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OF
SOUTH AFRICA



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SUID-AFRIKA

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PRETORIA, 25 JANUARY 1991
JANUARIE 1991

No. 12984

RECTIFICATION

Notice is hereby given that the **regulation number** in the preamble of *Government Gazette* No. 12861 of 14 December 1990 was inadvertently omitted. The number should read as follows:

Regulation Gazette No. 4597.

PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

VACANCY IN THE ELECTORAL DIVISION OF MONTFORD

Pursuant to section 189 of the Electoral Act, 1979, I hereby declare that on account of the death of Mr Rishinand Ramnath Mahabeer on 7 January 1991, a vacancy has occurred in the representation in the House of Delegates of the Electoral Division of Montford.

G. P. C. DE KOCK,
Secretary to Parliament.
Parliament, Cape Town.
7 January 1991.

PROCLAMATIONS

by the

State President

of the Republic of South Africa

No. 5, 1991

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF SECTION 23 OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT MALMESBURY, DISTRICT OF MALMESBURY, PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Under section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act No. 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group.

357—A

REGSTELLING

Hiermee word bekendgemaak dat die **regulasie-nummer** in die aanhef van *Staatskoerant* No. 12861 van 14 Desember 1990 per abuis weggelaat is. Die nommer moet as volg lees:

Regulasiekoerant No. 4597.

PARLEMENT VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

RAAD VAN AFGEVAARDIGDES

VAKATURE IN DIE KIESAFDELING MONTFORD

Ooreenkomstig artikel 189 van die Kieswet, 1979, verklaar ek hiermee dat daar weens die oorlye van mnr. Rishinand Ramnath Mahabeer op 7 Januarie 1991, 'n vakature ontstaan het in die verteenwoordiging in die Raad van Afgevaardigdes van die kiesafdeling Montford.

G. P. C. DE KOCK,
Sekretaris van die Parlement.
Parlement, Kaapstad.
7 Januarie 1991.

PROKLAMASIES

van die

Staatspresident

van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 5, 1991

VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 23 VAN DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE MALMESBURY, DISTRIK MALMESBURY, PROVINSIE DIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP

Kragtens artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet No. 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Gekleurde groep.

12984—1

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Third day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety.

F. W. DE KLERK,

State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

H. J. KRIEL,

Minister of the Cabinet.

SCHEDULE

COLOURED GROUP

Beginning at the northernmost beacon of Erf 5105, Malmesbury; thence south-eastwards along the boundary of the said Erf 5105, so as to include it in this area, to the southernmost beacon of Erf 2415; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to Beacon C on Survey Record E.2743/73; thence westwards along the boundary of the said Erf 5105 to the northernmost beacon of the last-mentioned erf, the point of beginning.

No. 6, 1991

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION No. 219 OF 1955 UNDER SECTION 33 OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966.—EAST LONDON, DISTRICT OF EAST LONDON, PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Under section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act No. 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation No. 219 of 1955 by the exclusion of the areas defined in paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Schedule hereto from the area defined in the Schedule thereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twentieth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety.

F. W. DE KLERK,

State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

H. J. KRIEL,

Minister of the Cabinet.

SCHEDULE

AREA DB.1

(1) The area depicted by the figure A B C D E F G H J K On Proclamation Diagram SG 7130-88, being an area for proclamation over Erven 30458, 30457 and 30417, East London, Administrative District of East London, Province of the Cape of Good Hope, in its entirety.

AREA DB.2

(2) The area depicted by the figure A B C D E F G H J K L M N P Q R S T on Proclamation Diagram SG 7132-88, being an area for proclamation over Erven 30412, 30411, 2395, 30409, 30408 and 29060, East London, Administrative District of East London, Province of the Cape of Good Hope, in its entirety.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Derde dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-negentig.

F. W. DE KLERK,

Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

H. J. KRIEL,

Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE

GEKLEURDE GROEP

Begin by die noordelikste baken van Erf 5105, Malmesbury; daarvandaan suidooswaarts met die grens van genoemde Erf 5105 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die suidelikste baken van Erf 2415; daarvandaan suidooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken C op Meetstuk E.2743/73; daarvan dan weswaarts met die grens van genoemde Erf 5105 langs tot by die noordelikste baken van laasgenoemde erf, die beginpunt.

No. 6, 1991

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE No. 219 VAN 1955 Kragtens ARTIKEL 33 VAN DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966.—OOS-LONDEN, DISTRIK OOS-LONDEN, PROVINSIE DIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP

Kragtens artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet No. 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie No. 219 van 1955 deur die uitsluiting van die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (1) en (2) van die Bylae hiervan uit die gebied omskryf in die Bylae daarvan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Twintigste dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-negentig.

F. W. DE KLERK,

Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

H. J. KRIEL,

Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE

GEBIED DB.1

(1) Die gebied voorgestel deur die figuur A B C D E F G H J K op Proklamasiekaart LG 7130-88, synde 'n proklamasiegebied oor Erwe 30458, 30457 en 30417, Oos-Londen, administratiewe distrik Oos-Londen, provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop, in sy geheel.

GEBIED DB.2

(2) Die gebied voorgestel deur die figuur A B C D E F G H J K L M N P Q R S T op Proklamasiekaart LG 7132-88, synde 'n proklamasiegebied oor Erwe 30412, 30411, 2395, 30409, 30408 en 29060, Oos-Londen, administratiewe distrik Oos-Londen, provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop, in sy geheel.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES**DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE****No. 107****25 January 1991****SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK ACT, 1989
DETERMINATION OF STATUTORY PRICE OF
GOLD**

It is hereby notified that in terms of section 25 (1) of the South African Reserve Bank Act, 1989 (Act No. 90 of 1989), the Minister of Finance has valued, as from 31 December 1990, all gold of the South African Reserve Bank at R886,42 per fine ounce of gold.

No. 108**25 January 1991****CHANGED INTEREST DATES IN RESPECT OF
INDEFINITE PERIOD EXCHEQUER BONDS**

The Department of Finance hereby announces that the Minister of Finance has determined that the half-yearly interest dates of Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds will, with effect from 1 January 1991, 28 February and 31 August.

No. 132**25 January 1991****RATE OF INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT LOANS**

It is hereby notified that the Minister of Finance has in terms of section 26 (1) of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No. 66 of 1975), fixed the standard interest rate applicable from 1 February 1991, and until further notice, to loans granted by the State out of the State Revenue Fund at sixteen comma five nought per cent (16,50%) per annum.

The above-mentioned standard interest rate is applicable from 1 February 1991, and until further notice, to all drawings of loans from State moneys, except loans in respect of which other rates of interest are specifically authorised by legislation or the Minister of Finance.

No. 133**25 January 1991****14 PER CENT INTERNAL REGISTERED STOCK,
1995.—CERTIFICATE 472 FOR R100 000 ISSUED IN
FAVOUR OF MRS HELEN ELIZABETH GRIEVESON**

Application having been made to the Department of Finance for a duplicate of the above-mentioned certificate, the original having been lost or mislaid, notice is hereby given that unless the original certificate is produced at the Department of Finance, Private Bag X115, Pretoria, within four weeks from the date of publication of this notice, a duplicate as applied for, will be issued.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS**DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES****No. 107****25 Januarie 1991****WET OP DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE RESERWEBANK, 1989****BEPALING VAN STATUTÊRE GOUDPRYS**

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Finansies kragtens artikel 25 (1) van die Wet op die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank, 1989 (Wet No. 90 van 1989), alle goud van die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank met ingang van 31 Desember 1990 teen R886,42 per ons suiwer goud gewaardeer het.

No. 108**25 Januarie 1991****WYSIGING VAN DIE RENTEDATUMS VAN ONBEPALDE
TERMYN SKATKIS-OBLIGASIES**

Die Departement van Finansies maak hierby bekend dat die Minister van Finansies bepaal het dat die halfjaarlikse rentedatums van Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis-Obligasies, met ingang van 1 Januarie 1991, 28 Februarie en 31 Augustus sal wees.

No. 132**25 Januarie 1991****RENTEKOERS VAN TOEPASSING OP
STAATSLENINGS**

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Finansies ingevolge artikel 26 (1) van die Skatkiwet 1975 (Wet No. 66 van 1975), die standaardrentekoers van toepassing vanaf 1 Februarie 1991, en tot nadere kennisgewing, op lenings deur die Staat toegestaan uit die Staatsinkomstefonds op sestien komma vyf nul persent (16,50%) per jaar vasgestel het.

Bogenoemde standaardrentekoers is van toepassing vanaf 1 Februarie 1991 en tot nadere kennisgewing, op alle trekkings van lenings uit staatsgelde, uitgesonderd lenings ten opsigte waarvan ander rentekoerse spesifiek deur wetgewing of die Minister van Finansies gemagtig is.

No. 133**25 Januarie 1991****14 PERSENT BINNELANDSE GEREGISTREERDE
EFFEKTE, 1995.—SERTIFIKAAT 472 VIR R100 000
UITGEREIK TEN GUNSTE VAN MEV. HELEN ELIZABETH
GRIEVESON**

Aangesien daar by die Departement van Finansies aansoek gedoen is om 'n duplikaat van bovermelde sertifikaat wat verloor of verlê is, word hierby bekendgemaak dat tensy die oorspronklike sertifikaat binne vier weke na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing by die Departement van Finansies, Privaatsak X115, Pretoria, ingelewer word, die verlangde duplikaat uitgereik sal word.

No. 134**25 January 1991**

13 PER CENT INTERNAL REGISTERED STOCK, 2009/10/11.—CERTIFIED BROKERS TRANSFER FORM 1773A FOR R1 000 000 ISSUED IN FAVOUR OF SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK

Application having been made to the Department of Finance for a duplicate of the above-mentioned document, the original having been lost or mislaid, notice is hereby given that unless the original document is produced at the Department of Finance, Private Bag X115, Pretoria, within four weeks from the date of publication of this notice, a duplicate as applied for, will be issued.

No. 135**25 January 1991**

13 PER CENT INTERNAL REGISTERED STOCK, 2009-10-11.—CERTIFIED BROKERS TRANSFER FORM 1773C5 FOR R300 000 ISSUED IN FAVOUR OF SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK

Application having been made to the Department of Finance for a duplicate of the above-mentioned document, the original having been lost or mislaid, notice is hereby given that unless the original document is produced at the Department of Finance, Private Bag X115, Pretoria, within four weeks from the date of publication of this notice, a duplicate as applied for, will be issued.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER**No. 122****25 January 1991**

GRANTING OF SEARCH POWERS TO AUTHORIZED OFFICERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF BRONKHORSTSPRUIT

By virtue of the powers vested in the Minister of Law and Order by section 2 (2) (g) of the Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Act, 1985 (Act No. 53 of 1985), which powers have been delegated to me in terms of section 5 of the Act by Government Notice No. 1631, dated 20 July 1990, published in *Government Gazette* No. 12647, dated 20 July 1990, I, Mulder van Eyk, Deputy Commissioner of the South African Police, hereby determine that authorized officers of the Town Council of Bronkhorstspuit, may search persons for the purpose of granting permission to enter or enter upon premises or vehicles which are the property of, or are occupied or used by, or are under the control of the Town Council of Bronkhorstspuit.

M. VAN EYK,

Deputy Commissioner: South African Police.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS**No. 111****25 January 1991**

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN LAND FROM THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER X AND SECTION 139 (1) OF THE MINING RIGHTS ACT, 1967 (ACT No. 20 OF 1967)

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises of the Republic of South Africa has, under section 158 (1) of the Mining Rights Act, 1967

No. 134**25 Januarie 1991**

13 PERSENT BINNELANDSE GEREGISTREERDE EFFEKTE, 2009/10/11.—GESERTIFISEERDE MAKELAARSOORDRAGVORM 1773A VIR R1 000 000 UITGEREIK TEN GUNSTE VAN SUID-AFRIKAANSE RESERWEBANK

Aangesien daar by die Departement van Finansies aansoek gedoen is om 'n duplikaat van bovermelde dokument wat verloor of verlê is, word hierby bekendgemaak dat tensy die oorspronklike dokument binne vier weke na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing by die Departement van Finansies, Privaatsak X115, Pretoria, ingelewer word, die verlangde duplikaat uitgereik sal word.

No. 135**25 Januarie 1991**

13 PERSENT BINNELANDSE GEREGISTREERDE EFFEKTE, 2009-10-11.—GESERTIFISEERDE MAKELAARSOORDRAGVORM 1773C5 VIR R300 000 UITGEREIK TEN GUNSTE VAN SUID-AFRIKAANSE RESERWEBANK

Aangesien daar by die Departement van Finansies aansoek gedoen is om 'n duplikaat van bovermelde dokument wat verloor of verlê is, word hierby bekendgemaak dat tensy die oorspronklike dokument binne vier weke na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing by die Departement van Finansies, Privaatsak X115, Pretoria, ingelewer word, die verlangde duplikaat uitgereik sal word.

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE**No. 122****25 Januarie 1991**

VERLENING VAN DEURSOEKINGSBEVOEGDHEDE AAN GEMAGTIGDE BEAMPTES VAN DIE STADSRAAD VAN BRONKHORSTSPRUIT

Kragtens die bevoegdheid verleen aan die Minister van Wet en Orde by artikel 2 (2) (g) van die Wet op Beheer van Toegang tot Openbare Persele en Voertuie, 1985 (Wet No. 53 van 1985), welke bevoegdheid ingevolge artikel 5 van die Wet aan my gedelegeer is by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1631 van 20 Julie 1990, gepubliseer in *Staatskoerant* No. 12647 van 20 Julie 1990, bepaal ek, Mulder van Eyk, Adjunk-kommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, hierby dat gemagtigde beamptes van die Stadsraad van Bronkhorstspuit persone mag deursoek vir die doel van verlening van toestemming tot die binnegaan of betreding van persele of voertuie wat die eiendom is van, of geokkupeer of gebruik word deur, of onder die beheer is van die Stadsraad van Bronkhorstspuit.

M. VAN EYK,

Adjunk-kommissaris: Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie.

DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL- EN ENERGIESAKE**No. 111****25 Januarie 1991**

UITSLUITING VAN SEKERE GROND VAN DIE TOEPASSING VAN DIE BEPALINGS VAN HOOFSTUK X EN ARTIKEL 139 (1) VAN DIE WET OP MYNREGTE, 1967 (WET No. 20 VAN 1967)

Die Minister van Mineraal- en Energiesake en Openbare Ondernemings van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika het kragtens artikel 158 (1) van die Wet op Mynregte,

(Act No. 20 of 1967), exempted certain land, held under mining title, on the farm Klippan 14, Administrative District of Welkom, Mining District of the Orange Free State, Province of the Orange Free State, as shown on a sketch plan copies of which are filed under RMT R1/91 in the Mining Titles Office, Johannesburg, and in the office of the Mining Commissioner: OFS, Welkom, from the provisions of Chapter X and section 139 (1) of the said Act, with effect from the date of publication hereof in the *Gazette*.

(19/13/3/17)

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

No. 112

25 January 1991

BUREAU OF HERALDRY

NOTICE OF THE AMENDMENT OF THE REGISTRATION OF A HERALDIC PRESENTATION

The Bureau of Heraldry hereby gives notice in terms of section 10 of the Heraldry Act, 1962 (Act No. 18 of 1962), that:

Since the Local Council of L'Agulhas had replaced the former Municipality of Agulhas, whose arms were registered under Government Notice No. 2134 of 12 November 1976, the arms will now be entered in the heraldic register in the name of the Local Council of L'Agulhas and a new certificate of registration will be issued.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING

No. 126

25 January 1991

AMENDMENT OF THE GUIDE PLAN FOR NELSPRUIT/WHITE RIVER, 1984

Under section 6A(19) of the Physical Planning Act, 1967 (Act No. 88 of 1967), I, Andrew Fourie, Deputy Minister of Planning, hereby amend the Guide Plan for Nelspruit/White River, as made known by Government Notice No. 224 of 17 February 1984, by—

(a) changing the designation of the Remainder of Portion 2 of the farm Blinkwater 101 JU, as indicated schematically on the map in the accompanying Schedule, from "agriculture" to "township development (excluding township development for industrial purposes)"; and

(b) adding the following additional proviso to paragraph 4.3.1 of the Guide Plan:

"Provided further that any application for the granting of land use rights with regard to the Remainder of Portion 2 of the farm Blinkwater 101 JU must be submitted to the Administrator for approval, who can approve such an application subject to any conditions that he may determine."

Signed at Pretoria this 7th day of January 1991.

A. FOURIE,

Deputy Minister of Planning.

1967 (Wet No. 20 van 1967), sekere grond, kragtens myntitel gehou, op die plaas Klippan 14, administratiewe distrik Welkom, myndistrik Oranje-Vrystaat, provinsie die Oranje-Vrystaat, soos getoon op 'n sketskaart waarvan afdrukke onder RMT R1/91 in die Mynbriewekantoor, Johannesburg, en in die kantoor van die Mynkommissaris: OVS, Welkom, bewaar word, van die toepassing van die bepalings van Hoofstuk X en artikel 139 (1) van gemelde Wet met ingang van die datum van publikasie hiervan in die *Staatskoerant* uitgesluit.

(19/13/3/17)

DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE OPVOEDING

No. 112

25 Januarie 1991

BURO VIR HERALDIEK

KENNISGEWING VAN DIE WYSIGING VAN DIE REGISTRASIE VAN 'N HERALDIESE VOORSTELLING

Die Buro vir Heraldiek gee hierby ingevolge artikel 10 van die Heraldiekwet, 1962 (Wet No. 18 van 1962), kennis dat:

Aangesien die Plaaslike Raad van L'Agulhas die voormalige Munisipaliteit van Agulhas, wie se wapen by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2134 van 12 November 1976 geregistreer is, vervang het, sal die wapen in die naam van die Plaaslike Raad van L'Agulhas in die heraldiekregister aangeteken en 'n nuwe registrasiesertifikaat uitgereik word.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BEPLANNING, PROVINSIALE SAKE EN NASIONALE BEHUISING

No. 126

25 Januarie 1991

WYSIGING VAN DIE GIDSPLAN VIR NELSPRUIT/WITRIVIER, 1984

Kragtens artikel 6A (19) van die Wet op Fisiese Beplanning, 1967 (Wet No. 88 van 1967), wysig ek, Andrew Fourie, Adjunk-minister van Beplanning, hierby die Gidsplan vir Nelspruit/Witrivier, soos bekendgemaak by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 224 van 17 Februarie 1984, deur—

(a) die gebruiksaanwysing van die Restant van Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Blinkwater 101 JU, soos skematies op die kaart in die bygaande Bylae aangedui, vanaf "landbou" na "dorpontwikkeling (uitgesonderd dorpontwikkeling vir nywerheids-doeleindes)" te verander; en

(b) die volgende verdere voorbehoudsbepaling by paragraaf 4.3.1 van die Gidsplan by te voeg:

"Met dien verstande verder dat enige aansoek vir die toekenning van grondgebruiks-regte ten opsigte van die Restant van Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Blinkwater 101 JU aan die Administrateur vir goedkeuring voorgelê moet word, wat sodanige aansoek kan goedkeur onderworpe aan enige voorwaardes wat hy kan bepaal."

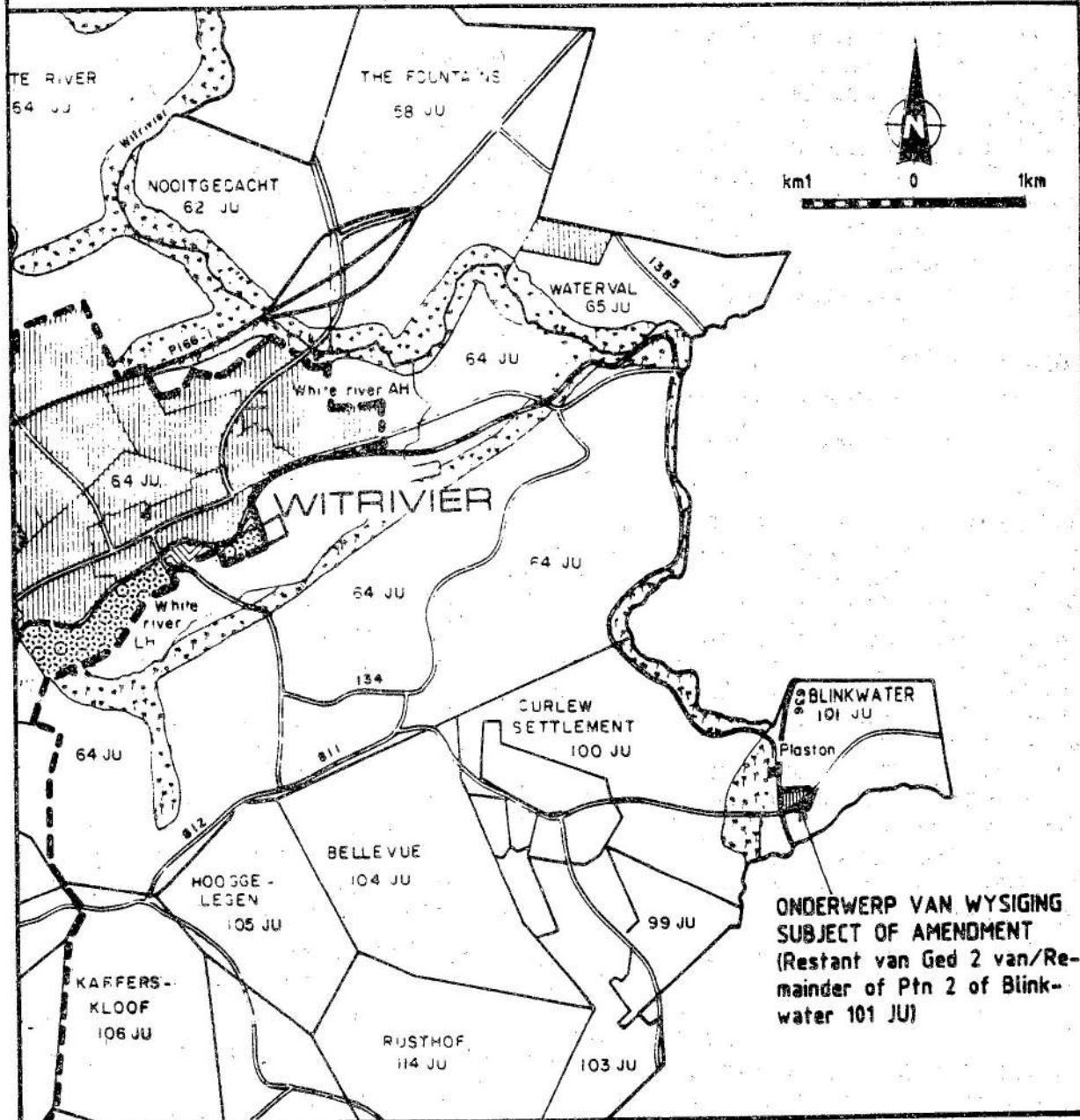
Geteken te Pretoria op hede die 7de dag van Januarie 1991.

A. FOURIE,

Adjunk-minister van Beplanning.

BYLAE / SCHEDULE

WYSIGING VAN DIE NELSPRUIT / WITRIVIER GIDSPLAN AMENDMENT OF THE NELSPRUIT / WHITE RIVER GUIDE PLAN



Dorpsontwikkeling (Uitgesonderd Dorps-
ontwikkeling vir Nywerheidsdoeleindes)

Nywerheidsdoeleindes

Oopruimte

Landbouddoeleindes

Spoorwegstasies-, aansluitings en- run-
geerwerwe

Onderwerp van Wysiging



Township Development (Excluding Town-
ship Development for Industrial Purposes)

Industrial Purposes

Open Space

Agricultural Purposes

Railway Stations, junctions and
shunting Yards

Subject of Amendment

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY**No. 109****25 January 1991**

NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF THE FIRE PROTECTION SCHEME PREPARED BY THE JESSIEVALE FIRE CONTROL COMMITTEE AND THE DATE FROM WHICH THE SCHEME SHALL APPLY

By virtue of the provisions of section 20 (4) (a) of the Forest Act, 1984 (Act No. 122 of 1984), I, Gottlieb Christian Daniel Claassens, Director-General of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, hereby give notice of the approval in terms of section 20 (3) of the said Act of the fire control scheme prepared by the Jessievale Fire Control Committee and that the scheme shall apply with effect from 1 March 1991.

The fire control scheme will be available for inspection at the office of the Manager, Mondi Forests, Warburton.

G. C. D. CLAASSENS,

Director-General: Water Affairs and Forestry.

No. 110**25 January 1991**

NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF THE FIRE PROTECTION SCHEME PREPARED BY THE RIETVLEI FIRE CONTROL COMMITTEE AND THE DATE FROM WHICH THE SCHEME SHALL APPLY

By virtue of the provisions of section 20 (4) (a) of the Forest Act, 1984 (Act No. 122 of 1984), I, Gottlieb Christian Daniel Claassens, Director-General of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, hereby give notice of the approval in terms of section 20 (3) of the said Act of the fire control scheme prepared by the Rietvlei Fire Control Committee and that the scheme shall apply with effect from 1 April 1991.

The fire control scheme will be available for inspection at the office of Masonite, Greytown Plantation.

G. C. D. CLAASSENS,

Director-General: Water Affairs and Forestry.

No. 116**25 January 1991**

RIET RIVER GOVERNMENT WATER CONTROL AREA, DISTRICTS OF BETHULIE, BLOEMFONTEIN, DEWETSDORP, EDENBURG, FAURESMITH, JACOBSDAL, PHILIPPOLIS, REDDERSBURG, SMITHFIELD AND TROMPSBURG, PROVINCE OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.—USE OF SURPLUS WATER AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF WATER WORKS IN THE CATCHMENT AREA OF THE KALKFONTEIN DAM

By virtue of the powers delegated to me by the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry by Government Notice No. 966 of 19 May 1989, I, Christopher Paul Ross Roberts, in my capacity as Acting Deputy Director-General: Water Utilisation in the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, hereby in terms of section 62 (2B) (e) (ii) of the Water Act, 1956 (Act No. 54 of 1956), read with section 20 (2) (c) of the Water Amendment Act,

DEPARTEMENT VAN WATERWESE EN BOSBOU**No. 109****25 Januarie 1991**

KENNISGEWING VAN GOEDKEURING VAN DIE BRANDBESTRYDINGSPLAN OPGESTEL DEUR DIE JESSIEVALE-BRANDBEHEERKOMITEE EN DIE DATUM WAAROP DIE PLAN VAN TOEPASSING WORD

Kragtens die bepalings van artikel 20 (4) (a) van die Boswet, 1984 (Wet No. 122 van 1984), gee ek, Gottlieb Christian Daniel Claassens, Direkteur-generaal van die Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou, hierby kennis dat die brandbestrydingsplan deur die Jessievale-brandbeheer Komitee opgestel, ingevolge artikel 20 (3) van genoemde Wet goedgekeur is en dat die plan met ingang van 1 Maart 1991 van toepassing word.

Die brandbestrydingsplan sal ter insae beskikbaar wees in die kantoor van die Bestuurder, Mondi Plantasies, Warburton.

G. C. D. CLAASSENS,

Direkteur-generaal: Waterwese en Bosbou.

No. 110**25 Januarie 1991**

KENNISGEWING VAN GOEDKEURING VAN DIE BRANDBESTRYDINGSPLAN OPGESTEL DEUR DIE RIETVLEI-BRANDBEHEERKOMITEE EN DIE DATUM WAAROP DIE PLAN VAN TOEPASSING WORD

Kragtens die bepalings van artikel 20 (4) (a) van die Boswet, 1984 (Wet No. 122 van 1984), gee ek, Gottlieb Christian Daniel Claassens, Direkteur-generaal van die Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou, hierby kennis dat die brandbestrydingsplan deur die Rietvlei-brandbeheer Komitee opgestel, ingevolge artikel 20 (3) van genoemde Wet goedgekeur is en dat die plan met ingang van 1 April 1991 van toepassing word.

Die brandbestrydingsplan sal ter insae beskikbaar wees in die kantoor van Masonite, Greytownplantasie.

G. C. D. CLAASSENS,

Direkteur-generaal: Waterwese en Bosbou.

No. 116**25 Januarie 1991**

RIETRIVIER-STAATSWATERBEHEERGEBIED, DISTRIKTE BETHULIE, BLOEMFONTEIN, DEWETSDORP, EDENBURG, FAURESMITH, JACOBSDAL, PHILIPPOLIS, REDDERSBURG, SMITHFIELD EN TROMPSBURG, PROVINSIE DIE ORANJE-VRYSTAAT.—GEBRUIK VAN SURPLUSWATER EN DIE OPRIGTING VAN WATERWERKE IN DIE OPVANGGEBIED VAN DIE KALKFONTEINDAM.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid aan my gedelegeer deur die Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 966 van 19 Mei 1989 wysig ek, Christopher Paul Ross Roberts, in my hoedanigheid van Waarnemende Adjunk-direkteur-generaal: Waterbenutting in die Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou, hierby kragtens artikel 62 (2B) (e) (ii) van die Waterwet, 1956 (Wet No. 54 van 1956), gelees met

1984 (Act No. 96 of 1984), as from the date of publication hereof, amend the general permission in terms of section 62 (2) (a) of the Water Act, 1956, as published in Government Notice No. 997 of 1 July 1966 to the effect that no storage or water diversion works may be erected in any public stream on the farms Remainder of Stoltskraal 276, Grootfontein 261 and Groenvlakte 293, District of Trompsburg, and that no public water may be abstracted on the said properties.

I hereby determine further that a storage dam with a maximum storage capacity of 345 000 cubic metres may be erected in a tributary of the Riet River on Portion 1 of Stoltskraal 276 and the Remainder of Duurgekocht 31, District of Trompsburg, and that a maximum quantity of 626 572 cubic metres of public water per annum may be abstracted therefrom for irrigation on the Remainder of Duurgekocht 31, Grootfontein 261, Grootfontein "A" 267, Grootfontein "B" 469, Ceres 182 and Tripoli 424, District of Trompsburg, provided that the other restrictive conditions set out in the aforementioned Government Notice remain applicable in respect of the latter farms.

C. P. R. ROBERTS,

Acting Deputy Director-General: Water Utilisation
p.p. Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry.

GENERAL NOTICES

NOTICE 70 OF 1991

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

RESERVATION OF LAND FOR THE PURPOSES OF A PUBLIC ROAD

The Mining Commissioner for the Mining District of the Orange Free State has, in terms of section 179 (1) (b) of the Mining Rights Act, 1967 (Act No. 20 of 1967), reserved for the purposes of a public road a strip of proclaimed land on the farms Allanridge 425, Heldenmoet 117 and Zoeten Inval 268, Administrative District of Odendaalsrus, Mining District of the Orange Free State, Province of the Orange Free State, as shown on a sketch plan copies of which have been filed under RMT R79/88 in the Mining Titles Office, Johannesburg, and in the office of the Mining Commissioner: OFS, Welkom.

(19/5/1/2968)

(25 January 1991)

NOTICE 71 OF 1991

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

RESERVATION OF LAND FOR THE PURPOSES OF A PUBLIC ROAD

The Mining Commissioner for the Mining District of Heidelberg has, in terms of section 179 (1) (b) of the Mining Rights Act, 1967 (Act No. 20 of 1967), reserved for the purposes of a public road a strip of proclaimed land on the farm Rietfontein 128 IR, District of Springs,

artikel 20 (2) (c) van die Waterwysigingswet, 1984 (Wet No. 96 van 1984), vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan die algemene voorlopige bepaling kragtens artikel 62 (2) (a) van die Waterwet, 1956, soos gepubliseer in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 997 van 1 Julie 1966 ten effekte dat geen opgaar- of wateruitkeerwerke in enige openbare stroom op die plase Restant van Stoltskraal 276, Grootfontein 261 en Groenvlakte 293, distrik Trompsburg, opgerig en geen openbare water op gemelde eiendomme onttrek mag word nie.

