



Government Gazette Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA

Regulation Gazette

No. 11434

Regulasiekoerant

Vol. 683

13

May
Mei

2022

No. 46358



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ISSN 1682-5845



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AIDS HELPLINE: 0800-0123-22 Prevention is the cure

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

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No FUTURE QUERIES WILL BE HANDLED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE.

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government
printing

Department:
Government Printing Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

HIGH ALERT: SCAM WARNING!!!

TO ALL SUPPLIERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS

It has come to the attention of the *GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS* that there are certain unscrupulous companies and individuals who are defrauding unsuspecting businesses disguised as representatives of the *Government Printing Works (GPW)*.

The scam involves the fraudsters using the letterhead of *GPW* to send out fake tender bids to companies and requests to supply equipment and goods.

Although the contact person's name on the letter may be of an existing official, the contact details on the letter are not the same as the *Government Printing Works*. When searching on the Internet for the address of the company that has sent the fake tender document, the address does not exist.

The banking details are in a private name and not company name. Government will never ask you to deposit any funds for any business transaction. *GPW* has alerted the relevant law enforcement authorities to investigate this scam to protect legitimate businesses as well as the name of the organisation.

Example of e-mails these fraudsters are using:

PROCUREMENT@GPW-GOV.ORG

Should you suspect that you are a victim of a scam, you must urgently contact the police and inform the *GPW*.

GPW has an official email with the domain as [@gpw.gov.za](mailto:GPW@gpw.gov.za)

Government e-mails DO NOT have org in their e-mail addresses. All of these fraudsters also use the same or very similar telephone numbers. Although such number with an area code 012 looks like a landline, it is not fixed to any property.

GPW will never send you an e-mail asking you to supply equipment and goods without a purchase/order number. *GPW* does not procure goods for another level of Government. The organisation will not be liable for actions that result in companies or individuals being resultant victims of such a scam.

Government Printing Works gives businesses the opportunity to supply goods and services through RFQ / Tendering process. In order to be eligible to bid to provide goods and services, suppliers must be registered on the National Treasury's Central Supplier Database (CSD). To be registered, they must meet all current legislative requirements (e.g. have a valid tax clearance certificate and be in good standing with the South African Revenue Services - SARS).

The tender process is managed through the Supply Chain Management (SCM) system of the department. SCM is highly regulated to minimise the risk of fraud, and to meet objectives which include value for money, open and effective competition, equitability, accountability, fair dealing, transparency and an ethical approach. Relevant legislation, regulations, policies, guidelines and instructions can be found on the tender's website.

Fake Tenders

National Treasury's CSD has launched the Government Order Scam campaign to combat fraudulent requests for quotes (RFQs). Such fraudulent requests have resulted in innocent companies losing money. We work hard at preventing and fighting fraud, but criminal activity is always a risk.

How tender scams work

There are many types of tender scams. Here are some of the more frequent scenarios:

Fraudsters use what appears to be government department stationery with fictitious logos and contact details to send a fake RFQ to a company to invite it to urgently supply goods. Shortly after the company has submitted its quote, it receives notification that it has won the tender. The company delivers the goods to someone who poses as an official or at a fake site. The Department has no idea of this transaction made in its name. The company is then never paid and suffers a loss.

OR

Fraudsters use what appears to be government department stationery with fictitious logos and contact details to send a fake RFQ to Company A to invite it to urgently supply goods. Typically, the tender specification is so unique that only Company B (a fictitious company created by the fraudster) can supply the goods in question.

Shortly after Company A has submitted its quote it receives notification that it has won the tender. Company A orders the goods and pays a deposit to the fictitious Company B. Once Company B receives the money, it disappears. Company A's money is stolen in the process.

Protect yourself from being scammed

- If you are registered on the supplier databases and you receive a request to tender or quote that seems to be from a government department, contact the department to confirm that the request is legitimate. Do not use the contact details on the tender document as these might be fraudulent.
- Compare tender details with those that appear in the Tender Bulletin, available online at www.gpwonline.co.za
- Make sure you familiarise yourself with how government procures goods and services. Visit the tender website for more information on how to tender.
- If you are uncomfortable about the request received, consider visiting the government department and/or the place of delivery and/or the service provider from whom you will be sourcing the goods.
- In the unlikely event that you are asked for a deposit to make a bid, contact the SCM unit of the department in question to ask whether this is in fact correct.

Any incidents of corruption, fraud, theft and misuse of government property in the *Government Printing Works* can be reported to:

Supply Chain Management: Ms. Anna Marie Du Toit, Tel. (012) 748 6292.
Email: Annamarie.DuToit@gpw.gov.za

Marketing and Stakeholder Relations: Ms Bonakele Mbhele, at Tel. (012) 748 6193.
Email: Bonakele.Mbhele@gpw.gov.za

Security Services: Mr Daniel Legoabe, at tel. (012) 748 6176.
Email: Daniel.Legoabe@gpw.gov.za

Closing times for **ORDINARY WEEKLY** **REGULATION GAZETTE** **2022**

*The closing time is **15:00** sharp on the following days:*

- **31 December 2021**, Friday for the issue of Friday **07 January 2022**
- **07 January**, Friday for the issue of Friday **14 January 2022**
- **14 January**, Friday for the issue of Friday **21 January 2022**
- **21 January**, Friday for the issue of Friday **28 January 2022**
- **28 January**, Friday for the issue of Friday **04 February 2022**
- **04 February**, Friday for the issue of Friday **11 February 2022**
- **11 February**, Friday for the issue of Friday **18 February 2022**
- **18 February**, Friday for the issue of Friday **25 February 2022**
- **25 February**, Friday for the issue of Friday **04 March 2022**
- **04 March**, Friday for the issue of Friday **11 March 2022**
- **11 March**, Friday for the issue of Friday **18 March 2022**
- **17 March**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **25 March 2022**
- **25 March**, Friday for the issue of Friday **01 April 2022**
- **01 April**, Friday for the issue of Friday **08 April 2022**
- **07 April**, Thursday for the issue of Thursday **14 April 2022**
- **13 April**, Wednesday for the issue of Friday **22 April 2022**
- **21 April**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **29 April 2022**
- **28 April**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **06 May 2022**
- **06 May**, Friday for the issue of Friday **13 May 2022**
- **13 May**, Friday for the issue of Friday **20 May 2022**
- **20 May**, Friday for the issue of Friday **27 May 2022**
- **27 May**, Friday for the issue of Friday **03 June 2022**
- **03 June**, Friday for the issue of Friday **10 June 2022**
- **09 June**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **17 June 2022**
- **17 June**, Friday for the issue of Friday **24 June 2022**
- **24 June**, Friday for the issue of Friday **01 July 2022**
- **01 July**, Friday for the issue of Friday **08 July 2022**
- **08 July**, Friday for the issue of Friday **15 July 2022**
- **15 July**, Friday for the issue of Friday **22 July 2022**
- **22 July**, Friday for the issue of Friday **29 July 2022**
- **29 July**, Friday for the issue of Friday **05 August 2022**
- **04 August**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **12 August 2022**
- **12 August**, Friday for the issue of Friday **19 August 2022**
- **19 August**, Friday for the issue of Friday **26 August 2022**
- **26 August**, Friday for the issue of Friday **02 September 2022**
- **02 September**, Friday for the issue of Friday **09 September 2022**
- **09 September**, Friday for the issue of Friday **16 September 2022**
- **16 September**, Friday for the issue of Friday **23 September 2022**
- **23 September**, Friday for the issue of Friday **30 September 2022**
- **30 September**, Friday for the issue of Friday **07 October 2022**
- **07 October**, Friday for the issue of Friday **14 October 2022**
- **14 October**, Friday for the issue of Friday **21 October 2022**
- **21 October**, Friday for the issue of Friday **28 October 2022**
- **28 October**, Friday for the issue of Friday **04 November 2022**
- **04 November**, Friday for the issue of Friday **11 November 2022**
- **11 November**, Friday for the issue of Friday **18 November 2022**
- **18 November**, Friday for the issue of Friday **25 November 2022**
- **25 November**, Friday for the issue of Friday **02 December 2022**
- **02 December**, Friday for the issue of Friday **09 December 2022**
- **08 December**, Thursday for the issue of Thursday **15 December 2022**
- **15 December**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **23 December 2022**
- **22 December**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **30 December 2022**

LIST OF TARIFF RATES FOR PUBLICATION OF NOTICES

COMMENCEMENT: 1 APRIL 2018

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL

Notice sizes for National, Provincial & Tender gazettes 1/4, 2/4, 3/4, 4/4 per page. Notices submitted will be charged at R1008.80 per full page, pro-rated based on the above categories.

Pricing for National, Provincial - Variable Priced Notices		
Notice Type	Page Space	New Price (R)
Ordinary National, Provincial	1/4 - Quarter Page	252.20
Ordinary National, Provincial	2/4 - Half Page	504.40
Ordinary National, Provincial	3/4 - Three Quarter Page	756.60
Ordinary National, Provincial	4/4 - Full Page	1008.80

EXTRA-ORDINARY

All Extra-ordinary National and Provincial gazette notices are non-standard notices and attract a variable price based on the number of pages submitted.

The pricing structure for National and Provincial notices which are submitted as **Extra ordinary submissions** will be charged at **R3026.32** per page.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

The **Government Printing Works (GPW)** has established rules for submitting notices in line with its electronic notice processing system, which requires the use of electronic *Adobe Forms*. Please ensure that you adhere to these guidelines when completing and submitting your notice submission.

CLOSING TIMES FOR ACCEPTANCE OF NOTICES

1. The *Government Gazette* and *Government Tender Bulletin* are weekly publications that are published on Fridays and the closing time for the acceptance of notices is strictly applied according to the scheduled time for each gazette.

2. Please refer to the Submission Notice Deadline schedule in the table below. This schedule is also published online on the Government Printing works website www.gpwonline.co.za

All re-submissions will be subject to the standard cut-off times.

All notices received after the closing time will be rejected.

Government Gazette Type	Publication Frequency	Publication Date	Submission Deadline	Cancellations Deadline
National Gazette	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Regulation Gazette	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Petrol Price Gazette	Monthly	Tuesday before 1st Wednesday of the month	One day before publication	1 working day prior to publication
Road Carrier Permits	Weekly	Friday	Thursday 15h00 for next Friday	3 working days prior to publication
Unclaimed Monies (Justice, Labour or Lawyers)	January / September 2 per year	Last Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Parliament (Acts, White Paper, Green Paper)	As required	Any day of the week	None	3 working days prior to publication
Manuals	Bi- Monthly	2nd and last Thursday of the month	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
State of Budget (National Treasury)	Monthly	30th or last Friday of the month	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
<i>Extraordinary Gazettes</i>	As required	Any day of the week	<i>Before 10h00 on publication date</i>	<i>Before 10h00 on publication date</i>
Legal Gazettes A, B and C	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Tender Bulletin	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Gauteng	Weekly	Wednesday	Two weeks before publication	3 days after submission deadline
Eastern Cape	Weekly	Monday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Northern Cape	Weekly	Monday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
North West	Weekly	Tuesday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
KwaZulu-Natal	Weekly	Thursday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Limpopo	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Mpumalanga	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

Government Gazette Type	Publication Frequency	Publication Date	Submission Deadline	Cancellations Deadline
Gauteng Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	Wednesday before the First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days after submission deadline
Northern Cape Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days after submission deadline
National Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days after submission deadline
Mpumalanga Liquor License Gazette	Bi-Monthly	Second & Fourth Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTES

3. *Extraordinary Gazettes* can have only one publication date. If multiple publications of an *Extraordinary Gazette* are required, a separate Z95/Z95Prov *Adobe* Forms for each publication date must be submitted.

