

REQUIREMENTS FOR NOMINATION OF DIRECTORSHIP

The following sections are extracted for ease of reference

Requirements for Directors to section 16 of the MOI

16. Directors

The business of the Company shall be managed by the Board in accordance with the Company's principal objectives. As contemplated in section 66(1) of the Act, the Board may exercise all powers of the Company which are not excluded by law or this MOI. The Board must, at all times, act solely in the interests of the Company when exercising its managerial powers and the powers of the Company.

- 16.1.7 No official of the City may serve as a Director as representative of the City. This does not preclude a City official from being elected as Director in their personal capacity as an ARP.
- 16.1.8 In addition to satisfying the qualification and eligibility requirements set out in section 69 of the Act, no members of the Board may be a related or connected person in relation to each other, as defined in article 1 above.
- 16.1.9 As required by item 5(1)(b) of Schedule 1 to the Act, at least one third of the longest serving Directors shall retire from office at every AGM. Retiring Directors shall retain office until the close or adjournment of the AGM. A retiring Director shall, however, be eligible for re-election.

Eligibility requirements to section 69 of the Companies Act

69. Ineligibility and disqualification of persons to be director or prescribed officer

- (1) In this section, "director" includes an alternate director, and -
 - (a) a prescribed officer; or
 - (b) a person who is a member of a committee of a board of a company, or of the audit committee of a company, irrespective of whether or not the person is also a member of the company's board.
- (2) A person who is ineligible or disqualified, as set out in this section, must not -
 - (a) be appointed or elected as a director of a company, or consent to being appointed or elected as a director; or
 - (b) act as a director of a company.
- (3) A company must not knowingly permit an ineligible or disqualified person to serve or act as a director.
- (4) A person who becomes ineligible or disqualified while serving as a director of a company ceases to be entitled to continue to act as a director immediately, subject to section 70(2).
[Subs. (4) substituted by s. 46 of Act 3/2011]
- (5) A person who has been placed under probation by a court in terms of section 162, or in terms of section 47 of the Close Corporations Act, 1984 (Act No. 69 of 1984), must not serve as a director except to the extent permitted by the order of probation.
- (6) In addition to the provisions of this section, the Memorandum of Incorporation of a company may impose -
 - (a) additional grounds of ineligibility or disqualification of directors; or
 - (b) minimum qualifications to be met by directors of that company.
- (7) A person is ineligible to be a director of a company if the person -
 - (a) is a juristic person;
 - (b) is an unemancipated minor, or is under a similar legal disability; or
 - (c) does not satisfy any qualification set out in the company's Memorandum of Incorporation.
- (8) A person is disqualified to be a director of a company if -
 - (a) a court has prohibited that person to be a director, or declared the person to be delinquent in terms of section 162, or in terms of section 47 of the Close Corporations Act, 1984 (Act No. 69 of 1984); or
 - (b) subject to subsections (9) to (12), the person -
 - (i) is an unrehabilitated insolvent;
 - (ii) is prohibited in terms of any public regulation to be a director of the company;
 - (iii) has been removed from an office of trust, on the grounds of misconduct involving dishonesty; or
 - (iv) has been convicted, in the Republic or elsewhere, and imprisoned without the option of a fine, or fined more than the prescribed amount, for theft, fraud, forgery, perjury or an offence-
 - (aa) involving fraud, misrepresentation or dishonesty;
 - (bb) in connection with the promotion, formation or management of a company, or in connection with any act contemplated in subsection (2) or (5); or
 - (cc) under this Act, the Insolvency Act, 1936 (Act No. 24 of 1936), the Close Corporations Act, 1984, the Competition Act, the Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act No. 38 of 2001), the Securities Services Act, 2004 (Act No. 36 of 2004), or Chapter 2 of the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004).

ROLE OF DIRECTORS

All directors serving on the CID Board must satisfy the qualification and eligibility requirements as set out in section 69 of the Companies Act. In addition, elected directors cannot be related persons or City officials. When persons are elected to serve as directors on the CID Board, each director must familiarise themselves with and sign the Code of Conduct for CID directors and the Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA) Declaration. The role of a CID director is:

- To elect a chairperson, deputy chairperson and treasurer to serve until the next AGM at the first board meeting following the previous AGM;
- To be assigned a specific portfolio(s);
- To implement the approved CID business plan;
- To represent the interests of all property owners within the CID when taking decisions at Board level;
- Not to pursue personal interest through the CID structure or use the CID as leverage against the City;
- To direct the CID manager through constructive decision making at Board level;
- To have oversight over the CID manager and ensure that the appropriate channels are followed by the CID manager when engaging with the City;
- To respect the role of the Political Observer on the CID Board and not try to use the Observer as a means to intimidate / alienate City officials;
- To ensure that public funds paid to the CID are only used in pursuant of the CID business plan objectives;
- To procure goods and appoint staff and service providers through an open, transparent, fair and competitive process; (have own procurement policy)
- To avoid disclosing information discussed at Board level or information held by the CID to the public domain without prior approval from the Board;
- To disclose any conflict of interest or personal interests to the Chairperson before the start of any Board meeting or Committee Meeting;
 - When conflict of interest or personal interest is reported, the director must recuse himself/herself from the deliberation and decision making process.
- To accept that decisions taken at Board level are binding on all directors and could result in financial liability in case of fruitless and/or wasteful expenditure / irregular expenditure / unauthorised expenditure / outcome of a forensic audit / a court decision, except if the vote recorded at the meeting for a director(s) was not in support of the motion.