Voorts bepaal ek hierby dat 'n opgaardam met 'n opgaarvermoë van hoogstens 345 000 kubieke meter in 'n sytak van die Rietrivier op Gedeelte 1 van Stoltskraal 276 en die Restant van Duurgekocht 31, distrik Trompsburg, opgerig mag word en dat 'n maksimum hoeveelheid van 626 572 kubieke meter openbare water per jaar daaruit onttrek mag word vir besproeiing op die Restant van Duurgekocht 31, Grootfontein 261, Grootfontein "A" 267, Grootfontein "B" 469, Ceres 182 en Tripoli 424, distrik Trompsburg, met dien verstande dat die ander beperkende voorwaardes in voormelde Goewermentskennisgewing vervat nog steeds ten opsigte van laasgenoemde plase van toepassing bly.

C. P. R. ROBERTS,

Waarnemende Adjunk-direkteur-generaal: Waterbenutting
p.p. Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou.

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

KENNISGEWING 70 VAN 1991

DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL- EN ENERGIESAKE

UITHOU VAN GROND VIR DIE DOELEINDES VAN 'N OPENBARE PAD

Die Mynkommissaris vir die myndistrik Oranje-Vrystaat het 'n strook geproklameerde grond op die plase Allanridge 425, Heldenmoet 117 en Zoeten Inval 268, administratiewe distrik Odendaalsrus, myndistrik Oranje-Vrystaat, provinsie die Oranje-Vrystaat, soos getoon op 'n sketskaart waarvan afdrucke onder RMT R79/88 in die Mynbriewekantoor, Johannesburg, en in die kantoor van die Mynkommissaris: OVS, Welkom, bewaar word, kragtens artikel 179 (1) (b) van die Wet op Mynregte, 1967 (Wet No. 20 van 1967), vir die doeleindes van 'n openbare pad uitgehou.

(19/5/1/2968)

(25 Januarie 1991)

KENNISGEWING 71 VAN 1991

DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL- EN ENERGIESAKE

UITHOU VAN GROND VIR DIE DOELEINDES VAN 'N OPENBARE PAD

Die Mynkommissaris vir die myndistrik Heidelberg het 'n strook geproklameerde grond op die plaas Rietfontein 128 IR, distrik Springs, myndistrik Heidelberg, provinsie Transvaal, soos getoon op 'n kaart waarvan afdrucke onder RMT R83/90 in die Mynbriewekantoor,

Mining District of Heidelberg, Province of the Transvaal, as shown on a diagram, copies of which have been filed under RMT R83/90 in the Mining Titles Office, Johannesburg, and in the office of the Mining Commissioner, Heidelberg.

(25 January 1991)

(19/5/1/2818)

NOTICE 72 OF 1991**DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER****LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956****CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION OF A
TRADE UNION**

I, David William James, Industrial Registrar, hereby notify, in terms of section 14 (1) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, that as I have reason to believe that the Brewery Employees' Union (Cape Peninsula) has been wound up, its registration will be cancelled unless cause to the contrary is shown within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of this notice.

D. W. JAMES,

Industrial Registrar.

(25 January 1991)

NOTICE 73 OF 1991**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND
POPULATION DEVELOPMENT**

The Director-General of National Health and Population Development has, in terms of section 29 (1) and (3) of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983), appointed Dr Elizabeth Helna Engelbrecht, Inspector of Anatomy for the Province of the Orange Free State, with effect from 1 January 1991.

(25 January 1991)

NOTICE 75 OF 1991**DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER****LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956****CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION OF AN
EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATION**

I, David William James, Industrial Registrar, hereby notify, in terms of section 14 (1) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, that as I have reason to believe that the OFS and Northern Cape Soft Drink Manufacturers' Association is not functioning as an employers' organisation, its registration will be cancelled unless cause to the contrary is shown within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of this notice.

D. W. JAMES,

Industrial Registrar.

(25 January 1991)

Johannesburg, en in die kantoor van die Mynkommissaris, Heidelberg, bewaar word, kragtens artikel 179 (1) (b) van die Wet op Mynregte, 1967 (Wet No. 20 van 1967), vir die doeleindes van 'n openbare pad uitgehou.

(25 Januarie 1991)

(19/5/1/2818)

KENNISGEWING 72 VAN 1991**DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG****WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956****INTREKKING VAN REGISTRASIE VAN 'N
VAKVERENIGING**

Ek, David William James, Nywerheidsregistrator, maak hierby kragtens artikel 14 (1) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, bekend dat aangesien ek rede het om te vermoed dat die Brewery Employees' Union (Cape Peninsula), gelikwieder is, sy registrasie ingetrek sal word, tensy redes daarteen binne 'n tydperk van 30 dae vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing aangevoer word.

D. W. JAMES,

Nywerheidsregistrator.

(25 Januarie 1991)

KENNISGEWING 73 VAN 1991**DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE GESONDHEID
EN BEVOLKINGSONTWIKKELING**

Die Direkteur-generaal van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling het kragtens artikel 29 (1) en (3) van die Wet op Menslike Weefsel, 1983 (Wet No. 65 van 1983), dr. Elizabeth Helna Engelbrecht met ingang van 1 Januarie 1991 as Inspekteur van Anatomie vir die provinsie die Oranje-Vrystaat aangestel.

(25 Januarie 1991)

KENNISGEWING 75 VAN 1991**DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG****WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956****INTREKKING VAN REGISTRASIE VAN 'N
WERKGEWERSORGANISASIE**

Ek, David William James, Nywerheidsregistrator, maak hierby kragtens artikel 14 (1) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, bekend dat aangesien ek rede het om te vermoed dat die OFS and Northern Cape Soft Drink Manufacturers' Association nie as werkgewersorganisasie funksioneer nie, sy registrasie ingetrek sal word, tensy redes daarteen binne 'n tydperk van 30 dae vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing aangevoer word.

D. W. JAMES,

Nywerheidsregistrator.

(25 Januarie 1991)

NOTICE 80 OF 1991

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1941
(ACT No. 17 OF 1941)

PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF A
CERTAIN WORD AND EMBLEM

I, Theodorus Gerhardus Alant, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism, hereby prohibit under section 15 (1) of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1941 (Act No. 17 of 1941), the use of the under-mentioned word and emblem, in connection with any trade, business, profession or occupation or in connection with a trade mark, mark or trade description applied to goods, other than the use thereof by or with the consent of the Government of Cyprus.



The above-mentioned word and emblem were available for inspection at the office of the Registrar of Trade Marks pursuant to Notice 1482 of 1989. Government Notice No. 271 dated 26 February 1988, is hereby withdrawn.

(25 January 1991)

KENNISGEWING 80 VAN 1991

DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID

HANDELSWAREMERKE-WET, 1941
(WET No. 17 VAN 1941)

VERBOD OP DIE GEBRUIK VAN 'N
SEKERE WOORD EN EMBLEEM

Ek, Theodorus Gerhardus Alant, Adjunk-minister van Handel en Nywerheid, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Handel en Nywerheid en Toerisme, verbied hierby ingevolge artikel 15 (1) van die Handelswaremerke-wet, 1941 (Wet No. 17 van 1941), die gebruik van die onderstaande woord en embleem, in verband met enige handel, besigheid, beroep of bedryf of in verband met 'n handelsmerk, merk of handelsoms krywing wat op ware aangebring is, uitgesonderd die gebruik daarvan deur die Regering van Ciprus of sy gevolmagtigdes.



Bogemelde woord en embleem het ingevolge Kennisgewing 1482 van 1989 ter insae gelê by die kantoor van die Registrateur van Handelsmerke. Goewermentskennisgewing No. 271 gedateer 26 Februarie 1988, word hierby teruggetrek.

(25 Januarie 1991)

NOTICE 81 OF 1991

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK

Statement of assets and liabilities on the 31st day of December 1990

	1990-12-31	1990-11-30	Change
	R	R	R
Liabilities			
Share capital.....	2 000 000,00	2 000 000,00	—
Reserve fund	69 956 766,96	69 956 766,96	—
Notes in circulation.....	10 661 156 285,00	10 041 280 651,00	619 875 634,00
Deposits:			
Government.....	4 425 183 071,82	8 754 248 690,84	(4 329 065 619,02)
Provincial administrations.....	354 766 239,77	384 521 649,07	(29 755 409,30)
Banks and building societies.....	1 904 678 661,53	2 003 596 765,53	(98 918 104,00)
Other	234 819 805,30	103 998 022,80	130 821 782,50
Other liabilities	6 895 320 503,69	6 006 776 753,28	888 543 750,41
	R24 547 881 334,07	27 366 379 299,48	(2 818 497 965,41)
Assets			
Gold.....	3 625 512 111,84	3 580 681 853,72	44 830 258,12
Foreign assets	2 579 833 199,42	3 093 085 939,08	(513 252 739,66)
Total gold and foreign assets.....	6 205 345 311,26	6 673 767 792,80	(468 422 481,54)
Domestic assets:			
Discounted bills	2 929 950 000,00	2 679 500 000,00	250 450 000,00

Liabilities	1990-12-31	1990-11-30	Change
	R	R	R
Loans and advances:			
Government.....	—	—	—
Other	1 627 384 107,06	993 242 866,48	634 141 240,58
Securities:			
Government.....	499 127 289,43	577 190 032,43	(78 062 743,00)
Other	1 122 985 056,50	1 122 985 056,50	—
Other assets	12 163 089 569,82	15 319 693 551,27	(3 156 603 981,45)
	R24 547 881 334,07	27 366 379 299,48	(2 818 497 965,41)
Rand per fine ounce.....	886,42	873,79	12,63
Gold holdings in fine ounces	4 090 061	4 097 875	(7 814)

Pretoria, 8 January 1991.

C. J. SWANEPOEL,
General Manager.

KENNISGEWING 81 VAN 1991

SUID-AFRIKAANSE RESERWEBANK

Staat van bates en laste op die 31ste dag van Desember 1990

Laste	1990-12-31	1990-11-30	Verandering
	R	R	R
Aandelekapitaal.....	2 000 000,00	2 000 000,00	—
Reserwefonds.....	69 956 766,96	69 956 766,96	—
Note in omloop.....	10 661 156 285,00	10 041 280 651,00	619 875 634,00
Deposito's:			
Regering.....	4 425 183 071,82	8 754 248 690,84	(4 329 065 619,02)
Provinsiale administrasies.....	354 766 239,77	384 521 649,07	(29 755 409,30)
Banke en bouverenigings.....	1 904 678 661,53	2 003 596 765,53	(98 918 104,00)
Ander.....	234 819 805,30	103 998 022,80	130 821 782,50
Ander laste.....	6 895 320 503,69	6 006 776 753,28	888 543 750,41
	R24 547 881 334,07	27 366 379 299,48	(2 818 497 965,41)
Bates			
Goud.....	3 625 512 111,84	3 580 681 853,72	44 830 258,12
Buitelandse bates	2 579 833 199,42	3 093 085 939,08	(513 252 739,66)
Totaal aan goud en buitelandse bates.....	6 205 345 311,26	6 673 767 792,80	(468 422 481,54)
Binnelandse bates:			
Gediskonteerde wissels.....	2 929 950 000,00	2 679 500 000,00	250 450 000,00
Lenings en voorskotte:			
Regering.....	—	—	—
Ander.....	1 627 384 107,06	993 242 866,48	634 141 240,58
Sekuriteite:			
Regering.....	499 127 289,43	577 190 032,43	(78 062 743,00)
Ander.....	1 122 985 056,50	1 122 985 056,50	—
Ander bates	12 163 089 569,82	15 319 693 551,27	(3 156 603 981,45)
	R24 547 881 334,07	27 366 379 299,48	(2 818 497 965,41)
Rand per fyn ons.....	886,42	873,79	12,63
Goudbesit in fyn onse	4 090 061	4 097 875	(7 814)

Pretoria, 8 Januarie 1991.

(25 January 1991)/(25 Januarie 1991)

C. J. SWANEPOEL,
Hoofbestuurder.

NOTICE 82 OF 1991**GAMTOOS IRRIGATION DISTRICT.—
VOTERS' ROLL**

The voters' roll for the Gamtoos Irrigation District, Divisions of Humansdorp and Hankey, Cape Province, as prepared by the Minister of Agricultural Development in terms of section 83 of the Water Act, 1956 (Act No. 54 of 1956), is published below.

The Minister has, furthermore, in terms of section 80 (3) of the said Act, appointed half (three) of the members of the Irrigation Board for the Gamtoos Irrigation District, i.e. one member per subdistrict, to serve as board members from 12 February 1991.

Mr T. J. Geldenhuys, Senior Engineer in the office of the Regional Director: Eastern Cape, has, in terms of section 84 of the said Act, been appointed returning officer for the election of members of the Irrigation Board for the Gamtoos Irrigation District.

Nomination meetings for the election of the remaining three members (one member per subdistrict) will be held at the times and places given below:

Subdistrict I: 14 February 1991 at 19:00 in the Upper Gamtoos Farmers' Association Hall, Andrieskraal.

Subdistrict II: 14 February 1991 at 20:30 in the Gamtoos River Government Water Scheme Recreation Hall, Patensie.

Subdistrict III: 12 February 1991 at 20:00 in the Loerie Church Hall.

Persons whose names appear on the voters' roll are entitled to vote in person only and representatives of registered companies must produce proof that they are either directors or shareholders of such companies and that they are authorised to represent such companies.

In cases where owners have a joint vote, they must designate, in writing, one of their number to vote on their behalf.

The voters' roll will be revised before nominations are made.

KENNISGEWING 82 VAN 1991**GAMTOOS-BESPROEINGSDISTRIK.—
KIESERSLYS**

Die kieserslys vir die Gamtoos-besproeiingsdistrik, afdelings Humansdorp en Hankey, Kaapprovinsie, soos opgestel deur die Minister van Landbou-ontwikkeling ingevolge artikel 83 van die Waterwet, 1956 (Wet No. 54 van 1956), word hieronder gepubliseer.

Die Minister het voorts, kragtens artikel 80 (3) van genoemde Wet, die helfte (drie) van die lede van die Besproeiingsraad vir die Gamtoos-besproeiingsdistrik, dit wil sê een lid per subdistrik, aangestel om as raadslede te dien vanaf 12 Februarie 1991.

Mnr. T. J. Geldenhuys, Senior Ingenieur van die kantoor van die Streekdirekteur: Oos-Kaap, is ingevolge artikel 84 van genoemde Wet aangestel as kiesbeampte vir die verkiesing van die lede van die Besproeiingsraad vir die Gamtoos-besproeiingsdistrik.

Nominasievergaderings vir die verkiesing van die oorblywende drie lede (een lid per subdistrik) sal op ondergenoemde tye en plekke plaasvind:

Subdistrik I: 14 Februarie 1991 om 19:00 in die Bo-Gamtoosboereverenigingsaal, Andrieskraal.

Subdistrik II: 14 Februarie 1991 om 20:30 in die Gamtoosrivierstaatswaterskema - ontspanningsaal, Patensie.

Subdistrik III: 12 Februarie 1991 om 20:00 in die Loerie-kerksaal.

Persone wie se name op die kieserslys voorkom, is geregtig om slegs persoonlik te stem en verteenwoordigers van geregistreerde maatskappye moet bewys lewer dat hulle of direkteure of aandeelhouders van sodanige maatskappye is en gemagtig is om sodanige maatskappye te verteenwoordig.

In gevalle waar eienaars gesamentlike stemreg het, moet hulle een uit hulle midde skriftelik aanwys om namens hulle te stem.

Die kieserslys sal hersien word voordat nominasies geskied.

**VOTERS' ROLL—SUBDISTRICT I
KIESERSLYS—SUBDISTRIK I**

Name of owner Naam van eienaar	Scheduling Inlysting (ha)	Number of votes Aantal stemme
Adriaan, A. J.....	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Archer, J. Z.....	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Barclays Nasionale Bank.....	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Barnard, H. J. F.....	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Bekker, S. J. & J.M.....	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Bence, J. C. & A. J.....	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Bezuidenhout, J. T.....	36,0	8
Bo-Gamtoosboerevereniging.....	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Bredell, C.....	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Bredell, J.....	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Bredell, M.....	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Colesky P. T.....	7,2	2
Colling, E.....	12,3	3

Name of owner Naam van eienaar	Scheduling Inlysting (ha)	Number of votes Aantal stemme
Colling, J. L.	47,9	10
Colling, L. E.	23,4	5
Colling, S. B.	14,8	4
De Beer, S. A.	38,3	8
De Beer, W. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
De Lange, E.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Dorfling, D. Z.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Dormeld, C. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Doubell, H. D.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Doubell, J. J.	6,3	2
Draghoender, L. & A.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Du Plessis, H. E.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Du Plessis, S. B.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Du Preez, C. P.	43,1	9
Du Preez, D. v.d. M.	22,0	5
Du Preez, De W.	30,0	6
Du Preez, F. v.d. M.	13,0	3
Du Preez, H. M.	30,0	6
Du Preez, J.	46,2	10
Du Preez, J. D.	85,0	10
Du Preez, J. F.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Du Preez, P. C.	42,3	9
Du Preez, P. W.	89,1	10
Du Preez, R.	2,0	1
Du Preez, R. v. R.	32,3	7
Du Preez, W. M.	2,5	Nil/Nul
Du Preez, Z.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Educational Trustees	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Engelbrecht, C. F.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Eskom	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, S. P.	7,1	2
Ferreira, A. M. H.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, A. M. C. & C. W.	35,0	7
Ferreira, C. E.	20,1	5
Ferreira, C. J.	30,0	6
Ferreira, C. W.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, C. J. & M. P.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, C. R.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, D. F.	10,3	3
Ferreira, D.	5,0	1
Ferreira, E. D.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, E. G. W.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, F.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, G. U.	28,8	6
Ferreira, H. A.	4,5	1
Ferreira, H. D.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, H. J. G.	17,2	4
Ferreira, I. M.	24,7	5
Ferreira, I. T.	48,4	10
Ferreira, I. L.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, J. D. du P.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, J. L. G. K.	11,0	3
Ferreira, J. W. G.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, J. A. & L.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, J. B.	29,8	6
Ferreira, J. L.	16,6	4
Ferreira, N. M.	2,4	1
Ferreira, P. H.	74,6	10
Ferreira, P. V. A.	28,9	6
Ferreira, R.	20,6	5
Ferreira, S.	53,3	10
Ferreira, S. A.	1,3	1
Ferreira, S. J.	2,1	1
Ferreira, S. L.	76,0	10
Ferreira, S. R. v. R.	2,6	1
Ferreira, S. Z.	48,6	10

Name of owner Naam van eienaar	Scheduling Inlysting (ha)	Number of votes Aantal stemme
Ferreira, T.	22,7	5
Ferreira, T. D.	103,0	10
Ferreira, T. D. & A.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, T. L.	21,6	5
Ferreira, W. E.	24,8	5
Ferreira, W. F.	6,9	2
Fourie, B. & G. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Fourie, O. J. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Fourie, O. J. K. & E. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Gamsak (Pty) Ltd	4,2	1
Gamtoos Handelsvereniging	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Gamtoos Koop Tabak	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Gamtoos Koop Tabak	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Geissler, H. E.	0,5	1
Gemeenskapontwikkeling	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Gerber, C. S. & J. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Gerber, W. E. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Hanekom, D.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Henry, L. B. S.	10,7	3
Hepburn, M. E.	5,2	2
Hurter, P.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Kok, A. C.	17,2	4
Kok, D. J.	Nil/Nul	
Kok, F. G. J.	34,4	7
Kok, G. A.	30,5	7
Kok, G. J.	52,1	10
Kok, H. G.	30,0	6
Kok, K. G.	20,6	5
Kok, N. S.	17,2	4
Kolesky, J. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Krause, A. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Kucera, A. H.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Lamont, C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Lamont, P.	12,8	3
Lamont, T. E.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Le Roux, A. J.	6,0	2
Le Roux, du P. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Le Roux, J. P.	52,9	10
Lotter, B. F.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Malan, G. F.	9,9	2
Marais, G. F.	14,2	3
Marais, M. D.	38,3	8
Marais, R. F.	15,0	3
McLeod, H. S. & C. W.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Meiring, J. J. F.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Melville, J. E.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Melville, W. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Michau, E. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Muller, C. A.	49,8	10
Muller, C. S.	45,7	10
Muller, D. M.	27,8	6
Myburgh, S. J. P.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Nel, F. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Nel, J. W.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Nel, K. P.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Nel, R. G.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
NG Kerk Gamtoosrivier	1,1	1
NG Sendingkerk Gamtoosvallei	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Odendaal, J. P.	7,0	2
Olivier, A. W. E.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Onderwys Trusteers	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Oosthuizen, A. S. A.	33,1	7
Oosthuizen, S. J. Z.	21,6	5
O'Neill, P. C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Patensie Acht Boerdery	22,3	5
Patensie Boere	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul

Name of owner Naam van eienaar	Scheduling Inlysting (ha)	Number of votes Aantal stemme
Patensie Koöp Sitrus	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Patensie-munisipaliteit	6,1	2
Patensie-ontwikkelingsmaatskappy	8,3	2
Patensie Rugbyklub	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Patensie Sitrus Koöp	1,5	2
Pitsiladi's Investments	68,1	10
Potgieter, D.	1,5	1
Potgieter, T. H.	15,6	4
Potgieter, T.	29,9	6
Rademeyer, C. N. & E. A.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Rademeyer, W.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Rautenbach, E.	15,2	4
Rautenbach, J. L.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Rautenbach, M. D.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
R. S. A.	2,6	2
Scheepers, J. N.	6,3	2
Scheepers, G. C.	33,3	7
Scheepers, H. S.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Scheepers, J. G.	22,9	5
Scheepers, J. N.	33,1	7
Scheepers, M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Scheepers, M. E. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Scheepers, S. V.	1,5	1
Scheffer, H. J. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Scott, E. R.	3,7	1
Smit, A. R. & I.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Smit, J. J. & M.	4,7	1
Smit, F. J. & A. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Smith, J. H.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Stevens, N.	5,2	2
Steimie, C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Stroebel, J. W.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Strydom, M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Stumke, F. H.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Stumke, H. D. & C. J. S.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Swart, J. E.	4,3	1
S. A. Rooikruis	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
S.A.V.D.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Tiry, M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Van Dend G. & M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Van der Walt, C. V. E.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Van Jaarsveld, A. G. T.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Van Niekerk, H.	22,5	5
Van Niekerk, J. H.	13,7	3
Van Rooyen, H. C. P.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Van Rooyen, H. J.	15,9	4
Van Vollenhoven, G. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Van Zyl, C. M. I.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Vermaak, A.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Vermaak, A. M.	61,8	10
Vermaak, C. du P.	44,4	9
Vermaak, C. J.	13,0	3
Vermaak, H. A. D.	18,8	4
Vermaak, J. M.	31,1	7
Vermaak, P. H.	52,1	10
Vermaak, P. H. M.	19,5	4
Vermaak, P. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Vermaak, P. O. H.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Vermaak, T.	2,3	1
Verwey, A.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Verwey, M. B.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Verwey, M. C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Verwey, V. B.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Visser & Odendaal Eiendomme	1,1	1
Viviers, C. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Welpowitz, S.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Wiid, A. W.	6,3	2
Wolmarans, P. R.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
	2 548,0	

VOTERS' ROLL—SUBDISTRICT II
KIESERSLYS—SUBDISTRIK II

Name of owner Naam van eienaar	Scheduling Inlysting (ha)	Number of votes Aantal stemme
Abrahams, R.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ackermans, S. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Adriaan, A.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Adriaan, A. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Afd. Dias	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Alexander, P.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Alla, J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Appolis, H.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Assembly of God at Port Elizabeth	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
August, H. C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
August, M. D.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
A. F. Jones Invest.	30,0	6
Bekker, D. K.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Bell, boedel wyle C.	0,6	1
Belu, S.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Bezuidenhout, E. C.	40,0	8
Bezuidenhout, J. J. P.	107,5	10
Bezuidenhout, L. J. S. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Bishop of Grahamstown	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Byana, N. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Blommer, C. S. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Blume, D. A.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Blume, W. K.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Bosman, A.	0,3	1
Bosman, A. L.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Bosman, F. I. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Bosman, F. S.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Bosman, P. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Boss, A. M. N.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Boss, J. N.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Botha, C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Brink, E. S.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Brown, B. F. E.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Brits, P. R.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Bruce, J. A.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Buitendag, J. L.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Burger, S. W. P.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Bustin, J. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Cainthness, C. O. T.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Charles, P. & A. A.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Chetty, A. E.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Christen Gemeente Gamtoos	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Claassens, H. B.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Coertzee, C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Coetzee, L.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Cohen, J. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Cohen, R.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Coloured Congregational Church Hankey	3,1	1
Com. Dev. Board	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Conradie, M. M.	6,0	2
Cowly, C. R. R.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Cunningham, L.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Daniels, A. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
De Beer, J. C. B.	15,8	4
De Groot, C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
De Lange, J. G.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
De Lange, L. B.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
De Lange, W. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
De Wet, J. H.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
De Wet, J. T.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
De Wet, P.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Didloft, C. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Didloft, F. A.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Didloft, M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul

Name of owner Naam van eienaar	Scheduling Inlysting (ha)	Number of votes Aantal stemme
Dlova, T. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Draai, B.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Draai, M. D.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Draghoender, L. & N.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Drake, K. N.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Drury, C. L.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Du Plessis, J. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Du Preez, I. P.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Du Preez, J. D.	30,0	6
Du Preez, P. C.	35,2	8
Du Raan, R.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ellis, D.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ellis, D. W.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Els, J. C. & W. H.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Engelbrecht, J. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Eskom	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Felix, J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, B. B.	24,3	5
Ferreira, B. & J. R.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, C. F.	30,0	6
Ferreira, C. J.	1,4	1
Ferreira, D.	22,7	5
Ferreira, D. F.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, D. M.	9,3	2
Ferreira, E. D.	34,3	7
Ferreira, H.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, J. H.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, J. L.	5,9	2
Ferreira, J. T. R.	21,8	5
Ferreira, L. du P.	93,6	10
Ferreira, L.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, M. J.	65,2	10
Ferreira, N.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, N. B.	30,0	6
Ferreira, O.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, O. J.	80,3	10
Ferreira, P. H.	26,2	6
Ferreira, P. L.	78,1	10
Ferreira, R.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, S. A.	82,4	10
Ferreira, S. P.	81,3	10
Ferreira, T.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, T. I.	16,1	4
Ferreira, J. H. & D. J. H.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Finchan, I.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Fortuin, P. G.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Fortuin, R.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Fortuin, T.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Fourie, C. M. I.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Fourie, A.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Fourie, E.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Fourie, J. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Fourie, K. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Frapro (Pty) Ltd	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Gamtoos Trekker CC	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Gamtoos Handelsvereniging	2,9	1
Gamtoos Trekkers CC	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Gatyei, F.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Gatyei, T.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Gatyei, W.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Geldenhuys, G. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Gemeenskapsontwikkeling	1,2	1
Geniun Invest.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Gerber, H. J. M.	23,1	5
Gerber, H. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul

Name of owner Naam van eienaar	Scheduling Inlysting (ha)	Number of votes Aantal stemme
Geswint, P. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Gilbert, J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Goosen, F.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Gous, S. W.	34,3	7
Gouws, E. C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Gouws, E. C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Gouws, S. W.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Grewar, F. E.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Grobbelaar, E. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Grootboom, J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Grootboom, M. G.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Hankey Congregational Kleurling Kerk	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Hankey Munisipaliteit	30,4	7
Harvestime Corp.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Hendricks, D.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Hendricks, H.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Hepburn, E. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Hepburn, M. E.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Hepburn, M. E. & L. N. F.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Human, S. & F.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Hurst, J. R.	6,4	2
Hurst, M. J. R.	3,5	1
Ingram, G. A.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ingram, I. E.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Jackson, A. P.	0,9	1
Jackson, H. A.	0,9	1
Jackson, W.	0,9	1
Jafta, J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Jansen van Vuuren, F. W.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
January, S.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Jasson, N.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Jenneker, P. A. D.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Johnson, J. R.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Johnson, S.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Johnson, W.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Jonker, A. D. & A. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Jonker, A. D. & A. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Kitshoff, M. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Kleinhans, H. C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Kleinhans, S. Y.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Kleu, J. M.	17,2	4
Kleyn, C. v.d. W.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Kleinhans, M. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Koelror	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Kok, G. A.	12,8	3
Kramer, J. B.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Kriegler, M. C. & A. L.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
K. A. H. Landgoed BK	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Lake, R. D.	55,5	10
Lamont, C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Landman, A.	30,0	6
Landman, J. E.	19,0	4
Landman, J. F.	17,2	4
Landsberg, E. F.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Landsdell, J. M.	1,5	1
Le Roux, A. J.	66,1	10
Le Roux, J. H.	28,0	6
Le Roux, P. M. J.	84,9	10
Le Roux, S.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Le Roux, S. du P.	43,2	9
Le Roux, S. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Lee, H.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Lee, H. L.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Lee, W.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul

Name of owner Naam van eienaar	Scheduling Inlysting (ha)	Number of votes Aantal stemme
Levenstein, N.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Lloyd, D. & M. L.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Lotter, C. F.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Lotter, M. & J. J.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Makosi, A.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Makosi, L. E.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Malan, C. W.	28,9	6
Malan, D. F.	29,4	6
Maleiba, F. W.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Maleiba, G.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Maleiba, James	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Maleiba, Johanna	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Maleiba, John	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Maleiba, M.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Marais, A.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Matiswane, H.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Mativale, D.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Matiwane, S.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Matshoba, C. N.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
May, I.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
McAdam, J.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
McCabe, Bros.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
McCabe, F.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
McCabe, H.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
McCabe, Jacob	10,7	3
McCabe, Jacobus	4,9	1
McCabe, T.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
McCabe, W.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
McCarthy, H.	4,8	1
Melville, W. F.	25,6	6
Melville, W. W. F.	41,5	9
Metelerkamp, I. U.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Metelerkamp, P. J.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Metelerkamp, W. S. G. & R.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Meyer, H. A.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Meyer, J. L.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Meyer, M. C. P.	17,2	4
Myer, O.	17,2	4
Mgenge, F.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Mienie, J. D.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Minnie, A.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Mkumatela, E.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Moolman, B.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Morrison, S. F. de E.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Mulder, N. J.	2,0	1
Muller, C. A.	11,5	3
Munro, L.	0,3	1
Munro, L. J.	4,0	1
M'Tembo, A.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
M'Tembo, J. M.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
M'Tembo, M.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
M'Tembo, P.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
M'Tembo S.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
M'Tembo, W.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Native Church Weston-Hankey	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Nel, C.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Nel, F. & A. M.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Neveling, C.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Neveling, P. A. J. S.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Neveling, P. A. J. S. & J. H. P.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Neveling, P. J. J.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
New Appostolic Church	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Newsham, M. G.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
NG Kerk Gamtoos-Oos	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
NG Sendingkerk Gamtoos	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Ngcayisa, J.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Ngcayise, H. J.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil

Name of owner Naam van eienaar	Scheduling Inlysting (ha)	Number of votes Aantal stemme
Ngcayisa, T. N.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Nicholson, M. D.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Niemand, J. A.	1,4	1
Nkosinkule, B.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Nortier, L. W.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Nqayisa, J. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Nqceqisa, H. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Nqwendu, I.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Old Apos. Church	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Onderwys Trusteers	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
O'Connor, E. G.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
O'Connor, R. J.	1,6	1
O'Connor, R. W.	2,4	1
O'Connor, E. G.	3,0	1
O'Connor, R. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
O'Sullivan, T. D.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
P. Steenkamp Trust	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Patensie ACHT Boerdery	0,3	1
Patensie Buitepos	18,9	4
Patensie Sitrus Koöp	31,9	7
Paul, P.	1,5	1
Peters, W.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Petersen, D. Z. & S. V.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Petersen, H. H.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Pettit, S. C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Plaatjies, J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Plaatjies, J. S.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Portokalie Estates	44,8	9
Potgieter, B. & V.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Potgieter, M. M.	17,2	4
Potgieter, S.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Pretoria Portland Cement Co. Ltd	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Prince, A. K.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Prince, R. S.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Prinsloo, D.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Prinsloo, J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Prinsloo, P.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Prinsloo, S.	1,6	1
Prinsloo, W.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Rademeyer, A. J. & A. F.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Randall, J. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Randall, M. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Rautenbach, C. W.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Rautenbach, D. F.	25,1	6
Rautenbach, G. Z.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Rautenbach, G. H. H.	56,8	10
Rautenbach, H. M.	124,3	10
Rautenbach, S. C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Rautenbach, W.	30,0	6
Rautenbach, G. F.	43,9	9
Rademeyer, A. C.	2,6	1
Ref. Old Apos. Church	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Rens, A. J.	41,3	9
Roberts, L.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Roets, J. J. & M. J. S.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Roets, J. J. & M. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Roets, M. J. S.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Rooivlakte Boerdery	9,6	2
Ruiters, J. C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Rust, H. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
R.S.A.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Scheepers, I. G. P.	30,0	6
Scheepers, J. H.	17,2	4
Scheepers, J. J.	16,1	4

Name of owner Naam van eienaar	Scheduling Inlysting (ha)	Number of votes Aantal stemme
Scheepers, L.	20,5	5
Schellingerhout, A. & R. L.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Schellingerhout, D.	6,7	2
Schellingerhout, D. C.	67,6	10
Schellingerhout, J. A.	1,7	1
Schoeman, J. A.	14,0	3
Schoeman, J. H.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Schoeman, M. D.	30,0	6
Schoonraad, D.	23,3	5
Schovell, I. M.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Schovells, P. T. & B. G.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Schovells, P. T.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Seal, L.	90,3	10
Seal, S.	8,6	2
Slabbert, A.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Slabbert, L. D. & S.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Slabbert, T. O.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Smith, C. C. & A. E.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Smith, M.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Smuts, J. P.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Snyman, J. L.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Stanley, H. E. J.	2,0	1
Strydom, A. C.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Strydom, T. T.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Stumke, A. E.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Stumke, C. O.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Swart, L. E.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
S.A.V.D.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Tee, G. D.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Terblanche, J. E.	8,6	2
Thompson, H. R.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Tobie, G.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Tobie, G. P.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Tobie, J.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Tyrrell, C. F. E.	64,3	10
Van der Merwe, P. W. S.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Van der Mescht, H. & K. A.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Van der Vyver, M. L.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Van der Vyver, M. L. & A. S.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Van der Vyver, M. La R.	22,6	5
Van der Watt, P. J.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Van Eeden, F. J.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Van Eeden, J. A.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Van Eeden, O.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Van Greunen, C. J.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Van Molendorff, R.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Van Rensburg, H. L. V. & L. L.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Van Rooyen, M. C. J.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Van Rooyen, P. & B.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Van Rooyen, P. D. & A. E.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Van Rooyen, P.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Van Rooyen, P. D.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Van Rooyen, R. G.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Van Rooyen, S.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Van Rooyen, W.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Van Wyk, E. J.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Vermaak, J.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Vermaak, P. W.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Viljoen, F. A.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Viljoen, J. S.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Viljoen, P. J. J.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Visenyoue, S. J.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Visser & Odendaal (Edms.)	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Von Well, A. F.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Wait, A. M.	39,3	8
Wait, C. V. R.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Wait, C. F.	17,2	4
Wait, D. C.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil
Wait, D. R.	74,2	10
Wait, M. S.	Nil/Nil	Nil/Nil

Name of owner Naam van eienaar	Scheduling Inlysting (ha)	Number of votes Aantal stemme
Wait, P.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Wait, T. L.	30,0	6
Walsch U. S.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Walsh, A. T. & J. K.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Walsch, B. L. & U. S.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Walsh, C. H. & M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Walsch, C.	0,8	1
Walsh, C. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Walsh, D & F. J.	1,1	1
Walsh, D. & F. J.	5,8	2
Walsh, D. & F. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Walsh, D.	2,8	1
Walsh, D. G.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Walsh, G. D. & F. V.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Walsh, G. D.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Walsh, J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Walsh, M. T.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Walsh, S. A. & U. T.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Walsh, T.	0,8	1
Walsh, T. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Walsh, T. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Walsh, W.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Warren, G. N.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Warren, G.	1,2	1
Wehmeyer, M. L.	24,0	6
White, A. C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
White, N.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
White, P. R. & N.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Wilson, D. E.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Young, A. L.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Young, D. S.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Young, I. R. S.	38,0	8
Young, I. E. J.	6,0	2
Young, J. W.	6,0	1
Young, R. B.	34,5	7
Young, W. P.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Zwiegers, A O.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
	2 812,7	

**VOTERS' ROLL—SUBDISTRICT III
KIESERSLYS—SUBDISTRIK III**

Name of owner Naam van eienaar	Scheduling Inlysting (ha)	Number of votes Aantal stemme
Alberts, J. C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Anderson, W. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Austey, L.	6,9	2
Badenhorst, J.	17,2	4
Bonthuys, B. C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Boshoff, J. J.	1,8	1
Bosveld Citrus	150,0	10
Broodryk, T.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Buffelshoek Landgoed	68,6	10
Callahan, V. O.	4,5	1
Catcart Road View	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Clarke, A. E. A.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
De Beer, G. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
De Beer, S. A.	4,3	1
De Jager, H.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
De Klerk, D. C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
De Koning, C. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
De Koning, E. W. C.	18,9	4
Div. Council of P.E.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Du Pisanie, A. J. G.	14,6	3
Duck, C. W.	2,6	1
Dutch Reformed Church	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul

Name of owner Naam van eienaar	Scheduling Inlysting (ha)	Number of votes Aantal stemme
Eskom	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Fennell, H. A. L.	31,3	7
Ferreira, P. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ferreira, C. J.	17,1	4
Ferreira, C. J. & T.	34,3	7
Ferreira, E. S.	17,2	4
Ferreira, M.	37,2	8
Ferreira, P. R.	21,8	5
Ferreira, S. A.	44,7	9
Ferreira, T.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ford, A. E.	7,3	2
Ford, D. J. A.	38,6	8
Freeman, A. W.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
F. H. Kotze Holdings	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Gamtoos Agricultural Holdings	108,6	10
Gamtoos Mouth Invest.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Gamtoosvlakte Boedery	51,6	10
Gerber, F. A.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Gerber, H. M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Heathcote, A. D.	34,3	7
Heathcote, R. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Henning, C. A. O.	28,6	6
Heyns, C. J. C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Hurter, J. H.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Ingram, K. I.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Johnson, A. A.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Joubert, H.	5,6	2
Kleingeld, M. J.	39,4	8
Kleynhans, A. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Kozakiewicz, J.	7,0	2
Kritzinger, G. M. P.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Laufs, I. B.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Le Roux, M. E.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Lines, J. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Loer (Pty) Ltd	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Lotter, C. F.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Lubbe, M. A.	10,5	3
Marisoula (Edms.) Bpk.	23,5	5
Meyer, H. B.	61,4	10
Meyer, W. D.	91,2	10
Meyers, B.	6,9	2
Meyers, J.	6,9	2
Meyers, L.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Meyers, M.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Mitkot Properties	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Montfort Poultry Farms.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Moolman, A.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Moolman, B.	28,7	6
Moolman, G.	28,2	6
Moolman, J.	26,7	6
Moolman, P.	43,7	9
Moolman, A.	0,9	1
Moore, J. P.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Moore-Barnes, S.	9,0	2
Munisipaliteit Port Elizabeth	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Nasionale Vervoerkommissie	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
National Housing	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Nel, D. A.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Nel, P. J. B.	17,0	4
Onderwys Trustee	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Pens, P. C.	3,0	1
Pretoria Portland Cement	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Randall, B. D.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Rens, P. C.	20,5	5
Reyneke, T. I.	5,2	2

Name of owner Naam van eienaar	Scheduling Inlysting (ha)	Number of votes Aantal stemme
Rose, A. M.	53,1	10
R.S.A.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
SA Padraad	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Schmidt, P. L.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Smith, J. H.	17,2	4
Smithers, J. A.	0,8	1
St Francis Riviera	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Stanbridge, H. G.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
S.A.V.D.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Thosaryn Landgoed	23,3	5
TM Thalwitzer Trust	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Trust van Evangeliese Broederkerk WP	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Van Onselen, S. C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Van der Walt, J. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Van Eyk, C. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Van Eyk, J.	9,0	2
Van Niekerk, B. P.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Van Niekerk, J. du P.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Van Niekerk, J. L.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Van Niekerk, P. W.	12,9	3
Van Onselen, N. C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Van Onselen, S. C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Van Rooyen, E.	30,0	6
Van Vuuren, G. J. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Van Wyk, A. F.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Van Wyk, C. J.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Van der Watt, C.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Van der Watt, J. J.	3,2	1
Van der Watt, J. J. R.	10,0	2
Van der Westhuizen, D. G.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Venter, A. J. G.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Vermeulen, G. du P.	0,6	1
Viljoen, J. J.	69,8	10
Vogelbruck, K. H.	1,7	1
Volker, D. H.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Vosloo, B. W.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Voster, J. A.	34,3	7
Ward, H. E.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Williams, A. A.	14,9	3
Williams, de. W.	28,8	6
Williams, J. L. H.	Nil/Nul	Nil/Nul
Williams, W.	6,9	2
Williams, W. H.	67,8	10
	1 581,6	

(25 January 1991)/(25 Januarie 1991)

NOTICE 83 OF 1991**PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
SOUTH AFRICA****JOINT COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY—
BUSINESSES BILL [B45—91 (GA)]**

It is hereby notified for general information that the *Businesses Bill* [B45—91 (GA)] was submitted to Parliament and referred to the Joint Committee on Trade and Industry for inquiry and report on 29 November 1990.

The Joint Committee desires all persons and institutions who wish to submit representations on the subject of the Bill to submit such representations in writing (if possible 30 copies must be provided) to the Committee by not later than 15 February 1991.

All correspondence in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary to Parliament, P.O. Box 15, Cape Town, 8000.

(25 January 1991.)

KENNISGEWING 83 VAN 1991**PARLEMENT VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN
SUID-AFRIKA****GESAMENTLIKE KOMITEE OOR HANDEL EN
NYWERHEID—WETSONTWERP OP BESIGHEDE
[W45—91 (AS)]**

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die *Wetsontwerp op Besighede* [W45—91 (AS)] op 29 November 1990 by die Parlement ingedien en na die Gesamentlike Komitee oor Handel en Nywerheid vir ondersoek en verslag verwys is.

Die Gesamentlike Komitee verlang dat alle persone en instellings wat graag vertoë oor die onderwerp van die wetsontwerp wil lewer, sodanige vertoë skriftelik (indien moontlik moet 30 afskrifte voorsien word) nie later nie as 15 Februarie 1991 aan die komitee moet voorlê.

Alle briefwisseling in hierdie verband moet gerig word aan die Sekretaris van die Parlement, Posbus 15, Kaapstad, 8000.

(25 Februarie 1991.)

NOTICE 84 OF 1991**PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
SOUTH AFRICA****MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES****MONDAY, 21 JANUARY 1991**

Joint Committee on Justice (Admission of Advocates Amendment Bill [B 94—90 (GA)], Advocate-General Amendment Bill [B 1—91 (GA)] and Inquests Amendment Bill [B 32—91 (GA)]).

Joint Committee on Home Affairs, Planning and Provincial Affairs (Black Communities Development Amendment Bill [B 65—90 (GA)], Local Government Training Amendment Bill [B 39—91 (GA)], Financial Relations Amendment Bill [B 40—91 (GA)], Pension Benefits for Councillors of Local Authorities Amendment Bill [B 43—91 (GA)] and Joint Executive Authority for KwaZulu and Natal Amendment Bill [B 48—91 (GA)]).

TUESDAY, 22 TO WEDNESDAY, 23 JANUARY 1991

Joint Committee on Home Affairs, Planning and Provincial Affairs (Black Communities Development Amendment Bill [B 65—90 (GA)], Local Government training Amendment Bill [B 39—91 (GA)], Financial Relations Amendment Bill [B 40—91 (GA)], Pension Benefits for Councillors of Local Authorities Amendment Bill [B 43—91 (GA)] and Joint Executive Authority for KwaZulu and Natal Amendment Bill [B 48—91 (GA)]).

THURSDAY, 24 TO FRIDAY, 25 JANUARY 1991

Joint Committee on Education and Manpower (Cultural Institutions Amendment Bill [B 8—91 (GA)], Boxing and Wrestling Control Amendment Bill [B 19—91 (GA)] and National Monuments Amendment Bill [B 26—91 (GA)]).

TUESDAY, 29 JANUARY 1991

Joint Committee on Finance (Deposit-taking Institutions Amendment Bill [B 33—91 (GA)]).

TUESDAY, 5 FEBRUARY 1991

Joint Committee on Health (South African Medical Research Council Bill [B 38—91 (GA)], Child Care Amendment Bill [B 41—91 (GA)] and Medicines and Related Substances Control Amendment Bill [B 46—91 (GA)]).

OTHER MEETING**MONDAY, 28 JANUARY 1991**

Management Committee of Parmed Medical Aid Scheme

(25 January 1991)

KENNISGEWING 84 VAN 1991**PARLEMENT VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN
SUID-AFRIKA****VERGADERINGS VAN KOMITEES****MAANDAG, 21 JANUARIE 1991**

Gesamentlike Komitee oor Justisie (Wysigingswetsontwerp op die Toelating van Advokate [W 94—90 (AS)], Wysigingswetsontwerp op die Advokaat-generaal [W 1—91 (AS)] en Wysigingswetsontwerp op Geregte Doodsondersoeke [W 32—91 (AS)]).

Gesamentlike Komitee oor Binnelandse Sake, Beplanning en Provinsiale Sake (Wysigingswetsontwerp op die Ontwikkeling van Swart Gemeenskappe [W 65—90 (AS)], Wysigingswetsontwerp op Plaaslike Owerheidsopleiding [W 39—91 (AS)], Wysigingswetsontwerp op Finansiële Verhoudings [W 40—91 (AS)], Wysigingswetsontwerp op Pensioenvoordele vir Raadslede van Plaaslike Owerhede [W 43—91 (AS)] en Wysigingswetsontwerp op die Gesamentlike Uitvoerende Owerheid vir KwaZulu en Natal [W 48—91 (AS)]).

DINSDAG, 22 tot WOENSDAG, 23 JANUARIE 1991

Gesamentlike Komitee oor Binnelandse Sake, Beplanning en Provinsiale Sake (Wysigingswetsontwerp op die Ontwikkeling van Swart Gemeenskappe [W 65—90 (AS)], Wysigingswetsontwerp op Plaaslike Owerheidsopleiding [W 39—91 (AS)], Wysigingswetsontwerp op Finansiële Verhoudings [W 40—91 (AS)], Wysigingswetsontwerp op Pensioenvoordele vir Raadslede van Plaaslike Owerhede [W 43—91 (AS)] en Wysigingswetsontwerp op die Gesamentlike Uitvoerende Owerheid vir KwaZulu en Natal [W 48—91 (AS)]).

DONDERDAG, 24 tot VRYDAG, 25 JANUARIE 1991

Gesamentlike Komitee oor Onderwys en Mannekrag (Wysigingswetsontwerp op Kulturele Instellings [W 8—91 (AS)], Wysigingswetsontwerp op die Beheer van Boks en Stoei [W 19—91 (AS)] en Wysigingswetsontwerp op Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede [W 26—91 (AS)]).

DINSDAG, 29 JANUARIE 1991

Gesamentlike Komitee oor Finansies (Wysigingswetsontwerp op Depositonemende Instellings [W 33—91 (AS)]).

DINSDAG, 5 FEBRUARIE 1991

Gesamentlike Komitee oor Gesondheid (Wetsontwerp op die Suid-Afrikaanse Mediese Navorsingsraad [W 38—91 (AS)], Wysigingswetsontwerp op Kindersorg [W 41—91 (AS)] en Wysigingswetsontwerp op die Beheer van Medisyne en Verwante Stowwe [W 46—91 (AS)]).

ANDER VERGADERING**MAANDAG, 28 JANUARIE 1991**

Bestuurskomitee van Parmed Mediese Hulpskema
(25 Januarie 1991)

NOTICE 85 OF 1991**OFFICE OF THE COMMISSION FOR
ADMINISTRATION****COMPETITION BOARD**

The Competition Board hereby make known for general information that they are undertaking an investigation in terms of section 10 (1) (a) of the Maintenance and Promotion of Competition Act, 1979 (Act No. 96 of 1979), into restrictive practices which exist or may come into existence in the supply and distribution of fertilizers to *bona fide* farmers.

The Board will in particular assess whether any of the provisions of an agreement entered into by and between Indian Ocean Fertilizer (Pty) Limited, AECI Limited, AECI Opencast Services (Pty) Limited and Kynoch Fertilizer Limited constitutes a restrictive practice. Acting in terms of section 10 (1) (b) of Act No. 96 of 1979 the Board will also ascertain whether the aforesaid agreement gave rise to an acquisition and, if so, whether such acquisition is justified in the public interest.

Any person may within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice submit written representations regarding this investigation to Dr H. J. Dekker, Competition Board, Private Bag X720, Pretoria, 0001. (Reference R5/2/1/2/31.)

(25 January 1991)

NOTICE 86 OF 1991**DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER****LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956****CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION OF A
TRADE UNION**

I, David William James, Industrial Registrar, hereby notify, in terms of section 14 (2) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, that I have cancelled the registration of the Escom Workers' Association with effect from 16 January 1991.

D. W. JAMES,

Industrial Registrar.

(25 January 1991)

NOTICE 87 OF 1991**ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF DELEGATES****DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT,
HOUSING AND AGRICULTURE**

REFERENCE: C14/2/2/5/2/187

**NOTICE OF EXPROPRIATION OF IMMOVABLE
PROPERTY OTHER THAN A RIGHT (WITH OFFER)**

To: The following owners:

Owner's name	Title Deed No.	Share owned
Inderian (born 5 January 1951) (I.D. No. 570308 0127057)	13817/90	1/16
Armugam Govender	17578/80	1/16
Armugan Govender (I.D. No. 3611305171085)	13817/90	1/16
Dorasamy Govender (born 18 August 1949)	13817/90	1/16

KENNISGEWING 85 VAN 1991**KANTOOR VAN DIE KOMMISSIE VIR
ADMINISTRASIE****RAAD OP MEDEDINGING**

Die Raad op Mededinging maak hiermee vir algemene inligting bekend dat hy ingevolge artikel 10 (1) (a) van die Wet op die Handhawing en Bevordering van Mededinging, 1979 (Wet No. 96 van 1979), 'n ondersoek onderneem na beperkende praktyke wat in die verskaffing en distribusie van kunsmis aan *bona fide* boere bestaan of mag ontstaan.

Die Raad sal in die besonder bepaal of enige van die bepalinge in 'n ooreenkoms aangegaan tussen Indian Ocean Fertilizer (Edms.) Beperk, AECI Beperk, AECI Opencast Services (Edms.) Beperk en Kynoch Fertilizer Beperk 'n beperkende praktyk daarstel. Die Raad sal ook kragtens artikel 10 (1) (b) van Wet No. 96 van 1979 bepaal of die vermelde ooreenkoms aanleiding gee tot 'n verkryging, en indien wel, of sodanige verkryging in die openbare belang geregtig is.

Enigiemand kan binne dertig (30) dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing skriftelike verhoë daaroor rig aan dr. H. J. Dekker, Raad op Mededinging, Private Bag X720, Pretoria, 0001. (Verwysing R5/2/1/2/31.)

(25 Januarie 1991)

KENNISGEWING 86 VAN 1991**DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG****WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956****INTREKKING VAN REGISTRASIE VAN 'N
VAKVERENIGING**

Ek, David William James, Nywerheidsregistrator, maak hierby kragtens artikel 14 (2) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, bekend dat ek die registrasie van die Escom Workers' Association met ingang van 16 Januarie 1991 ingetrek het.

D. W. JAMES,

Nywerheidsregistrator.

(25 Januarie 1991)

KENNISGEWING 87 VAN 1991**ADMINISTRASIE: RAAD VAN AFGEVAARDIGDES****DEPARTEMENT VAN PLAASLIKE BESTUUR,
BEHUISING EN LANDBOU**

VERWYSING: C14/2/2/5/2/187

**KENNISGEWING VAN ONTEIENING VAN ANDERON-
ROERENDE EIENDOM DAN 'N REG (MET AANBOD)**

Aan: Die volgende eienaars:

Eienaar se naam	Titelakte No.	Gedeelte besit
Inderian (gebore 5 Januarie 1951) (I.D. No. 570308 0127057)	13817/90	1/16
Armugam Govender	17578/80	1/16
Armugan Govender (I.D. No. 3611305171085)	13817/90	1/16
Dorasamy Govender (gebore 18 Augustus 1949)	13817/90	1/16

Owner's name	Title Deed No.	Share owned
Rama Govender (I.D. No. 3905195072050)	13817/90	1/16
Soobramoney Govender.....	17578/80	1/16
Soobramoney Govender (I.D. No. 2911275074058)	13817/90	1/16
Perumal (born 28 January 1943)	13817/90	1/16
The executor, estate late Moonobamy (born 1904)	3988/1940	1/2

1. Kindly take notice that the following immovable property, together with all improvements thereon and all rights to minerals attaching thereto in respect of which you are the owners, is hereby expropriated in terms of section 2 (1) of the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act No. 63 of 1975), on behalf of the Republic of South Africa:

Lot 1, Pinetown, situate in the Borough of Pinetown and in the Pinetown Regional Water Services Area, Administrative District of Natal, in extent 1,5557 ha.

2. The expropriation shall take effect on 25 January 1991, from which date the ownership and the possession of the expropriated property shall vest in the State.

3. In terms of the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act No. 63 of 1975)—

(a) the total amount of R117 000 (one hundred and seventeen thousand rand) being R107 000 compensation and R10 000 solatium is hereby offered as compensation in terms of section 12 (1) (a) and (2) of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the offer of compensation).

(b) your attention is invited to the fact that the offer of compensation—

(i) may be withdrawn if a lessee, share-cropper or builder has a right contemplated in section 9 (1) (d) (i), (iii) or (iv) of the said Act in respect of the property;

(ii) shall, in terms of section 10 (5) of the said Act, be deemed to have been accepted by you if an application for the determination of the amount of compensation is not made to a compensation court or division of the Supreme Court with jurisdiction within eight months (or such longer period as the Minister may allow) from the date of the offer of compensation, unless it has, prior to the expiry of this period, been agreed to submit the dispute regarding the amount of compensation to arbitration or have the compensation determined by a compensation court.

(c) you are hereby requested to deliver or cause to be delivered to me within 60 days from the date of notice to the address at the end of this notice a written statement in which the following is set out:

(i) Whether you accept the amount of compensation mentioned herein or, if you refuse it, what total amount is claimed by you as compensation and what portion of that amount represents each of the respective amounts contemplated in section 12 (1) (a) and (2) of the said Act and full particulars as to how such amounts are made up;

Eienaar se naam	Titelakte No.	Gedeelte besit
Rama Govender (I.D. No. 3905195072050)	13817/90	1/16
Soobramoney Govender.....	17578/80	1/16
Soobramoney Govender (I.D. No. 2911275074058)	13817/90	1/16
Perumal (gebore 28 Januarie 1943)	13817/90	1/16
Die eksekuteur, boedel van wyle Moonobamy (gebore 1904)	3988/1940	1/2

1. Geliewe kennis te neem dat die volgende onroerende goed, tesame met alle verbeterings daarop en alle regte op minerale, waarvan u die eienaars is, hierby kragtens artikel 2 (1) van die Onteieningswet, 1975 (Wet No. 63 van 1975), ten behoeve van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika onteien word:

Erf 1, Pinetown, geleë in die munisipaliteit Pinetown en in die Pinetownse Streekswaterdientstegebied, administratiewe distrik van Natal, groot 1,5557 ha.

2. Die onteiening word van krag op 25 Januarie 1991, op welke datum die eiendomsreg en die besit van die eiendom op die Staat oorgaan.

3. Ingevolge die bepalings van die Onteieningswet, 1975 (Wet No. 63 van 1975)—

(a) word die totale bedrag van R117 000 (eenhonderd-en-seventienduisend rand) synde vergoeding van R107 000 en R10 000 solatium hierby ingevolge artikel 12 (1) (a) en (2) van gemelde Wet as vergoeding aangebied (hierna die vergoedingsaanbod genoem);

(b) word u aandag daarop gevestig dat die vergoedingsaanbod—

(i) teruggetrek kan word indien 'n huurder, deelsaaiër of bouer 'n reg bedoel in artikel 9 (1) (d) (i), (iii) of (iv) van gemelde Wet op die eiendom het;

(ii) Kragtens die bepalings van artikel 10 (5) van gemelde Wet deur u as aanvaar beskou sal word indien 'n aansoek om die vasstelling van die vergoedingsbedrag nie binne agt maande (of sodanige langer tydperk as wat die Minister bepaal) vanaf die datum van die vergoedingsaanbod deur u by 'n vergoedingshof of 'n afdeling van die Hooggeregshof wat jurisdiksie het, ingedien word nie, tensy daar voor die verskyning van bedoelde tydperk ooreengekom is om die geskil aangaande die vergoedingsbedrag aan arbitrasie te onderwerp of om sodanige bedrag deur 'n vergoedingshof te laat vasstel;

(c) word u hierby versoek om binne 60 dae vanaf die kennisgewingsdatum aan my by die adres onderaan hierdie kennisgewing gemeld, 'n skriftelike verklaring te lewer of te laat lewer waarin—

(i) u aandui of u die vergoedingsbedrag hierin gemeld, aanneem en, indien u die bedrag nie aanneem nie, wat die totale bedrag is wat u as vergoeding eis en watter gedeelte van dié bedrag elk van die onderskeie bedrae beoog in artikel 12 (1) (a) en (2) van genoemde Wet, verteenwoordig, en waarin u volle besonderhede van die samestelling van die onderskeie bedrae verstrek;

(ii) if you refuse the offer of compensation, full particulars of all improvements on the expropriated property which, in your opinion, affect the value of the land;

(iii) the following particulars where applicable;

(aa) if, prior to the date of notice, the land was leased for business or agricultural purposes by unregistered lease, the name and address of the lessee, accompanied by the lease or a certified copy thereof if it is in writing, or full particulars of the lease if it is not in writing;

(bb) if, prior to the date of notice, the land was sold by you as owner, the name and address of the buyer accompanied by the contract of purchase and sale or a certified copy thereof;

(cc) if a building has been erected on the land and such building is subject to a builder's lien by virtue of a written building contract, the name and address of the building contractor, accompanied by the building contract of a certified copy thereof;

(dd) if, on the date of notice, the land was farmed by a share-cropper, the name and address of such share-cropper, accompanied by the share-cropper contract or a certified copy thereof if it is in writing, or full particulars of the contract if it is not in writing.

(iv) the address to which further documents in connection with the expropriation should be posted.

4. You are hereby further requested to deliver or cause to be delivered to me within 60 days from the date of notice, the title deed(s) of the expropriated property or if this is not in your possession or under your control, written particulars of the name and address of the person in whose possession or under whose control it is.

5. Further particulars in connection with the notice of expropriation are available on request from the under-mentioned address.

T. P. EASTHORPE,

p.p. Minister of Housing.

Address: The Chief Director, Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, Administration: House of Delegates, Malgate Building, 72 Stanger Street, Durban, 4001; Private Bag X54330, Durban, 4000.

Place: Durban.

Date of signature: 15 January 1991.

As witnesses:

1. S. Pillay.
2. P. Maistry.

(25 January 1991)

(ii) indien u die vergoedingsaanbod weier, volle besonderhede verstrek van alle verbeterings op die onteiene eiendom wat, na u mening, die waarde van die eiendom raak;

(iii) u, waar van toepassing, die volgende besonderhede verstrek:

(aa) Indien die eiendom voor die kennisgewingsdatum van sake- of landbou-doeleindes verhuur is by wyse van 'n ongeregistreerde huurkontrak, die naam en adres van die huurder, vergesel van die huurkontrak of 'n gewaarmerkte afskrif daarvan indien dit op skrif is, of volle besonderhede van sodanige kontrak indien dit nie op skrif is nie;

(bb) indien die eiendom voor die kennisgewingsdatum deur u as eienaar verkoop is, die naam en adres van die koper, vergesel van die koopkontrak of 'n gewaarmerkte afskrif daarvan;

(cc) indien 'n gebou op die eiendom opgerig is en die gebou onderworpe is aan 'n retensiereg ten gunste van 'n bouer uit hoofde van 'n skriftelike boukontrak, die naam en adres van die bouaannemer, vergesel van die boukontrak of 'n gewaarmerkte afskrif daarvan;

(dd) indien die eiendom op die kennisgewingsdatum deur 'n deelsaaier bewerk word, die naam en adres van sodanige deelsaaier, vergesel van die deelsaaierkontrak van of 'n gewaarmerkte afskrif daarvan indien dit op skrif is, of volle besonderhede van die kontrak indien dit nie op skrif is nie;

(iv) u die adres verstrek waarheen verdere stukke in verband met die onteiening aan u gepos moet word.

4. Verder word u hierby versoek om binne 60 dae vanaf voormelde kennisgewingsdatum die titelbewys(e) van die onteiene eiendom of, indien dit nie in u besit of onder u beheer is nie, die naam en adres van die persoon in wie se besit of onder wie se beheer dit is, skriftelik aan my te lewer of te laat lewer.

5. Verdere besonderhede in verband met die onteieningskennisgewing of die onteiening is beskikbaar by onderstaande adres.

T. P. EASTHORPE,

p.p. Minister van Behuising.

Adres: Die Hoofdirekteur, Departement van Plaaslike Bestuur, Behuising en Landbou, Administrasie: Raad van Afgevaardigdes, Malgategebou, Stangerstraat 72, Durban, 4001; Privaatsak X54330, Durban, 4000.

Plek: Durban.

Datum van ondertekening: 15 Januarie 1991.

As getuies:

1. S. Pillay.
2. P. Maistry.

(25 Januarie 1991)

NOTICE 88 OF 1991**ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT****NOTICE OF MEETING OF CREDITORS IN TERMS
OF SECTION 22 (1) OF THE AGRICULTURAL
CREDIT ACT, 1966**

A meeting of the undermentioned applicant and his creditors is hereby convened at the place and date mentioned hereunder for the purpose of enabling creditors to prove their claims against the applicant and of considering a proposal for a compromise by the Agricultural Credit Board.

J. H. RADEMEYER,

Director: Directorate Financial Assistance.
Department of Agricultural Development.