NOTICE SUBMISSION PROCESS

4. Download the latest *Adobe* form, for the relevant notice to be placed, from the **Government Printing Works** website www.gpwonline.co.za.
5. The *Adobe* form needs to be completed electronically using *Adobe Acrobat / Acrobat Reader*. Only electronically completed *Adobe* forms will be accepted. No printed, handwritten and/or scanned *Adobe* forms will be accepted.
6. The completed electronic *Adobe* form has to be submitted via email to submit.egazette@gpw.gov.za. The form needs to be submitted in its original electronic *Adobe* format to enable the system to extract the completed information from the form for placement in the publication.
7. Every notice submitted **must** be accompanied by an official **GPW** quotation. This must be obtained from the *eGazette* Contact Centre.
8. Each notice submission should be sent as a single email. The email **must** contain **all documentation relating to a particular notice submission**.
 - 8.1. Each of the following documents must be attached to the email as a separate attachment:
 - 8.1.1. An electronically completed *Adobe* form, specific to the type of notice that is to be placed.
 - 8.1.1.1. For *National Government Gazette* or *Provincial Gazette* notices, the notices must be accompanied by an electronic Z95 or Z95Prov *Adobe* form
 - 8.1.1.2. The notice content (body copy) **MUST** be a separate attachment.
 - 8.1.2. A copy of the official **Government Printing Works** quotation you received for your notice. (*Please see Quotation section below for further details*)
 - 8.1.3. A valid and legible Proof of Payment / Purchase Order: **Government Printing Works** account customer must include a copy of their Purchase Order. **Non-Government Printing Works** account customer needs to submit the proof of payment for the notice
 - 8.1.4. Where separate notice content is applicable (Z95, Z95 Prov and TForm 3, it should **also** be attached as a separate attachment. (*Please see the Copy Section below, for the specifications*).
 - 8.1.5. Any additional notice information if applicable.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

9. The electronic *Adobe* form will be taken as the primary source for the notice information to be published. Instructions that are on the email body or covering letter that contradicts the notice form content will not be considered. The information submitted on the electronic *Adobe* form will be published as-is.
10. To avoid duplicated publication of the same notice and double billing, Please submit your notice **ONLY ONCE**.
11. Notices brought to **GPW** by “walk-in” customers on electronic media can only be submitted in *Adobe* electronic form format. All “walk-in” customers with notices that are not on electronic *Adobe* forms will be routed to the Contact Centre where they will be assisted to complete the forms in the required format.
12. Should a customer submit a bulk submission of hard copy notices delivered by a messenger on behalf of any organisation e.g. newspaper publisher, the messenger will be referred back to the sender as the submission does not adhere to the submission rules.

QUOTATIONS

13. Quotations are valid until the next tariff change.
 - 13.1. **Take note:** **GPW**'s annual tariff increase takes place on **1 April** therefore any quotations issued, accepted and submitted for publication up to **31 March** will keep the old tariff. For notices to be published from 1 April, a quotation must be obtained from **GPW** with the new tariffs. Where a tariff increase is implemented during the year, **GPW** endeavours to provide customers with 30 days' notice of such changes.
14. Each quotation has a unique number.
15. Form Content notices must be emailed to the *eGazette* Contact Centre for a quotation.
 - 15.1. The *Adobe* form supplied is uploaded by the Contact Centre Agent and the system automatically calculates the cost of your notice based on the layout/format of the content supplied.
 - 15.2. It is critical that these *Adobe* Forms are completed correctly and adhere to the guidelines as stipulated by **GPW**.
16. **APPLICABLE ONLY TO GPW ACCOUNT HOLDERS:**
 - 16.1. **GPW** Account Customers must provide a valid **GPW** account number to obtain a quotation.
 - 16.2. Accounts for **GPW** account customers **must** be active with sufficient credit to transact with **GPW** to submit notices.
 - 16.2.1. If you are unsure about or need to resolve the status of your account, please contact the **GPW** Finance Department prior to submitting your notices. (If the account status is not resolved prior to submission of your notice, the notice will be failed during the process).
17. **APPLICABLE ONLY TO CASH CUSTOMERS:**
 - 17.1. Cash customers doing **bulk payments** must use a **single email address** in order to use the **same proof of payment** for submitting multiple notices.
18. The responsibility lies with you, the customer, to ensure that the payment made for your notice(s) to be published is sufficient to cover the cost of the notice(s).
19. Each quotation will be associated with one proof of payment / purchase order / cash receipt.
 - 19.1. This means that **the quotation number can only be used once to make a payment.**

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES**COPY (SEPARATE NOTICE CONTENT DOCUMENT)**

20. Where the copy is part of a separate attachment document for Z95, Z95Prov and TForm03
- 20.1. Copy of notices must be supplied in a separate document and may not constitute part of any covering letter, purchase order, proof of payment or other attached documents.
- The content document should contain only one notice. (You may include the different translations of the same notice in the same document).
- 20.2. The notice should be set on an A4 page, with margins and fonts set as follows:
- Page size = A4 Portrait with page margins: Top = 40mm, LH/RH = 16mm, Bottom = 40mm;
Use font size: Arial or Helvetica 10pt with 11pt line spacing;
- Page size = A4 Landscape with page margins: Top = 16mm, LH/RH = 40mm, Bottom = 16mm;
Use font size: Arial or Helvetica 10pt with 11pt line spacing;

CANCELLATIONS

21. Cancellation of notice submissions are accepted by **GPW** according to the deadlines stated in the table above in point 2. Non-compliance to these deadlines will result in your request being failed. Please pay special attention to the different deadlines for each gazette. Please note that any notices cancelled after the cancellation deadline will be published and charged at full cost.
22. Requests for cancellation must be sent by the original sender of the notice and must be accompanied by the relevant notice reference number (N-) in the email body.

AMENDMENTS TO NOTICES

23. With effect from 01 October 2015, **GPW** will not longer accept amendments to notices. The cancellation process will need to be followed according to the deadline and a new notice submitted thereafter for the next available publication date.

REJECTIONS

24. All notices not meeting the submission rules will be rejected to the customer to be corrected and resubmitted. Assistance will be available through the Contact Centre should help be required when completing the forms. (012-748 6200 or email info.egazette@gpw.gov.za). Reasons for rejections include the following:
- 24.1. Incorrectly completed forms and notices submitted in the wrong format, will be rejected.
- 24.2. Any notice submissions not on the correct *Adobe* electronic form, will be rejected.
- 24.3. Any notice submissions not accompanied by the proof of payment / purchase order will be rejected and the notice will not be processed.
- 24.4. Any submissions or re-submissions that miss the submission cut-off times will be rejected to the customer. The Notice needs to be re-submitted with a new publication date.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES**APPROVAL OF NOTICES**

25. Any notices other than legal notices are subject to the approval of the Government Printer, who may refuse acceptance or further publication of any notice.
26. No amendments will be accepted in respect to separate notice content that was sent with a Z95 or Z95Prov notice submissions. The copy of notice in layout format (previously known as proof-out) is only provided where requested, for Advertiser to see the notice in final Gazette layout. Should they find that the information submitted was incorrect, they should request for a notice cancellation and resubmit the corrected notice, subject to standard submission deadlines. The cancellation is also subject to the stages in the publishing process, i.e. If cancellation is received when production (printing process) has commenced, then the notice cannot be cancelled.

GOVERNMENT PRINTER INDEMNIFIED AGAINST LIABILITY

27. The Government Printer will assume no liability in respect of—
 - 27.1. any delay in the publication of a notice or publication of such notice on any date other than that stipulated by the advertiser;
 - 27.2. erroneous classification of a notice, or the placement of such notice in any section or under any heading other than the section or heading stipulated by the advertiser;
 - 27.3. any editing, revision, omission, typographical errors or errors resulting from faint or indistinct copy.

LIABILITY OF ADVERTISER

28. Advertisers will be held liable for any compensation and costs arising from any action which may be instituted against the Government Printer in consequence of the publication of any notice.

CUSTOMER INQUIRIES

Many of our customers request immediate feedback/confirmation of notice placement in the gazette from our Contact Centre once they have submitted their notice – While **GPW** deems it one of their highest priorities and responsibilities to provide customers with this requested feedback and the best service at all times, we are only able to do so once we have started processing your notice submission.

GPW has a 2-working day turnaround time for processing notices received according to the business rules and deadline submissions.

Please keep this in mind when making inquiries about your notice submission at the Contact Centre.

29. Requests for information, quotations and inquiries must be sent to the Contact Centre **ONLY**.
30. Requests for Quotations (RFQs) should be received by the Contact Centre at least **2 working days** before the submission deadline for that specific publication.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

PAYMENT OF COST

31. The Request for Quotation for placement of the notice should be sent to the Gazette Contact Centre as indicated above, prior to submission of notice for advertising.
32. Payment should then be made, or Purchase Order prepared based on the received quotation, prior to the submission of the notice for advertising as these documents i.e. proof of payment or Purchase order will be required as part of the notice submission, as indicated earlier.
33. Every proof of payment must have a valid **GPW** quotation number as a reference on the proof of payment document.
34. Where there is any doubt about the cost of publication of a notice, and in the case of copy, an enquiry, accompanied by the relevant copy, should be addressed to the Gazette Contact Centre, **Government Printing Works**, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001 email: info.egazette@gpw.gov.za before publication.
35. Overpayment resulting from miscalculation on the part of the advertiser of the cost of publication of a notice will not be refunded, unless the advertiser furnishes adequate reasons why such miscalculation occurred. In the event of underpayments, the difference will be recovered from the advertiser, and future notice(s) will not be published until such time as the full cost of such publication has been duly paid in cash or electronic funds transfer into the **Government Printing Works** banking account.
36. In the event of a notice being cancelled, a refund will be made only if no cost regarding the placing of the notice has been incurred by the **Government Printing Works**.
37. The **Government Printing Works** reserves the right to levy an additional charge in cases where notices, the cost of which has been calculated in accordance with the List of Fixed Tariff Rates, are subsequently found to be excessively lengthy or to contain overmuch or complicated tabulation.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

38. Copies of any of the *Government Gazette* or *Provincial Gazette* can be downloaded from the **Government Printing Works** website www.gpwnonline.co.za free of charge, should a proof of publication be required.
39. Printed copies may be ordered from the Publications department at the ruling price. The **Government Printing Works** will assume no liability for any failure to post or for any delay in despatching of such *Government Gazette(s)*

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS CONTACT INFORMATION

Physical Address:

Government Printing Works
149 Bosman Street
Pretoria

Postal Address:

Private Bag X85
Pretoria
0001

GPW Banking Details:

Bank: ABSA Bosman Street
Account No.: 405 7114 016
Branch Code: 632-005

For Gazette and Notice submissions: Gazette Submissions:

For queries and quotations, contact: Gazette Contact Centre:

E-mail: submit.egazette@gpw.gov.za

E-mail: info.egazette@gpw.gov.za

Tel: 012-748 6200

Contact person for subscribers: Mrs M. Toka:

E-mail: subscriptions@gpw.gov.za

Tel: 012-748-6066 / 6060 / 6058

Fax: 012-323-9574

GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR

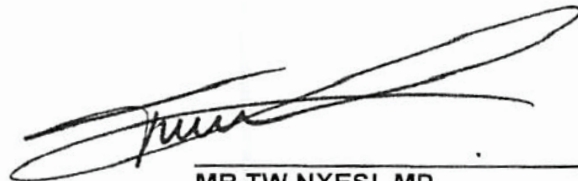
NO. R. 2078

13 May 2022

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1995

**NATIONAL BARGAINING COUNCIL OF THE LEATHER INDUSTRY OF SOUTH AFRICA:
EXTENSION TO NON-PARTIES OF THE AGENCY SHOP AMENDING COLLECTIVE
AGREEMENT FOR EMPLOYEES**

I, **THEMBELANI WALTERMADE NXESI**, Minister of Employment and Labour, hereby in terms of section 32(2) of the Labour Relations Act, 1995, declare that the Collective Agreement which appears in the Schedule hereto, which was concluded in the **National Bargaining Council of the Leather Industry of South Africa**, and is binding in terms of section 31 of the Labour Relations Act, 1995, on the parties which concluded the Agreement, shall be binding on the other employers and employees in that Industry with effect from the second Monday after the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 30 June 2027.

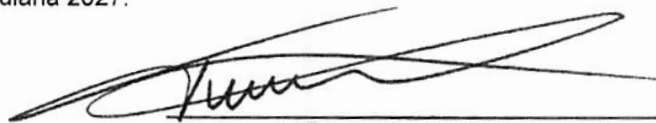


MR TW NXESI, MP
MINISTER OF EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR

DATE: 02/02/2022

UMNYANGO WEZEMISEBENZI NEZABASEBENZI**UMTHETHO WOBUDLELWANO KWEZABASEBENZI KA 1995****UMKHANDLU KAZWELONKE WOKUXOXISANA PHAKATHI KWABAQASHI NABASEBENZI
BEMBONI YEZIKHUMBA: UKWELULWA KWESIVUMELWANO SABAQASHI NABASEBENZI
SEGATSHA ELIPHATHELENE NENTELA YABASEBENZI ESICHIBIYELAYO, SELULELWA
KULABO ABANGEYONA INGXEYENYE YESIVUMELWANO**

Mina, **THEMBELANI WALTERMADE NXESI**, onguNgqongqoshe Wezemisebenzi NezabaSebenzi, ngokwesigaba-32(2) soMthetho Wobudlelwano KwezabaSebenzi ka-1995, ngazisa ukuthi isiVumelwano sabaqashi nabasebenzi esitholakala kwiSheduli yesiNgisi exhunywe lapha, esenziwa kuMkhandlu KaZwelonke Wokuxoxisana phakathi kwabaQashi Nabasebenzi Embonini Yezikhumba, futhi ngokwesigaba 31 soMthetho Wobudlelwano kwezabaSebenzi, ka 1995 esibopha labo abasenzayo, sizobopha bonke abanye abaqashi nabasebenzi kuleyoMboni, kusukela ngoMsombuluko wesibili emva kosuku lokushicilelwa kwalesiSaziso kuze kube isikhathi esiphela mhlaka 30 kuNhlangulana 2027.



