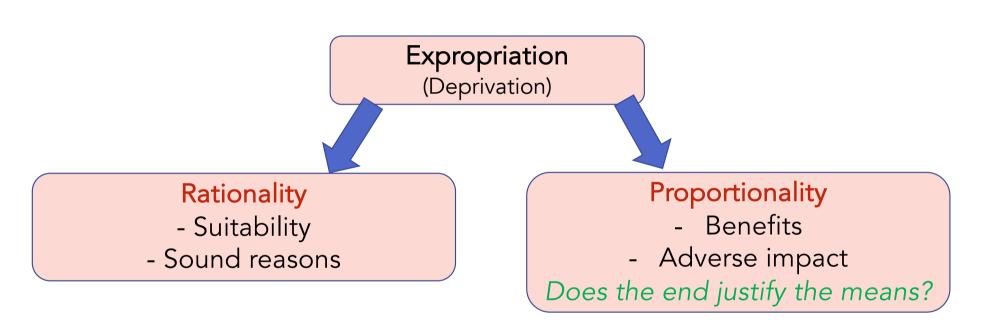
Expropriation as Deprivation

(S 25, Constitution)





Legitimacy Test for Expropriation



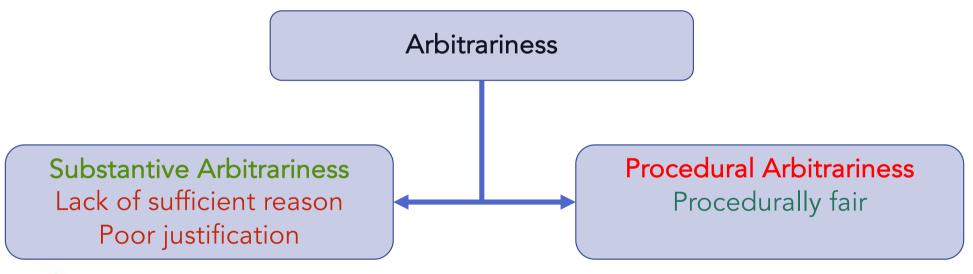






Legitimacy Test ... (continued)

• If legitimacy test NOT met: deprivation (i.e. expropriation) = arbitrary.







Stages of the Expropriation Process

Investigation and valuation

Notice of intention to expropriate

Notice of expropriation

Verification of unregistered rights on property

Determination of compensation







Investigation & Valuation

Bill: pre-expropriation process

Expropriating authority MUST investigate, i.a.

- suitability for required purposes
- receipt and forwarding of evidence
- impact on municipal planning (revert within 20 days)

Expropriating authority MAY i.a.

- authorise a valuer to ascertain the value of the property through inspections and investigations
- call any relevant person to furnish information needed.









Notice of Intention to Expropriate

Requirements: Notice MUST be

- served on the owner or any known holder of a right in property;
- published in the prescribed manner informing the public of such intention;

Contents: Notice MUST include

- statement of the intention to expropriate;
- full description of the property;
- the purpose for which the property is required;
- the reason for intended expropriation of that specific property;
- intended date of expropriation;
- Invitation of comments, submissions and/or objections





Notice of Expropriation

If the expropriating authority decides to proceed with expropriation, he or she must serve an expropriation notice on the:

• owner or any known holder of an unregistered right whose rights in property stand to be expropriated;

A notice of expropriation must be made public.

A notice of expropriation must also be delivered to –

- The MM of a municipality where the property is situated;
- DGs of DRDLR, DMRE, Environmental Affairs, Water & Sanitation & any other relevant organ of state; and
- Holder of a mortgage bond registered against the property.





Notice of Expropriation

A notice must include information such as -

- statement of the expropriation of property;
- full description of the property;
- the purpose for which the property is required;
- the reason for the expropriation of that specific property;
- the date on which the right to possession of the property will pass to the EA;
- the amount of compensation offered by the EA;
- copies of reports detailing how the compensation amount was determined; and
- a statement on what the owner may do if the compensation amount is disputed.





Verification of unregistered rights

All unregistered rights are simultaneously expropriated, unless stipulated

The Bill outlines a process for the verification of claims by persons to have held unregistered rights in an expropriated property prior to date of expropriation and for which they have not been compensated, -

- request for evidence substantiating the claim;
- receipt and forwarding of evidence to the EA;
- determining the claim and notifying the unregistered right holder of such determination;
- If the claim is valid, negotiation on and payment of compensation.





Determination of Compensation

The Bill provides for the payment of just and equitable compensation, [as stated in Section 25(3) of the Constitution] which is to be determined by taking into consideration all relevant factors including (but not limited to) -

- The current use of the property;
- The history of the acquisition and use of the property;
- The market value of the property;
- The extent of direct state investment and subsidy in the acquisition and beneficial capital improvement of the property; and
- The purpose of the expropriation







Rethinking Expropriation Law



Concluding thoughts

How does political affiliations / convictions influence the understanding of expropriation?

How does civil service / bureaucracy view expropriation?

How does public at large view expropriation?

How do affected owners view expropriation?





Further reading

- AJ van der Walt Constitutional Property Law 3ed (2011) Chapter 3
- PJ Badenhorst & C Young "The Notion of Constitutional Property in South Africa: An Analysis of the Constitutional Court's Approach in Shoprite Checkers (Pty) Ltd v MEC for Economic Development, Eastern Cape 2015 6 SA 125 (CC)" (2017) 26 Stell LR 26.
- Hoops B The Legitimate Justification of Expropriation: A Comparative Law and Governance Analysis (2017) Chapter 6