KENNISGEWING 88 VAN 1991**ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD
DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU-
ONTWIKKELING****KENNISGEWING VAN VERGADERING VAN SKULDE-
EISERS KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 22 (1) VAN DIE WET
OP LANDBOUKREDIET, 1966**

Hierby word 'n vergadering van ondergenoemde ap-
plikant en sy skuldeisers op die plek en datum hier-
onder genoem, belê, met die doel om skuldeisers in
staat te stel om hul vorderings teen die applikant te
bewys en 'n skikkingsvoorstel van die Landboukrediet-
raad te oorweeg.

J. H. RADEMEYER,

Direkteur: Direktoraat Finansiële Bystand.
Departement van Landbou-ontwikkeling.

Application by Aansoek van	Place of meeting Plek van byeenkoms	Date and time Datum en tyd
Johannes Jacobus Scheepers, of the farm/van die plaas Waaikraal, P.O. Box/Posbus 374, Utrecht, 2980	Magistrate's Office/Kantoor van die Landdros Utrecht	13 March/Maart 1991 at/om 09:00.

(25 January 1991)/(25 Januarie 1991)

NOTICE 89 OF 1991**DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER
NATIONAL MANPOWER COMMISSION****INVITATION TO SUBMIT REPRESENTATIONS RE-
GARDING THE POSSIBILITY TO PROTECT EM-
PLOYEES IN DOMESTIC SERVICE IN PRIVATE
HOUSEHOLDS IN TERMS OF LABOUR LEGIS-
LATION**

- On 21 June 1990 the Minister of Manpower directed the National Manpower Commission (NMC) to investigate, report and make recommendations on possible measures to protect employees in domestic service in private households in terms of labour legislation. The NMC has to report to the Minister in June 1991 or as soon as possible thereafter.
- In the so-called Labour Minute which was signed by the Minister, SACCOLA, COSATU and NACTU on 13/14 September 1990 the Government again committed itself to address as a matter of priority the position of domestic workers.
- The NMC has appointed a project committee consisting of representatives of women's and employee organisations and legal experts in order to assist with the investigation.
- The project committee has compiled a comprehensive information document which contains information about the following:
 - Characteristics of the private household;
 - an international perspective;
 - the present legal position of the domestic worker; and

KENNISGEWING 89 VAN 1991**DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG
NASIONALE MANNEKRAGKOMMISSIE****UITNODIGING OM VERTOË TE RIG INSAKE DIE
MOONTLIKHEID OM WERKNEMERS IN HUISHOU-
DELIKE DIENS IN PRIVAATHUISHOUDINGS INGE-
VOLGE ARBEIDSWETGEWING TE BESKERM**

- Die Minister van Mannekrag het die Nasionale Mannekragkommissie (NMK) op 21 Junie 1990 opdrag gegee om ondersoek in te stel, verslag te doen en aanbevelings te maak oor moontlike maatreëls om werknemers in huishoudelike diens in privaathuishoudings ingevolge arbeidswetgewing te beskerm. Die NMK moet in Junie 1991 aan die Minister verslag doen of so spoedig moontlik daarna.
- In die sogenaamde Arbeidsminuut wat onderteken is deur die Minister en SACCOLA, COSATU en NACTU op 13/14 September 1990 is weer eens bevestig dat die Regering hom verbind om die posisie van huiswerkers op 'n voorkeurbasis aan te spreek.
- Die NMK het 'n projekkomitee aangestel bestaande uit verteenwoordigers van vroue- en werknemerorganisasies en regs kundiges om hom behulpsaam te wees met die ondersoek.
- Die projekkomitee het 'n omvattende inligtingstuk opgestel wat inligting m.b.t. die volgende bevat:
 - Eienskappe van die privaathuishouding as werkgewersector;
 - 'n internasionale perspektief;
 - die huidige regsposisie van die huiswerker in Suid-Afrika; en

- (d) arguments for and against the inclusion of domestic workers under the provisions of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1983, the Wage Act, 1957, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941, and the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966.

This document is available from the NMC on request.

5. A summary of the above-mentioned document is published herewith as Annexure A. The document contains a discussion of the above-mentioned five Acts with mention made of the aim of every Act, the implication of exclusion for domestic workers, various arguments for and against the possible inclusion of domestic workers under the said Acts and alternative methods which could be considered in order to accommodate domestic workers under labour legislation while the pros and cons have also been pointed out briefly in some instances. This document represents neither the viewpoints of the NMC nor that of Government but only reflects the viewpoints of the individual members of the committee.
6. The public and concerned parties and organisations are invited to comment on the proposals in the document and to facilitate this, the answering aid at the end of the document should be used. Written representations should be submitted to the NMC on or before **Thursday, 28 February 1991**. The submissions will, if necessary, be made available for public information. Oral representations will be considered on **13, 14 and 15 March 1991**. You are requested to indicate on the Answering Aide whether you would like an opportunity of presenting oral evidence or not. Written submissions should be sent to:

The Secretary
(Attention: Mrs H. Bendeman)
National Manpower Commission
Private Bag X316
PRETORIA
0001.

Telephone (012) 310-6346.

Telefax (012) 320-2059.

- (d) argumente vir en teen die insluiting van huiswerkers onder die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, die Wet op Basiese Diensvoorwaardes, 1983, die Loonwet, 1957, die Ongevallewet, 1941, en die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966.

Die dokument is op aanvraag van die NMK beskikbaar.

5. 'n Opsomming van bogemelde dokument word hiermee gepubliseer as Bylae A. Die dokument bevat 'n bespreking van die vyf Wette met vermelding van die doel van elke Wet, die implikasie van die huidige uitsluiting, verskeie argumente vir en teen die moontlike insluiting van huiswerkers onder gemelde Wette, alternatiewe wyses wat oorweeg kan word ten einde huiswerkers te akkommodeer in arbeidswetgewing en die voor- en nadele word soms kortliks uitgewys. Hierdie dokument verteenwoordig nóg die NMK nóg die Regering se standpunte maar weerspieël bloot die menings van die individuele komiteelede.
6. Die publiek en belanghebbende persone en instansies word uitgenooi om kommentaar te lewer op die voorstelle in die dokument. Ten einde die lewering van kommentaar te vergemaklik, word 'n antwoordskiedule aan die einde van die dokument aangeheg. Skriftelike vertoë moet voor of op **Donderdag, 28 Februarie 1991** aan die NMK voorgelê word. Die vertoë sal, indien nodig, beskikbaar gestel word vir openbare insae. Mondelinge vertoë sal aangehoor word op **13, 14 en 15 Maart 1991**. U word versoek om op die antwoordskiedule aan te dui of u sou belangstel om mondelinge vertoë aan te bied. Skriftelike vertoë moet gerig word aan:

Die Sekretaris
(Vir aandag: Mev. H. Bendeman)
Nasionale Mannekragkommissie
Privaatsak X316
PRETORIA
0001.

Telefoon (012) 310-6346.

Telefaks (012) 320-2059.

ANNEXURE A

WORKING DOCUMENT REGARDING THE LEGAL POSITION OF DOMESTIC WORKERS

A. INTRODUCTION

(i) *The complex nature of the investigation*

This investigation should be based on a firm background knowledge of the distinctive character of the domestic sector, the benefits inclusion under labour legislation would have for domestic workers and their employers, the implications of inclusion under existing labour legislation and the limitations of that legislation. All these aspects have been investigated and included in the information document.

(ii) *The present legal position*

Domestic workers do not currently enjoy the protection of any labour legislation other than the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act No. 6 of 1983. They are excluded from—

- (a) the Labour Relations Act (No. 28 of 1956);
- (b) the Basic Conditions of Employment Act (No. 3 of 1983);

- (c) the Wage Act (No. 5 of 1957);
- (d) the Unemployment Insurance Act (No. 30 of 1966); and
- (e) the Workmen's Compensation Act (No. 30 of 1941).

The consequences of this position are *inter alia* that—

- they have little means to challenge unfair dismissals;
- there are practically no minimum conditions of employment for domestic workers;
- practically no channels exist for them to raise disputes or grievances;
- their organisations are not able to register; and
- they are excluded from the social security benefits other workers enjoy.

(iii) **Profile of the domestic worker**

Apart from the agricultural sector, the domestic sector is the largest single source of employment for Black women in South Africa.

Full-time domestic work is however no longer a growing sector of employment. In 1979 the number of full-time domestic workers decreased by 8% against the previous year while part-time domestic workers increased by 30%. There was a gradual decrease from 881 700 domestic workers in 1970 to 862 000 in 1989.

Payment in kind constitutes a large part of the workers remuneration of these workers and this should be borne in mind in calculating a minimum wage and contributions to the Workmen's Compensation Fund and the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Although men of different population groups also form part of this sector, approximately 89% of domestic workers are women and 88% of these are Black.

The categories of domestic workers seem to be as follows: live-in/non-live-in and full-time/part-time workers. A unique class of domestic worker has also developed and will, for the purposes of this investigation, be referred to as "regular dayworkers". These employees work on a regular basis for one or more employers on one or more days per week. Mention should also be made of other categories such as housekeepers, cooks, chauffeurs, gardeners, etc.

(iv) **Terms to be used**

The term "domestic worker" will be used in English and "huiswerker" in Afrikaans until other appropriate terms are suggested. An appropriate term should also be found to refer to regular day workers. In Afrikaans the term "gereelde dagwerker" seems appropriate.

(v) **Problems of summary inclusion under existing legislation**

The Government has indicated that it supports a fair deal for all workers. This is only possible in a growing economy based on sound labour relations. The summary inclusion of domestic workers under existing labour legislation could, however, have more negative than positive implications in some cases and should be approached with circumspection.

(vi) **International perspective**

The legal position of domestic workers in other countries has been explored. This can help identify analogies which might exist between South Africa and other countries and to identify any shortcomings already experienced in other situations. This information is contained in the information document mentioned above.

(vii) **The International Labour Organisation (ILO)**

The ILO standards reflect an international consensus on what are fair and appropriate conditions of employment. Domestic workers may sometimes however be singled out for special treatment. In 1965 the International Labour Conference adopted a resolution which drew attention to the urgent need to provide for domestic workers the basic elements of protection that would assure them a minimum standard of living, compatible with self-respect and dignity which are essential to social justice. Reference to Conventions and Recommendations will be made where applicable in this document.

B. DIFFERENT METHODS OF EXTENDING LEGISLATION TO DOMESTIC WORKERS

Before we discuss the labour legislation from which domestic workers are presently excluded, it is necessary to examine the methods which could be used to protect domestic workers by legislation. There are three basic approaches:

- (i) **Summary inclusion:** This entails the incorporation of domestic workers into laws without any special provisions dealing with the particular circumstances of the domestic sector.

- (ii) *Inclusion but with provisions which would take account of the special situation of domestic workers:* Examples of these provisions are simplified dispute and court procedures in terms of the Labour Relations Act or special provisions on particular conditions of employment such as overtime in the Basic Conditions of Employment Act.
- (iii) The creation of a *separate domestic workers' Act* which would include those parts of existing labour legislation applicable to domestic workers but which would also create special provisions dealing with the unique circumstances of domestic workers.

Each approach has its own pro's and cons and these will be highlighted under the different discussions of the various Acts.

C. DISCUSSION OF LABOUR LEGISLATION

1. The Labour Relations Act, No. 28 of 1956 (LRA)

1.1 *Aim of the Act*

1.1.1 The primary aim of the Act is to maintain and promote labour peace and to prevent and settle disputes. The Act provides a framework within which the parties can establish conditions of employment through collective agreements. The Act provides for the voluntary registration of employers' organisations and trade unions (section 4). In terms of the Act trade unions and employers' organisations and individual employers and employees may make use of various ways of settling disputes such as industrial councils, conciliation boards, etc.

1.1.2 The concept of an "unfair labour practice" (ULP) which has been included in the LRA, resulted in the establishment of a set of legal rules by the Industrial Court based on fairness. The Act also protects employees against victimisation by their employers for trade union activities.

1.2 *ILO position*

Various Conventions and Recommendations have been passed by the ILO relating to *inter alia* the right to organise, dispute resolving mechanisms and procedures.

1.3 *Arguments for inclusion*

1.3.1 Domestic workers should have access to the dispute resolving mechanisms provided for by the LRA. These workers at present cannot apply for a CB to settle a dispute and have no access to the Industrial Court. Although they can enter into agreements, these are not easy to enforce in the civil courts because the costs are prohibitive and the remedies are limited.

1.3.2 The fact that trade unions in the domestic sector cannot register precludes the domestic worker from the benefits attached to statutory recognition.

1.3.3 Registration of trade unions in the domestic sector will impose additional commitments and responsibilities on such organisations.

1.3.4 Members of trade unions will be protected against victimisation.

1.3.5 The principle of the ULP needs to be made applicable to domestic workers. This will introduce the concept of "fairness" to their conditions of employment. Inclusion will give domestic workers for example, the right to a fair procedure in the event of dismissal and employers will only be able to dismiss for a fair and valid reason.

1.3.6 It can be argued that domestic workers like most other employees should have access to the Industrial Court to enforce their rights and to protect them against unfair treatment.

1.3.7 Inclusion would most likely bring about an improvement on the unequal bargaining position of the parties.

1.4 *Arguments against inclusion*

1.4.1 Opposition from employers against the additional administrative burden laid on them by the LRA could result in mechanisation in the household, large-scale dismissals and an increase in unemployment.

1.4.2 Labour legislation is quite involved and may complicate the working relationship between the employer and the employee.

1.4.3 Due to the close personal relationship between a domestic worker and her employer it is argued that employees should be able to be dismissed as a result of irreconcilable personalities (which will not necessarily constitute a fair and valid reason in terms of the LRA).

1.4.4 The Small Claims Court Act, No. 61 of 1984, provides sufficiently for courts to hear civil claims by domestic workers (up to R1 500) and for related matters. (Although domestic workers are making increasingly use of these courts dissatisfaction has been expressed by unions and employees.)

1.5 **Alternatives**

1.5.1 The first alternative is inclusion under the provisions of the LRA but with additional provisions for the special circumstances of the domestic sector. Examples of this would be simplified disputes and court procedures which would be quicker, cheaper and simpler than the present ones.

1.5.1.1 The advantage of inclusion is that it would remove discrimination against domestic workers and give them access to the benefits attached to statutory recognition.

1.5.1.2 The existing laws have been amended and tested over the years and proved to regulate labour matters satisfactorily. The Department of Manpower and the Courts are familiar with administering and applying the existing Act and the additional provisions would most likely not present problems.

1.5.1.3 It might be mentioned that employees in the domestic sector have difficulties in organising members. Only 20 000 domestic workers are at present members of trade unions. It is common knowledge that no organised component of employers exists in this sector either.

1.5.2 A second alternative is a separate domestic workers Act which would include those parts of the LRA and the BCEA which are relevant to domestic workers. Provision could also be made for regulations regarding particular aspects relating to domestic workers.

1.5.2.1 Certain countries do have specific domestic workers laws. These are described in the information document.

1.5.2.2 The advantage of this alternative is that provision will be made for the domestic workers specific needs. It would however take some time to establish the effectiveness of such new legislation.

1.5.2.3 The obvious disadvantage of this approach would be that various groups might now call for separate legislation. This would imply dualism in labour legislation and the various acts might not develop in concert with the present LRA.

1.5.2.4 It should be mentioned that domestic workers' unions have expressed the wish that they should be included under existing laws with special provisions where needed. They are of the opinion that a separate domestic workers Act could lead to continued inferior treatment of domestic workers.

1.6 **Specific provisions for domestic workers**

The following special provisions for domestic workers could be considered regardless of which alternative will be followed:

1.6.1 Provision should be made for access to a simplified labour court where no legal representation is allowed and procedures are very simple and expedient. A separate roll for domestic workers could also be considered. (It is worth noting that the NMC is considering simplified court procedures for all individual dismissals.) Alternatively, the Small Claims Court could be given an ULP jurisdiction for domestic workers.

1.6.2 Mediation should be available as a dispute resolving mechanism in addition to a CB or an industrial council. This could imply that the parties to a dispute may appoint a local person as a mediator. The mediator could play an active role in finding a settlement. A state official could perform this role. Consideration might be given to let parties have access to the Court without applying for a conciliation board in the event of them having made use of mediation.

1.6.3 It has been suggested that the chairman of the CB should be allowed to play a more active role and to intervene more often in order to expedite dispute resolving.

2. **The Basic Conditions of Employment Act, No. 3 of 1983 (BCEA)**

2.1 **Aim of the Act**

The purpose of this Act is the regulation of the basic conditions of employment of a large part of the labour force in South Africa. This Act is applicable to all employees except those who are specifically excluded by section 1 (2) such as farmworkers and persons in domestic employment in private households. The BCEA also provides for a particular type of worker, namely a "casual employee" being a day worker who is employed by the same employer on not more than three days in any week (section 1).

2.2 **Arguments for inclusion**

2.2.1 Since domestic workers are not included in the BCEA, they have *inter alia* no statutory protection against dismissal, no right to paid leave, no restrictions on working hours, no regulation of overtime and no provision is made for overtime pay. No uniformity exists in this sector and there is a lot of uncertainty on the part of employers and employees in respect of conditions of employment. Legislation in this regard will therefore bring about greater certainty for both employers and employees in terms of what constitutes fair conditions of employment.

2.2.2 Litigation costs are high and a lot of time is wasted in affirming common law rights and protection.

2.2.3 Attempts by domestic workers to organise and bargain collectively for better basic conditions of employment have had little success to date and the structure of the sector makes this unlikely that it will ever happen. Domestic workers therefore require the basic protection of the BCEA.

2.3 **Arguments against inclusion**

2.3.1 The most significant argument against inclusion is the practical feasibility of provisions as contained in the BCEA. Certain of the provisions of the BCEA (sections 20 to 22) require that employers should keep records with regard to the time worked by and the wage paid to each employee. These records should be made available to an inspector of the Department of Manpower. This will place a heavy additional administrative burden on the Department and make the practical feasibility and enforcement of the Act very difficult.

2.3.2 The housewife as an employer could be opposed to or have a negative attitude towards legislation which could lead to mechanisation in the household and unemployment amongst domestic workers.

2.3.3 The Act is complex as it is and inclusion of measures pertaining to domestic workers will enhance this complexity.

2.4 **Alternatives**

2.4.1 The first method of extending the provisions of the BCEA is summary inclusion by simply changing the definition of an employee to include a domestic worker. No special provisions for domestic workers will be made.

2.4.1.1 The advantage of this alternative is that it would be simple to introduce and will not discriminate or create dualism in labour laws.

2.4.1.2 The disadvantage however is that summary inclusion will not cater for the peculiar features of domestic workers' employment.

2.4.2 The second method is inclusion with special provisions pertaining to the domestic sector where appropriate.

2.4.2.1 The advantage of this alternative is that domestic workers will have basically the same protection and rights as other workers with special provisions however for their unique circumstances.

2.4.2.2 The disadvantage is that such extra provisions will make the Act more complicated (the same kind of provisions will also have to be made for farmworkers and probably public servants).

2.4.3 The third approach is a separate Act for domestic workers.

2.4.3.1 The advantage of such an Act would be that it would cater for the special needs of employers and employees in the domestic sector.

2.4.3.2 The disadvantage of this alternative is that it would take some time to test the effectiveness of such an Act in providing better working conditions and protection for domestic workers.

2.4.3.3 A further possible disadvantage of this approach is that diverse interest groups might call for separate acts and the various acts might not develop in concert.

Consideration will now be given to specific conditions of employment for domestic workers, most of which are at present incorporated under the BCEA. At the outset of this discussion the position of the regular day worker should be mentioned. These employees work on a regular basis for one or more employers on one or more days per week. [See paragraph (iii) of the Introduction.] It has been suggested that there shouldn't be any differentiation between these workers and live-in/non-live-in/full time and part-time workers except for special provisions to be made for notice pay, sick leave and vacation leave. These workers should however be excluded from the definition of a "casual worker" in the BCEA.

2.5 *Specific conditions of employment for domestic workers*

2.5.1 *Working hours*

2.5.1.1 In common law there is no restriction on the number of working hours for a domestic worker. If no specific provision is made in the contract of employment for working hours, it is regulated by existing practice or custom.

2.5.1.2 **ILO position: Convention 47 regarding a working week of 40 hours, 1935**, provides for a working week of 40 hours.

2.5.1.3 The BCEA provides that no employee (except a guard) may be required to work for more than 46 hours per week. The maximum daily ordinary working hours (section 4) is fixed at not more than nine hours and 15 minutes per day for employees who work for five days per week and not more than eight hours per day for employees who work six days per week.

2.5.1.4 Domestic workers would be included under this section of the BCEA in a satisfactory way but specific arrangements concerning travel time, weekends and afternoons off etc, should be left to be agreed upon between the domestic worker and the employer. It has been suggested that a 5-day week be implemented by agreement as far as possible.

2.5.1.5 It has been suggested that provision should also be made in the BCEA for a maximum spread-over for resident domestic workers of 12 hours, to be extended to 14 hours, by written agreement between employer and employee (a draft agreement in this regard could be attached to the Act).

2.5.2 *Meal intervals*

2.5.2.1 The BCEA provides for the regulation of meal intervals (section 7) in that an employee may not work uninterruptedly for longer than five hours without a meal interval of at least one hour. In certain circumstances a meal interval may be shortened to 30 minutes [section 7 (2)]. An employer may not require an employee to perform any work during his meal interval. The BCEA however makes no provision for tea time.

2.5.2.2 It seems that the provisions of the BCEA in this regard are sufficient. It has been argued that a full hour for a lunch break is not essential and that 30 minutes for a lunch break and 10 minutes for teatime in the morning as well as in the afternoon would be adequate.

2.5.2.3 Looking after children or elderly people poses certain problems. It has been suggested that in these circumstances it should not be compulsory to provide a meal interval and in this instance all time will be regarded as time worked.

2.5.3 *Overtime*

2.5.3.1 In common law no provision is made for restriction on overtime.

2.5.3.2 **ILO position: Convention 1 limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings, 1919**, makes provision for the rate of payment for overtime not to be less than one-and-one-quarter times the regular rate.

2.5.3.3 The BCEA stipulates that no employer may require an employee to work overtime except in terms of an agreement between the employer and the employee (section 8). Such overtime should not exceed three hours per day or 10 hours per week. Payment for overtime is calculated at a rate of one-and-one-third of the wage per hour, except in respect of overtime on Sundays or public holidays (section 9) when other special rates are applicable.

2.5.3.4 The provisions of the BCEA on overtime are sufficient and inclusion will be appropriate.

2.5.3.5 Duties such as looking after children or elderly may lead to domestic workers being requested to work additional overtime. It was suggested that domestic workers should be able to consent to work more overtime for these purposes but that such overtime could not be compulsory and there should be protection for the domestic worker who does not wish to work this overtime.

2.5.4 *Work on Sundays*

2.5.4.1 Under common law no prohibition or restriction exists as far as work on Sundays is concerned.

2.5.4.2 **ILO position: Convention 14 regarding a weekly period of rest (industry), 1923, and Convention 106 regarding a weekly period of rest (Commerce and offices), 1957**, provides in principle for a 24 hours period of rest within the course of seven days.

2.5.4.3 The provisions of the BCEA boils down to the fact that when an employee works on a Sunday (section 10) he should more or less receive double pay. Alternatively the employer can also pay him an amount calculated at a rate of not less than one-and-one-third times his wage rate in respect of the complete time worked by him on that Sunday and grant him, within seven days of that Sunday, one day's leave with payment [section 10 (2) (b)].

2.5.4.4 Work on a Sunday is an existing practice in the domestic sector and an afternoon or day off during the week compensates for this. Work on Sundays should not be prohibited but should also not be made compulsory. It seems that the provisions of the BCEA would be adequate in that Sunday work should be on a voluntary basis only and workers should receive double pay in the event of them working on a Sunday.

2.5.5 *Public holidays*

2.5.5.1 The BCEA defines this concept to include New Year's Day, Good Friday, Ascension Day, Republic Day, Day of the Vow and Christmas Day (section 1). Provision is made in the Act for payment for work on public holidays at special rates (section 11). An employee should be fully remunerated for public holidays on which he does not work but which would otherwise be an ordinary working day [section 11 (1)]. If an employee does in fact work on a public holiday, he must receive overtime pay.

2.5.5.2 One view is that the same provisions as those contained in the BCEA should apply to domestic workers, but including Workers' Day. This would imply that domestic workers will enjoy the six public holidays currently in the Act plus Workers' Day.

2.5.5.3 An alternative view is that domestic workers should enjoy 12 public holidays (the 10 provided for in the Public Holidays Act, No. 5 of 1952, plus Workers' Day and Soweto Day).

2.5.6 *Leave*

ILO position: Convention 132 regarding paid leave (revised), 1970, provides that an employee should receive paid leave on an annual basis after a certain period of continuous service for one employer. The period of such leave may not be less than three weeks for every year.

2.5.6.1 *Vacation leave*

- (a) In common law there is no right to paid leave unless this has been expressly agreed to.
- (b) The BCEA provides for at least 14 consecutive days' leave on full pay in respect of each period of 12 consecutive months for which the employee works for a single employer [section 12 (1) (ii)].
- (c) The issue of bonuses and double leave pay should be dealt with separately. One means however of ensuring that domestic workers receive bonuses is to require that they should receive double pay (a 13th cheque) for their leave period. Provision could also be made for a 13th cheque in a code of practice.
- (d) The employee should have a choice of when she would like to take her leave. If an employee accompanies an employer on holiday, this will not be counted as part of the employee's leave. If an employee looks after an employer's house while he is away on holiday, this will also not be regarded as leave since leave implies no responsibility.
- (e) Special provisions will have to be made for regular day workers to ensure that they can take their leave from various employers concurrently.

2.5.6.2 *Sick leave*

- (a) **ILO position: Convention 130 regarding medical care and indisposition benefits, 1969**, provides in principle for financial benefits in the case of illness or the prevention of diseases for all workers, including domestic workers.
- (b) The domestic worker is in a better position than other workers under the common law because she is entitled to remuneration during a short period of illness.

- (c) The BCEA provides for between 10 and 12 days' sick leave on full pay per year (section 13). If a worker is absent for a period longer than two days without a medical certificate, however, she is not entitled to payment [section 13 (3)]. Casual workers are, however, excluded from the provisions of this section [section 13 (5)].
- (d) Domestic workers should be incorporated on the same terms as other employees although it has been stated that the period of 2 days absence without a medical certificate, is too short. Provision may be made for special measures applicable to full-time/part-time, resident/non-resident and regular day workers as well as possible measures regarding access to the family doctor and payment for medical services. Another view holds that domestic workers on farms should be reasonably assisted by their employers regarding transport and access to a medical doctor.
- (e) Provision could be made that a medical certificate issued by a registered nurse should also be acceptable.

2.5.6.3 *Maternity leave*

- (a) In terms of the common law a domestic worker is not entitled to maternity leave.
- (b) **ILO position: Convention 103 regarding maternity protection (revised), 1952**, is applicable to women in the domestic sector, but provision has been made for the possibility of excluding them.
- (c) The BCEA determines that a female employee may not be employed from four weeks before the expected date to eight weeks thereafter [section 17 (b)]. Such leave is without payment, but workers in industry do receive maternity benefits in terms of the Unemployment Insurance Act (UIA).
- (d) Summary inclusion of domestic workers under the BCEA in this section will not provide adequately for the domestic worker's needs during pregnancy, especially if they are not covered by the UIA. No employer should be allowed to dismiss a domestic worker on account of the pregnancy. The domestic worker should after the prescribed period of absence be able to return to her work at the same wage and on the same conditions and her absence should have no effect upon benefits such as bonuses, annual increases, pension benefits, etc. Additional provisions concerning payment, visits to clinics, etc. will have to be added. The ILO Conventions may be used as guidelines in this regard.
- (e) An investigation should be launched into ways in which domestic workers may receive unemployment benefits during pregnancy. It may be recommended in a code, which may serve as a guideline for employers and employees, that the employer should, subject to certain conditions, give maternity (cash) benefits.
- (f) Special measures will, however, have to apply to regular day workers.

2.5.7 *Termination of service*

- 2.5.7.1 As a general rule in terms of the common law the contract may be terminated at any time by one party giving notice to the other party of his intention to do so. The period of notice will be the agreed period or, in the absence thereof, a reasonable period. Notice pay may also be paid instead of giving a notice period.
- 2.5.7.2 The BCEA (section 14) provides that whenever an employer or an employee intends terminating a contract of employment, a weekly employee should receive at least one week's notice and a monthly employee two week's notice [section 14 (1) (b)]. This does not apply to casual workers.
- 2.5.7.3 Inclusion of the domestic worker under the sections of the BCEA does not appear to afford substantially more protection than that which already exists under the common law. On the contrary, workers who are paid monthly will not be entitled to only two week's notice instead of four weeks. Provision will also have to be made for protective measures for regular day workers.

2.5.7.4 There are thus two views in regard to termination of services namely that the common law position should not be altered and that the first (broken) month's notice period be maintained and incorporated into the Act. There is also the view that domestic workers should be included under the BCEA (a two weeks notice period would then be applicable) but special provision should be made for a resident domestic worker that at least one month's notice is required in order to enable the domestic worker to find alternative accommodation.

2.5.8 *Minimum age*

2.5.8.1 In common law there is no restriction on child labour. Any child above the age of seven years (the age at which he is deemed to be accountable) may be employed. Such a contract will, however, be invalid if the parent or guardian refuses permission.

2.5.8.2 **ILO position: Convention 5 regarding the minimum age for children employed in industries, 1919, and Convention 10 regarding the minimum age of children employed in the agricultural sector, 1921,** stipulate that no child under the age of 14 years may be employed.

2.5.8.3 Section 17 (a) of the BCEA stipulates that an employer may not employ anyone below the age of 15 years.

2.5.8.4 Inclusion under these sections will probably afford protection mainly to Black domestic workers on farms where sometimes there are very young people employed. Inclusion in the BCEA seems to be appropriate in this instance.

2.5.9 *Certificate of service/testimonial*

2.5.9.1 In common law there is no provision in this regard.

2.5.9.2 The BCEA provides for the furnishing of a certificate containing formal information by an employer to an employee on the termination of service under certain circumstances (section 15). This section is however not applicable to a casual employee and is also not applicable in cases where an employee deserts.

2.5.9.3 Inclusion in the BCEA is appropriate.

2.5.10 *Deductions*

2.5.10.1 In common law an employer is not entitled to unilaterally make deductions from an employees' wages for damages done by her to the employers property. It would appear as if even where an employee agrees to be penalised for dereliction of duty, this will be invalid.

2.5.10.2 Section 19 (1) (e) of the BCEA expressly provides that no amount may be deducted from an employees' wages except in accordance with written consent, authorisation in terms of a court order or a provision at any law.

2.5.10.3 Inclusion in the BCEA would provide protection to some extent. Employers should however be made aware of the position regarding deductions in order to provide the domestic worker protection in this regard.

2.5.11 *Other conditions of employment*

2.5.11.1 As previously mentioned, domestic workers are in a unique situation which involves specific needs in respect of conditions of employment which are not contained in the BCEA. Examples include the need for accommodation, meals, a transport allowance, protective clothing and a job description. The BCEA does not provide for these needs and summary inclusion will therefore not provide adequate protection for domestic workers.

2.5.11.2 Defining the above-mentioned conditions of employment in an Act could create problems and therefore it would probably be more sensible to include same in a code.

2.5.11.3 *Calculation of wages*

Since payment in kind constitutes an important part of the domestic worker's wages, the value of accommodation, food and other consumer goods which form part of the remuneration of the employer should be regarded as part of the wages. The value of such goods should be indicated on a schedule to be prepared (and revised on a regular basis) by for instance the Unemployment Insurance Fund (See paragraph 4 below).

2.5.11.4 *A new section 30 A of the BCEA*

Domestic workers should have the right to proceed to a civil court to recover any monies due.