MNUMZANE TW NXESI, MP
UNGQONGQOSHE WEZEMISEBENZI EZABASEBENZI
USUKU: 02/02/2022

SCHEDULE**NATIONAL BARGAINING COUNCIL OF THE LEATHER INDUSTRY OF SOUTH
AFRICA
AGENCY SHOP COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT FOR EMPLOYEES**

in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Relations Act, No.66 of 1995, made
and entered into by and between the:

- a) Southern African Footwear and Leather Industries Association (SAFLIA)**
- b) South African Tanning Employers Organisation (SATEO);**
- c) Association of South African Manufacturers of Luggage, Handbags and
General Goods;**

(Hereinafter referred to as the "employers" or the "employer organisations" on the one
part), and

- d) National Union of Leather & Allied Workers (N.U.L.A.W)**
- and**

- e) Southern African Clothing and Textile Workers Union**

(Hereinafter referred to as the "employees" or the "trade unions" of the other part.

being parties to the National Bargaining Council of the Leather Industry of South
Africa, to amend the Agreement published under Government Notice No. 909 of 24
November 2017 and R.1484 of 15 November 2019.

1. CLAUSE 1: SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF AGREEMENT

- (1) The terms of this Agreement shall be observed in the Leather Industry -
 - (a) by all employers who are members of the employers' organisations and by the party trade unions in the Leather Industry, respectively;
 - (b) in the Republic of South Africa.
- (2) The terms of this Agreement will apply only to employees for whom wages are prescribed in any of the Main Collective Agreements of the Council.
- (3) The terms of this Agreement shall not apply to non-parties in respect of Clauses 1(1)(a) and 2(1).

2. CLAUSE 2: DATE AND PERIOD OF OPERATION

- (1) This Agreement will come into operation for the parties on 25 August 2021 and remain in force for the period ending 30 June 2027.
- (2) This Agreement will come into operation for non-parties on such date as the Minister of Labour extends the agreement to them, and will thereafter remain in force for the period ending 30 June 2027.

3. CLAUSE 8: DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Substitute the following for Clause 8

- (1) The Secretary of the Council may at any time require a Designated Agent to monitor compliance with the provisions of this Agreement.
- (2) Any person may lodge a complaint or refer a dispute about the interpretation, application or enforcement of this Agreement to the Secretary of the Council for resolution in terms of this Agreement.

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- (3) The Secretary of the Council may require a designated agent to investigate the complaint or dispute.
- (4) The designated agent shall investigate the facts surrounding the dispute and if the agent has reason to believe that a collective agreement has been breached, the agent may endeavour to secure compliance with the agreement through conciliation.
- (5) The designated agent must submit a written report to the Secretary on the investigation, the steps taken to secure compliance and the outcome of those steps.
- (6) If in the course of performing a designated agent's duties, an agent discovers what appears to be a breach of the Agreement, the agent:
 - (a) may investigate the alleged breach;
 - (b) may endeavour to secure compliance with the Agreement; and
 - (c) must submit a report to the Secretary on the investigation, the steps taken to secure compliance and the outcome of those steps.
- (7) On receipt of the report, the Secretary may:
 - (a) require the designated agent to make further investigations;
 - (b) if further conciliation is indicated, appoint a conciliator from the Council's panel of conciliators;
 - (c) refer the dispute for conciliation to the Disputes Committee of the Council;
 - (d) issue a compliance order; or
 - (e) refer the dispute to arbitration in terms of this Agreement.
- (8) If a conciliator is appointed or the dispute is referred to the Disputes Committee, the Secretary must decide the date, time and venue of the conciliation meeting and must serve notices of these particulars on the parties to the dispute.
- (9) Where a dispute is referred to conciliation, the conciliator or disputes committee must attempt to resolve the dispute within a period of 30 days or within an extended period as agreed by the parties to the dispute.
- (10) Where a dispute is not resolved after a conciliation meeting, or after 30

- days, or after any extended period as agreed between the parties, the Council must issue a certificate stating that the dispute was not resolved.
- (11) Where the Act requires a dispute to be resolved through arbitration and a certificate has been issued in terms of (10), any party may request the Council to appoint an arbitrator to resolve the dispute. Such request must be made within 30 days of the date of the certificate issued in terms of (10). The parties to the dispute may agree to extend this period or the arbitrator may condone a late referral on good cause shown.
- (12) If a compliance order is issued, that order must be served on the party allegedly in breach of the Agreement.
- (13) The party on whom the order is served may object in writing. The objection must be served on the Council within 14 days service of the order.
- (14) If a party objects, the Secretary may take any of the steps referred to in sub-clause (7) except the issue of another compliance order.
- (15) If a party fails to object, the Secretary may, at any time, apply to have the order made an arbitration award.
- (16) If the dispute is referred to arbitration, the Secretary must appoint an arbitrator from the Council's panel of arbitrators. Arbitrators serving on the panel shall be appointed to arbitrate matters on a rotational basis, unless the parties to the dispute agree on an Arbitrator from the panel, with the next available Arbitrator being appointed should any panel member(s) not be available in terms of such rotation.
- (17) The Secretary, in consultation with the arbitrator, must decide the date, time and venue of the arbitration hearing.
- (18) The Secretary must serve notices of the date, time and venue of the arbitration on:
- (a) the parties to the dispute;
 - (b) any person who may have a legal interest in the outcome of the arbitration.
- (19) Unless this agreement provides otherwise, the Arbitrator must resolve

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the dispute through arbitration.

- 20) The arbitrator must conduct the arbitration in a manner that the arbitrator considers appropriate in order to determine the dispute fairly and quickly, but must deal with the substantial merits of the dispute with the minimum of legal formalities.
- (21) Subject to the arbitrator's discretion as to the appropriate form of the proceedings, a party to the dispute, including the Council, may give evidence, call witnesses, question witnesses of any other party, and address concluding arguments to the arbitrator.
- (22) The arbitrator may suspend the arbitration proceedings and attempt to resolve the dispute through conciliation if the Council and the parties to the dispute consent to this.
- (23) In any arbitration proceedings, a party to the dispute may appear in person or be represented by a legal practitioner, a co-employee or by a member, office-bearer or official of that party's trade union or employers' organisation and, if the party is a juristic person, by a director or employee.
- (24) If the party who referred the dispute to the Council fails to appear in person or to be represented at the arbitration proceedings, the arbitrator may dismiss the matter.
- (25) If a party, other than the party who referred the dispute to the Council, fails to appear in person or be represented at the arbitration proceedings, the arbitrator may-
 - (a) continue with the arbitration proceedings in the absence of that party; or
 - (b) adjourn the arbitration proceedings to a later date.
- (26) The Secretary may refer disputes to expedited arbitration if the Secretary is satisfied that-
 - (a) a compliance order has been issued and the party on whom the order has been issued has not objected to the order;
 - (b) the dispute is capable of being determined by written evidence only;
 - (c) the dispute is only about the interpretation of the Agreement; or

- (d) the parties to the dispute agree.
- (27) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-clause (23), the arbitrator may determine the dispute and make the compliance order an award without hearing oral evidence if the arbitrator is satisfied that-
 - (a) the parties have been properly served; and
 - (b) it is appropriate in the circumstances to do so.
- (28) Within 14 days of the conclusion of the arbitration proceedings -
 - (a) the arbitrator must issue an arbitration award with reasons, signed by the arbitrator; and
 - (b) the Council must serve a copy of that award on each party to the dispute.
- (29) On good cause shown, the Secretary of the Council may extend the period in which the arbitration award and the reasons are to be served and filed.
- (30) The arbitrator may make any appropriate award, including an order for costs, that gives effect to the collective agreement.
- (31) An arbitrator may at his or her own initiative or as a result of an application by an affected party, vary or rescind an award-
 - (a) erroneously sought or made in the absence of any party affected by the award;
 - (b) in which there is ambiguity, or an obvious error or omission, but only to the extent of that ambiguity, error or omission; or
 - (c) granted as a result of a mistake common to the parties to the proceedings.
- (32) The Secretary of the Council may apply to make the arbitration award an order of the Labour Court under section 158(1) of the Labour Relations Act.
- (33) The provisions of this dispute procedure stand in addition to any other legal remedy through which the Council may enforce a collective agreement or recover any money due.
- (34) (a) If the Arbitrator finds that any party has failed to comply with any provision of the collective agreement which is binding on that party, the Arbitrator

may, in addition to any other appropriate order, impose a penalty.

- (b) The maximum penalty that the Arbitrator may impose-
- (i) for a failure to comply with a provision of the collective agreement not involving a failure to pay any amount due to an employee/party is the penalty determined in terms of Table One;
 - (ii) for a failure to comply with a provision of the collective agreement involving a failure to pay any amount due to an employee/party is the penalty determined in terms of Table Two.

**TABLE ONE:
MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE PENALTY NOT INVOLVING AN UNDERPAYMENT**

No previous failure to comply	R300 per employee or incident in respect of whom/which the failure to comply occurs i.e. daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly or otherwise as the case may be.
A previous failure to comply in respect of the same provision	R600 per employee or incident in respect of whom/which the failure to comply occurs. i.e. daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly or otherwise as the case may be.
A previous failure to comply within the previous 12 months or two previous failures to comply in respect of the same provision within three years	R900 per employee or incident in respect of whom/which the failure to comply occurs. i.e. daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly or otherwise as the case may be.
Three previous failures to comply in respect of the same provision within three years	R1200 per employee or incident in respect of whom/which the failure to comply occurs. i.e. daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly or otherwise as the case may be.
Four previous failures to comply in respect of the same provision within three years	R1500 per employee or incident in respect of whom/which the failure to comply occurs. i.e. daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly or otherwise as the case may be.

TABLE TWO
MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE PENALTY INVOLVING AN UNDERPAYMENT

No previous failure to comply	25% of the amount due, including any interest owing on the amount at the date of the order
A previous failure to comply in respect of the same provision within three years	50% of the amount due, including any interest owing on the amount at the date of the order
A previous failure to comply in respect of the same provision within a year, or two previous failures to comply in respect of the same provision within three years	75% of the amount due, including any interest owing on the amount at the date of the order
Three previous failures to comply in respect of the same provision within three years	100% of the amount due, including any interest owing on the amount at the date of the order
Four or more previous failures to comply in respect of the same provision within three years	200% of the amount due, including any interest owing on the amount at the date of the order

SIGNED AT DURBAN ON THE 29th DAY OF SEPTEMBER 2021

J J V VYMETAL, Member of the Council

J. V. Vymetal

M J OOSTHUIZEN, Member of the Council

M. J. Oosthuizen

H STRAUSS, Member of the Council

H. Strauss

A O BENJAMIN, Member of the Council

A. O. Benjamin

V MEMBINKOSI, Member of the Council

V. Membinkosi

S NAIDOO, General Secretary of
the Council

S. Naidoo

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

NO. R. 2079

13 May 2022

Annexure A

**NOTIFICATION OF REGISTRATION OF MEDICINES IN TERMS OF SECTION 17 OF THE MEDICINES
AND RELATED SUBSTANCES ACT, 1965 (ACT 101 OF 1965) AS AMENDED**

