

- (4) No by-law may be passed by a Municipal Council unless—
 - (a) all the members of the Council have been given reasonable notice; and
 - (b) the proposed by-law has been published for public comment.
- (5) National legislation may provide criteria for determining—
 - (a) the size of a Municipal Council;
 - (b) whether Municipal Councils may elect an executive committee or any other committee; or
 - (c) the size of the executive committee or any other committee of a Municipal Council.
- (6) A Municipal Council may make by-laws which prescribe rules and orders for—
 - (a) its internal arrangements;
 - (b) its business and proceedings; and
 - (c) the establishment, composition, procedures, powers and functions of its committees.
- (7) A Municipal Council must conduct its business in an open manner, and may close its sittings, or those of its committees, only when it is reasonable to do so having regard to the nature of the business being transacted.
- (8) Members of a Municipal Council are entitled to participate in its proceedings and those of its committees in a manner that—
 - (a) allows parties and interests reflected within the Council to be fairly represented;
 - (b) is consistent with democracy; and
 - (c) may be regulated by national legislation.

Privilege

161. Provincial legislation within the framework of national legislation may provide for privileges and immunities of Municipal Councils and their members.

Publication of municipal by-laws

162. (1) A municipal by-law may be enforced only after it has been published in the official gazette of the relevant province.
- (2) A provincial official gazette must publish a municipal by-law upon request by the municipality.
- (3) Municipal by-laws must be accessible to the public.