2.5.11.5 Additional provisions re victimization in the BCEA

No employer should be allowed to dismiss a domestic worker or alter the conditions of employment to a position less favourable than it was previously because a domestic worker—

- has refused to do an act contrary to the provisions of the Act, or
- has discussed her conditions of employment with other employees, employers or anybody else.

2.5.11.6 Labour brokers

Consideration should be given to possible provisions regulating labour broker practices.

2.5.11.7 Wage Slips/Receipts

Provision should be made for employers to provide wage slips to domestic workers. Such a document could be drafted and attached to the BCEA as an annexure.

2.5.11.8 Draft Contract

The Regulations to the BCEA should state which issues should be addressed in a contract of employment. Provision could be made that no domestic worker should be employed for longer than three months without a contract. Provision could also be made that the contract should be in writing and signed by both parties. It should also be available for inspection and both employer and domestic worker should be in possession of a copy of the contract.

2.5.11.9 Special summary of provisions related to domestic workers in the BCEA

In the event of domestic workers being included under the provisions of the BCEA, a special summary should be made available in order to make such an Act more accessible for both employers and employees.

2.5.11.10 Pensions

Although this aspect falls outside the scope of the NMC's investigation, it was thought fit to include some information for the sake of completeness.

- (a) **ILO position: Convention 128 regarding disability benefits and benefits for elderly people and surviving parties, 1967**, provides in principle for all employees, including domestic workers.
- (b) Existing legislation in respect of pensions is inadequate. The Mouton Commission is at present busy investigating the matter. Trade unions and even the Department of Manpower may launch a campaign to make the employer and the employee aware of the necessity to provide for pension benefits. Provisions in this regard may be included in a contract of employment. It may be recommended in a code that the employer use already existing pension schemes of established insurance companies.

3. The Wage Act, No. 5 of 1957**3.1 Aim of the Act**

3.1.1 The main objective of a minimum wage is to protect the employee against exploitation. The Wage Act is to a large extent supplementary to the LRA, viz. in providing for minimum conditions of employment in the so-called unorganised industries where conditions of employment are not and cannot be arranged by means of collective bargaining.

3.1.2 The Wage Board, which was instituted by the Wage Act (section 3), makes recommendations with regard to conditions of employment to the Minister of Manpower, which conditions, on adoption and publication in the **Government Gazette** become a wage determination (which will be enforceable) (section 14). The Act establishes certain criteria that the Wage Board has to take into consideration in its recommendations with regard to conditions of employment, including—

- the ability of the employer to carry on his business successfully should the recommendations of the Wage Board come into effect *inter alia*;
- the cost of living in the geographical area to which the wage determination will apply; and
- the value of remuneration in kind.

3.1.3 In terms of the common law the nature and amount of wages paid to domestic workers are determined by the housewife and the employee through negotiation. Domestic workers, however, more often than not on account of their specific circumstances don't have any bargaining power. The person drafting the contract of employment is usually the employer, which makes it possible for her to abuse her contractual freedom.

3.2 **ILO position:** **Convention 26 regarding the introduction of machinery for minimum wage determination, 1928**, provides for the introduction of minimum wages.

3.3 **Aspects regarding a minimum wage that need to be considered**

3.3.1 The wages paid in this sector are generally low. The domestic worker is also paid in kind by way of groceries, toiletries, overalls, etc. It has been said that the emphasis placed on remuneration in kind is misplaced and is not a valid excuse for low cash wages.

3.3.2 Owing to the fact that domestic workers are seldom regarded as essential to the continuation of the household, a country-wide minimum wage will have the effect of reducing job opportunities. It should be borne in mind that the possibility of the employer recovering a wage increase through higher prices (as in the business sector) does not exist in the household sector.

3.3.3 Enforcement of a wage determination would require an extensive and well-organised body of inspectors in order to ensure compliance.

3.4 **Alternatives**

A need does exist for some form of structure with regard to remuneration in the domestic sector.

3.4.1 One alternative would be summary inclusion of domestic workers under the scope of the Act. This would empower the Wage Board to investigate wages and other conditions of employment in the domestic sector. It will not have the automatic consequence of introducing a minimum wage for domestic workers. Special provisions should be included in the Wage Act to—

- (a) ensure its representivity when examining wages in the domestic sector;
- (b) empower it to recommend different types of minimum wages (i.e. binding minimum wages or recommended wages).

3.4.1.1 A very low "floor-level minimum" was mooted, which could be introduced through the existing Wage Board, and also a "certified minimum wage" on which parties could agree by negotiation.

3.4.2 Another alternative would be to prescribe minimum wages in a code.

3.4.2.1 Such a code will not be binding on any party but will serve as a guide-line. Different wages would then be applicable according to the competence and training of the worker. Such a code could for example make provision that if an employer cannot afford the minimum wage, that an employee's hours should be reduced to such an extent so as to allow her the possibility of utilising other opportunities for earning an extra income.

4. **Unemployment Insurance Act, No. 30 of 1966**

4.1 **Aim of the Act**

4.1.1 The Act provides an income for unemployed persons in certain circumstances. It is based on the principle of contributions by employers, employees and the State to an Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) (sections 6 and 7). Only those who have contributed to the fund may draw on it, and then only if they have made contributions for a certain length of time and if they have been employed for a specific period during the previous 52 weeks. The endowment is 45% of the weekly wage for a total of 26 weeks out of every 52 (sections 34 and 35). In cases where a person suffers exceptional hardship, however, and provided that he/she has the necessary credits, and additional 26 weeks' benefits may be paid to him/her.

4.1.2 The private household sector is excluded from the provisions of this Act [section 2 (2) (i)].

4.2 **ILO position**

Convention 44, ensuring benefits or allowances to the involuntary unemployed, 1934, makes provision for the employee's security in times of unemployment.

4.3 **Aspects that need to be considered**

4.3.1 Unemployment insurance is a benefit recognised as a right for all workers. The domestic worker is paid a relatively low wage and should be covered by this legislation for the same reasons as all other workers are.

4.3.2 The main argument against inclusion of domestic workers in the existing UIF is of an administrative nature. The large number of employers and employees in the domestic sector could greatly increase the administrative burden of the fund as well as that of the employers who would be required to make contributions. The UIF is already experiencing problems in dealing with the existing workload.

4.3.3 It is also a fact that domestic workers often change employers and also often worked in more than one household. This may cause endless administrative problems, for example who will be responsible for the employer's contribution and how will the contribution be collected.

4.3.4 A distinction will also have to be made between contributions of workers on a full-time, daily and casual basis.

4.4 Alternatives

4.4.1 Summary inclusion in the existing Act.

4.4.1.1 The implication of this alternative would probably be that the Department of Manpower will be under pressure to set up the necessary structures to accommodate the additional work load.

4.4.2 Inclusion whereby domestic workers are phased in under the ambit of the Act over a period of time is a further alternative.

4.4.2.1 This would give the Department time to prepare for the additional workload by setting up structures and procedures to accommodate the registration and processing of claims of approximately one million domestic employees and employers.

4.4.3 A separate fund for domestic workers could be implemented. In view of the possible extent of later payouts, the stability of the UIF may be seriously endangered by the inclusion of domestic workers under the existing Fund in the Act. The problem may, however, be averted by establishing a separate fund for domestic workers which would comply with the requirements for this sector, particularly since the nature of domestic service is, being seen as "unique" in nature. It must, however, be remembered in this regard that one of the great advantages of a fund in which contributions are deposited from all sectors, is in fact, that it provides a degree of stability. In other words, that in certain respects such a fund relies for its stability and ability to make payments at least partially on the very fact that unemployment will not always affect all industries equally drastically and that contributors in fact mutually support one another. Should a fund be established for only one sector, this could soon have a negative effect upon its stability and ability to make payments in times of great unemployment.

4.5 Possible methods to collect contributions

4.5.1 Consideration could be given to various methods of collecting contributions such as the so-called "insurance" or "smart card" which are mentioned in the information document (paragraphs 4.4.3 and 4.4.5). Another alternative is that the Receiver of Revenue or municipalities for example, may collect the monthly contributions for the UIF. Even if this possibility could become a reality, it would still not remove the responsibility of the UIF to keep records of all employers, to trace outstanding contributions, to issue contributors' report cards (or another system of records), to pay benefits, etc. It is also to be doubted whether bodies and institutions as mentioned above would see their way clear to perform the above-mentioned services for the UIF as a result of general staff shortages.

5. The Workmen's Compensation Act, No. 30 of 1941

5.1 Aim of the Act

5.1.1 The Workmen's Compensation Act provides for workers to be paid compensation for injuries or death caused by accident (to dependants) or by industrial diseases contracted by them in the course of their employment. Every employer who employs workers for the purpose of a business must register with the Accident Fund (AF) and pay an annual assessment which is based on the annual wage expenditure of the employer concerned and which is calculated according to established tariffs. The benefits are paid from the AF which is maintained chiefly through contributions by employers (section 64). In contrast to the agricultural sector, the private household sector is excluded from the provisions of the Act [section 3 (2) (f)]. The reason for this could not be established.

5.2 ILO position

5.2.1 Various Conventions (i.e. Convention 12, Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture), 1921, Convention 17, Workmen's Compensation (Accidents), 1925, and Convention 18, Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases), 1934, make provision for employees or their families to be compensated for injuries or death caused by industrial accidents or diseases contracted by them in the course of their employment.

5.3 Aspects that need to be considered

5.3.1 A considerable number of accidents occur in and around the home. The fact that most are minor accidents is no justification for the fact that domestic workers don't enjoy any benefits under this Act.

5.3.2 Domestic workers can institute a civil action against their employers in the case of an injury but it may be difficult to prove negligence and often the party in default is financially unable to compensate the damages. Inclusion would amongst other things forfeit the right to sue the employer in the case of negligence as well as the opportunity to institute a claim for pain and suffering.

5.3.3 Administrative and enforcement problems similar to those in respect of the Unemployment Insurance Act are relevant in this regard.

5.3.4 A satisfactory basis for determining the amount of the contributions will have to be found.

5.3.5 The administrative costs of processing one employer's assessment cannot be covered by the contribution in respect of only one employee. In the rest of the economy one assessment usually covers many employees but in the domestic sector one assessment would often not even relate to a fulltime worker but to a regular day worker. Larger contributions therefore seems likely.

5.4 Alternatives

The basic view has been adopted that domestic workers should be incorporated under this Act.

5.4.1 Summary inclusion under the existing AF.

5.4.1.1 The administrative obstacles as set out above need to be taken note of. Mechanisms to overcome these problems should be considered.

5.4.1.2 Inclusion is a very complicated matter and it will require certain amendments to be made to the existing AF and to the Workmen's Compensation Act. Successful inclusion in the existing AF will depend largely on the registration of housewives as employers. Larger contributions due to administration costs seems likely.

5.4.2 A separate fund for domestic workers could be implemented (see paragraph 4.4.3 above i.r.o. the Unemployment Insurance Act)

5.5 Alternative methods for providing these benefits

5.5.1 A special insurance policy.

A special policy to which both the domestic worker and the employer contribute, combined with a pension benefit, may be considered. The onus for maintaining the policy should be on both the employer and the employee. Continuity will, however, have to be effected in one way or another.

5.5.2 Levy.

The suggestion was made that workmen's compensation insurance for domestic workers might be funded by charging a levy on all persons who employ domestic workers. This levy would be indicated on the tax return and dealt with by the Office of the Receiver of Revenue.

5.5.3 Subsidy.

It was also suggested that industries or even the Government should subsidise the domestic sector since domestic workers are not protected under labour legislation.

5.5.4 Registration system.

Another alternative was to make the employers in the domestic sector aware of the advantages which a registration system would hold for them. A relatively small body could deal with the registration itself and control and inspection could be undertaken by voluntary bodies or organisations. If the right to compensation were to be linked to a registration system and regular payment of a premium (a valid policy in insurance terms), the administrative expenses would probably become more feasible.

D. AIDE FOR THE SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS**General:**

Please supply your NAME, the NAME OF THE ORGANISATION that you represent, the NATURE OF THE BUSINESS as well as the TELEPHONE NUMBER and ADDRESS. Please indicate if you would be interested in oral representations.

Introduction:

Please submit your comments on the working document in the format set out below. Each Act is dealt with separately and reference has been made to the paragraph numbers for your convenience.

1. Labour Relations Act, No. 28 of 1956 (LRA) (par. 1)

- 1.1 Should domestic workers be included in the LRA? (State reasons for your viewpoint and answer the following questions.)
- 1.2 Indicate which alternative (par. 1.5) is most appropriate.
 - (a) Inclusion under the provisions of the LRA but with additional provisions for the special circumstances of the domestic sector.
 - (b) A separate domestic workers Act which would include relevant parts of the LRA and the BCEA.
- 1.3 Mention any other alternatives that could be considered.
- 1.4 Mention any other specific provisions (par. 1.6) that should be considered concerning collective bargaining.

2. Basic Conditions of Employment Act, No. 3 of 1983 (BCEA) (par. 2)

- 2.1 Should domestic workers be included in the BCEA? (State reasons for your viewpoint and answer the following questions.)
- 2.2 Indicate which alternative (par. 2.4) is most appropriate.
 - (a) Summary inclusion without special provisions for domestic workers.
 - (b) Inclusion with special provisions for domestic workers.
 - (c) A separate Act for domestic workers.
- 2.3 What are your views on the following conditions of employment for domestic workers:
 - Working hours (par. 2.5.1)
 - Meal intervals (par. 2.5.2)
 - Overtime (par. 2.5.3)
 - Work on Sundays (par. 2.5.4)
 - Public holidays (par. 2.5.5)
 - Vacation leave (par. 2.5.6.1)
 - Sick leave (par. 2.5.6.2)
 - Maternity leave (par. 2.5.6.3)
 - Termination of service (par. 2.5.7)
 - Minimum age (par. 2.5.8)
 - Certificate of service (par. 2.5.9)
 - Deductions (par. 2.5.10)
 - Other conditions of employment (par. 2.5.11)

3. The Wage Act, No. 5 of 1957 (par. 3)

- 3.1 Should domestic workers be included in the Wage Act? (State reasons for your viewpoint and answer the following questions.)
- 3.2 Indicate which alternative (par. 3.4) is most appropriate.
 - (a) Summary inclusion in the Act.
 - (b) A suggested minimum wage in a code. (par. 3.4.3.1)
- 3.3 Mention any other alternatives that could be considered.
- 3.4 Mention any other aspects which need to be considered regarding a minimum wage for domestic workers.

4. The Unemployment Insurance Act, No. 30 of 1966 (UIA) (par. 4)

- 4.1 Should domestic workers be included in the UIA? (State reasons for your viewpoint and answer the following questions.)

- 4.2 Indicate which alternative (par. 4.4) is most appropriate.
- Summary inclusion in the existing Act.
 - Inclusion whereby domestic workers are phased in under the ambit of the Act over a period of time.
 - A separate fund for domestic workers.
- 4.3 Mention any other aspects (par. 4.3) that need to be considered in providing these benefits for domestic workers.
- 5. The Workmen's Compensation Act, No. 30 of 1941 (WCA) (par. 5)**
- 5.1 Should domestic workers be included in the WCA? (State reasons for your viewpoint and answer the following questions.)
- 5.2 Indicate which alternative (par. 5.4) is most appropriate.
- Summary inclusion under the existing Act.
 - A separate fund for domestic workers.
- 5.3 Mention alternative methods of providing these benefits to domestic workers.
- 5.4 Mention any other aspects that need to be considered.
- 6. Other**
- Please bring any other relevant aspects which need to be addressed with regard to the legal position of domestic workers to the attention of the Committee.

BYLAE A

WERKSDOKUMENT T.O.V. DIE REGSPOSISIE VAN HUISWERKERS

A. INLEIDING

(i) *Die komplekse aard van die ondersoek*

Hierdie ondersoek moet baseer word op 'n grondige agtergrondskennis van die huishoudelike sektor, die voordele wat insluiting onder arbeidswetgewing vir huiswerkers en hulle werkgewers sal inhou, die implikasies van insluiting onder bestaande arbeidswetgewing en die beperkings van daardie wetgewing. Al hierdie aspekte is ondersoek en is vervat in die inligtingsdokument.

(ii) *Die huidige regsposisie*

Huiswerkers geniet tans nie die beskerming van enige arbeidswetgewing behalwe dié wat die Wet op Masjinerie en Beroepsveiligheid, No. 6 van 1983, bied nie. Huiswerkers is uitgesluit van—

- die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge (No. 28 van 1956);
- die Wet op Basiese Diensvoorwaardes (No. 3 van 1983);
- die Loonwet (No. 5 van 1957);
- die Werkloosheidsversekeringswet (No. 30 van 1966); en
- die Ongevallewet (No. 30 van 1941).

Die gevolg hiervan is onder andere die volgende:

- Hulle het feitlik geen remedies om onbillike ontslag te bestry nie;
- daar is feitlik geen minimum diensvoorwaardes vir huiswerkers nie;
- feitlik geen kanale bestaan waarlangs geskille of griewe geopper kan word nie;
- hulle organisasies kan nie registreer nie; en
- hulle is uitgesluit van voordele t.o.v. sosiale sekuriteit wat ander werkers geniet.

(iii) *Profiel van die huiswerker*

Behalwe vir die landbousektor is die huishoudelike sektor die grootste enkele bron van werk vir Swart vroue in Suid-Afrika.

Voltydse huiswerk is egter nie meer 'n groeiende sektor van indiensneming nie. In 1979 het die getal voltydse huiswerkers met 8% gedaal vergeleke by die vorige jaar terwyl deeltydse huiswerkers met 30% toegeneem het. Daar was 'n geleidelike afname vanaf 881 700 huiswerkers in 1970 tot 862 000 in 1989.

Vergoeding *in natura* verteenwoordig 'n groot deel van hierdie werkers se vergoeding en dit moet in gedagte gehou word by die berekening van 'n minimum loon en bydraes tot die Ongevallefonds en Werkloosheidsversekeringfonds. Alhoewel mans van verskillende bevolkingsgroepe ook deel van hierdie sektor is, vorm vroue ongeveer 89% van die totaal waarvan 88% Swart is.

Die kategorië van huiswerkers skyn soos volg te wees: inwonend/nie-inwonend en voltyds/deeltydse werkers. 'n Unieke klas van huiswerkers het ontwikkel en sal vir doeleindes van hierdie ondersoek na verwys word as "gereelde dagwerkers". Hierdie werknemers werk op 'n gereelde basis vir meer as een werkgewer op een of meer dae per week. Melding moet ook gemaak word van ander kategorië soos huishoudsters, kokke, chauffeurs, tuiniers, ens.

(iv) **Terme wat gebruik word**

Die term "domestic worker" sal in Engels gebruik word en "huiswerker" in Afrikaans totdat ander gepaste terme voorgestel word. 'n Gepaste term behoort ook gevind te word vir gereelde dagwerkers. Die term "regular dayworker" sal voorlopig in Engels gebruik word.

(v) **Probleme met summiere insluiting onder bestaande wetgewing**

Die Regering het aangedui dat hy 'n billike bedeling vir alle werkers steun. Dit is slegs moontlik in 'n groeiende ekonomie, gebaseer op gesonde arbeidsbetrekkinge. Die summiere insluiting van huiswerkers onder bestaande arbeidswetgewing kan in sekere gevalle egter meer negatiewe as positiewe implikasies hê en moet met omsigtigheid benader word.

(vi) **Internasionale perspektief**

Die regsposisie van huiswerkers in ander lande is ondersoek. Die kan help om teenstrydighede te identifiseer wat tussen Suid-Afrika en ander lande mag bestaan en om tekortkominge te identifiseer wat in ander situasies ondervind word. Hierdie inligting is vervat in die inligtingsdokument waarna hierbo verwys is.

(vii) **Die Internasionale Arbeidsorganisasie (IAO)**

Die IAO-standaarde reflekteer internasionale konsensus van wat billike en gepaste diensvoorwaardes is. Huiswerkers word egter somtyds uitgesonder vir spesiale behandeling. In 1965 het die International Labour Conference 'n resoluëie aanvaar wat die aandag gevestig het op die noodsaaklikheid daarvan om voorsiening te maak vir die basiese elemente van beskerming vir huiswerkers wat hulle in staat sal stel om 'n minimum lewensstandaard te handhaaf wat versoenbaar is met selfrespek en waardigheid wat weer die kern is van sosiale geregtigheid is.

B. VERSKILLENDEN MANIERE OM WETGEWING UIT TE BREI NA HUISWERKERS

Alvorens die arbeidswetgewing waarvan huiswerkers tans uitgesluit is bespreek word, is dit nodig om ondersoek in te stel na die verskillende maniere om huiswerkers b.w.v. wetgewing te beskerm. Daar is basies drie benaderingswyses:

- (i) *Summiere insluiting*: Dit behels die insluiting van huiswerkers in wetgewing sonder dat spesiale voorsiening gemaak word vir die spesifieke omstandighede van die huishoudelike sektor.
- (ii) *Insluiting met bepalinge vir die spesiale omstandighede van huiswerkers*: Voorbeelde van sodanige bepalinge is vereenvoudigde geskil- en hofprosedures i.t.v. die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge of spesiale bepalinge wat betrekking het op spesifieke diensvoorwaardes soos bv oortyd in die Wet op Basiese Diensvoorwaardes.
- (iii) Die daargestelling van 'n *afsonderlike Wet op huiswerkers* wat toepaslike dele van bestaande arbeidswetgewing sal insluit maar wat ook spesiale bepalinge wat handel met die unieke aard van huiswerkers sal bevat.

Elke benaderingswyse het voor- en nadele en sal as sulks by die besprekings van die verskillende Wette uitgewys word.

C. BESPREKING VAN ARBEIDSWETGEWING

1. Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, No. 28 van 1956 (WAV)

1.1 Doel van die Wet

1.1.1 Die hoofdoel van die Wet is om arbeidsvrede te handhaaf en te bevorder en om geskille te voorkom en te besleg. Die Wet voorsien 'n raamwerk waarbinne die partye te werk kan gaan om diensvoorwaardes daar te stel d.m.v. kollektiewe ooreenkomste. Die Wet maak voorsiening vir die vrywillige registrasie van werkgewers- en werknemersorganisasies (artikel 4). Ingevolge die Wet kan geregistreerde vakbonde en werkgewersorganisasies asook individuele werkgewers en werknemers gebruik maak van verskillende maniere van geskilbeslegting soos nywerheidsrade, versoeningsrade ens.

1.1.2 Die begrip "onbillike arbeidspraktyk" (OAP) wat in die WAV opgeneem is het tot gevolg gehad dat 'n stel regsreëls deur die Nywerheidshof geskoei op billikheid totstand gekom het. Die Wet beskerm ook werknemers teen viktimisasie van werkgewers a.g.v. vakbondbedrywighede.

1.2 **IAO-posisie**

'n Verskeidenheid Konvensies en Aanbevelings wat onder andere handel met die reg om te organiseer, geskilbeslegtingsmeganismes en prosedures (arbitrasie en bemiddeling) is deur die IAO aangeneem.

1.3 **Argumente vir insluiting**

1.3.1 Huiswerkers behoort toegang te hê tot die geskilbeslegtingsmeganismes wat deur die WAV daargestel is. Huiswerkers kan tans nie aansoek om 'n versoeningsraad doen nie en het ook geen toegang tot die Nywerheidshof nie. Alhoewel ooreenkomste aangegaan kan word, is dit moeilik afdwingbaar in die siviele howe aangesien kostes buitensporig en remedies beperk is.

1.3.2 Die feit dat vakbonde in die huishoudelike sektor nie kan registreer nie ontnem die huiswerker van toegang tot die voordele wat aan statutêre erkenning gekoppel word.

1.3.3 Registrasie van vakbonde in die huishoudelike sektor sal bykomende verpligtinge en verantwoordelikhede op sodanige organisasies lê wat tot voordeel van die huiswerker sal strek.

1.3.4 Lede van vakbonde sal beskerm word teen viktimisasie.

1.3.5 Die beginsel van die OAP behoort van toepassing gemaak te word op huiswerkers. Dit sal meebring dat hulle diensvoorwaardes beoordeel sal word in terme van die billikheid, al dan nie, daarvan. Insluiting sal bv. aan huiswerkers die reg gee op 'n billike prosedure by ontslag en 'n werkgewer sal slegs 'n werknemer se dienste kan beeindig a.g.v. 'n billike en geldige rede.

1.3.6 Dit kan argumenteer word dat huiswerkers, soos meeste ander werknemers, toegang behoort te hê tot die Nywerheidshof ten einde hulle regte af te dwing en om hulle teen onbillike behandeling te beskerm.

1.3.7 Insluiting sal waarskynlik die ongelyke onderhandelingsposisie van die partye verbeter.

1.4 **Argumente teen insluiting**

1.4.1 Die administratiewe las wat insluiting onder die WAV sal meebring, kan lei tot weerstand by die werkgewer en meganisasie in die huishouding, grootskaalse ontslag van huiswerkers en 'n styging in werkloosheid.

1.4.2 Arbeidswetgewing blyk ingewikkeld te wees en mag die werksverhouding tussen werkgewer en werknemer kompliseer.

1.4.3 Weens die noue verhouding tussen die werkgewer en die huiswerker word betoog dat afdanking moet kan geskied op grond van onversoenbaarheid van persoonlikhede (wat ingevolge die WAV nie noodwendig 'n geldige en billike rede sou daarstel nie).

1.4.4 Die Wet op Howe vir Klein Eise, No. 61 van 1984, maak voldoende voorsiening vir howe om klein siviele eise (tot en met R1 500) en verwante aangeleenthede te bereg. (Alhoewel huiswerkers in toenemende mate gebruik maak van hierdie howe, is daar tog ontevredenheid by vakbonde en werknemers.)

1.5 **Alternatiewe**

1.5.1 Die eerste alternatief is insluiting by die WAV maar met addisionele bepalinge wat voorsiening maak vir die spesiale omstandighede van die huishoudelike sektor. Voorbeelde hiervan sal bv. vereenvoudigde geskil- en hofprosedures wees wat vinniger, goedkoper en eenvoudiger sal wees as die huidige strukture.

1.5.1.1 Die voordeel van insluiting is dat enige diskriminasie teen huiswerkers verwyder sal word en hulle sal ook toegang geniet tot die voordele gekoppel aan statutêre erkenning.

1.5.1.2 Bestaande wette is gewysig en getoets oor die jare heen en reël arbeidsaangeleenthede bevredigend. Die Departement van Mannekrag en die howe is bekend met die administrasie en toepassing van die huidige Wet en addisionele bepalinge sal waarskynlik nie probleme veroorsaak nie.

1.5.1.3 Dit kan genoem word dat werknemers in die huishoudelike sektor probleme ondervind met organisering van lede. Slegs 20 000 huiswerkers is tans lede van vakbonde. Dit is natuurlik ook so dat daar geen georganiseerde werkgewerskomponent bestaan nie.

1.5.2 'n Tweede alternatief is 'n afsonderlike Wet op huiswerkers wat relevante dele van die WAV en WBDV sal insluit. Regulasies rakende sekere aspekte mbt huiswerkers kan ook uitgevaardig word.

- 1.5.2.1 Sekere lande beskik oor spesifieke wetgewing vir huiswerkers. Inligting hieroor is ver-
vat in die inligtingsdokument.
- 1.5.2.2 Die voordeel van hierdie alternatief behels dat voorsiening gemaak sal word vir die
spesiale behoeftes van huiswerkers. Dit sal egter geruime tyd neem om te bepaal of
sodanige wetgewing effektief sal wees of nie.
- 1.5.2.3 Die ooglopende nadeel aan die benadering verbonde is dat verskeie belangegroepe
nou mag aandrang op afsonderlike wetgewing. Dit impliseer natuurlik dualisme in
arbeidswetgewing en die verskillende wette mag dalk nie in ooreenstemming met die
huidige WAV ontwikkel nie.
- 1.5.2.4 Dit moet vermeld word dat huiswerkervakbonde die wens uitgespreek het dat insluiting
onder bestaande wetgewing, met spesiale bepalings waar nodig, wenslik is. Hulle is
van mening dat 'n aparte Wet op Huiswerkers aanleiding kan gee tot volgehoue min-
derwaardige behandeling van huiswerkers.

1.6 *Spesifieke bepalings vir huiswerkers*

Ongeag welke alternatief gevolg word, kan oorweging geskenk word aan die volgende spesiale
bepalings:

1.6.1 Voorsiening moet gemaak word vir toegang tot 'n vereenvoudigde arbeidshof met geen
regsverteenvoording en eenvoudige prosedures. 'n Aparte rol vir huiswerkers kan ook oorweeg
word. (Dit moet gemeld word dat die NMK tans vereenvoudigde hofprosedures oorweeg vir alle
individuele ontslagte.) Alternatiewelik kan aan die Hof vir Klein Eise 'n OAP-jurisdiksie verleen
word m.b.t. huiswerkers.

1.6.2 Buiten versoeningsrade en nywerheidsrade moet bemiddeling beskikbaar wees as 'n
geskilbeslegtingsmeganisme. Partye tot die geskil kan moontlik self 'n bemiddelaar aanwys. So
'n bemiddelaar kan 'n aktiewe rol speel ten einde 'n skikking te probeer bewerkstellig. 'n Staats-
ampenaar kan ook hierdie funksie vervul. Oorweging kan ook geskenk word om partye toegang
tot die Hof te verleen sonder dat noodwendig aansoek gedoen is vir 'n versoeningsraad en mits
bemiddeling gebruik is.

1.6.3 Dit is voorgestel dat die voorsitter van die versoeningsraad toegelaat moet word om 'n
meer aktiewe rol te speel en om meer dikwels tussenbeide te tree ten einde geskilbeslegting te
bespoedig.

2. *Die Wet op Basiese Diensvoorwaardes, No. 3 van 1983 (WBDV)*

2.1 *Doel van die Wet*

Die doel van hierdie Wet is die regulering van die basiese diensvoorwaardes van 'n groot deel van
die arbeidsmag in Suid-Afrika. Hierdie Wet is van toepassing op alle werknemers behalwe dié wat
spesifiek uitgesluit word deur artikel 1 (2), soos o.a. plaaswerkers en persone in huishoudelike
diens in privaathuishoudings. Die WBDV maak ook voorsiening vir 'n besondere tipe werker, nl. 'n
"los werknemer", synde 'n dagwerker wat hoogstens drie dae in 'n week by dieselfde werkgever
in diens is (artikel 1).

2.2 *Argumente vir insluiting*

2.2.1 Aangesien huiswerkers nie by die WBDV ingesluit is nie, is daar onder andere geen
statutêre beskerming teen ontslag, geen reg op betaalde verlof, geen beperking op werkure, geen
regulering van oortyd en geen voorsiening vir oortydbetaling nie. Geen eenvormigheid bestaan
t.o.v. hierdie sektor nie en daar is baie onsekerheid aan die kant van werkgevers en werknemers
rakende diensvoorwaardes. Wetgewing in hierdie verband sal dus groter sekerheid vir beide
werkgevers en werknemers meebring t.o.v. wat billike diensvoorwaardes behels.

2.2.2 Gedingkoste is hoog en baie tyd word vermors met die bevestiging van gemeenregtelike
regte en beskerming.

2.2.3 Pogings deur huiswerkers om te organiseer en om vir beter diensvoorwaardes te beding
het tot op datum min sukses gehad en die struktuur van die sektor maak dit onwaarskynlik dat dit
ooit sal gebeur. Huiswerkers benodig dus die basiese beskerming wat die WBDV bied.