Registration number	Registration date	Product name	Dosage form	Applicant	API ingredients	Conditions of Registration
56/30.2/0002	2022/01/25	COMINARTY	INJECTION	PFIZER LABORATORIES (PTY) LTD	EACH 0,3 ml DOSE CONTAINS COVID-19 MRNA VACCINE 30,0 ug	Annexure A
53/20.2.8/0232	2022/01/25	PIFELTRO	TABLET	MSD (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS DORAVIRINE 100,0 mg	Annexure C
56/30.2/0795	2022/01/31	COVID-19 VACCINE MC PHARMA	INJECTION	MC PHARMA (PTY) LTD	EACH 0,5 ml DOSE CONTAINS SARS-COV-2 VACCINE (VERO CELL) INACTIVATED 6,5 U	Annexure B
55/18.5/0207	2022/02/01	UNITRO 50	CAPSULES	AUOGEN SOUTH AFRICA (PTY) LTD	EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS NITROFURANTOIN 50,0 mg	Annexure C
55/18.5/0208	2022/02/01	UNITRO 100	CAPSULES	AUOGEN SOUTH AFRICA (PTY) LTD	EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS NITROFURANTOIN 100,0 mg	Annexure C
55/18.5/0209.207	2022/02/01	ZOCZEN 50	CAPSULES	AUOGEN SOUTH AFRICA (PTY) LTD	EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS NITROFURANTOIN 50,0 mg	Annexure C
55/18.5/0210.208	2022/02/01	ZOCZEN 100	CAPSULES	AUOGEN SOUTH AFRICA (PTY) LTD	EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS NITROFURANTOIN 100,0 mg	Annexure C
55/18.5/0211.207	2022/02/01	MACRIXTIR 50	CAPSULES	AUOGEN SOUTH AFRICA (PTY) LTD	EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS NITROFURANTOIN 50,0 mg	Annexure C
55/18.5/0212.208	2022/02/01	MACRIXTIR 100	CAPSULES	AUOGEN SOUTH AFRICA (PTY) LTD	EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS NITROFURANTOIN 100,0 mg	Annexure C
55/11.5/0446	2022/01/25	LEBALAX 5 mg	SUPPOSITORY	LEBASI PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH SUPPOSITORY CONTAINS BISACODYL 5,0 mg	Annexure C
55/11.5/0447	2022/01/25	LEBALAX 10 mg	SUPPOSITORY	LEBASI PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	ACH SUPPOSITORY CONTAINS BISACODYL 10,0 mg	Annexure C
55/1.2/0307	2022/01/25	DULOXETINE DR 30 TEVA	CAPSULES	TEVA PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS DULOXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE EQUIVALENT TO DULOXETINE 30,0 mg	Annexure C
55/1.2/0308	2022/01/25	DULOXETINE DR 60 TEVA	CAPSULES	TEVA PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS DULOXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE EQUIVALENT TO DULOXETINE 60,0 mg	Annexure C
21/17.1.4/05	2022/02/15	DRAXXIN PLUS 100 mg/ml & 120 mg/ml	SOLUTION	ZOETIS SOUTH AFRICA (PTY) LTD	EACH 1,0 ml SOLUTION CONTAINS KETOPROFEN 120,0 mg & TULATHROMYCIN 100,0 mg	Annexure C
20/17.1.4/08	2022/02/15	TULAVEN	INJECTION	CEVA ANIMAL HEALTH (PTY) LTD	EACH 1,0 ml SOLUTION CONTAINS TULATHROMYCIN 100,0 mg	Annexure C
54/32.16/0811	2022/02/22	TALOMUNE 0,5 mg	CAPSULES	STRIDES PHARMA SA (PTY) LTD	EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS TACROLIMUS 0,5 mg	Annexure C
54/32.16/0812	2022/02/22	TALOMUNE 1 mg	CAPSULES	STRIDES PHARMA SA (PTY) LTD	EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS TACROLIMUS 1,0 mg	Annexure C
54/32.16/0813	2022/02/22	TALOMUNE 5 mg	CAPSULES	STRIDES PHARMA SA (PTY) LTD	EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS TACROLIMUS 5,0 mg	Annexure C
54/32.16/0814.811	2022/02/22	GRAFOLIN 0,5 mg	CAPSULES	STRIDES PHARMA SA (PTY) LTD	EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS TACROLIMUS 0,5 mg	Annexure C
54/32.16/0815.812	2022/02/22	GRAFOLIN 1 mg	CAPSULES	STRIDES PHARMA SA (PTY) LTD	EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS TACROLIMUS 1,0 mg	Annexure C
54/32.16/0816.813	2022/02/22	GRAFOLIN 5 mg	CAPSULES	STRIDES PHARMA SA (PTY) LTD	EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS TACROLIMUS 5,0 mg	Annexure C
54/21.12/0880	2022/02/22	BICALUTAMIDE 150 ACCORD	TABLET	ACCORD HEALTHCARE (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS BICALUTAMIDE 150,0 mg	Annexure C

55/18.6/0091	2022/02/22	FLUOIMIZIN VAGINAL TABLET	ADCOCK INGRAM LIMITED	EACH TABLET CONTAINS DEQUALINIUM CHLORIDE 10,0 mg	Annexure C
55/18.8/0034	2022/02/28	VISAFEM	ADCOCK INGRAM LIMITED	EACH TABLET CONTAINS DIENOGEST 2,0 mg	Annexure C
55/18.8/0035,034	2022/02/28	DIENOGEST ADCO	ADCOCK INGRAM LIMITED	EACH TABLET CONTAINS DIENOGEST 2,0 mg	Annexure C
53/32.16/0183	2022/03/01	ALECEMSA	ROCHE PRODUCTS (PTY) LTD	EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS ALECTINIB HYDROCHLORIDE EQUIVALENT TO ALECTINIB 150,0 mg	Annexure C
54/20.2.3/0160	2022/03/08	SOLODEX CO	MACLEODS PHARMACEUTICALS SA (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS ISONIAZID 300,0 mg RIFAPENTINE 300,0 mg	Annexure C
54/20.2.3/0161.160	2022/03/08	INOZI-CO	MACLEODS PHARMACEUTICALS SA (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS ISONIAZID 300,0 mg RIFAPENTINE 300,0 mg	Annexure C
55/20.2.8/0786	2022/03/08	DAPIRING	LEBASI PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH VAGINAL RING CONTAINS DAPIRINE 25,0 mg	Annexure C
55/21.12/0321	2022/03/15	NUBEQA	BAYER (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS DARLUTAMIDE 300,0 mg	Annexure C
54/21.12/0825	2022/03/15	ABIEM	ASCEND LABORATORIES (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS ABIRATERONE 250,0 mg	Annexure C
56/21.12/0606	2022/03/15	FREXIVO	ASTRAZENECA PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH 5,0 ml SOLUTION CONTAINS FULVESTRANT 250,0 mg	Annexure C
55/1.2/0580	2022/03/15	VORTIOXETINE 5 mg LUNDBECK	H. LUNDBECK (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS VORTIOXETINE HYDROBROMIDE EQUIVALENT TO VORTIOXETINE 5,0 mg	Annexure C
55/1.2/0581	2022/03/15	VORTIOXETINE 10 mg LUNDBECK	H. LUNDBECK (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS VORTIOXETINE HYDROBROMIDE EQUIVALENT TO VORTIOXETINE 10,0 mg	Annexure C
55/1.2/0582	2022/03/15	VORTIOXETINE 15 mg LUNDBECK	H. LUNDBECK (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS VORTIOXETINE HYDROBROMIDE EQUIVALENT TO VORTIOXETINE 15,0 mg	Annexure C
55/1.2/0583	2022/03/15	VORTIOXETINE 20 mg LUNDBECK	H. LUNDBECK (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS VORTIOXETINE HYDROBROMIDE EQUIVALENT TO VORTIOXETINE 20,0 mg	Annexure C
20/17.1.3/17	2022/03/29	PARAFOR 70 mg/g	HUVEPHARMA SOUTH AFRICA (PTY) LTD	EACH 1,0 g POWDER CONTAINS PAROMOMYCIN SULFATE EQUIVALENT TO PAROMOMYCIN 70,0 mg	Annexure C
53/7.1/0521	2022/03/29	DAPINELAT 30	BIOTECH LABORATORIES (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS NIFEDIPINE 30,0 mg	Annexure C
53/7.1/0522	2022/03/29	DAPINELAT 60	BIOTECH LABORATORIES (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS NIFEDIPINE 60,0 mg	Annexure C
56/8.1/0497	2022/03/29	TRANMENXIO IV	BIOTECH LABORATORIES (PTY) LTD	EACH AMPOULE CONTAINS TRANEXAMIC ACID 500,0 mg	Annexure C
56/21.2/0607	2022/03/29	DUFORZIG 5	ASTRAZENECA PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS DAPAGLIFLOZIN PROPRANEDIOL EQUIVALENT TO DAPAGLIFLOZIN 5,0 mg	Annexure C
56/21.2/0608	2022/03/29	DUFORZIG 10	ASTRAZENECA PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS DAPAGLIFLOZIN PROPRANEDIOL EQUIVALENT TO DAPAGLIFLOZIN 10,0 mg	Annexure C

56/21.2/0609.607	2022/03/29	KEDGE 5	TABLET	ASTAZENEC PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS DAPAGLIFLOZIN PROPRANEDIOL EQUIVALENT TO DAPAGLIFLOZIN 5,0 mg	Annexure C
56/21.2/0610.608	2022/03/29	KEDGE 10	TABLET	ASTAZENEC PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS DAPAGLIFLOZIN PROPRANEDIOL EQUIVALENT TO DAPAGLIFLOZIN 10,0 mg	Annexure C
56/21.2/0611.607	2022/03/29	TAPLEO 5	TABLET	ASTAZENEC PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS DAPAGLIFLOZIN PROPRANEDIOL EQUIVALENT TO DAPAGLIFLOZIN 5,0 mg	Annexure C
56/21.2/0612.608	2022/03/29	TAPLEO 10	TABLET	ASTAZENEC PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS DAPAGLIFLOZIN PROPRANEDIOL EQUIVALENT TO DAPAGLIFLOZIN 10,0 mg	Annexure C
55/26/0390	2022/03/29	CALQUENCE	CAPSULES	ASTAZENEC PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS ACALABRUTINIB 100,0 mg	Annexure C
55/8.2/0311	2022/03/29	RIVAR 10	TABLET	INNOVATA PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS RIVAROXABAN 10,0 mg	Annexure C
55/8.2/0312	2022/03/29	RIVAR 15	TABLET	INNOVATA PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS RIVAROXABAN 15,0 mg	Annexure C
55/8.2/0313	2022/03/29	RIVAR 20	TABLET	INNOVATA PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS RIVAROXABAN 20,0 mg	Annexure C
55/8.2/0314.311	2022/03/29	RAVELTO 10	TABLET	INNOVATA PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS RIVAROXABAN 10,0 mg	Annexure C
55/8.2/0315.311	2022/03/29	RAVELTO 15	TABLET	INNOVATA PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS RIVAROXABAN 15,0 mg	Annexure C
55/8.2/0316.313	2022/03/29	RAVELTO 20	TABLET	INNOVATA PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS RIVAROXABAN 20,0 mg	Annexure C
55/8.2/0317.311	2022/03/29	VARIXA 10	TABLET	INNOVATA PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS RIVAROXABAN 10,0 mg	Annexure C
55/8.2/0318.312	2022/03/29	VARIXA 15	TABLET	INNOVATA PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS RIVAROXABAN 15,0 mg	Annexure C
55/8.2/0319.313	2022/03/29	VARIXA 20	TABLET	INNOVATA PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS RIVAROXABAN 20,0 mg	Annexure C
20/17.1.4/16	2022/03/29	TILMOVET 300 mg/ml	INJECTION	HUVEPHARMA SOUTH AFRICA (PTY) LTD	EACH 1,0 ml SOLUTION CONTAINS TILMICOSIN 300,0 mg	Annexure C
54/1.2/0681	2022/03/29	VEIKIRIN 10	TABLET	STRIDES PHARMA SA (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS AMITRIPTYLINE HCl 10,0 mg	Annexure C
54/1.2/0682	2022/03/29	VEIKIRIN 25	TABLET	STRIDES PHARMA SA (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS AMITRIPTYLINE HCl 25,0 mg	Annexure C
54/1.2/0683	2022/03/29	VEIKIRIN 50	TABLET	STRIDES PHARMA SA (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS AMITRIPTYLINE HCl 50,0 mg	Annexure C
54/1.2/0684.681	2022/03/29	AMDERIP 10	TABLET	STRIDES PHARMA SA (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS AMITRIPTYLINE HCl 10,0 mg	Annexure C
54/1.2/0685.682	2022/03/29	AMDERIP 25	TABLET	STRIDES PHARMA SA (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS AMITRIPTYLINE HCl 25,0 mg	Annexure C
54/1.2/0686.683	2022/03/29	AMDERIP 50	TABLET	STRIDES PHARMA SA (PTY) LTD	EACH TABLET CONTAINS AMITRIPTYLINE HCl 50,0 mg	Annexure C
55/17.1/0102	2022/03/29	IMMAROC	INJECTION	RUBY PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH VIAL CONTAINS ROCURONIUM BROMIDE 50,0 mg	Annexure C
55/8.1/0127	2022/03/29	IMMATRA	INJECTION	RUBY PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH 1,0 ml SOLUTION CONTAINS TRANEXAMIC ACID 100,0 mg	Annexure C
55/8.1/0128.127	2022/03/29	RUBINEX	INJECTION	RUBY PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD	EACH 1,0 ml SOLUTION CONTAINS TRANEXAMIC ACID 100,0 mg	Annexure C

Annexure A

CONDITIONS OF REGISTRATION FOR COVID-19 VACCINE

THE ACCOMPANYING REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

1. That the vaccine be supplied in accordance with the National Covid -19 vaccination programme.
2. The applicant shall ensure that the medicine is manufactured and controlled in terms of current Good Manufacturing Practices as determined by SAHPRA.
3. The manufacture of this medicine is subject to regular investigation and inspections by the inspectors appointed in terms of Section 26 of the Act, to assess compliance with current Good Manufacturing Practices.
4. The applicant must comply with all the legal requirements of the Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965 (Act No. 101 of 1965).
5. The registration of this medicine shall be subject to review at intervals as determined by SAHPRA regarding its quality, safety and efficacy, and the registration of this medicine may be varied subject to issues SAHPRA may deem fit.
6. The product may be advertised to the professions only.
7. The submitted PI and PIL is in global format and has been provisionally accepted, however the PI and PIL should be aligned with the South African labelling requirements and be compliant with the requirements of the Legal Metrology Act, 2014. This update should be provided within 12 months from the date of approval.
8. Risk Management Plan: The reporting of suspected adverse effects should be according to SAHPRA guidelines and in line with the applicant's risk management plan (RMP). The applicant should submit a RMP that addresses the South African Pharmacovigilance Procedures and South African specific COVID-19 risks. This RMP should be submitted within 90 days from the date of regulatory approval, these should include:
 - o epidemiology of COVID-19 in South Africa,
 - o persons living with HIV,
 - o persons with tuberculosis,
 - o and the efficacy of the vaccine in populations exposed to SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern that are prevalent.

