

Annexure A: Clauses relevant for the Chancellors' election and the mandate of the Electoral College.

The full Statute is available [here](#).

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **OFFICE BEARERS**

#### **CHANCELLOR**

##### **Status**

36. The chancellor is the titular head of the University.

##### **Requirements**

37. The chancellor:

- (a) must be capable and suitably qualified and experienced for the office; and
- (b) may not be an employee or student of the University, a member of the council of another institution of higher learning or be employed in a permanent executive managerial capacity at the level or equivalent of dean or higher by such an institution.

##### **Election**

38. (1) The chancellor is elected by an electoral college composed of the members of the Council and the members of the executive committee of the Senate.

- (2) The registrar must give reasonable notice in the media and elsewhere when a chancellor must be elected, specifying the date of the election, and calling on members of the Convocation for nominations of suitable candidates by a closing date.
- (3) A nomination must be in writing, submitted to the registrar at least three weeks before the election, and must be signed by at least 20 members of the Convocation and accompanied by a signed declaration by the nominee accepting the nomination.
- (4) The electoral college considers the nominations at a meeting chaired by the chairperson of the Council or, in the absence of the chairperson, the deputy chairperson. If both are absent, the remaining members of the

electoral college must elect a chairperson from their ranks by a show of hands.

- (5) The quorum for a meeting of the electoral college is half of its members plus one.
- (6) If more than one candidate is nominated, the procedure in clause 12(3) applies, until a candidate receives a majority of votes.
- (7) If only one candidate is nominated, a secret ballot is taken and the candidate must receive a majority of the votes of members present and voting, each member having one vote. If the candidate does not receive a majority of the votes, a new election must be called in accordance with this clause.

#### **Term of office**

- 39.** (1) The term of office of the chancellor is five years, and the chancellor may be elected again for one more consecutive term only.
- (2) The term of office of the chancellor begins on assuming office and ends upon a vacancy occurring or when the person next elected chancellor assumes office.
- (3) The Council may dismiss the chancellor from office by a two-thirds majority vote of all the members of the Council on the grounds of a serious violation of the law, serious misconduct or incapacity.

- (4) A vacancy in the office of chancellor must be filled in accordance with clause 38, the person being elected for a full term.

Clause 12(3)

- (3) For the election of the chairperson or deputy chairperson the procedure is as follows:
  - (a) if only one candidate is nominated, the chairperson of the meeting must declare that person elected;
  - (b) if more than one candidate is nominated, a secret ballot is taken and the chairperson of the meeting must declare the candidate elected who receives a majority of the votes of members present and voting, each member having one vote; and
  - (c) if no candidate receives a majority, the candidate with the lowest number of votes is eliminated, and a further vote taken on the remaining candidates. This procedure must be repeated until a candidate receives a majority. If two candidates remain and after two votes there is still an equality of votes, the chairperson of the meeting must exercise a casting vote.