2.3 *Argumente teen insluiting*

2.3.1 Die grootste argument teen insluiting is geleë in die praktiese uitvoerbaarheid van bepalings soos vervat in die Wet. Sommige van die bepalings van die Wet (artikels 20 tot 22) vereis dat werkgewers aantekeninge moet hou betreffende die tyd deur elke werknemer gewerk en die beloning aan elke werknemer betaal. Hierdie aantekeninge moet op versoek aan 'n inspekteur van die Departement beskikbaar gestel word. Dit sal 'n swaar addisionele administratiewe las op die Departement plaas, en sal die praktiese uitvoerbaarheid en afdwingbaarheid van die Wet bemoeilik.

2.3.2 Die huisvrou as werkgewer kan gekant wees teen of 'n negatiewe houding hê jeens sodanige wetgewing en dit kan lei tot meganisasie in die huishouding en werkloosheid van huiswerkers.

2.3.3 Die Wet is kompleks soos dit is en insluiting van maatreëls m.b.t. huiswerkers sal die kompleksiteit daarvan verder verhoog.

2.4 *Alternatiewe*

2.4.1 Die eerste metode om die bepalings van die WBDV uit te brei, is summiere insluiting deur eenvoudige die definisie van werknemer te wysig sodat dit ook die huiswerker insluit. Geen spesiale maatreëls vir huiswerkers word dus gemaak nie.

2.4.1.1 Die voordeel van hierdie alternatief is dat dit maklik sal wees en nie sal diskrimineer of dualisme in arbeidswetgewing sal veroorsaak nie.

2.4.1.2 Die nadeel is egter dat summiere insluiting nie voorsiening maak vir die besondere aard van die huishoudelike sektor nie.

2.4.2 Die tweede metode is insluiting met spesiale maatreëls t.o.v. huiswerkers waar van toepassing.

2.4.2.1 Die voordeel van hierdie alternatief is dat huiswerkers basies dieselfde beskerming en regte as ander werkers sal geniet, met spesiale voorsiening egter vir hulle unieke omstandighede.

2.4.2.2 Die nadeel is dat sodanige bykomstige bepalings die Wet meer gekompliseerd sal maak (dieselfde soort bepalings sal ook vir plaaswerkers en waarskynlik staatsamptenare gemaak moet word).

2.4.3 Die derde benadering is 'n afsonderlike Wet vir huiswerkers.

2.4.3.1 Die voordeel van sodanige Wet is dat dit voorsiening sal maak vir die spesiale behoeftes van werkgewers en werknemers in die huishoudelike sektor.

2.4.3.2 Die nadeel van hierdie alternatief is dat dit tyd sal neem om die doeltreffendheid van die Wet te bepaal.

2.4.3.3 'n Verdere moontlike nadeel van hierdie benadering is dat uiteenlopende belangegroepes ook kan vra vir aparte wette en die verskillende wette mag dalk nie gelyklopend ontwikkel nie.

Oorweging sal nou gegee word aan spesifieke diensvoorwaardes vir huiswerkers waarvan die meeste tans by die WBDV geïnkorporeer is. Ten aanvang moet die posisie van die gereelde dagwerker genoem word. Hierdie werknemers werk op 'n gereelde basis vir een of meer werkgewers op een of meer dae per week. [Sien paragraaf (iii) van die Inleiding.] Dit is voorgestel dat daar nie enige differensiasie behoort te wees tussen hierdie werknemers en inwonende of nie-inwonende, volttydse of deelttydse werknemers nie, behalwe vir spesiale bepalings t.o.v. kennisbetaling, siek- en vakansieverlof. Hierdie werkers moet egter uitgesluit word van die definisie van "los werknemers" in die WBDV.

2.5 *Spesifieke diensvoorwaardes vir huiswerkers*

2.5.1 *Werkure*

2.5.1.1 In die gemenerereg is daar geen beperking op die aantal werkure van 'n huiswerker nie. Indien geen spesifieke voorsiening daarvoor in die dienskontrak gemaak word nie, word dit deur bestaande praktyk of gebruik gereël.

2.5.1.2 **IAO-posisie: Konvensie 47 van 1935** maak voorsiening vir 'n werkweek van 40 uur.

2.5.1.3 Die WBDV bepaal dat geen werkgewer mag vereis dat 'n werknemer (behalwe wagte) meer as 46 uur per week werk nie. Die maksimum daaglikse gewone werkure (artikel 4) word vasgestel op nie meer as nege uur en 15 minute vir werknemers wat vyf dae per week werk en nie meer as agt uur per dag vir werknemers wat ses dae per week werk.

2.5.1.4 Huiswerkers kan op 'n bevredigende wyse ingesluit word onder hierdie afdeling van die WBDV, maar spesifieke reëlings t.o.v. reistyd, naweke, middae-af, ens. behoort gelaat te word vir ooreenkoms tussen werkgewer en werknemer. Dit is voorgestel dat 'n vyf-dae-werkweek sover moontlik by wyse van ooreenkoms ingestel behoort te word.

- 2.5.1.5 Dit is voorgestel dat voorsiening ook in die WBDV gemaak moet word dat die maksimum werkverspreiding vir inwonende huiswerkers van 12 uur tot 14 uur verleng kan word by wyse van geskrewe ooreenkoms tussen werkgever en werknemer ('n konsep-ooreenkoms in die verband kan as aanhangsel tot die Wet gevoeg word).
- 2.5.2 *Etenspouses*
- 2.5.2.1 Die WBDV maak voorsiening vir etenspouses (artikel 7), en bepaal dat 'n werknemer nie langer as vyf uur ononderbroke mag werk sonder 'n etenspouse van minstens een uur nie. In sekere omstandighede kan die etenspouse tot 30 minute verkort word [artikel 7 (2)]. 'n Werkgever mag nie vereis dat 'n werknemer gedurende sy etenstyd enige werk verrig nie. Die WBDV maak egter geen voorsiening vir teetye nie.
- 2.5.2.2 Dit wil voorkom of die bepalings van die WBDV in dié verband voldoende is. Dit is aangevoer dat 'n volle uur vir 'n etenspouse nie noodsaaklik is nie, en dat 30 minute vir 'n etenspouse en twee pouses van 10 minute elk vir teepouse in die oggend en die middag voldoende is.
- 2.5.2.3 Sekere probleme ontstaan wanneer huiswerkers na kinders of bejaardes omsien. Dit is voorgestel dat dit in hierdie omstandighede nie verpligtend moet wees om 'n etenspouse te voorsien nie, in welke geval alle tyd as tyd gewerk beskou sal word.
- 2.5.3 *Oortyd*
- 2.5.3.1 Die gemenerereg maak geen voorsiening vir 'n beperking t.o.v. oortyd nie.
- 2.5.3.2 **IAO-posisie: Konvensie 1, insake die beperking van werkure in industriële ondernemings, 1919**, maak voorsiening vir betaling van oortyd teen 'n tarief wat nie minder is nie as een-en-'n-kwart van die normale tarief.
- 2.5.3.3 Die WBDV bepaal dat geen werkgever mag vereis dat die werknemer oortyd mag werk nie behalwe ingevolge 'n ooreenkoms tussen werknemer en werkgever (artikel 8). Sodanige oortyd mag ook nie meer as drie uur per dag en 10 uur per week wees nie. Betaling vir oortyd (artikel 9) word bereken op 'n skaal van een-en-een-derde maal sy loon per uur, behalwe t.o.v. oortyd op Sondae of openbare vakansiedae, wanneer ander tariewe van toepassing is.
- 2.5.3.4 Die bepalings van die WBDV t.o.v. oortyd is voldoende en insluiting lyk gepas.
- 2.5.3.5 Pligte wat behels om na kinders of bejaardes om te sien, mag daartoe lei dat huiswerkers versoek word om langer oortyd te werk. Daar is voorgestel dat huiswerkers 'n keuse moet hê om in hierdie gevalle meer dikwels oortyd te werk, maar dat sodanige oortyd nie verpligtend moet wees nie. Daar behoort beskerming te wees vir die huiswerker wat nie hierdie oortydwerk wil verrig nie.
- 2.5.4 *Werk op Sondae*
- 2.5.4.1 Die gemenerereg plaas geen verbod of beperking t.o.v. werk op Sondae nie.
- 2.5.4.2 **IAO-posisie: Konvensie 14 rakende 'n weeklikse rusperiode (nywerheid), 1923, en Konvensie 106 rakende weeklikse rusperiode (handel en kantore), 1957**, maak in beginsel voorsiening vir 'n rusperiode van 24 uur vir elke sewe dae gewerk.
- 2.5.4.3 Die bepalings van die WBDV bepaal basies dat wanneer 'n werknemer op 'n Sondag werk (artikel 10) hy dubbel vergoeding moet ontvang. Alternatiewelik kan die werkgever ook 'n bedrag betaal bereken teen minstens een-en-een-derde van sy loonskaal t.o.v. die volle tyd deur hom op daardie Sondag gewerk en aan hom, binne sewe dae na daardie Sondag, een dag verlof met betaling toestaan [artikel 10 (2) (b)].
- 2.5.4.4 Werk op Sondae is 'n bestaande praktyk in die huishoudelike sektor en 'n middag of dag af gedurende die week kompenseer daarvoor. Werk op Sondae behoort nie verbied te word nie, maar behoort ook nie verpligtend te wees nie. Dit lyk asof die bepalings van die WBDV voldoende is deurdag Sondagwerk slegs op 'n vrywillige basis kan geskied en dat werkers dubbel betaling ontvang indien wel op 'n Sondag gewerk word.
- 2.5.5 *Openbare vakansiedae*
- 2.5.5.1 Die WBDV definieer hierdie konsep om Nuwejaarsdag, Goeie Vrydag, Hemelvaartdag, Republiekdag, Geloftedag en Kersdag (artikel 1) in te sluit. Voorsiening word in die Wet gemaak vir betaling vir werk gedoen op openbare vakansiedae teen spesiale tariewe (artikel 11). 'n Werknemer moet ten volle vergoed word vir openbare vakansiedae wat hy nie werk nie maar andersins 'n gewone werksdag sou wees [artikel 11 (2)]. As 'n werknemer wel op 'n openbare vakansiedag werk moet hy oortyd betaling ontvang.

2.5.5.2 Dieselfde voorskrifte soos vervat in die WBDV kan van toepassing wees op huiswerkers. Dit sal impliseer dat huiswerkers ses openbare vakansiedae plus Werkersdag sal geniet.

2.5.5.3 'n Siening is dat huiswerkers 12 openbare vakansiedae moet geniet (die 10 soos voorsien in die Wet op Openbare Vakansiedae, No. 5 van 1952, plus Werkersdag en Soweltdag).

2.5.6 Verlof

IAO-posisie: Konvensie 132 rakende betaalde verlof (gewysig), 1970, bepaal dat 'n werknemer betaalde verlof moet kry op 'n jaarlikse grondslag nadat 'n spesifieke periode van aaneenlopende diens vir een werkgever voltooi is. Sodanige periode van verlof mag nie minder as drie weke vir elke jaar wees nie.

2.5.6.1 Vakansieverlof

- (a) Ingevolge die gemenerereg het die huiswerker geen reg op betaalde vakansieverlof nie tensy daartoe uitdruklik ooreengekom is.
- (b) Die WBDV maak voorsiening vir minstens 14 opeenvolgende dae verlof met volle betaling vir elke tydperk van 12 agtereenvolgende maande in diens van een werkgever [artikel 12 (1) (ii)].
- (c) Die kwessie van bonusse en dubbele verlof betalings moet apart aangespreek word. Een wyse om egter te verseker dat huiswerkers wel bonusse ontvang is om voor te skryf dat hulle dubbel betaling ('n 13de tje) kry vir hulle verlofperiode. Voorsiening vir 'n 13de tje kan in 'n praktykskode gemaak word.
- (d) Die werknemer moet 'n keuse hê rakende wanneer sy verlof wil neem. So sal 'n periode waartydens 'n werknemer 'n werkgever vergesel gedurende vakansie, nie as deel van die werknemer se verlof gereken word nie. Indien 'n werknemer 'n werkgever se huis oppas terwyl hy met vakansie is, sal hierdie tyd ook nie as verlof beskou word nie aangesien verlof geen verantwoordelikhede impliseer.
- (e) Spesiale voorsiening moet gemaak word vir gereelde dagwerkers ten einde te verseker dat hulle hul verlof aaneenlopend kan neem.

2.5.6.2 Siekteverlof

- (a) **IAO-posisie: Konvensie 130 rakende mediese sorg en ongeskiktheidsvoordele, 1969**, maak in beginsel voorsiening vir finansiële voordele in geval van siekte of die voorkoming van siektes vir alle werkers, insluitende huiswerkers.
- (b) Die huiswerker is in 'n beter posisie as ander werkers onder die gemenerereg, omdat sy geregtig is op vergoeding tydens 'n kort tydperk van siekte.
- (c) Die WBDV maak voorsiening vir tussen 10 en 12 dae siekteverlof met volle betaling per jaar (artikel 13). Indien 'n werker afwesig is vir 'n periode van langer as twee dae sonder 'n mediese sertifikaat, is sy egter nie geregtig op betaling nie [artikel 13 (3)]. Geleentheidswerkers word egter van die bepalings van hierdie artikel uitgesluit [artikel 13 (5)].
- (d) Huiswerkers kan ingesluit word op dieselfde basis as ander werkers. Dit is egter genoem dat die 2 dae-tydperk van afwesigheid sonder 'n siektesertifikaat te kort is. Voorsiening behoort ook gemaak te word vir spesiale maatreëls van toepassing op voltydse/deeltydse, inwonende/nie-inwonende, dagwerkers sowel as moontlike maatreëls rakende toegang tot die gesin se geneesheer en die betaling vir mediese dienste. Huiswerkers op plase behoort redelikerwys deur hulle werkgevers gehelp te word tov vervoer en toegang tot 'n mediese dokter.
- (e) Voorsiening kan gemaak word dat 'n mediese sertifikaat wat deur 'n geregistreerde verpleegster uitgereik is, ook aanvaarbaar sal wees.

2.5.6.3 Kraamverlof

- (a) In terme van die gemenerereg is huiswerkers nie geregtig op kraamverlof nie.
- (b) **IAO-posisie: Konvensie 103 rakende die kraambeskerming (gewysig), 1952**, is van toepassing op huiswerkers, hoewel voorsiening gemaak is vir die moontlike uitsluiting van sodanige werkers.

- (c) Die WBDV bepaal dat 'n vroulike werknemer nie in diens mag wees vanaf vier weke voor die verwagte geboortedatum tot agt weke daarna nie [artikel 17 (b)]. Sodanige verlof is onbetaald, maar werknemers in die nywerheidssektor ontvang kraamvoordele in terme van Werkloosheidsversekeringswet.
- (d) Summiere insluiting van huiswerkers onder die WBDV sal nie genoegsaam vir huiswerkers se behoeftes gedurende swangerskap voorsiening maak nie veral as hulle nie ingesluit is by die WVF nie. Geen werkgewer moet toegelaat word om die huiswerker weens swangerskap te ontslaan nie. Die huiswerker moet na die voorgeskrewe periode van afwesigheid weer toegelaat word om na haar werk terug te keer teen dieselfde salaris en voorwaardes terwyl haar afwesigheid ook geen effek behoort te hê op voordele soos bonusse, jaarlikse salarisverhogings, pensioenvoordele, ens. nie. Bykomende bepalings ten opsigte van betaling, besoeke aan klinieke, ens sal bygevoeg moet word. Die IAO-konvensies kan in hierdie verband as riglyne gebruik word.
- (e) 'n Onderzoek rakende wyses waarop huiswerkers werkloosheidsversekeringsvoordele behoort te geniet gedurende swangerskap, behoort geloods te word. Dit kan in 'n kode (wat kan dien as 'n riglyn vir werkgewers en werknemers) aanbeveel word dat die werkgewer onderhewig aan sekere voorwaardes, kraamvoordele in kontant moet betaal.
- (f) Spesiale maatreëls sal egter van toepassing moet wees op gereelde dagwerkers.

2.5.7 *Beëindiging van diens*

- 2.5.7.1 As 'n algemene reël in terme van die gemenerereg kan die kontrak ter eniger tyd beëindig word deur wedersydse kennisgewing. Die kennisgewingsperiode moet die ooreengekome periode wees, of in die afwesigheid van 'n sodanige ooreengekome periode, 'n redelike periode. Vergoeding kan ook betaal word in plaas daarvan om 'n kennisperiode toe te staan.
- 2.5.7.2 Die WBDV (artikel 14) maak daarvoor voorsiening dat wanneer 'n werkgewer of werknemer die kontrak wil beëindig dat 'n weeklikse werknemer ten minste een week, en 'n maandelikse werknemer twee weke kennis moet gee/kry.
- 2.5.7.3 Insluiting van huiswerkers onder die bepalings van die WBDV blyk nie baie meer beskerming te bied as wat tans die geval onder die gemenerereg is nie. Intendeel, werkers wat maandeliks betaal word sal nou geregtig wees op slegs twee weke kennis plaas van vier weke. Voorsiening sal ook gemaak moet word vir beskermende maatreëls t.o.v. gereelde dagwerkers.
- 2.5.7.4 Daar is dus twee sienings met betrekking tot die opsegging van diens, te wete dat die gemeneregposisie nie verander moet word nie en dat die een (onderbroke) maand se kennisgewingsperiode behoue moet bly en in die Wet opgeneem moet word. Daar is ook die siening dat huiswerkers ingesluit moet word onder die WBDV ('n twee-weke-kennisgewingsperiode sal dan van toepassing wees) maar dat spesiale voorsiening gemaak moet word dat ten minste een maand se kennisgewing vereis word vir die inwonende huiswerker sodat sy 'n kans gegun word om alternatiewe huisvesting te vind.

2.5.8 *Minimum ouderdom*

- 2.5.8.1 In die gemenerereg is daar geen beperking op kinderarbeid nie. Enige kind ouer as sewe jaar (die ouderdom waarop hy geag word toerekenningvatbaar te wees) mag in diens geneem word. Sodanige kontrak sal egter ongeldig wees as die ouer of voog toestemming weier.
- 2.5.8.2 **IAO-posisie: Konvensie 5 m.b.t. die minimum ouderdom van kinders wat in nywerhede in diens geneem word, 1919, en Konvensie 10 m.b.t. die minimum ouderdom van kinders wat in die landbousektor in diens geneem word, 1921,** bepaal dat geen kind onder die ouderdom van 14 jaar in diens geneem mag word nie.
- 2.5.8.3 Artikel 17 (a) van die WBDV bepaal dat 'n werkgewer niemand onder die ouderdom van 15 jaar in diens mag neem nie.
- 2.5.8.4 Insluiting onder dié artikels sal waarskynlik beskerming verleen aan hoofsaaklik Swart huiswerkers op plase waar soms baie jong persone in diens geneem word. Insluiting onder die WBDV is in hierdie geval toepaslik.

2.5.9 Dienssertifikaat/getuigskrif

2.5.9.1 In die gemenerereg is daar geen voorsiening in hierdie verband nie.

2.5.9.2 Die WBDV maak voorsiening vir die verskaffing van 'n sertifikaat deur 'n werkgewer aan 'n werknemer by diensbeeindiging onder sekere omstandighede (artikel 15). Hierdie artikel is egter nie van toepassing op 'n los werknemer nie en ook nie waar die werknemer dros nie.

2.5.9.3 Insluiting onder die WBDV is toepaslik.

2.5.10 Aftrekkings

2.5.10.1 Ingevolge die gemenerereg is 'n werkgewer nie geregtig om eensydiglike aftrekkings van 'n werknemer se loon te maak t.o.v. skade deur hom veroorsaak aan die werkgewer se eiendom nie. Dit wil voorkom dat selfs in die geval waar 'n werknemer instem om gestraf te word vir pligsversuim, dit ongeldig sal wees.

2.5.10.2 Artikel 19 (1) (e) van die WBDV maak uitdruklik daarvoor voorsiening dat geen bedrag van 'n werknemer se loon afgetrek mag word nie behalwe ooreenkomstig skriftelike magtiging, kragtens 'n hofbevel of wetsbepaling.

2.5.10.3 Insluiting onder die WBDV sal in 'n mate beskerming verleen. Werkgewers behoort egter bewus gemaak te word van die posisie t.o.v. aftrekkings sodat die huiswerker beskerm kan word in hierdie opsig.

2.5.11 Ander diensvoorwaardes

2.5.11.1 Soos genoem, is huiswerkers in 'n besondere situasie met spesifieke behoeftes t.o.v. diensvoorwaardes wat nie in die WBDV ingesluit is nie. Voorbeelde hiervan is die behoefte aan verblyf, maaltye, 'n vervoertoelae, beskermende kleren en 'n posbeskrywing. Die WBDV maak nie vir hierdie behoeftes voorsiening nie en insluiting sonder meer sal dus nie genoegsame beskerming aan huiswerkers verleen nie.

2.5.11.2 Die bepaling van bogenoemde diensvoorwaardes in die Wet mag probleme skep en daarom mag dit meer sinvol wees om dit in 'n kode te vervat.

2.5.11.3 Berekening van lone

Aangesien *in natura*-vergoeding 'n belangrike gedeelte van 'n huiswerker se loon verteenwoordig, behoort die waarde van huisvesting, voedsel en ander verbruikersgoedere wat deel uitmaak van die vergoeding van die werknemer, as deel van sy vergoeding beskou te word. Die waarde van sodanige goedere behoort op 'n skedule aangetoon te word wat bv. deur die Werkloosheidsversekeringsfonds voorberei kan word (en op 'n gereelde basis hersien word) (kyk paragraaf 4 hieronder).

2.5.11.4 'n Nuwe artikel 30A van die WBDV

Huiswerkers behoort toegang tot siviele howe te hê ten einde enige gelde wat verskuldig is, te verhaal.

2.5.11.5 Verdere voorsienings m.b.t. viktimisasie in die WBDV

Geen werkgewer behoort toegelaat te word om 'n huiswerker te ontslaan of om diensvoorwaardes te wysig sodat dit minder gunstig is as voorheen in gevalle waar 'n huiswerker—

- geweier het om 'n opdrag uit te voer wat teenstrydig is met die bepalings van die Wet, of
- haar diensvoorwaardes met ander werknemers, werkgewers of enigiemand anders bespreek het nie.

2.5.11.6 Arbeidsmakelaars

Oorweging behoort gegee te word aan die moontlike voorsiening van beheermaatreëls t.o.v. die praktyke van arbeidsmakelaars.

2.5.11.7 Loonstrokies/kwitansies

Daar behoort voorsiening gemaak te word vir die beskikbaarstelling van loonstrokies aan huiswerkers. 'n Konsep kan opgestel en by die WBDV aangeheg word as 'n bylae.

2.5.11.8 Konsepkontrak

Die regulasies van die WBDV behoort aan te dui watter aspekte in 'n dienskontrak aangespreek behoort te word. Daar moet ook voorsiening gemaak word dat geen huiswerker vir 'n langer periode as drie maande in diens mag wees sonder 'n kontrak nie. Daar moet ook voorsiening gemaak word dat die kontrak op skrif moet wees en deur albei partye onderteken moet word. Dit behoort ook vir inspeksie beskikbaar te wees en beide werkgewer en huiswerker behoort in besit van 'n afskrif daarvan te wees.

2.5.11.9 *Spesiale opsomming van die bepalings van die WBDV m.b.t. huiswerkers*

Indien huiswerkers ingesluit word onder die bepalings van die WBDV, behoort 'n spesiale opsomming beskikbaar gestel te word sodat so 'n Wet vir beide die werkgever en werknemer meer toeganklik sal wees.

2.5.11.10 *Pensioene*

Hoewel hierdie aspek buite die bestek van die NMK-ondersoek val, is dit gerade geag om sekere inligting volledigheidshalwe in te sluit.

- (a) **IAO-posisie: Konvensie 128 m.b.t. ongeskiktheidsvoordele en voordele vir bejaarde persone en naasbestaandes, 1967** maak in beginsel voorsiening vir alle werknemers, insluitend huiswerkers.
- (b) Bestaande wetgewing m.b.t. pensioene is egter nie voldoende nie. Die Mouton-kommissie ondersoek egter tans die aangeleentheid. Vakbonde en selfs die Departement van Mannekrag kan 'n veldtog loods om die werkgever en die werknemer bewus te maak van die noodsaaklikheid van pensioenvoordele. Voorsiening hiervoor kan in 'n dienskontrak gemaak word. Dit mag in 'n kode aanbeveel word dat die werkgever gebruik maak van reeds bestaande pensioenskemas van gevestigde versekeringsmaatskappye.

3. Die Loonwet, No. 5 van 1957

3.1 *Doel van die Wet*

3.1.1 'n Minimum loon het hoofsaaklik ten doel die beskerming van die werknemer teen uitbuiting. Die Loonwet dien in groot mate ter aanvulling van die WAV, nl. om voorsiening te maak vir die bepaling van minimum diensvoorwaardes in die sogenaamde ongeorganiseerde bedrywe waar diensvoorwaardes nie d.m.v. kollektiewe bedinging gereël word of kan word nie.

3.1.2 Die Loonraad, wat deur die Loonwet ingestel is (artikel 3), maak aanbevelings m.b.t. diensvoorwaardes aan die Minister van Mannekrag, welke voorwaardes by aanvaarding en publikasie in die **Staatskoerant** 'n loonvasstelling (met wetskrag) word (artikel 14). Die Wet skryf bepaalde kriteria voor wat die Loonraad in ag moet neem by sy aanbevelings rakende diensvoorwaardes, naamlik o.a. —

- die vermoë van die werkgever om sy onderneming suksesvol te bedryf indien die aanbevelings van die Loonraad van krag sou word;
- die lewenskoste in die geografiese gebied waarop die loonvasstelling betrekking sal hê; en
- die waarde van vergoeding *in natura*.

3.1.3 Volgens die gemeenereg word die aard en omvang van vergoeding deur die huiswerker en die huisvrou bepaal d.m.v. onderhandeling. Huiswerkers het egter in die meeste gevalle, as gevolg van hulle spesifieke omstandighede, baie min bedingingsmag. Die opsteller van die dienskontrak is gewoonlik die werkgever wat haar kontrakteervryheid moontlik kan misbruik.

3.2 **IAO-posisie: Konvensie 26 aangaande die daarstelling van masjinerie vir die bepaling van minimum lone, 1928**, maak voorsiening vir die instelling van minimumloonvasstellings.

3.3 **Aspekte rakende minimumlone wat in berekening gebring moet word**

3.3.1 Die lone wat in die huishoudelike sektor betaal word is oor die algemeen laag. Huiswerkers ontvang ook gewoonlik voergoeding *in natura* in die vorm van kruidentersware, toiletware, oorklere ens. Daar word egter gesê dat die klem wat geplaas word op vergoeding *in natura* nie gebruik moet word as verskoning vir die betaling van lae lone nie.

3.3.2 Vanweë die feit dat 'n huiswerker nie noodsaaklik is vir die voortsetting van 'n huishouding nie, kan die afdwinging van 'n landswye minimumloon veroorsaak dat werkgeleenthede in die sektor afneem. Dit moet in gedagte gehou word dat die huisvrou as werkgever nie verhoogde looneise deur hoër pryse kan verhaal (soos bv. in die sakesektor) nie.

3.3.3 Die afdwinging en implimentering van 'n loonvasstelling sal 'n uitgebreide en goed georganiseerde inspektoraat benodig.

3.4 **Alternatiewe**

Daar bestaan 'n behoefte aan een of ander struktuur met betrekking tot vergoeding vir huiswerkers.

3.4.1 Een alternatief is die summiere insluiting van huiswerkers onder die bestek van die Wet waardeur Loonraad gemagtig sal word om ondersoek in te stel na lone en ander diensvoorwaardes in die huishoudelike sektor. Dit sal egter nie noodwendig tot gevolg hê dat 'n minimumloon vasgestel word nie. In die Loonwet sal egter voorsiening gemaak word dat—

- (a) die belange van die huiswerker behoorlik verteenwoordig word op die Loonraad, en dat;
- (b) die Loonraad by magte moet wees om verskillende tipes minimumlone aan te beveel (nl. bindende minimumlone en aanbevole lone).

3.4.1.1 Daar is aanbeveel dat 'n baie lae "vloer-vlakminimum" deur die Loonraad ingestel moet word en dat voorsiening ook gemaak moet word vir 'n "gesertifiseerde minimumloon" waarvoor werkgewer- en werknemerpartye ooreen kan kom d.m.v. onderhandelinge.

3.4.2 Minimumlone kan ook in 'n kode voorgeskryf word.

3.4.2.1 So 'n kode sal nie bindend wees op enige party nie maar dien as 'n riglyn. Verskillende lone kan dan voorgeskryf word afhangende van die vaardighede en opleiding van die huiswerker. In so 'n kode kan bv. aanbeveel word dat indien 'n werkgewer nie die voorgeskrewe lone kan betaal nie, dat die werknemer se werkure tot so 'n mate verminder moet word dat daar geleentheid vir haar is om haar inkomste op 'n ander manier aan te vul.

4. Die Werkloosheidsversekeringswet, No. 30 van 1966

4.1 Doel van die Wet

4.1.1 Die doel van hierdie Wet is om 'n inkome aan werklose persone te verskaf in bepaalde omstandighede. Dit is gegrond op die beginsel van bydraes deur werkgewers, werknemers en die Staat tot 'n Werkloosheidsversekeringsfonds (WVF) (artikels 6 en 7). Slegs bydraers kan die WVF aanspreek, maar dan slegs indien bydraes vir 'n sekere tyd gedoen is en die bydraer vir 'n bepaalde tyd gedurende die voorafgaande 52 weke werksaam was. Uitkering is 45% van die weeklikse loon vir 'n totaal van 26 weke uit elke 52 (artikels 34 en 35). In 'n geval waar 'n persoon buitengewone ontbering ly en mits hy oor die nodige krediete beskik, kan 'n verdere 26 weke se voordele egter aan hom betaal word.

4.1.2 Die privaathuishoudingsektor is van die bepalings van hierdie Wet uitgesluit [artikel 2 (2) (i)].

4.2 IAO-posisie

Konvensie 44, insake die betaling van voordele aan persone wat onwillekeurig werkloos raak, 1934, maak voorsiening vir 'n werknemer se sekuriteit ten tye van werkloosheid.

4.3 Aspekte wat oorweeg moet word

4.3.1 Werkloosheidsversekering is 'n voordeel wat erken word as 'n reg vir alle werknemers. Huiswerkers word relatief lae lone betaal en behoort ingesluit te word by dié wetgewing om dieselfde redes as enige ander werknemer.

4.3.2 Die vernaamste argument teen die insluiting van huiswerkers in die bestaande WVF is van 'n administratiewe aard. Die groot aantal werkgewers en werknemers in die huishoudelike sektor sal die administratiewe las op die Fonds sowel as op die huisvrou as werkgewer grootliks laat toeneem. Die WVF ondervind tans probleme om die bestaande werklading te hanteer.

4.3.3 Benewens die voorgaande is dit ook 'n feit dat huiswerkers dikwels van werkgewer verander en dikwels ook by meer as een huishouding werk. Dit kan oneindige administratiewe probleme meebring, bv. wie vir die werkgewerbydrae verantwoordelik sal wees en hoe die invordering sal geskied.

4.3.4 Onderskeid sal ook getref moet word vir bydraes van voltydse, dag- en los werkers.

4.4 Alternatiewe

4.4.1 Summiere insluiting by die bestaande Wet.

4.4.1.1 Die implikasie van hierdie alternatief is waarskynlik dat die Departement van Mannekrag sodoende onder druk geplaas sal word vir die daarstelling van die nodige strukture om die addisionele werklading te hanteer.