The RMP should also have a protocol indicating how breakthrough infections will be detected, investigated and reported.
9. The applicant should provide Periodic Safety Update Reports as per the SAHPRA guidelines. The applicant should submit the first PSUR within 6 months of registration. The applicant shall conform to all pharmacovigilance activities specified in the updated RMP that has been accepted by SAHPRA.
10. The applicant must inform SAHPRA of any correspondence pertaining to the quality, safety and efficacy of the vaccine that is submitted to, or is a response to, queries raised by the EMA or other African Regulatory Authorities.

11. The applicant must inform SAHPRA on the company's response, as they become available, to the list of recommendations included in the EMA CHMP Assessment Reports.
12. The applicant must promptly provide to SAHPRA any further data from studies, recommendations or guidance that is generated by them, or which otherwise come into their possession, which is relevant to the risk / benefit profile of the product and/or is relevant to the conditions of use. To provide update on outcome of data integrity investigation.
13. All vaccine lots (imported and locally manufactured) destined for the South African market is subject to lot release by the South African National Control Laboratory. General guidance for lot release is provided in the Lot Release Guideline for COVID –19 Vaccines available on the SAHPRA website.
14. The applicant is to submit the latest product quality review for the vaccine as it becomes available
15. Shelf life and stability:
 - a) Module 3.2.S: Active Substance

A shelf life of 6 months is approved for BNT162b2 drug substance when stored at $-20 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ in an Ethylene Vinyl Acetate (EVA) containers. Applicant must inform SAHPRA if an out-of-specification is observed for any shelf-life parameter of the batches currently on long-term stability.
 - b.) Module 3.2.P: Final Product

Unopened vials:

Frozen vial 9: A shelf life of 9 months is approved for BNT162b2 final product when stored at -90°C to -60°C in a 2 ml glass vials, with rubber stopper and aluminium flip off cap.

Within the 9-month shelf life, unopened vials may be stored and transported at -25°C to -15°C for a single period of up to 2 weeks and can be returned to -90°C to -60°C . When stored frozen at -90°C to -60°C , 195-vial packs of the vaccine can be thawed at 2°C to 8°C for 3 hours or individual vials can be thawed at room temperature (up to 30°C) for 30 minutes.

Applicant must submit stability data on commercial process validation batches that are currently in the ongoing stability program and must inform the SAHPRA if an out-of-specification is observed for any of these batches or any other batch on long term stability.

Thawed vial: A shelf-life of 1 month is approved for thawed vial when stored at 2°C to 8°C , within the 9-month shelf-life
16. As the rolling submissions were not aligned with the ZA CTD format requirements, the applicant is required to provide an update of the product submission to a consolidated ZA CTD format. This is subject to review within 12 months of the conditional registration.
17. Module 4 and 5: Applicant must submit the final study reports of all ongoing studies.

Annexure B**CONDITIONS OF REGISTRATION OF COVID-19 VACCINES****THE ACCOMPANYING REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:**

1. That the vaccine be supplied in accordance with the National Covid -19 vaccination programme.
2. The applicant shall ensure that the medicine is manufactured and controlled in terms of current Good Manufacturing Practices as determined by SAHPRA.
3. The manufacture of this medicine is subject to regular investigation and inspections by the inspectors appointed in terms of Section 26 of the Act, to assess compliance with current Good Manufacturing Practices.
4. The applicant must comply with all the legal requirements of the Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965 (Act No. 101 of 1965).
5. The registration of this medicine shall be subject to review at intervals as determined by SAHPRA regarding its quality, safety and efficacy, and the registration of this medicine may be varied subject to issues SAHPRA may deem fit.
6. The product may be advertised to the professions only.
7. The PI and PIL should be aligned with the South African labelling requirements and be compliant with the requirements of the Legal Metrology Act, 2014. This update should be provided within 6 months from the date of approval.
8. Risk Management Plan: The reporting of suspected adverse effects should be according to SAHPRA guidelines and in line with the applicant's risk management plan (RMP). The applicant should submit a RMP that addresses the South African Pharmacovigilance Procedures and South African specific COVID-19 risks. This RMP should be submitted within 6 months from the date of regulatory approval, these should include
 - o epidemiology of COVID-19 in South Africa,
 - o persons living with HIV,
 - o persons with tuberculosis,
 - o and the efficacy of the vaccine in populations exposed to any dominant SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern that are prevalent.

The RMP should also have a protocol indicating how breakthrough infections will be detected, investigated and reported.

9. The applicant should commit to provide Periodic Safety Update Reports as per the SAHPRA guidelines. The applicant should submit the first PSUR within 6 months of registration. The applicant shall conform to all pharmacovigilance activities specified in the updated RMP that has been accepted by SAHPRA.

10. The applicant must immediately inform SAHPRA of any correspondence pertaining to the quality, safety and efficacy of the vaccine that is submitted to, or is a response to, queries raised by WHO or the National Medical Products Administration of China. The information and data of future quality developments should be submitted to SAHPRA on a 6 monthly basis or as it becomes available.
11. The applicant must promptly provide to SAHPRA any further data from studies, recommendations or guidance that is generated by them, or which otherwise come into their possession, which is relevant to the risk / benefit profile of the product and/or is relevant to the conditions of use.
12. All vaccine lots (imported and locally manufactured) destined for the South African market are subject to lot release by the South African National Control Laboratory. General guidance for lot release is provided in the Lot Release Guideline for COVID –19 Vaccines available on the SAHPRA website.
13. The applicant is to submit the latest product quality review for the vaccine as it becomes available.
14. A shelf-life of 12 months for the final product in vials (0,5 ml per vial), stored at 2-8 °C, is assigned, with final product being prepared from bulk product stored at 2- 8 °C for a maximum period of 6 months.
15. As the rolling submissions were not aligned with the ZA CTD format requirements, the applicant is required to provide an update of the product submission to a consolidated ZA CTD format. This is subject to review within 12 months of the conditional registration.

Annexure C

CONDITIONS OF REGISTRATION

THE ACCOMPANYING REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

1. The applicant shall ensure that the medicine is manufactured and controlled in terms of current Good Manufacturing Practices as determined by SAHPRA.
2. The manufacture of this medicine is subject to regular investigation and inspections by the inspectors appointed in terms of Section 26 of the Act, to assess compliance with current Good Manufacturing Practices.
3. The information in the professional information shall be updated on a regular basis to conform to the professional information recently approved by SAHPRA.
4. The applicant must comply with all the legal requirements of the Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965 (Act No. 101 of 1965).
5. The registration of this medicine shall be subject to review at intervals as determined by SAHPRA regarding its quality, safety and efficacy, and the registration of this medicine may be varied subject to issues SAHPRA may deem fit.
6. The first two production batches must be fully validated in terms of the detailed process validation protocol submitted at the time of application for registration, and the validation report must be submitted within a month after completion of the validation.
7. The product may be advertised to the professions only.
54. The SCoRE document must be maintained and must be consistent with the current approved information.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY

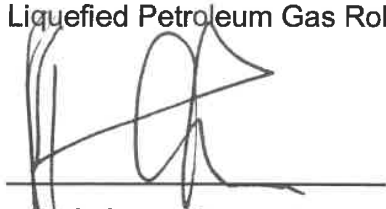
NO. R. 2080

13 May 2022

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ACT, 1977

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS ROLLOUT STRATEGY

I, Samson Gwede Mantashe, the Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy, publish the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Rollout Strategy.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'S.G. Mantashe', written over a horizontal line.

MR. S.G. MANTASHE

MINISTER OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY



**mineral resources
& energy**

Department:
Mineral Resources and Energy
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG) ROLLOUT STRATEGY

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Government, through the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), is responsible for ensuring energy security. This entails ensuring that diverse energy resources, in sustainable quantities and at affordable prices, are available to the South African economy in support of economic growth and poverty alleviation, taking into account environment management requirements and interactions among economic sectors. Power shortfalls in recent years have also emphasised the need for South Africa (SA) to diversify its energy mix and, in so doing reduce heavy dependence on electricity especially for cooking and space heating. The LPG industry in South Africa can provide a quick and effective solution to household's thermal requirements. However, for this industry to provide such a solution there needs to be changes in the current LPG industry structure and/ or value chain to introduce elements of effective value-add throughout production, importation, distribution, wholesaling and retailing.

The LPG Rollout Strategy therefore provides a framework for the expansion of the use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in South Africa (SA) with special emphasis on the household sector. It also seeks to ensure optimal contribution of LPG in addressing the country's electricity and other energy supply challenges. The Department of Mineral Resources and Energy has identified a number of challenges in the development of the LPG market in the country; some of which are currently being addressed. These challenges include amongst others the following:

- Structural features of the market
- LPG infrastructure
- LPG pricing framework
- Cylinder management
- Negative perception about LPG
- Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement

2. STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF THE LPG MARKET

Generally, the biggest challenge in the oil and gas industry of which LPG is part, is the lack of meaningful transformation. The LPG sector is characterized by the dominance of the market by a few wholesalers which have historical supply relationships with the local refineries¹. This has the effect of creating barriers to entry by small players especially black ones in the industry. These wholesalers collectively account for more than 90 percent of the wholesale market. Therefore, entry to the LPG supply chain becomes impossible and costly for new entrants resulting in lack of competition and higher prices.

Furthermore, to address the issue of transformation within the LPG sector, the Department is in the process of reviewing the Petroleum and Liquid Fuels Sector Charter. In this regard, the Petroleum and Liquid Fuels Sector Charter Council will be established. The latter will serve as a compliance, monitoring and enforcement mechanism for the implementation of B-BBEE aligned Sector Codes. In considering license applications, the Controller of petroleum products shall promote and advance black people as defined in the B-BBEE Act. The Department will therefore use this instrument to effect transformation.

3. LPG INFRASTRUCTURE

There has been limited LPG infrastructure; ranging from import facilities to storage facilities resulting in inadequate supply of LPG. Infrastructure and logistical issues have an immense impact on the wholesaling and retailing of LPG in the country. Before the commissioning of the mounded liquefied petroleum gas storage facility in Richards Bay by Bidvest Tank Terminals and Petredec on 29 October 2020, South Africa did not have a storage facility capable to fully load a Very Large Gas Carrier (VLGC). consequently, only small cargo vessels were accommodated at the South African ports resulting in less-economic domestic delivery of LPG. Due to inadequate local production of LPG, the shortfall has been met by imports. However, the imports of LPG have also been limited by the lack of adequate importation and storage infrastructure. The 22600 metric tonnes LPG import facility in Richards Bay has

¹ <https://www.compcom.co.za/lpg-inquiry/>

removed the largest obstacle to unrestricted supply of LPG to the region and has ushered in a new era of cost-effective, reliable, safer and cleaner energy for Southern Africa.

4. LPG PRICING FRAMEWORK

4.1 LPG Pricing

The Department regulates LPG at the refinery gate through the Maximum Refinery Gate Price (MRGP) and also at retail level through the Maximum Retail Price (MRP). The Department has since changed the pricing framework to reflect the actual cost of imported LPG using the Saudi Contract Price. The main problem with the old pricing methodology was that, it used Petrol 93 as a proxy for the calculation of MRGP of LPG. Due to the fluctuation of monthly crude oil prices from which LPG is derived, sometimes importers of LPG were not fully recovering their importation costs. Since the wholesale price of LPG is not regulated, the Department intends regulating the prices of LPG along the entire value chain.

5. LPG CYLINDER MANAGEMENT

Cylinders are a necessary tool to market and compete effectively in this sector. Consequently, wholesalers have invested in the cylinder market to ensure that their stock of cylinders is sufficient to meet market demand. Therefore, wholesalers' investments in cylinders need to be somehow protected. The latter however need to be affordable in order to expand the usage of LPG. Irrespective of the type of ownership model, it is important that LPG cylinders must never be refilled unless they have been thoroughly inspected by a qualified person at a licenced facility. There are several models of cylinder ownership² such as the following.

5.1 Company owned cylinders

The company owns the cylinder in this model and is responsible for the cylinder. The customer does not pay the actual cost of the cylinder but only pays a deposit. It is important that the cylinder is returned to the filling plant to ensure that the cylinder is checked, maintained and if necessary be repaired and re-validated.

² <https://www.wlpga.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/2019-Guide-to-Good-Industry-Practices-for-LPG-Cylinders-in-the-Distribution-Channel.pdf>

5.2 Customer owned cylinders

In this model, the customer pays for the actual cost of the cylinder, owns and is responsible for the cylinder. It is important that the cylinder is properly maintained and more importantly when it is refilled. This type of model also allows for the customer to swap an empty cylinder for a full one at a retail outlet. Furthermore, this allows the cylinder to be returned to the filling plant for proper inspection and maintenance. The customer has therefore, “virtual” ownership of a cylinder although not necessarily the one that was bought.

6. COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

It was highlighted in the Competition Commission Report published in March 2017 that there is lack of monitoring of both the maximum refinery gate price and the wholesale price³. It was further found that there are no remedial sanctions that may be imposed by the Energy Inspectors in the event that non-compliance with the regulated prices is found. Regarding the wholesale price, the Department is considering price regulation for the entire LPG value chain. Currently, LPG is regulated at the refinery gate as well as at the retail level excluding the wholesale price. Illegal operators pose a threat to the sector. If such illegal practices are not curbed, efforts aimed at the expansion of the LPG market will not be realised. In this regard the Department will work with other law enforcement agencies to curb illegal practices.

For law enforcement to be successful, it is important for offenders to be sanctioned. However, criminal action shall only be possible if Energy Inspectors are properly categorized by the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services in terms of section 334 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 51 of 1977. To strengthen compliance monitoring and enforcement, the Department has capacitated Energy Inspectors to be categorized as Peace Officers as Section 3 (4) (a) of the Petroleum Products Act, 1977 provides for such categorization and appointment. The categorization of inspectors as Peace Officers will help a great deal in compliance monitoring and enforcement as inspectors will be vested with powers to serve summons issued in terms of section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977. It is envisaged that non-compliance will be significantly reduced.

³ <https://www.compcom.co.za/lpg-inquiry/>

7. NEGATIVE PERCEPTION ABOUT LPG

All energy carriers are of themselves, to varying degrees, inherently dangerous and require adherence to stringent safety, health and environmental specifications and standards with respect to equipment, handling and use. The explosive nature of LPG accidents - the so-called "bomb effect" - feeds into people's negative perception of LPG as being an unsafe fuel compared to other sources of energy.

The Department in collaboration with other stakeholders will embark on targeted safety and awareness campaigns to assist the public in making the right choices to switch from using biomass, coal, electricity and illuminating paraffin to using LPG for household thermal needs. In this regard, the benefits of safe utilisation of LPG juxtaposed to those of other (traditional) energy carriers must be well communicated to the target audience. This would include the reduction of indoor pollution, caused by the use of traditional energy carriers like biomass and coal as well as illuminating paraffin, and the concomitant savings on the health costs thereof. These benefits would not be achievable without the requisite infrastructure and appliances which include cylinders, stoves and heaters that comply with applicable specifications and standards. The campaign will highlight the economic and financial benefits of switching from other energy carriers to LPG.

8. CONCLUSION

For successful implementation of the LPG Rollout Strategy, the Department will focus mainly on four key challenges, namely; restrictive features in the LPG market, provision of adequate and open access LPG importation infrastructure to accommodate imports, conducting safety awareness campaigns to deal with negative perceptions on the use of LPG and cylinder management. Collaboration with and co-operation of other key stakeholders such as the Competition Commission and the Department of Employment and Labour are crucial for the successful implementation of the Strategy.

9. THE LPG ROLLOUT STRATEGY

9.1 Background

South African energy supply is characterized by unequal access to modern energy carriers such as electricity and LPG. Low-income households lack access to affordable, safe and cleaner energy resources for cooking and space heating. There are socio-economic impediments to the introduction of LPG in some communities. These include the existence of a culture of non-payment for services rendered (e.g., illegal connections to electricity and outright refusal to pay for services rendered) and negative perceptions regarding the safety and effectiveness of LPG as compared to other energy carriers.

The continuing electricity power shortfalls and electricity price increases highlight the need to diversify the country's energy mix and to alleviate the load on the electricity grid. In as far as LPG is concerned; local production by all South African refineries is inadequate to meet the demand of the local market. The shortfall has to be met by imports.

The LPG Rollout Strategy seeks to provide a framework for the expansion of the use of LPG in SA with special emphasis on the household sector. It identifies strategic options that Government can adopt in making LPG an energy carrier of choice for thermal applications, as well as the orderly development of the LPG market in South Africa. It seeks to ensure optimal contribution of LPG in addressing the country's electricity (and other energy) supply challenges.

The LPG Rollout Strategy is informed by the realisation that SA's socio-economic development over the past decades has also resulted in constrained supply of energy in the country. As the number of people with access to electricity increased, the demand for electrical energy started to increase and this led to power shortfalls that emphasised the need for SA to diversify its energy mix and in so doing, reduce heavy dependence on electrical energy, especially for cooking and space heating. It is within this context that LPG has been identified as the most appropriate, efficient and effective fuel for household thermal needs and thus also contributing in addressing the shortfall mentioned above.

In addressing the energy supply needs, it is imperative that the redressing of past as well as present inequalities besetting the country receives special attention. What therefore has engendered this Strategy, among other issues, are energy supply gaps in the market characterized by unequal access to modern energy such as electricity and LPG by South African households. As such, household consumers, particularly disadvantaged, rural and economically marginalised communities do not have adequate access to affordable, safe and cleaner energy sources for cooking and space heating. Other challenges identified by the Strategy include lack of adequate LPG supply infrastructure facilities, the practice of cylinder hoarding/theft, illegal filling, the high cost of LPG, vertical integration of the supply chain that creates entry barriers to new entrants, and the negative perception of LPG with respect to safety.

9.2 Objectives of the LPG Rollout Strategy

The LPG Rollout Strategy has the following key objectives:

- (a) To promote national access to safer, cleaner, more efficient, environmentally friendlier and affordable thermal fuel for households;
- (b) To encourage households to switch from the use of biomass, coal, electricity and illuminating paraffin to LPG for thermal purposes;
- (c) To contribute to energy efficiency and demand side management (EEDSM) by minimising the use of electricity for cooking and space heating;
- (d) To enhance the level and quality of energy services currently available to households throughout South Africa; and
- (e) To contribute to the green economy programme of Government which is aimed among others at reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The successful implementation of the LPG Rollout Strategy, as an intervention, rests on four main pillars, namely:

- (a) investment in the LPG infrastructure throughout the value chain by the private sector as well as through public-private partnerships;
- (b) collaboration of the Department with the private sector, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), State Owned Companies (SOCs), Organs of State and other Government departments;

- (c) appropriate policy or regulatory framework as well as pricing regime, with due regard to affordability; and
- (d) improved security of supply; particularly during seasons of high demand.

Where it is deemed necessary and appropriate, the State should play a strategic and significant role, through the relevant State-Owned Companies in the implementation of this strategy.

10. OVERVIEW OF THE LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS MARKET

Energy consumption in SA is divided between industry, commerce (which account for about 60% of the total consumption), households (which consume 24% of energy), and transport (which consume 16%). The value of total energy consumption is more than R30bn each year, with LPG only accounting for about 0.5% (R1.5bn) of that amount⁴. There has been a steady increase in LPG sales and demand since the early 1990s with an average annual growth rate of between 8% and 12%. Currently this demand growth stands at between 3% and 4% per annum¹.

Various structures exist in the LPG market. LPG is marketed and distributed in South Africa mainly by four large companies (brands indicated in brackets): Afrox (Pty) Ltd (Handigas), Oryx energies (Oryx), Easigas (Pty) Ltd (Easigas), and Total (Totalgaz) and about 150 small distributors. The four large distributors collectively have a market share of more than 90% while the small distributors take up the rest. Fifty percent of sales are for bulk sales and the other fifty percent is for packaged (cylinders) LPG.

The first category of role players are the producers/refiners of LPG, with the most prominent players dominating the market being SAPREF (Shell SA, BP SA), Engen Petroleum Ltd, Sasol Synfuels (Pty) Ltd, Petroleum Oil and Gas Corporation of South Africa (PetroSA) and Astron Energy (Pty) Ltd. Currently, production does not meet market demand for LPG which therefore requires the balance of LPG required to be imported.

⁴ [Http: //www.wlpga.org/about-lpg/production-distribution/](http://www.wlpga.org/about-lpg/production-distribution/). Accessed on 24 October 2012.

The second category of role players are the traders and large wholesalers with the main players being Afrox, Easigas, Oryx, and Totalgaz. The third category in the value chain belongs to resellers or distributors and are responsible for selling LPG to bulk users. The fourth category is made up of retailers responsible for selling LPG in cylinders to the end-users or consumers (industrial, commercial and domestic).

In terms of the regulation of LPG market, the DMRE is responsible for the regulation of LPG from production/refining, wholesaling and retailing level. This includes licencing and setting of prices for LPG throughout the value chain. The National Energy Regulator's (NERSA) role is to regulate the LPG infrastructure (pipelines, loading and storage facility) in terms of the Petroleum Pipelines Act, 2003, Act_No. 60 of 2003.

11. LPG PRODUCTION

In an oil refinery, liquefied petroleum gas is produced at different stages. Approximately 60% of LPG is recovered during the extraction of natural gas and oil from the earth, and the remaining 40% is produced during the refining of crude oil⁵. The propane/butane ratio of refinery grade LPG is a function of the type of crude oil processed and the type of refining processing units that the refinery operates. In general, refinery grade LPG is approximately evenly split between propane and butane. There is a correlation between refinery reforming capacity utilisation and the butane ratio, as the utilisation increases for the production of petrol, the butane ratio increases. Domestic production of LPG still remains relatively low, as a result the shortfall in domestic demand is met by imports.. Local production is unable to meet domestic demand in South Africa, especially in winter months when the demand is high. Generally, there is often a shortfall in the supply of LPG resulting in imports.

Figure 1 below shows the production versus consumption picture for a ten year period. From the figure below it is evident that a substantial increase in demand shall necessitate an increase in supply, which may only be met by imports.

⁵ <https://www.wlpga.org/about-lpg/production-distribution/>

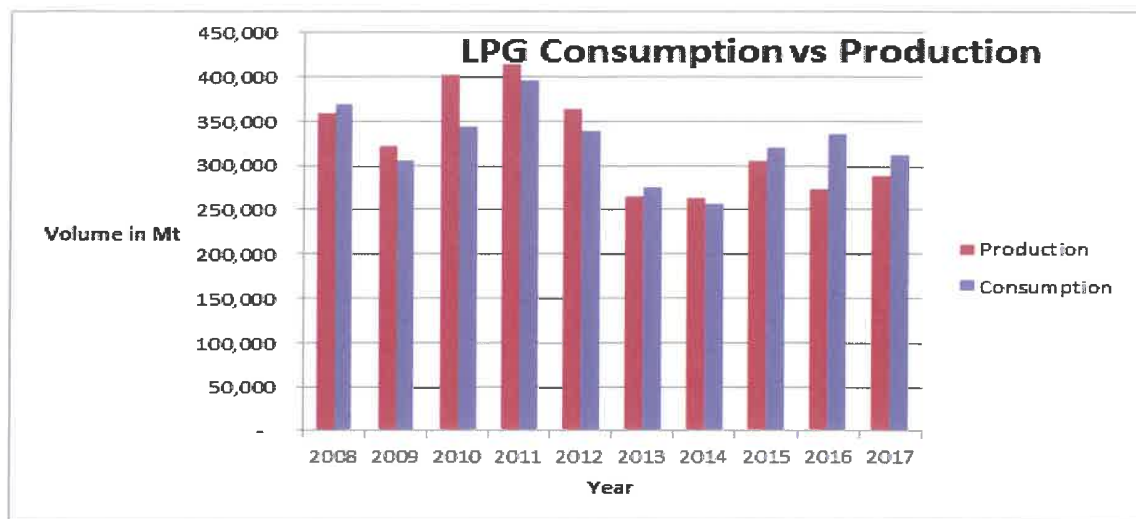


Figure 1: LPG production and consumptions in SA (Source: DoE Statistics Report)

LPG is manufactured by all the local refineries, being an aggregate of roughly 300,000 metric tonnes per annum, however due to challenges faced by PetroSA, Enref and Astron Energy the current local production is approximately 156 000 metric tonnes per annum. As of 2020, local consumption is estimated to be around 400 000 metric tonnes per annum.

The typical net volume of LPG produced from the South African refineries is amongst others, determined by:

- a) The diesel/petrol demand volumes;
- b) A consistent LPG market off-take; and
- c) Refinery crude and product pricing economics, margins and slates (selection of crude diet and product types).

Typically, crude refineries' LPG production output varies between 1% and 4% of crude oil processed⁶. Therefore, SA's LPG production level is restricted to that of LPG being a co-product of the refining process. From the supply-demand perspective SA's LPG demand remains suppressed due to the constrained domestic production, some refineries not currently producing, and other factors related thereto.

⁶ <https://www.wlpga.org/about-lpg/production-distribution/>

12. LPG IMPORTS

As local production falls short of meeting the local demand there is therefore a need for alternative incremental supply through imports from elsewhere in the world. LPG imports would seem feasible based on global supply demand projections and upon having the necessary infrastructure to handle such imports. The economics for large scale imports (from the Middle East or from West Africa) will need to be tested as it will need to include investments in costly storage infrastructure, the shipping cost and of course incurring international market supply costs.

The import facility developed in Richards Bay, KwaZulu-Natal by Bidvest providing storage capacity of 22 600 tonnes, is certainly a game changer in the importation of LPG as VLGC will be accommodated.

Intra-trade in the region can be beneficial in particular in the LPG space. As an example, SA has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Algeria, which is one of the world's top ten LPG producers. Instead of sourcing LPG from the Middle East, South Africa may need to consider sourcing it from Algeria. Although this is a recommended solution, it would be wise to secure maximum volumes from local production prior to embarking on potentially more expensive LPG imports. LPG imports have increased over the years, South Africa is now importing more than 50% of its LPG via the newly constructed import terminals in Saldanha and Richards Bay, which in turn indicates that the future demand of South Africa will be met via imports.

13. LPG EXPORTS

In addition to supplying LPG to domestic customers, wholesalers also export LPG procured from domestic refineries. Most of these wholesalers export LPG into the Southern African Development Community ("SADC") region, to countries like Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique, Lesotho and Eswatini. However wholesalers wishing to export to these countries are faced with several regulatory hurdles. The Competition Commission Report (2017) listed hurdles such as the availability of LPG in South Africa, access to appropriate long-distance logistics, and export permits required by the International Trade Administration Commission ("ITAC") and the Department all of which impede the ability of wholesalers to penetrate

external markets. In addition to naming these structural barriers to exporting, wholesalers also referred to loss of investment due to theft of cylinders as a factor that restrains exports. The theft of cylinders requires urgent attention from relevant enforcement authorities and/or regulators such as, the South African Police Services, Department of Employment and Labour, and the DMRE. to ensure that such practice does not persist, especially cross-border stealing of cylinders and illegal filling of cylinders.

14. LPG PRICING FRAMEWORK

14.1 LPG Pricing

As a point of departure in this regard, it is important to highlight the fact that no amount of incentives to refiners including higher margins would persuade them to produce adequate supplies of LPG. The following are the reasons:

- LPG is not the core product of local refineries and that is why they sold their interests to wholesalers.
- These refineries are constrained even in producing their core products such as petrol and diesel. Therefore, LPG has to be imported to meet local demand.

The Department regulates LPG at the refinery gate through the Maximum Refinery Gate Price (MRGP) and also at retail level through the Maximum Retail Price (MRP). Since the wholesale price of LPG is not regulated, therefore, the Department intends regulating the price of LPG along the entire value chain. The Department has since changed the pricing framework to reflect the actual cost of imported LPG using Saudi Contract Price. The main problem with the old pricing methodology was that it used Petrol 93 as a proxy for the calculation of MRGP of LPG. This stems from the historical practice when LPG was a mere by-product of the refining process and was in abundance. Some of the LPG is used as an input in the production of petrol. Due to fluctuations of monthly crude oil prices from which LPG is derived, sometimes, importers of LPG were not fully recovering their importation costs. The graph below demonstrates this fact.

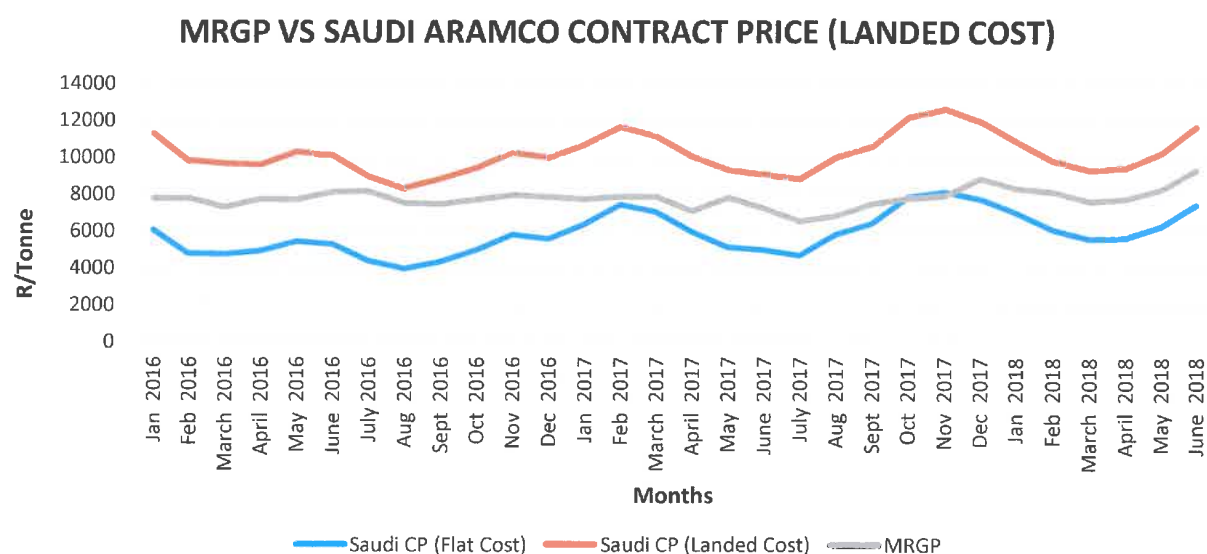


Figure 2: MRGP VS Saudi Aramco Contract Price (Landed)

The graph above shows the value trend in terms of LPG price movements for the period January 2016 to June 2018. The Department has acknowledged that using Petrol 93 as a proxy for the calculation of the MRGP of LPG is inappropriate. To this end, the Department has since changed the pricing framework of LPG to reflect the actual cost of imported LPG using Saudi Contract Price. The Department acknowledges that price alone will not make LPG accessible to all South African citizens. This has to be preceded by the removal of all obstacles prevailing throughout the whole supply value chain that restrict entry to the market. This has also been highlighted in the findings of the LPG Market Enquiry published in March 2017 by the Competition Commission.

The findings emphasized on structural features in the LPG market that created barriers to entry. Furthermore, the Competition Commission recommends regulation of the whole LPG supply value chain. It is therefore imperative that the Department embarks on completing the pricing of the whole value chain, specifically the wholesale price of LPG to ensure that retailers have certainty in terms of possible retail margins. The Department is however of the view that, once the playing field has been levelled in the LPG market, de-regulation should follow.

15. LPG REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The market is with respect to safety and health, regulated mainly through the Department of Employment and Labour. The Department of Employment and Labour and the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association of South Africa (LPGSA) encourage LPG companies to comply with safety regulations. Standards covering cylinders, valves, appliances and/or equipment are often referenced to acceptable international standards. Relevant South African National Standards (SANS) cover the installation of LPG appliances and equipment. Cylinder and storage tanks are covered by the Pressure Equipment Regulations. All cylinders and valves must be tested against the relevant SANS standards. This is verified through the LPGSA which issues a verification permit for all cylinders found to be complying with the set standards. Other equipment such as appliances, hoses and/or regulators undergo the same process of verification. LPGSA trains LPG installers and register them through an independent body appointed by the Department of Employment and Labour.

The Competition Commission in its LPG market inquiry Report found that overlapping jurisdictions of the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) and Transnet National Ports Authority (TNPA) cause significant bottlenecks regarding approvals for the construction of import and storage facilities at the ports. In this regard, a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between TNPA and NERSA regarding coordination of licensing activities. The Department has to monitor the efficiency of such a Memorandum of Understanding.

The Department is mandated to regulate the buying and selling of petroleum products. This mandate also includes the pricing of petroleum products, as stipulated in the Petroleum Products Act, 1977 (Act No. 120 of 1977 as amended) LPG is included within the ambit of the Petroleum Products Act, as petroleum products are defined as *“any petroleum fuel and any lubricant used and unused, and includes any other substance which may be used, for a purpose for which petroleum fuel or any lubricant may be used”*. As both a policymaker and economic regulator for the liquid fuels sector, the DMRE is responsible for the drafting, reviewing, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of policies and legislation in pursuance of energy security.

The price of LPG is partially controlled mainly through the regulation of the maximum ex-refinery price, which entails the Maximum Refinery Gate Price (MRGP) and the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of LPG supplied to residential customers. The theft of cylinders requires urgent attention from relevant enforcement authorities and/or regulators such as, the South African Police Services, Department of Employment and Labour, and the DMRE to ensure that such practice does not persist, especially cross-border stealing of cylinders, including illegal filling of cylinders.

16. LPG CYLINDER MANAGEMENT

Almost all LPG equipment (cylinders, valves, storage tanks, regulators, etc.) are not manufactured locally. Most of LPG cylinders in circulation are owned by LPG companies. This ownership is retained by LPG companies through a rental arrangement with the dealers who pass the cost to the end-consumer in the form of a cylinder deposit. The cylinder business is predominantly branded with each LPG marketing company having its own distinctive colours for cylinders of different sizes. Retailers who decide to become branded, can choose to be tied to one brand or can be independent and buy and sell different cylinder brands.

The independent wholesaler is, however obliged to create an identity different from the major brands. Some LPG filling plants are owned or managed by LPG distributors. Bulk tanks are owned by LPG companies who have a contractual agreement with their customers such as restaurants in the shopping malls. LPG equipment particularly for domestic use is also available from non-LPG outlets such as hardware stores. Some road tankers are owned by the major wholesalers; however the majority is owned and operated by transport companies. Distribution of LPG by road is usually outsourced by LPG companies.

The inability of LPG wholesalers to control cylinders contributes to the high cost of operating the business. Cylinder hoarding is a common practice and amounts to uncompetitive behaviour and could result in supply disruptions. The cylinder owner has the responsibility for maintaining cylinders in order to ensure that they are safe to use. This is done to avoid hazardous impacts which may even lead to fires and ultimately death. Cylinders need to go through routine checks and revalidations. Since

the cylinder plays a very important role as an asset in the LPG business, it needs to be protected for commercial reasons. In addition, cylinders are expected to withstand all the challenges of the distribution chain in order to keep the contents secure and safe. It is therefore important that all parties should cooperate to actively discourage cylinder hoarding and illegal filling. These practices are anti-competitive and are detrimental to the expansion of the LPG market.

The importance of safety in the use of LPG cannot be overemphasized. Addressing the issue of safety requires that the DMRE and the Department of Employment and Labour work collaboratively to ensure that the LPG industry complies with the relevant regulations. It is important that the consumer and all the people involved in the LPG supply chain must be aware of their responsibilities to keep the industry safe and sustainable.

17. LPG SUPPLY VALUE CHAIN

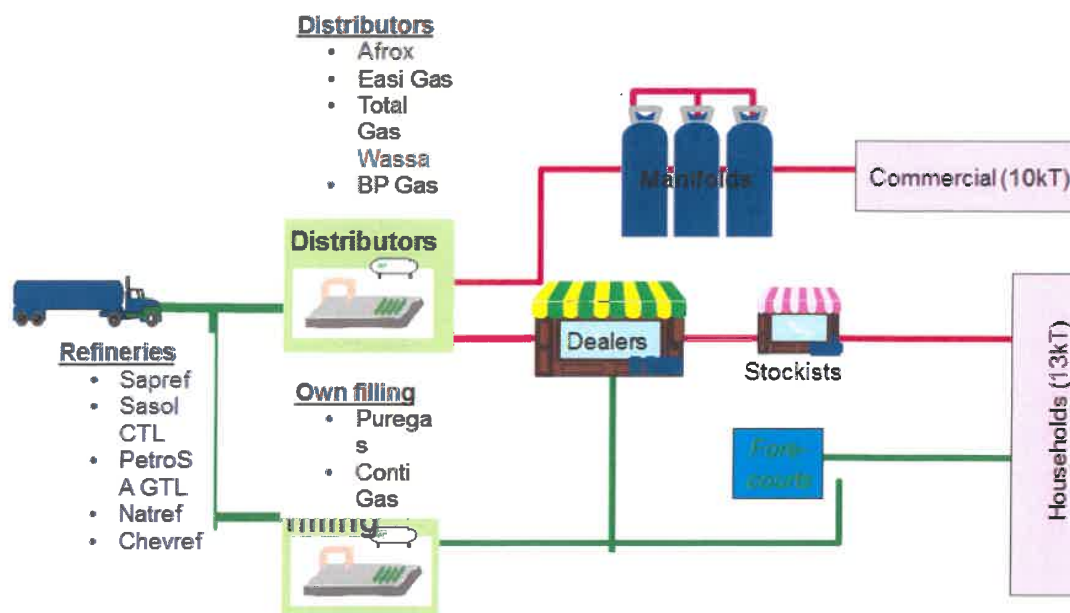


Figure 3: Typical LPG supply value chain in South Africa

In the supply chain shown in **Figure 3** above, the product leaves the refinery gate (equivalent to a port facility in case of imports) in a road tanker to a bulk-breaking facility or a cylinder-filling depot. The filled LPG cylinders are loaded on a flatbed truck and delivered to wholesalers who in turn deliver to retailers (stockists and forecourts). It is only after this point that the product is delivered to the end-consumer. It is

important to note that all these points of supply (intermediaries) attract additional costs resulting in high LPG prices. The Department piloted the distribution model as shown in Figure 4 below. This model was piloted in Atteridgeville and Tweefontein and the Department noted the potential reduction of the retail price of LPG supplied to households. It is partly based on the insights gained in the piloting of the model that the then Minister of Energy commenced the regulation of the maximum retail price of LPG supplied to households in 2010.