4.4.2 Insluiting waardeur huiswerkers by bestaande wetgewing infasseer word oor 'n bepaalde tydperk is 'n verdere alternatief.

4.4.1.2 Met hierdie werkwyse word die Departement die geleentheid gegee om voor te berei vir die addisionele werklading d.m.v. die daarstelling van die nodige strukture en prosedures ter fasilitering van die registrasie en prosessering van eise t.o.v. die ongeveer een miljoen huiswerkers.

4.4.3 'n Aparte fonds vir huiswerkers kan ingestel word. In die lig van die moontlike omvang van latere uitkerings kan die stabiliteit van die WVF ernstig in gevaar kom deur die insluiting van huiswerkers onder die Wet. Die probleem sou egter besweer kon word deur 'n afsonderlike fonds vir huiswerkers te stig wat sal voldoen aan die vereistes vir die sektor, veral omdat die aard van huiswerk dan sogenaamd "uniek" is. Hierby moet egter onthou word dat een van die groot voordele van 'n fonds waarin bydraes uit alle sektore gestort word, juis daarin lê dat dit 'n mate van verskansing bied, d.w.s. dat so 'n fonds in sekere opsigte vir sy stabiliteit en vermoë om uitkerings te doen minstens ten dele juis op die verskynsel steun dat werkloosheid nie alle bedryfstakke altyd ewe swaar sal tref nie en dat bydraers mekaar as't ware onderling steun. Sou 'n fonds vir slegs een sektor ingestel word, kan dit sy stabiliteit en vermoë tot uitkering in tye van swaar werkloosheid gou in die gedrang bring.

4.5 **Moontlike wyses waarop bydraes ingevorder kan word**

4.5.1 Oorweging kan geskenk word aan verskillende metodes vir die invordering van bydraes. 'n Sogenaamde "insurance card" of 'n "smart card", waarna in die inligtingsdokument verwys word kan oorweeg word (paragrafe 4.4.3 en 4.4.4). 'n Ander voorstel is dat bv. die Ontvanger van Inkomste of munisipaliteite gebruik kan word om die maandelikse bydraes vir die WVF in te vorder, maar al sou so 'n moontlikheid realiseer, sou dit nog nie die verantwoordelikheid van die WVF wegneem om rekord van alle werkgewers te hou, uitstaande bydraes op te volg, bydraersverslagkaarte (of 'n ander rekordstelsel) uit te reik, voordele te betaal, ens. Dit word ook betwyfel of instansies soos bogemeld hul weg sal oopsien om voormelde dienste vir die WVF te verrig as gevolg van algemene personeeltekorte.

5. **Die Ongevallewet, No. 30 van 1941**

5.1 **Doel van die Wet**

5.1.1 Die Wet het ten doel om aan werkers skadeloosstelling te betaal vir beserings of dood (aan afhanklikes) veroorsaak deur besering of bedryfsiektes opgedoen in die loop van diens. Elke werkgewer wat persone in diens het vir doeleindes van 'n besigheid moet by die Ongevallefonds (OF) registreer en 'n jaarlikse aanslag betaal wat gebaseer is op die betrokke werkgewer se jaarlikse loonuitgawes en bereken word volgens neergelegde tariewe. Die voordele word betaal uit 'n Ongevallefonds wat hoofsaaklik deur werkgewerbydraes in stand gehou word (artikel 64). In teenstelling met die landbou, is die privaathuishoudingsektor nie by die Wet ingesluit nie [artikel 3 (2) (f)]. Die motivering hiervoor kon nie vasgestel word nie.

5.2 **IAO-posisie**

5.2.1 Verskeie Konvensies (bv. **Konvensie 12, Ongevalleversekering (Landbou), 1921, Konvensie 17, Ongevalleversekering (Ongelukke), 1925, en Konvensie 18, Ongevalleversekering (Beroepsiektes), 1934**), maak voorsiening vir vergoeding aan werknemers of hulle gesinne vir beserings of dood as gevolg van nywerheidsongelukke of siektes opgedoen in die loop van diens.

5.3 **Aspekte wat oorweeg moet word**

5.3.1 Heelwat ongelukke kom voor in en om die huis. Die feit dat die meeste ongelukke van 'n minder ernstige aard is, is nie genoegsame rede vir die feit dat huiswerkers geen voordele itv hierdie Wet geniet nie.

5.3.2 Huiswerkers kan wel 'n siviele geding teen 'n werkgewer instel in geval van 'n besering. Dit is egter soms moeilik om nalatigheid aan die kant van die werkgewer te bewys en die werkgewer is ook in baie gevalle nie in staat om skadevergoeding te betaal nie. Indien huiswerkers ingesluit word by die bestaande Ongevallewet sal hulle onder andere die reg verbeur om 'n werkgewer te dagvaar vir nalatigheid en om 'n eis in te stel vir pyn en lyding.

5.3.3 Administratiewe en toepassingsprobleme soortgelyk aan dié met betrekking tot die Werkloosheidversekeringwet is ook hier van toepassing.

5.3.4 'n Bevredigende grondslag vir die bepaling van die grootte van die bydraes sal gevind moet word.

5.3.5 Die administratiewe koste tov die prosessering van een werkgewer se aanslag kan nie gedek word deur die bydrae tov net een werknemer nie. In die res van die ekonomie dek een aanslag verskeie werknemers, maar in die huishoudlike sektor sal een aanslag nie eers betrekking hê op 'n voltydse werker nie maar op 'n gereelde dagwerker. Om hierdie rede sal bydraes waarskynlik hoër wees.

5.4 **Alternatiewe**

Die basiese siening dat huiswerkers ingesluit moet word by die bestek van dié Wet, word gehuldig.

5.4.1 Summiere insluiting by die bestaande OF.

5.4.1.1 Die administratiewe struikelblokke soos uiteengesit hierbo moet in berekening gebring word. Oorweging moet geskenk word aan meganismes waardeur hierdie probleme voorkom kan word.

5.4.1.2 Insluiting by bestaande wetgewing is ingewikkeld wat sal vereis dat sekere wysigings aan die bestaande OF en die Ongevallewet aangebring moet word. Suksesvolle insluiting sal grotendeels berus op die registrasie van huisvrouens as werkgewers. Bydraes sal waarskynlik hoër wees vanweë die hoë administratiewe koste.

5.4.2 'n Afsonderlike fonds vir huiswerkers kan ingestel word (sien paragraaf 4.4.3 hierbo).

5.5 **Alternatiewe wyses vir die daarstelling van hierdie voordele**

5.5.1 'n *Spesiale versekeringspolis*.

'n Spesiale polis waartoe beide die huiswerker sowel as die werkgewer bydra, gekombineer met bykomende pensioenvoordele, kan oorweeg word. Die onus vir die instandhouding van dié polis moet berus op beide die werkgewer en die werknemer. Kontinuiteit sal egeter op een of ander wyse bewerkstellig moet word.

5.5.2 *Heffing*.

Daar is voorgestel dat ongevalleversekering vir huiswerkers befonds kan word deur 'n heffing te plaas op persone wat huiswerkers in diens het. Hierdie heffing kan aangedui word op die belastingopgaa en die Ontvanger van Inkomste kan die heffing hanteer.

5.5.3 *Subsidie*.

'n Ander voorstel is gemaak dat industrieë of selfs die Regering die huishoudelike sektor moet subsidieer omdat huiswerkers nie die beskerming van arbeidswetgewing geniet nie.

5.5.4 *Registrasiestelsel*.

'n Ander alternatief is die bewusmaking van werkgewers in dié sektor van die voordele wat registrasie inhou. 'n Relatief klein liggaam kan gemoeid wees met die registrasie self en die beheer en inspeksies kan deur vrywillige liggame gedoen word. Indien die reg op voordele gekoppel kan word aan 'n registrasiestelsel en die gereelde betaling van bydraes ('n geldige polis in versekeringsterme), sal die administratiewe kostes waarskynlik meer bekostigbaar wees.

D. **RIGLYNE VIR DIE LEWERING VAN KOMMENTAAR**

Algemeen:

Voorsien asb. u NAAM, die NAAM VAN DIE ORGANISASIE wat u verteenwoordig, die AARD VAN DIE BESIGHEID asook die TELEFOONNOMMER en ADRES. Gee asb. 'n aanduiding of u MONDELINGE VERTOË wil lewer.

Inleiding:

Lewer asb. kommentaar op die werksdokument in die formaat soos hieronder uiteengesit. Elke Wet word afsonderlik hanteer en verwysings na paragrawe word deurlopend gegee vir u gerief.

1. Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, No. 28 van 1956 (WAV) (par. 1)

1.1 Moet huiswerkers ingesluit word by die WAV? (Gee redes vir u standpunt en beantwoord die volgende vrae.)

1.2 Dui aan watter alternatief (par. 1.5) die mees toepaslike is.

(a) Insluiting by die WAV maar met addisionele bepalinge wat voorsiening maak vir die spesiale omstandighede van die huishoudelike sektor.

- (b) 'n Afsonderlike Wet op Huiswerkers wat relevante dele van die WAV en WBDV insluit.

1.3 Noem enige ander alternatiewe wat oorweeg kan word.

1.4 Noem enige ander spesiale bepalings (par. 1.6) wat gemaak moet word t.o.v. kollektiewe bedinging.

2. Wet op Basiese Diensvoorwaardes, No. 3 van 1983 (WBDV) (par. 2)

2.1 Moet huiswerkers ingesluit word by die WBDV? (Gee redes vir u standpunt en beantwoord die volgende vrae.)

2.2 Dui aan watter alternatief (par. 2.4) die mees toepaslike is.

(a) Summiere insluiting sonder enige spesiale maatreëls vir huiswerkers.

(b) Insluiting met spesiale maatreëls t.o.v. huiswerkers waar nodig.

(c) 'n Afsonderlike Wet vir huiswerkers.

2.3 Gee asb. u mening t.o.v. die volgende basiese diensvoorwaardes vir huiswerkers:

- Werkure (par. 2.5.1)
- Etenspouses (par. 2.5.2)
- Oortyd (par. 2.5.3)
- Werk op Sondae (par. 2.5.4)
- Openbare vakansiedae (par. 2.5.5)
- Vakansieverlof (par. 2.5.6.1)
- Siekteverlof (par. 2.5.6.2)
- Kraamverlof (par. 2.5.6.3)
- Beëindiging van diens (par. 2.5.7)
- Minimum ouderdom (par. 2.5.8)
- Dienssertifikaat (par. 2.5.9)
- Aftrekkings (par. 2.5.10)
- Ander diensvoorwaardes (par. 2.5.11)

3. Die Loonwet, No. 5 van 1957 (par. 3)

3.1 Moet huiswerkers ingesluit word by die Loonwet? (Verskaf redes vir u standpunt en beantwoord die volgende vrae.)

3.2 Dui aan watter alternatief (par. 3.4) die mees toepaslike is.

(a) Summiere insluiting van huiswerkers by die Loonwet.

(b) 'n Voorgestelde minimumloon in 'n kode (par. 3.4.3.1).

3.3 Noem enige ander alternatiewe wat oorweeg moet word.

3.4 Noem enige ander aspekte wat in verband met 'n minimumloon oorweeg moet word.

4. Die Werkloosheidsversekeringswet, No. 30 van 1966 (WVF) (par. 4)

4.1 Moet huiswerkers ingesluit word by die WVF? (Gee redes vir u standpunt en beantwoord die volgende vrae.)

4.2 Dui aan watter alternatief (par. 4.4) die mees toepaslike is.

(a) Summiere insluiting by die bestaande Wet.

(b) Insluiting waardeur huiswerkers by bestaande wetgewing infasseer word oor 'n bepaalde tydperk.

(c) 'n Aparte fonds vir huiswerkers.

4.3 Noem asb. enige ander aspekte (par. 4.3) wat oorweeg moet word.

5. Die Ongevallewet, No. 30 van 1941

5.1 Moet huiswerkers ingesluit word by die Ongevallewet? (Gee redes vir u standpunt en beantwoord die volgende vrae.)

5.2 Dui aan watter alternatief (par. 5.4) die mees toepaslike is.

(a) Summiere insluiting by die bestaande Ongevallewet.

(b) 'n Afsonderlike fonds vir huiswerkers.

5.3 Noem enige ander alternatiewe by wyse waarvan hierdie voordele ook aan huiswerkers beskikbaar gemaak kan word.

5.4 Noem enige ander aspekte wat oorweeg moet word.

6. Ander

U word versoek om enige ander aspekte t.o.v. die regsposisie van huiswerkers wat aangespreek moet word onder die Komitee se aandag te bring.

(25 January 1991)/(25 Januarie 1991)

NOTICE 90 OF 1991

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFF APPLICATIONS.—LIST 2/91

The following applications concerning the Customs and Excise Tariff have been received by the Board of Trade and Industry. Any objections to or comments on these representations must be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer, Board of Trade and Industry, Private Bag X753, Pretoria, 0001, within six weeks of the date of this notice. Attention is drawn to the fact that the rates of duty mentioned in the application are those requested by the applicants and that the Board, depending on its findings, may recommend lower or higher rates of duty.

Increase in the duty on:

- (a) Certain primary steel products by the substitution for tariff headings 7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7213, 7214, 7225, 7226, 7227 and 7228 of the following:

Subheading	Article Description	Rate of Duty
72.08	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated	
7208.1	In coils, not further worked than hot-rolled, of a thickness of less than 3 mm and having a minimum yield point of 275 MPa or of a thickness of 3 mm or more and having a minimum yield point of 355 MPa:	
7208.11	Of a thickness exceeding 10 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
7208.12	Of a thickness of 4,75 mm or more but not exceeding 10 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
7208.13	Of a thickness of 3 mm or more but less than 4,75 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
7208.14	Of a thickness of less than 3 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
7208.2	Other, in coils, not further worked than hot rolled:	
7208.21	Of a thickness exceeding 10 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
7208.22	Of a thickness of 4,75 mm or more but not exceeding 10 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
7208.23	Of a thickness of 3 mm or more but less than 4,75 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
7208.24	Of a thickness of less than 3 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 134c/kg less 95%

KENNISGEWING 90 VAN 1991

DOEANE- EN AKSYNSTARIEFAANSOEKE.—LYS 2/91

Onderstaande aansoeke betreffende die Doene- en Aksynstarief is deur die Raad van Handel en Nywerheid ontvang. Enige beswaar teen of kommentaar op hierdie vertoë moet binne ses weke na die datum van hierdie kennisgewing aan die Hoof Uitvoerende Beamppte, Raad van Handel en Nywerheid, Privaatsak X753, Pretoria, 0001, gerig word. Die aandag word daarop gevestig dat die skale van reg wat in die aansoek genoem word, dié is wat deur die applikante aangevra is en dat die Raad, afhangende van sy bevindinge, hoër of laer skale mag aanbeveel.

Verhoging van die reg op:

- (a) Sekere primêre staalprodukte deur die vervanging van tariefposte 7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7213, 7214, 7225, 7226, 7227 en 7228 deur die volgende:

Subheading	Article Description	Rate of Duty
7208.3	Not in coils, not further worked than hot-rolled, of a thickness of less than 3 mm and having a minimum yield point of 275 MPa or of a thickness of 3 mm or more and having a minimum yield point of 355 MPa:	
7208.31	Rolled on four faces or in a closed box pass, of a width not exceeding 1 250 mm and of a thickness of not less than 4 mm, without patterns in relief:	
.10	Of a thickness exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 57,2c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
7208.32	Other, of a thickness exceeding 10 mm:	
.10	Rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 57,2c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
7208.33	Other, of a thickness of 4,75 mm or more but not exceeding 10 mm:	
.10	Rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill of a thickness exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 57,2c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
7208.34	Other, of a thickness of 3 mm or more but less than 4,75 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
7208.35	Other, of a thickness of less than 3 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
7208.4	Other, not in coils, not further worked than hot-rolled:	
7208.41	Rolled on four faces or in closed box pass, of a width not exceeding 1 250 mm and of a thickness of not less than 4 mm, without patterns in relief:	
.10	Of a thickness exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 57,2c/kg less 95%
.20	Of a thickness exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass less than 0,6 per cent of carbon	5% or 57,2c/kg less 95%
.30	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
7208.42	Other, of a thickness exceeding 10 mm:	
.10	Rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 57,2c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
7208.43	Other, of a thickness of 4,75 mm or more but not exceeding 10 mm:	
.10	Rolled in a closed box pass, or a universal mill, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 57,2c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
7208.44	Other, of a thickness of 3 mm or more but less than 4,75 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
7208.45	Other, of a thickness of less than 3 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
7208.90	Other:	
.10	Rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 57,2c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon, not corrugated	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.30	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon, corrugated	5% or 89,4c/kg less 95%
.40	Other, not corrugated	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 89,4c/kg less 95%
72.09	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel of a width of 600 mm or more, cold-rolled (cold-reduced), not clad, plated or coated	
7209.1	In coils, not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced), of a thickness of less than 3 mm and having a minimum yield point of 275 MPa or of a thickness of 3 mm or more and having a minimum yield point of 355 MPa:	
7209.11	Of a thickness of 3 mm or more:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%

Subheading	Article Description	Rate of Duty
7209.12	Of a thickness exceeding 1 mm but less than 3 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7209.13	Of a thickness of 0,5 mm or more but not exceeding 1 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7209.14	Of a thickness of less than 0,5 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7209.2	Other, in coils, not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced):	
7209.21	Of a thickness of 3 mm or more:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7209.22	Of a thickness exceeding 1 mm but less than 3 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7209.23	Of a thickness of 0,5 mm or more but not exceeding 1 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7209.24	Of a thickness of less than 0,5 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7209.3	Not in coils, not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced), of a thickness of less than 3 mm and having a minimum yield point of 275 MPa or of a thickness of 3 mm or more and having a minimum yield point of 355 MPa:	
7209.31	Of a thickness of 3 mm or more:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7209.32	Of a thickness exceeding 1 mm but less than 3 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7209.33	Of a thickness of 0,5 mm or more but not exceeding 1 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7209.34	Of a thickness of less than 0,5 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7209.4	Other, not in coils, not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced):	
7209.41	Of a thickness of 3 mm or more:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7209.42	Of a thickness exceeding 1 mm but less than 3 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7209.43	Of a thickness of 0,5 mm or more but not exceeding 1 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7209.44	Of a thickness of less than 0,5 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7209.90	Other:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon, not corrugated	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.20	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon, corrugated	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.30	Other, not corrugated	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
72.10	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, clad, plated or coated	
7210.1	Plated or coated with tin:	
7210.11	Of a thickness of 0,5 mm or more:	
.10	Hot-rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	free
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon, not corrugated	5% or 115c/kg less 95%
.30	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 89,4c/kg less 95%
.40	Other, not corrugated	5% or 115c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 115c/kg less 95%

Subheading	Article Description	Rate of Duty
7210.12	Of a thickness of less than 0,5 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon not corrugated	5% or 115c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 89,4c/kg less 95%
.30	Other, not corrugated	5% or 115c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 115c/kg less 95%
7210.20	Plated or coated with lead, including terre plate:	
.10	Hot-rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	free
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon, not corrugated	5% or 89,4c/kg less 95%
.30	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 89,4c/kg less 95%
.40	Other, not corrugated	free
.90	Other	5% or 115c/kg less 95%
7210.3	Electrolytically plated or coated with zinc:	
7210.31	Of steel of a thickness of less than 3 mm and having a minimum yield point of 275 MPa or of a thickness of 3 mm or more and having a minimum yield point of 355 MPa:	
.10	Hot-rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	free
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon, not corrugated	5% or 89,4c/kg less 95%
.30	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 89,4c/kg less 95%
.40	Other, not corrugated	5% or 89,4c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 89,4c/kg less 95%
7210.39	Other	
.10	Hot-rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	free
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon, not corrugated	5% or 89,4c/kg less 95%
.30	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 89,4c/kg less 95%
.40	Other, not corrugated	5% or 89,4c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 89,4c/kg less 95%
7210.4	Otherwise plated or coated with zinc:	
7210.41	Corrugated:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 194,5c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 194,5c/kg less 95%
7210.49	Other:	
.10	Hot-rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	free
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 194,5c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 194,5c/kg less 95%
7210.50	Plated or coated with chromium oxides or with chromium and chromium oxides:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon, not corrugated	free
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 115c/kg less 95%
.30	Other, plated or coated with chromium oxides	5% or 115c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	free
7210.60	Plated or coated with aluminium:	
.10	Hot-rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	free
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 115c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	free
7210.70	Painted varnished or plastic coated:	
.10	Hot-rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	free
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 115c/kg less 95%
.30	Other, painted or varnished	15%
.90	Other	15% or 115c/kg less 95%
7210.90	Other:	
.10	Hot-rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill, of a thickness exceeding, 5 mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	free
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon, plated or coated with nickel or copper not corrugated	free
.30	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 115c/kg less 95%
.40	Other, plated or coated with nickel or copper	free
.50	Other, printed, lithographed or embossed	15%
.90	Other	5% or 115c/kg less 95%

Subheading	Article Description	Rate of Duty
72.11	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of less than 600 mm, not clad, plated or coated	
7211.10	Not further worked than hot-rolled, of a thickness of less than 3 mm and having a minimum yield point of 275 MPa or of a thickness of 3 mm or more and having a minimum yield point of 355 MPa:	
7211.11	Rolled on four faces or in a closed box pass, of a width exceeding 150 mm and of a thickness of not less than 4 mm, not in coils and without patterns in relief:	
.10	Rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill, of a thickness of exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.30	Other, rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill and of a thickness exceeding 5 mm	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.40	Other flattened bars and rods	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
7211.12	Other, of a thickness of 4,75 mm or more:	
.10	Rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill, of a thickness of exceeding 5mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.30	Other, rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill and of a thickness exceeding 5 mm	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.40	Other flattened bars and rods	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
7211.19	Other:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.20	Other flattened bars and rods	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
7211.2	Other, not further worked than hot-rolled:	
7211.21	Rolled on four faces or in a closed box pass, of a width exceeding 150 mm and of a thickness of not less than 4 mm, not in coils and without patterns in relief:	
.10	Rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.30	Other, rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.40	Other flattened bars and rods	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
7211.22	Other, of a thickness of 4,75 mm or more:	
.10	Rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.30	Other, rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.40	Other flattened bars and rods	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
7211.29	Other:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.20	Other flattened bars and rods	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
7211.30	Not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced), of a thickness of less than 3 mm and having a minimum yield point of 275 MPa or of a thickness of 3 mm or more and having a minimum yield point of 355 MPa:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7211.4	Other, not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced):	
7211.41	Containing by mass less than 0,25 per cent of carbon	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7211.49	Other:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7211.90	Other:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon of a length not exceeding 3 m, a width not exceeding 250 mm and a thickness of 3 mm or more but not exceeding 30 mm, separated from one another by packing	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon, with a corrugated or other profile configuration	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.30	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.40	Other flattened bars and rods	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.50	Other, with a corrugated or profile configuration	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%

Subheading	Article Description	Rate of Duty
7208.3	Not in coils, not further worked than hot-rolled, of a thickness of less than 3 mm and having a minimum yield point of 275 MPa or of a thickness of 3 mm or more and having a minimum yield point of 355 MPa:	
7208.31	Rolled on four faces or in a closed box pass, of a width not exceeding 1 250 mm and of a thickness of not less than 4 mm, without patterns in relief:	
.10	Of a thickness exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 57,2c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
7208.32	Other, of a thickness exceeding 10 mm:	
.10	Rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 57,2c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
7208.33	Other, of a thickness of 4,75 mm or more but not exceeding 10 mm:	
.10	Rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill of a thickness exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 57,2c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
7208.34	Other, of a thickness of 3 mm or more but less than 4,75 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
7208.35	Other, of a thickness of less than 3 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
7208.4	Other, not in coils, not further worked than hot-rolled:	
7208.41	Rolled on four faces or in closed box pass, of a width not exceeding 1 250 mm and of a thickness of not less than 4 mm, without patterns in relief:	
.10	Of a thickness exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 57,2c/kg less 95%
.20	Of a thickness exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass less than 0,6 per cent of carbon	5% or 57,2c/kg less 95%
.30	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
7208.42	Other, of a thickness exceeding 10 mm:	
.10	Rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 57,2c/g less 95%
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
7208.43	Other, of a thickness of 4,75 mm or more but not exceeding 10 mm:	
.10	Rolled in a closed box pass, or a universal mill, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 57,2c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
7208.44	Other, of a thickness of 3 mm or more but less than 4,75 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
7208.45	Other, of a thickness of less than 3 mm:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
7208.90	Other:	
.10	Rolled in a closed box pass or a universal mill, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm and containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 57,2c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon, not corrugated	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.30	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon, corrugated	5% or 89,4c/kg less 95%
.40	Other, not corrugated	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 89,4c/kg less 95%
72.09	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel of a width of 600 mm or more, cold-rolled (cold-reduced), not clad, plated or coated	
7209.1	In coils, not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced), of a thickness of less than 3 mm and having a minimum yield point of 275 MPa or of a thickness of 3 mm or more and having a minimum yield point of 355 MPa:	
7209.11	Of a thickness of 3 mm or more:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%

Subheading	Article Description	Rate of Duty
7213.20	Of free-cutting steel:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 51,8c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 69,1c/kg less 95%
7213.3	Other, containing by mass less than 0,25 per cent of carbon:	
7213.31	Of circular cross-section measuring less than 14 mm in diameter	5% or 124c/kg less 95%
7213.39	Other	5% or 51,8c/kg less 95%
7213.4	Other, containing by mass 0,25 per cent or more but less than 0,6 per cent of carbon:	
7213.41	Of circular cross-section measuring less than 14 mm in diameter	5% or 124c/kg less 95%
7213.49	Other	5% or 51,8c/kg less 95%
7213.50	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
7214	Other bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel, not further worked than forged, hot-rolled, hot-drawn or hot-extruded, but including those twisted after rolling	
7214.10	Forged:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	10% or 98c/kg less 90%
.90	Other	15% or 70c/kg less 85%
7214.20	Containing indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process or twisted after rolling:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.20	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon, hot-rolled	5% or 69,1c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 50,6c/kg less 95%
7214.30	Of free-cutting steel:	
.10	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.20	Containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon, hot-rolled	5% or 69,1c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 50,6c/kg less 95%
7214.40	Other, containing by mass less than 0,25 per cent of carbon:	
.10	Hot-rolled	5% or 69,1c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 50,6c/kg less 95%
7214.50	Other, containing by mass 0,25 per cent or more but less than 0,6 per cent of carbon:	
.10	Hot-rolled	5% or 69,1c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 50,6c/kg less 95%
7214.60	Other, containing by mass 0,6 per cent or more of carbon	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
72.25	Flat-rolled products of other alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more	
7225.10	Of silicon-electrical steel:	
.10	Coils for re-rolling	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, of a thickness of less than 3 mm	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 194,5c/kg less 95%
7225.20	Of high-speed steel	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
7225.30	Other, not further worked than hot-rolled, in coils	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
7225.40	Other, not further worked than hot-rolled, not in coils:	
.10	Of a thickness of less than 3 mm	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
7225.50	Other, not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced):	
.10	Of a thickness of less than 3 mm	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7225.90	Other:	
.05	Of a thickness of less than 3 mm, not plated, coated or clad, not with a corrugated or other profile configuration	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.10	Of a thickness of 3 mm or more, not plated, coated or clad, not with a corrugated or other profile configuration	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
.15	Plated, coated or clad with tin, not with a corrugated or other profile configuration	5% or 115c/kg less 95%
.20	Plated, coated or clad with lead or zinc, not with a corrugated or other profile configuration	5% or 194,5c/kg less 95%
.25	Plated, coated or clad with chromium, nickel or copper, not with a corrugated or other profile configuration	free
.30	Other, not plated, coated or clad	5% or 89,4c/kg less 95%
.35	Other, plated, coated or clad with lead, tin or zinc	5% or 89,4c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	5% or 115c/kg less 95%
72.26	Flat-rolled products of other alloy steel, of a width of less than 600 mm	
7226.10	Of silicon electrical steel:	
.10	Coils for re-rolling	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, of a width not exceeding 500 mm and of a thickness exceeding 0,386 mm but less than 1,257 mm	5% or 167 c/kg less 95%

Subheading	Article Description	Rate of Duty
25	Of a width not exceeding 500 mm and of a thickness not exceeding 0,386 mm, plated, coated or clad (excluding those plated, coated or clad with lead, tin, zinc, chromium, nickel or copper)	free
30	Other, of a width exceeding 500 mm and of a thickness of less than 3 mm	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7226.20	Of high speed steel:	
10	Coils for re-rolling	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
20	Other, of a width not exceeding 500 mm and of a thickness exceeding 0,386 mm but less than 1,257 mm	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
25	Of a width not exceeding 500 mm and of thickness not exceeding 0,386 mm, plated, coated or clad (excluding those plated, coated or clad with lead, tin, zinc, chromium, nickel or copper)	free
30	Other, of a width exceeding 500 mm and of a thickness of less than 3 mm	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7226.9	Other	
7226.91	Not further worked than hot-rolled:	
10	Coils for re-rolling	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
20	Other, of a width not exceeding 500 mm and of a thickness exceeding 0,386 mm but less than 1,257 mm	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
30	Other, of a width exceeding 500 mm and of a thickness of less than 3 mm	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
90	Other	
7226.92	Not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced):	
10	Coils for re-rolling	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
20	Other, of a width not exceeding 500 mm and of a thickness exceeding 0,386 mm but less than 1,257 mm	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
30	Other, of a width exceeding 500 mm and of a thickness of less than 3 mm	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
90	Other	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
7226.99	Other:	
05	Of a width exceeding 500 mm and of a thickness of less than 3 mm, not plated, coated or clad, not with a corrugated or other profile configuration	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
10	Of a width exceeding 500 mm and of a thickness of 3 mm or more, not plated, coated or clad, not with a corrugated or other profile configuration	5% or 134c/kg less 95%
15	Of a width exceeding 500 mm, plated, coated or clad with tin, not with a corrugated or other profile configuration	5% or 115c/kg less 95%
20	Of a width exceeding 500 mm, plated, coated or clad with lead or zinc, not with a corrugated or other profile configuration	5% or 194,5c/kg less 95%
25	Of a width exceeding 500 mm, plated, coated or clad with chromium, nickel or copper, not with a corrugated or other profile configuration	free
30	Of a width exceeding 500 mm, not plated, coated or clad, corrugated or with other profile configuration	5% or 89,4%/kg less 95%
35	Of a width exceeding 500 mm, plated, coated or clad with lead, tin or zinc, corrugated or with other profile configuration	5% or 194,5c/kg less 95%
40	Of a width not exceeding 250 mm, a length not exceeding 2 m and a thickness of 1,257 mm or more, separated from one another by packing, not plated, coated or clad	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
45	Of a width not exceeding 500 mm and of a thickness exceeding 0,386 mm less than 1,257 mm, not plated, coated or clad	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
50	Other, of a width not exceeding 500 mm, not plated, coated or clad	5% or 167c/kg less 95%
55	Of a width not exceeding 500 mm, plated, coated or clad with lead, tin or zinc	5% or 194,5c/kg less 95%
60	Of a width not exceeding 500 mm, plated, coated or clad with chromium, nickel or copper	free
65	Other, of a width not exceeding 500 mm and of a thickness not exceeding 0,386 mm, plated, coated or clad with other substances	free
90	Other	5% or 115c/kg less 95%
72.27	Bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils, of other alloy steel	
7227.10	Of high-speed steel:	
10	Wire rod	5% or 124c/kg less 95%
90	Other	10% or 130c/kg less 90%
7227.20	Of silicon-manganese steel:	
10	Wire rod	5% or 124c/kg less 95%
90	Other	10% or 130c/kg less 90%
7227.90	Other:	
10	Wire rod	5% or 124c/kg less 95%
90	Other	10% or 130c/kg less 90%