18. PILOT PROJECT BASED LPG SUPPLY VALUE CHAIN

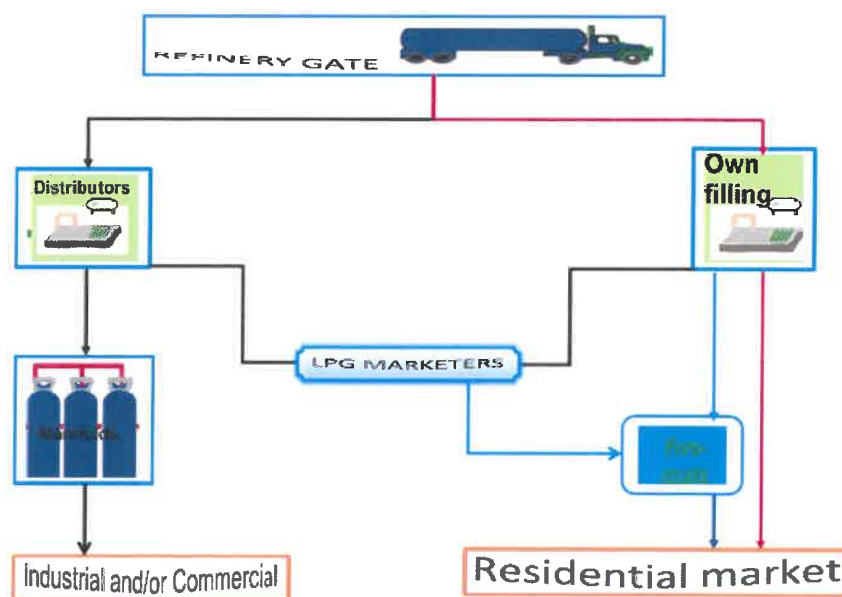


Figure 4: LPG supply value chain model based on the pilot projects in Atteridgeville and Tweefontein (DoE, 2008).

18.1 Wholesalers and Bulk Distributors

The major four independent wholesalers and bulk distributors include Afrox, Easigas, Totalgaz and Oryx. These wholesalers buy LPG from refineries and on-sell in bulk to distributors using big road tankers as well as to their end-user clients, which include industrial, commercial and residential customers.

18.2 Retailers and Dealers

The retail end of the LPG market comprises approximately 452 fuel retail service stations (forecourts) and about 4,000 small traders or stockists who sell in informal (spaza) shops as well as trading stores. It is characterised by the following:

- LPG is rarely a stand-alone business and is usually a small portion of an entity's turnover;
- A retailer is contracted and branded to a particular producer or wholesaler who owns storage and filling equipment;
- A retailer is usually supplied LPG by a distributor in the latter's branded cylinders;
- The retailing of LPG is generally a cash business; and
- LPG may also be retailed at a premium by re-filling end-user owned small cylinders (usually under 7kg).

19. LPG IMPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Petroleum import infrastructure includes ports, wharves/berths, discharge facilities, pipelines, storage tanks at terminals and other remote locations, as well as facilities for loading petroleum products onto road and rail transport. Terminals are those storage facilities where refined petroleum products are received from either refineries or import facilities. Fuel is distributed from terminals by truck or rail to retailers or bulk users. All terminals have loading gantries and storage facilities and can be supplied by pipeline, ship and in some cases by road transport.

Import terminals, however, are only supplied by pipeline from refineries or ports. The ports of Richards Bay, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Saldanha Bay have LPG loading/off-loading facilities.

There are seven import/export LPG terminals in SA:

- 1) Richards Bay LPG Terminal belonging to Island View Storage (IVS), trading as Bidvest Tank Terminal;
- 2) Sapref LPG Terminal, Durban, belonging to Shell and BP jointly and integrated into the refinery;

- 3) Enref LPG Terminal, Durban, belonging to Engen – this is unused as an import/export terminal to date due to some unresolved issues but the storage at the refinery is in use for LPG storage;
- 4) Easigas LPG Terminal, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape;
- 5) Easigas Tank Farm LPG spheres, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape;
- 6) Sunrise Energy LPG Terminal, Saldanha Bay, Western Cape; and
- 7) Avedia Energy LPG Terminal, Saldanha Bay, Western Cape.

Noting the constrained domestic production of LPG, growth in LPG demand can only be adequately met by increased imports. It would take at least sixteen (16) days for the cargo from Saudi Arabia to reach South Africa. South Africa could opt for Mauritius, with a minimum seven (7) day journey for LPG delivery. Instead of sourcing LPG from the Middle East or Mauritius, SA should consider sourcing it from Algeria, or other West African countries such as Nigeria, and/or Angola in pursuit of the continental development agenda. In this regard, SA should pursue such imports as part of its bilateral relations and cooperation with involved countries as well as the promotion of intra-African trade.

Table 1: SA loading facilities

Licensee	Storage capacity (m ³)	Location
Shell SA (Pty) Ltd	4000	Port Elizabeth
Bid tanks (Pty) Ltd	6000	Richards Bay
BP & Shell (SAPREF)	1800	Durban

Source: NERSA, 2012

Table 1 above gives a picture of South Africa's loading facilities, storage capacity and respective locations for those loading facilities. Afrox and Easigas used to be the only two importers of significant volumes of LPG into SA. The two wholesalers lease import storage facilities and have import licences. Afrox leases the import facility in Richards Bay from Bidvest tanks [formerly IVS Richards Bay (Pty) Ltd]. Easigas imports via the Port Elizabeth terminal. During the market inquiry, by the Competition Commission, the Department has learnt that, Totalgaz, Camel Fuels and Oryx also use the Richards

Bay port terminal through Bidvest tanks to import LPG. It is noteworthy that wholesalers are not operating from their own storage and/or loading facilities but rather are granted access to facilities owned by terminal operators.

New entrants have highlighted the lack of import facilities as one of the key constraints to growing the LPG market and the promotion of competition. The practice in line with global practices, is that anchor tenants sign long-term contracts (10-20 years) with the storage facility operator. The operator will then develop the facility and charge a monthly rental for capacity ('take or pay agreements'). This type of arrangement serves as a key constraint in growing the LPG market and in the promotion of competition. It has been widely accepted that the only way to unlock local LPG consumption is to substantially increase imports of LPG through newly constructed import terminals with sufficient storage facilities. This will significantly reduce freight costs and would in turn drive down LPG costs. Furthermore, a large increase in imports of LPG into the domestic market would enhance competitive pricing for local customers.

20. THE ROLE OF PETROSA

The National Oil Company's involvement in developing gas infrastructure is paramount to the attainment of government's objective of making LPG affordable and accessible to all South Africans. It is also envisaged that PetroSA will take the opportunity to establish distribution depots and channels across all provinces in line with the envisioned strategy to enhance the role of Historically Disadvantaged South Africans in the retail of LPG.

21. LOCAL LPG CYLINDER PRODUCTION

The expansion of the LPG market will in the medium to long term necessitate the investment in local cylinder manufacturing plant (s) and this can also have an added benefit of creating sustainable jobs for South Africans. The limiting factor for local production of LPG cylinders is the price of steel. South Africa is using the import parity pricing system which makes steel very expensive. There are projects already under development to manufacture LPG cylinders locally. One such project is the IDC-backed project developed by MM Engineering Services (PTY) Ltd for the manufacture

of LPG gas cylinders in the Coega IDZ. The capacity of the plant is estimated at 1.5 million cylinders per annum (3 kg, 5 kg, 7 kg and 9 kg cylinders). The facility will market and sell its products in South Africa and export to Africa and the rest of the world. The DMRE, in conjunction with other Government departments, and the DTIC in particular, should work towards maximising local content and economic benefit from LPG-related business activities.

The steel LPG cylinder has not changed much since it was introduced in Hong Kong in the 1960's⁷. Furthermore, through recent innovation LPG cylinders have included the use of plastics and composite materials to improve the visual proposition whilst reducing weight and providing better protection against corrosion. Support from Government towards LPG might encourage composite cylinder manufacturing locally with needed job opportunities. Composite cylinders tend to be more expensive than steel cylinders; however, they are better in the sense that it becomes easy for the consumer to know how much product remains in the cylinder which is currently an inherent challenge with the steel cylinder.

22. PUBLIC AWARENESS

The perception of the consumer that LPG is not safe is sometimes difficult to change. It is important that not only the consumer, but all the people involved in the supply and distribution of LPG are aware of their roles and responsibilities to keep the LPG sector safe. The DMRE in collaboration with other stakeholders should embark on targeted safety and awareness campaigns to assist the public in making the right choices to switch from using biomass, coal, electricity and illuminating paraffin to using LPG for household thermal needs. In this regard, the benefits of safe utilisation of LPG juxtaposed to those of other (traditional) energy carriers should be well communicated to the target audience. This would include the reduction of indoor pollution, caused by the use of traditional energy carriers like biomass and coal as well as illuminating paraffin, and the concomitant savings on the health cost thereof. These benefits would not be achievable without the requisite infrastructure and appliances, which include

⁷ https://www.wlpga.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/LPG-Policy-Documents_2017-FINAL.pdf

cylinders, stoves and heaters that comply with applicable specifications and standards.

The campaign will highlight the economic and financial benefits of switching from other energy carriers to LPG. The Department can, during the regional petroleum campaigns in different provinces also promote LPG use and dispel misconceptions about LPG safety. Programmes involving all types of media can be used to make people aware of the use of LPG as clean and healthy cooking fuel and for its safe use. These include continuous TV advertisements on all channels, including regional channels and community radio stations. The advertisement must highlight the benefits and safe way of using LPG. Door to door campaigns may also be conducted in rural areas to demonstrate the safe use of LPG. Households in the rural areas must be motivated to regularly use LPG as they switch from conventional fuels.

23. CONCLUSION

The successful implementation of the LPG Rollout Strategy hinges on dealing with mainly four key challenges, namely, removal of restrictive features in the LPG market, provision of adequate and open access LPG importation infrastructure to accommodate imports, conducting safety awareness campaigns to deal with negative perceptions on the use of LPG and improved cylinder management. Collaboration with and co-operation of other key stakeholders such as the Competition Commission and the Department of Employment and Labour are also crucial for the successful implementation of the Strategy.

SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE

NO. R. 2081

13 May 2022

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT, 1964.
IMPOSITION OF PROVISIONAL PAYMENT (PP/164)

In terms of section 57A of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, a provisional payment in relation to anti-dumping duty is imposed up to and including 12 November 2022, to the extent and on the goods set out in the Schedule hereto.



FRANZ TOMASEK

HEAD: LEGISLATIVE POLICY TAX, CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

SCHEDULE

By the insertion of the following:

Subheading	Description	Provisional Payment	Imported from or originating in
8201.10.05	Spades and shovels of a maximum blade width of more than 150mm but not exceeding 200mm	58,56%	China
8201.10.10	Spades and shovels of a maximum blade width of more than 200 mm but not exceeding 320 mm	155,09%	India
8201.30.03	Picks	152,91%	India
8201.30.90	Other	67,23%	India
8201.90.20	Other forks, with a prong length exceeding 150 mm	127,93%	India

SUID-AFRIKAANSE INKOMSTEDIENS

NO. R. 2081

13 Mei 2022

DOEANE- EN AKSYNSWET, 1964.
OPLEGGING VAN VOORLOPIGE BETALING (VB/164)

Kragtens artikel 57A van die Doeane- en Aksynswet, 1964, word 'n voorlopige betaling met betrekking tot teen stortingsregte tot en met 12 November 2022 opgelê, in die mate en op die goedere in die Bylae hierby aangeleen.



FRANZ TOMASEK
HOOF: WETGEWENDE BELEID BELASTING, DOEANE- EN AKSYNS

BYLAE

Deur die invoeging van die volgende:

Subpos	Beskrywing	Voorlopige betaling	Ingevoer vanaf of afkomstig van
8201.10.05	Grawe en skopgrawe met 'n maksimum bladwydte van meer as 150 mm maar hoogstens 200 mm	58,56%	Sjina
8201.10.10	Grawe en skopgrawe met 'n maksimum bladwydte van meer as 200 mm maar hoogstens 320 mm	155,09%	Indië
8201.30.03	Pikke	152,91%	Indië
8201.30.90	Ander	67,23%	Indië
8201.90.20	Ander vurke, met 'n tandlengte van meer as 150 mm	127,93%	Indië

Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer, Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001
Contact Centre Tel: 012-748 6200. eMail: info.egazette@gpw.gov.za
Publications: Tel: (012) 748 6053, 748 6061, 748 6065