Subheading	Article Description	Rate of Duty
72.28	Other bars and rods of other alloy steel; angles, shapes and sections, of other alloy steel; hollow drill bars and rods, of alloy or non-alloy steel	
7228.10	Bars and rods, high-speed steel:	
.10	Wire rod	5% or 124c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, of a length not exceeding 2 m, a width not exceeding 250 mm and a thickness not exceeding 30 mm, separated from one another by packing	20%
.30	Other, forged	10% or 160c/kg less 90%
.90	Other	10% or 130c/kg less 90%
7228.20	Bars and rods, of silicon-manganese steel:	
.10	Wire rod	5% or 124c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, of a length not exceeding 2 m, a width not exceeding 250 mm and a thickness not exceeding 30 mm, separated from one another by packing	
.30	Other, forged	10% or 160c/kg less 90%
.90	Other	10% or 130c/kg less 90%
7228.30	Other bars and rods, not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn or extruded:	
.10	Wire rod	5% or 124c/kg less 95%
.20	Other, of lead-bearing free-cutting steel, not in coils	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.90	Other	10% or 130c/kg less 90%
7228.40	Other bars and rods, not further worked than forged	10% or 160c/kg less 90%
7228.50	Other bars and rods, not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished	10% or 130c/kg less 90%
7228.60	Other bars and rods:	
.10	Of a length not exceeding 2 m, a width not exceeding 250 mm and a thickness not exceeding 30 mm, separated from one another by packing	20%
.20	Other, of lead-bearing free-cutting steel, not in coils	5% or 59,6c/kg less 95%
.30	Other, forged	10% or 160c/kg less 90%
.90	Other	10% or 130c/kg less 90%
7228.70	Angles, shapes and sections:	
.10	Forged	10% or 160c/kg less 90%
.20	Hot-rolled	10% or 120c/kg less 90%
.90	Other	10% or 130c/kg less 90%
7228.90	Hollow drill bars and rods:	
.10	Of steel, containing by mass 12 per cent or more of chromium	3%
.20	Of other alloy steel	10% or 150c/kg less 90%
.90	Other	5% or 50,6c/kg less 95%

[BTI Ref. T5/2/15/2/1 (900434)] [G. S. Bester—Tel. (012) 310-9639]

Subpos	Artikel Beskrywing	Skaal van Reg
72.08	Gewalste platprodukte van yster of nie-legeerstaal, met 'n breedte van minstens 600 mm, warmgewals, nie bedek, geplateer of bestryk nie	
7208.1	In rolle, nie verder bewerk as warmgewals nie, met 'n dikte van minder as 3 mm en met 'n minimum strek grens van 275 MPa of met 'n dikte van minstens 3 mm en met 'n minimum strek grens van 355 MPa:	
7208.11	Met 'n dikte van meer as 10 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
7208.12	Met 'n dikte van minstens 4,75 mm maar hoogstens 10 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
7208.13	Met 'n dikte van minstens 3 mm maar minder as 4,75 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
7208.14	Met 'n dikte van minder as 3 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
7208.2	Ander, in rolle, nie verder bewerk as warmgewals nie:	
7208.21	Met 'n dikte van meer as 10 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
7208.22	Met 'n dikte van minstens 4,75 mm maar hoogstens 10 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
7208.23	Met 'n dikte van minstens 3 mm maar minder as 4,75 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
7208.24	Met 'n dikte van minder as 3 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens mass, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 134c/kg min 95%

Subpos	Artikel Beskrywing	Skaal van Reg
7208.3	Nie in rolle nie, nie verder bewerk as warmgewals nie, met 'n dikte van minder as 3 mm en met 'n minimum strek grens van 275 MPa of met 'n dikte van minstens 3 mm en met 'n minimum strek grens van 355 MPa:	
7208.31	Op vier kante of in 'n geslote kaswals gewals, met 'n breedte van hoogstens 1 250 mm en met 'n dikte van minstens 4 mm, sonder verheve patrone:	
.10	Met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 57,2c/kg min 95%
.20	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
7208.32	Ander, met 'n dikte van meer as 10 mm:	
.10	In 'n geslote kas- of universeelwals gewals, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 57,2c/kg min 95%
.20	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
7208.33	Ander, met 'n dikte van minstens 4,75 mm maar hoogstens 10 mm:	
.10	In 'n geslote kas- of universeelwals gewals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 57,2c/kg min 95%
.20	Ander, wat volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
7208.34	Ander, met 'n dikte van minstens 3 mm maar minder as 4,75 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
7208.35	Ander, met 'n dikte van minder as 3 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
7208.4	Ander, nie in rolle nie, nie verder bewerk as warmgewals nie:	
7208.41	Op vier kante of in 'n geslote kaswals gewals, met 'n breedte van hoogstens 1 250 mm en met 'n dikte van minstens 4 mm, sonder verheve patrone:	
.10	Met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 57,2c/kg min 95%
.20	Met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minder as 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 57,2c/kg min 95%
.30	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
7208.42	Ander, met 'n dikte van meer as 10 mm:	
.10	In 'n geslote kas- of universeelwals gewals, wat volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 57,2c/kg min 95%
.20	Ander, wat volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
7208.43	Ander, met 'n dikte van minstens 4,75 mm maar hoogstens 10 mm:	
.10	In 'n geslote kas- of universeelwals gewals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 57,2c/kg min 95%
.20	Ander, wat volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
7208.44	Ander, met 'n dikte van minstens 3 mm maar minder as 4,75 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
7208.45	Ander, met 'n dikte van minder as 3 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
7208.90	Ander:	
.10	In 'n geslote kas- of universeelwals gewals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 57,2c/kg min 95%
.20	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat, nie gegolf nie	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
.30	Ander, wat volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat, gegolf	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
.40	Ander, nie gegolf nie	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%
72.09	Platgewalste produkte van yster of nie-legeerstaal, met 'n breedte van minstens 600 mm, koudgewals (koudvervorm), nie bedek, geplateer of bestryk nie	
7209.1	In rolle, nie verder bewerk as koudgewals (koudvervorm) nie, met 'n dikte van minder as 3 mm en met 'n minimum strek grens van 275 MPa of met 'n dikte van minstens 3 mm en met 'n minimum strek grens van 355 MPa:	
7209.11	Met 'n dikte van minstens 3 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%

Subpos	Artikel Beskrywing	Skaal van reg
7209.12	Met 'n dikte van meer as 1 mm maar minder as 3 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7209.13	Met 'n dikte van minstens 0,5 mm maar hoogstens 1 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7209.14	Met 'n dikte van minder as 0,5 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7209.2	Ander, in rolle, nie verder bewerk as koudgewals (koudvervorm) nie:	
7209.21	Met 'n dikte van minstens 3 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7209.22	Met 'n dikte van meer as 1 mm maar minder as 3 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7209.23	Met 'n dikte van minstens 0,5 mm maar hoogstens 1 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7209.24	Met 'n dikte van minder as 0,5 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7209.3	Nie in rolle nie, nie verder bewerk as koudgewals (koudvervorm) nie, met 'n dikte van minder as 3 mm en met 'n minimum strekgrens van 275 MPa of met 'n dikte van minstens 3 mm en met 'n minimum strekgrens van 355 MPa:	
7209.31	Met 'n dikte van minstens 3 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7209.32	Met 'n dikte van meer as 1 mm maar minder as 3 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7209.33	Met 'n dikte van minstens 0,5 mm maar hoogstens 1 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7209.34	Met 'n dikte van minder as 0,5 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7209.4	Ander, nie in rolle nie, nie verder bewerk as koudgewals (koudvervorm) nie:	
7209.41	Met 'n dikte van minstens 3 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7209.42	Met 'n dikte van meer as 1 mm maar minder as 3 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7209.43	Met 'n dikte van minstens 0,5 mm maar hoogstens 1 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7209.44	Met 'n dikte van minder as 0,5 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7209.90	Ander:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat, nie gegolf nie	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.20	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat, gegolf	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.30	Ander, nie gegolf nie	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
72.10	Platgewalste produkte van Yster of nie-legeerstaal, met 'n breedte van minstens 600 mm, bedek, geplateer of bestryk	
7210.1	Met tin geplateer of bestryk:	
7210.11	Met 'n dikte van minstens 0,5 mm:	
.10	Warmgewals in 'n geslote kas- of universeelwals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	vry
.20	Ander, wat volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat, nie gegolf nie	5% of 115c/kg min 95%
.30	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%

Subpos	Artikel Beskrywing	Skaal van Reg
.40	Ander, nie gegolf nie	5% of 115c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 115c/kg min 95%
7210.12	Met 'n dikte van minder as 0,5 mm:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat, nie gegolf nie	5% of 115c/kg min 95%
.20	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%
.30	Ander, nie gegolf nie	5% of 115c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 115c/kg min 95%
7210.20	Met lood geplateer of bestryk met inbegrip van verlode plaat:	
.10	Warmgewals in 'n geslote kas- of universeelwals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	vry
.20	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat, nie gegolf nie	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%
.30	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%
.40	Ander, nie gegolf nie	vry
.90	Ander	5% of 115c/kg min 95%
7210.3	Elektrolities met sink geplateer of bestryk:	
7210.31	Van staal met 'n dikte van minder as 3 mm en met 'n minimum strekgrens van 275 MPa of met 'n dikte van minstens 3 mm en met 'n minimum strekgrens van 355 MPa:	
.10	Warmgewals in 'n geslote kas- of universeelwals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	vry
.20	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat, nie gegolf nie	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%
.30	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%
.40	Ander, nie gegolf nie	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	4% of 89,5c/kg min 95%
7210.39	Ander:	
.10	Warmgewals in 'n geslote kas- of universeelwals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	vry
.20	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat, nie gegolf nie	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%
.30	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%
.40	Ander, nie gegolf nie	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%
7210.4	Andersins met sink geplateer of bestryk:	
7210.41	Gegolf:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 194,5c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 194,5c/kg min 95%
7210.49	Ander:	
.10	Warmgewals in 'n geslote kas- of universeelwals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	vry
.20	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 194,5c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 194,5c/kg min 95%
7210.50	Met chroomoksiede of met chroom en chroomoksiede geplateer of bestryk:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat, nie gegolf nie	vry
.20	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 115c/kg min 95%
.30	Ander, met chroomoksiede geplateer of bestryk	5% of 115c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	vry
7210.60	Met aluminium geplateer of bestryk:	
.10	Warmgewals in 'n geslote kas- of universeelwals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	vry
.20	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 115c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	vry
7210.70	Gevef, vernis of met plastiek bestryk:	
.10	Warmgewals in 'n geslote kas- of universeelwals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	vry
.20	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 115c/kg min 95%
.30	Ander, gevef of vernis	15%
.90	Ander	5% of 115c/kg min 95%
7210.90	Ander:	
.10	Warmgewals in 'n geslote kas- of universeelwals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	vry
.20	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat, met nikkel of koper geplateer of bestryk, nie gegolf nie	vry
.30	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 115c/kg min 95%
.40	Ander, met nikkel of koper geplateer of bestryk	vry
.50	Ander, bedruk, gelitografeer of 15% gebosseleer	
.90	Ander	5% of 115c/kg min 95%

Subpos	Artikel Beskrywing	Skaal van Reg
72.11	Platgewalste produkte van yster of nie-legeerstaal, met 'n breedte van minder as 600 mm, nie bedek, geplater of bestryk nie	
7211.10	Nie verder bewerk as warmgewals nie, en met 'n dikte van minder as 3 mm en met 'n minimum streksgrens van 275 MPa of met 'n dikte van minstens 3 mm en met 'n minimum streksgrens van 355 MPa:	
7211.11	Op vier kante of in 'n in 'n geslote kaswalse gewals, met 'n breedte van meer as 150 mm en met 'n dikte van minstens 4 mm, nie in rolle nie en sonder verhewe patrone:	
.10	In 'n geslote kas- of 'n universeelwals met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.20	Ander, wat volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.30	Ander, in 'n geslote kas- of 'n universeelwals gewals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.40	Ander platgemaakte stawe en stange	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
7211.12	Ander, met 'n dikte van minstens 4,75 mm:	
.10	In 'n geslote kas- of 'n universeelwals gewals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	
.20	Ander, wat volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.30	Ander, in 'n geslote kas- of 'n universeelwals gewals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.40	Ander platgemaakte stawe en stange	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
7211.19	Ander:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.20	Ander platgemaakte stawe en stange	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
7211.2	Ander, nie verder bewerk as warmgewals nie:	
7211.21	Op vier kante of in 'n geslote kaswals gewals, met 'n wydte van meer as 150 mm en met 'n dikte van minstens 4 mm, nie in rolle nie en sonder verhewe patrone:	
.10	In 'n geslote kas- of 'n universeelwalsery gewals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.20	Ander, wat volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.30	Ander, in 'n geslote kas- of 'n universeelwals gewals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.40	Ander platgemaakte stawe en stange	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
7211.22	Ander, met 'n dikte van minstens 4,75 mm:	
.10	In 'n geslote kas- of 'n universeelwals gewals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.20	Ander, wat volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.30	Ander, in 'n geslote kas- of 'n universeelwals gewals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.40	Ander platgemaakte stawe en stange	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
7211.29	Ander:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.20	Ander platgemaakte stawe en stange	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
7211.30	Nie verder bewerk as koudgewals (koudervorm) nie, met 'n dikte van minder as 3 mm en met 'n minimum streksgrens van 275 MPa of met 'n dikte van minstens 3 mm en met 'n minimum streksgrens van 355 MPa:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7211.4	Ander, nie verder bewerk as koudgewals (koudervorm) nie:	
7211.41	Wat, volgens massa, minder as 0,25 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7211.49	Ander:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7211.90	Ander:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat, met 'n lengte van hoogstens 3 m, 'n breedte van hoogstens 250 mm, en 'n dikte van minstens 3 mm maar hoogstens 30 mm, deur verpakking van mekaar geskei	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.20	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat, met 'n gegolfde of ander profielvorm	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.30	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.40	Ander platgemaakte stawe en stange	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.50	Ander, met 'n gegolfde of ander profielvorm	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%

Subpos	Artikel	Beskrywing	Skaal van Reg
72.12	Platgewalste produkte van yster of nie-legeerstaal, met 'n breedte van minder as 600 mm, bedek, geplateer of bestryk		
7212.10	Met tin geplateer of bestryk:		
10	Warmgewals in 'n geslote kas- of universeelwals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	vry	
20	Ander, met 'n breedte van meer as 500 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat, nie gegolf of met ander profielvorm nie	5% of 115c/kg min 95%	
30	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%	
90	Ander	5% of 115c/kg min 95%	
7212.2	Elektrolities met sink geplateer of bestryk:		
7212.21	Van staal met 'n dikte van minder as 3 mm en met 'n minimum strekgrens van 275 MPa of met 'n dikte van minstens 3 mm en met 'n minimum strekgrens van 355 MPa:		
10	Warmgewals in 'n geslote kas- of universeelwals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	vry	
20	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%	
90	Ander	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%	
7212.29	Ander:		
10	Warmgewals in 'n geslote kas- of universeelwals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	vry	
20	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%	
90	Ander	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%	
7212.30	Andersins met sink geplateer of bestryk:		
10	Warmgewals in 'n geslote kas- of universeelwals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	vry	
20	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 194,5c/kg min 95%	
90	Ander	5% of 194,5c/kg min 95%	
7212.40	Geverf, vernis of met plastiek bestryk:		
10	Warmgewals in 'n geslote kas- of universeelwals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	vry	
20	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 115c/kg min 95%	
30	Ander, met 'n breedte van meer as 500 mm, geverf of vernis	15%	
90	Ander	5% of 115c/kg min 95%	
7212.50	Andersins geplateer of bestryk:		
10	Warmgewals in 'n geslote kas- of universeelwals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	vry	
20	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat met lood geplateer of bestryk	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%	
30	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat, met chroom, nikkel of koper geplateer of bestryk	vry	
40	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 115c/kg min 95%	
50	Ander, met lood geplateer of bestryk, nie met 'n gegolfe of ander profielvorm nie	vry	
60	Ander, met lood geplateer of bestryk	5% of 115c/kg min 95%	
70	Ander, met chroom, nikkel of koper geplateer of bestryk	vry	
80	Ander, met 'n breedte van meer as 500 mm, met aluminium geplateer of bestryk	vry	
85	Ander, met 'n breedte van meer as 500 mm, bedruk, gelitografeer of gebosseleer	15%	
90	Ander	5% of 115c/kg min 95%	
7212.60	Bedek:		
05	Warmgewals in 'n geslote kas- of universeelwals, met 'n dikte van meer as 5 mm en wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	vry	
10	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat, met chroom, nikkel of koper bedek, nie met 'n gegolfe of ander profielvorm nie	vry	
15	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat, met lood en sink bedek	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%	
20	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat en met 'n breedte van hoogstens 500 mm, met tin bedek	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%	
25	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat, met tin bedek, met 'n gegolfe of ander profielvorm	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%	
30	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 115c/kg min 95%	
35	Ander, met sink bedek	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%	
40	Ander, met lood bedek, nie met 'n gegolfe of ander profielvorm nie	vry	
45	Ander, met chroom, nikkel of koper bedek	vry	
50	Ander, met 'n breedte van meer as 500 mm, met aluminium bedek	vry	
90	Ander	5% of 115c/kg min 95%	

Subpos	Artikel Beskrywing	Skaal van Reg
72.13	Stawwe en stange, warmgewals, in onreëlmatig gehaspelde rolle, van yster of nie-legeerstaal	
7213.10	Wat inkepings, ribbe, gleuwe of ander deformasies bevat wat gedurende die wals-proses verkry is:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 69,1c/kg min 95%
7213.20	Van vrysnystaal:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 51,8c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 69,1c/kg min 95%
7213.3	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minder as 0,25 persent koolstof bevat:	
7213.31	Met 'n sirkelvormige dwarsdeursnee met 'n afmeting van minder as 14 mm in deursnee	5% of 124c/kg min 95%
7213.39	Ander	5% of 51,8c/kg min 95%
7213.4	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens as 0,25 persent maar minder as 0,6 persent koolstof bevat:	
7213.41	Met 'n sirkelvormige dwarsdeursnee met 'n afmeting van minder as 14 mm in deursnee	5% of 124c/kg min 95%
7213.49	Ander	5% of 51,8c/kg min 95%
7213.50	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
7214	Ander stawe en stange van yster of nie-legeerstaal, nie verder bewerk as gesmee, warmgewals, warmgetrek of warmgepers nie, maar met inbegrip van dié na walsing gedraai	
7214.10	Gesmee:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	10% of 98c/kg min 90%
.90	Ander	15% of 70c/kg min 85%
7214.20	Wat inkepings, ribbe, gleuwe of ander deformasies bevat wat gedurende die wals-proses verkry of na walsing gedraai is:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
.20	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat, warmgewals	5% of 69,1c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 50,6c/kg min 95%
7214.30	Van vrysnystaal:	
.10	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
.20	Wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat, warmgewals	5% of 69,1c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 50,6c/kg min 95%
7214.40	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minder as 0,25 persent koolstof bevat:	
.10	Warmgewals	5% of 69,1c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 50,6c/kg min 95%
7214.50	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,25 persent maar minder as 0,6 persent koolstof bevat:	
.10	Warmgewals	5% of 69,1c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 50,6c/kg min 95%
7214.60	Ander, wat, volgens massa, minstens 0,6 persent koolstof bevat	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
72.25	Platgewalste produkte van ander legeerstaal, met 'n breedte van minstens 600 mm	
7225.10	Van elektrosilikonstaal:	
.10	Rolle vir herwalsing	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.20	Ander, met 'n dikte van minder as 3 mm	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 194,5c/kg min 95%
7225.20	Van hoëspoedstaal	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
7225.30	Ander, nie verder bewerk as warmgewals nie, in rolle	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
7225.40	Ander, nie verder bewerk as warmgewals nie, nie in rolle nie:	
.10	Met 'n dikte van minder as 3 mm	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
7225.50	Ander, nie verder bewerk as koudgewals (koudervorm) nie:	
.10	Met 'n dikte van minder as 3 mm	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7225.90	Ander:	
.05	Met 'n dikte van minder as 3 mm, nie geplateer, bestryk of bedek nie, nie met 'n gegolfde of ander profielvorm nie	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.10	Met 'n dikte van minstens 3 mm, nie geplateer, bestryk of bedek nie, nie met 'n gegolfde of ander profielvorm nie	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.15	Met tin geplateer, bestryk of bedek, nie met 'n gegolfde of ander profielvorm nie	5% of 115c/kg min 95%
.20	Met lood of sink geplateer, bestryk of bedek, nie met 'n gegolfde of ander profielvorm nie	5% of 194,5c/kg min 95%
.25	Met chroom, nikkel of koper geplateer, bestryk of bedek, nie met 'n gegolfde of ander profielvorm nie	vry
.30	Ander, nie geplateer, bestryk of bedek nie	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%
.35	Ander, met lood, tin of sink geplateer, bestryk of bedek	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 115c/kg min 95%

Subpos	Artikel Beskrywing	Skaal van Reg
72.26	Platgewalste produkte van ander legerstaal, met 'n breedte van minder as 600 mm	
7226.10	Van elektrosilikonstaal	
.10	Rolle vir herwalsing	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.20	Ander, met 'n breedte van hoogstens 500 mm en 'n dikte van meer as 0,386 mm maar minder as 1,257 mm	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.25	Met 'n breedte van hoogstens 500 mm en 'n dikte van hoogstens 0,386 mm, geplateer, bestryk of bedek (uitgesonderd dié met lood, tin, sink, chroom, nikkel of koper geplateer, bestryk of bedek)	vry
.30	Ander, met 'n breedte van meer as 500 mm en 'n dikte van minder as 3 mm	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7226.20	Van hoëspoedstaal:	
.10	Rolle vir herwalsing	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.20	Ander, met 'n breedte van hoogstens 500 mm en met 'n dikte van meer as 0.386 mm maar minder as 1,257 mm	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.25	Met 'n breedte van hoogstens 500 mm en met 'n dikte van hoogstens 0,386 mm, geplateer, bestryk of bedek (uitgesonderd dié met lood, tin, sink, chroom, nikkel of koper geplateer, bestryk of bedek)	vry
.30	Ander, met 'n breedte van meer as 500 mm en 'n dikte van minder as 3 mm	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7226.9	Ander	
7226.91	Nie verder bewerk as warmgewals nie:	
.10	Rolle vir herwalsing	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.20	Ander, met 'n breedte van hoogstens 500 mm en 'n dikte van meer as 0,386 mm maar minder as 1,257 mm	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.30	Ander, met 'n breedte van meer as 500 mm en 'n dikte van minder as 3 mm	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
7226.92	Nie verder bewerk as koudgewals (koudvervorm) nie:	
.10	Rolle vir herwalsing	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.20	Ander, met 'n breedte van hoogstens 500 mm en 'n dikte van meer as 0,386 mm maar minder as 1,257 mm	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.30	Ander, met 'n breedte van meer as 500 mm en 'n dikte van minder as 3 mm	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
7226.99	Ander:	
.05	Met 'n breedte van meer as 500 mm en 'n dikte van minder as 3 mm, nie geplateer, bestryk of bedek nie, nie met 'n gegolfde of ander profielvorm nie	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.10	Met 'n breedte van meer as 500 mm en 'n dikte van minstens 3 mm, nie geplateer, bestryk of bedek nie, nie met 'n gegolfde of ander profielvorm nie	5% of 134c/kg min 95%
.15	Met 'n breedte van meer as 500 mm, met tin geplateer, bestryk of bedek, nie met 'n gegolfde of ander profielvorm nie	5% of 115c/kg min 95%
.20	Met 'n breedte van meer as 500 mm, met lood of sink geplateer, bestryk of bedek, nie met 'n gegolfde of ander profielvorm nie	5% of 194,5c/kg min 95%
.25	Met 'n breedte van meer as 500 mm, met chroom, nikkel of koper geplateer, bestryk, bedek, nie met 'n gegolfde of ander profielvorm nie	vry
.30	Met 'n breedte van meer as 500 mm, nie geplateer, bestryk of bedek nie, gegolf of met ander profielvorm	5% of 89,4c/kg min 95%
.35	Met 'n breedte van meer as 500 mm, met lood, tin, of sink geplateer, bestryk of bedek, gegolf of met ander profielvorm	5% of 194,5c/kg min 95%
.40	Met 'n breedte van hoogstens 250 mm, 'n lengte van hoogstens 2 m en 'n dikte van minstens 1,257 mm, deur verpakking van mekaar geskei, nie geplateer, bestryk of bedek nie	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.45	Met 'n breedte van hoogstens 500 mm, en 'n dikte van meer as 0,386 mm maar minder as 1,257 mm, nie geplateer, bestryk of bedek nie	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.50	Ander, met 'n breedte van hoogstens 500 mm, nie geplateer, bestryk of bedek nie	5% of 167c/kg min 95%
.55	Met 'n breedte van hoogstens 500 mm, met lood, tin of sink geplateer, bestryk of bedek	5% of 194,5c/kg min 95%
.60	Met 'n breedte van hoogstens 500 mm, met chroom, nikkel of koper geplateer, bestryk of bedek	vry
.65	Ander, met 'n breedte van hoogstens 500 mm en 'n dikte van hoogstens 0,386 mm, met ander stowwe geplateer, bestryk of bedek	vry
.90	Ander	5% of 115c/kg min 95%
72.27	Stawe en stange, warmgewals, in onreëlmatig gehaspelde rolle, van ander legerstaal	
7227.10	Van hoëspoedstaal:	
.10	Draadstang	5% of 124c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	10% of 130c/kg min 90%
7227.20	Van silikon-mangaanstaal:	
.10	Draadstang	5% of 124c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	10% of 130c/kg min 90%

Subpos	Artikel Beskrywing	Skaal van Reg
7227.90	Ander:	
.10	Draadstang	5% of 124c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	10% of 130c/kg min 90%
72.28	Ander stawe en stange van ander legerstaal; hoeke, vorms en profiele, van ander legerstaal; hol boorstawe en -stange, van leger- of nie-legerstaal	
7228.10	Stawe en stange, van hoëspoedstaal:	
.10	Draadstang	5% of 124c/kg min 95%
.20	Ander, met 'n lengte van hoogstens 2 m, 'n breedte van hoogstens 250 mm en 'n dikte van hoogstens 30 mm, deur verpakking van mekaar geskei	20%
.30	Ander, gesmee	10% of 160c/kg min 90%
.90	Ander	10% of 130c/kg min 90%
7228.20	Stawe en stange, van silikonmangaanstaal:	
.10	Draadstang	5% of 124c/kg min 95%
.20	Ander, met 'n lengte van hoogstens 2 m, 'n breedte van hoogstens 250 mm en 'n dikte van hoogstens 30 mm, deur verpakking van mekaar geskei	
.30	Ander, gesmee	10% of 160c/kg min 90%
.90	Ander	10% of 130c/kg min 90%
7228.30	Ander stawe en stange, nie verder bewerk as warmgewals, warmgetrokke of uitgedrewe:	
.10	Draadstang	5% of 124c/kg min 95%
.20	Ander, van loodhoudende vrysnystaal, nie rolle nie	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
.90	Ander	10% of 130c/kg min 90%
7228.40	Ander stawe en stange, nie verder bewerk as gesmee nie	10% of 160c/kg min 90%
7228.50	Ander stawe en stange, nie verder bewerk as koudafgewerk nie	10% of 130c/kg min 90%
7228.60	Ander stawe en stange:	
.10	Met 'n lengte van hoogstens 2 m, 'n breedte van hoogstens 250 mm en 'n dikte van hoogstens 30 mm, deur verpakking van mekaar geskei	20%
.20	Ander, van loodhoudende vrysnystaal, nie in rolle nie	5% of 59,6c/kg min 95%
.30	Ander, gesmee	10% of 160c/kg min 90%
.90	Ander	10% of 130c/kg min 90%
7228.70	Hoeke, vorms en profiele:	
.10	Gesmee	10% of 160c/kg min 90%
.20	Warmgewals	10% of 120c/kg min 90%
.90	Ander	10% of 130c/kg min 90%
7228.90	Hol boorstawe en -stange:	
.10	Van staal wat, volgens massa, minstens 12 persent chroom bevat	3%
.20	Van ander legerstaal	10% of 150c/kg min 90%
.90	Ander	5% of 50,6c/kg min 95%

[RHN-verw. T5/2/15/2/1 (900434)] [G. S. Bester—Tel. (012) 310-9639]

Applicant:

South African Rolled Steel Producers', Co-Ordinating Council, P.O. Box 6318, Pretoria, 0001.

General

- Deletion of the provision at rebate item 311.02/54.02/01.00 in respect of yarn of polyester filaments, of 167 dtex with 68 filaments, not dyed, for the manufacture of textured yarns.

[BTI Ref. T5/1/15 (900431)]

[S. van der Merwe—Tel. (012) 310 9671]

Applicant:

The Commissioner for Customs and Excise, Private Bag X47, Pretoria, 0001.

- Substitution for the existing provision under tariff subheadings 8543.30 and 8543.90 of the following:

Subheading	Article Description	Rate of Duty
8543.30	Machines and apparatus for electroplating, electrolysis or electrophoresis:	
.10	Industrial, portable or mobile	3%
.20	Other industrial	free
.90	Other	20%

Applikant:

Koördinerende Raad van Suid-Afrikaanse Walsstraalproduseerders, Posbus 6318, Pretoria, 0001.

Algemeen

- Skrapping van die voorsiening by kortingitem 311.02/54.02/01.00 met betrekking tot garing van poliësterfilamente, van 167 dtex met 68 filamente, nie gekleur nie, vir die vervaardiging van getekstureerde garings.

[RHN-verw. T5/1/15 (900431)]

[S. van der Merwe—Tel. (012) 310 9671]

Applikant:

Die Kommissaris van Doeane en Aksyns, Privaatsak X47, Pretoria, 0001.

- Vervanging van die huidige voorsiening by tarief-subposte 8543.30 en 8543.90 deur die volgende:

Subpos	Artikel Beskrywing	Skaal van Reg
8543.30	Masjinerie en apparate vir elektroplaatwerk, elektrolyse of elektrofores:	
.10	Industriële, verplaasbaar of mobiel	3%
.20	Ander industriële	vry
.90	Ander	20%

Subheading	Article Description	Rate of Duty
8543.90	Parts:	
.10	Of portable or mobile industrial machines and apparatus	3%
.20	Of other industrial machines and apparatus	free
.30	Of particle accelerators, signal generators and of electronic and radio testing and control equipment	free
.90	Other	20%

[BTI Ref. T5/1/15 (900449) (P. J. Eksteen)]

Applicant:

The Commissioner for Customs and Excise, Private Bag X47, Pretoria, 0001.

List 1/91 was published under General Notice 31 of 11 January 1991.

(25 January 1991)

NOTICE 91 OF 1991**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT****AIR SERVICES ACT, 1949 (ACT No. 51 OF 1949), AS AMENDED**

Pursuant to the provisions of section 5 (a) and (b) of Act No. 51 of 1949 and regulation 5 of the Civil Air Services Regulations, 1964, it is hereby notified for general information that the applications, details of which appear in the Schedules hereto, will be heard by the National Transport Commission.

Representations in accordance with section 6 (1) of Act No. 51 of 1949 in support of, or in opposition to, an application, should reach the Director-General: Transport (Directorate Civil Aviation), Private Bag X193, Pretoria, 0001, and the applicant within 21 days of the date of publication hereof stating whether the party or parties making such representation intend to be present or represented at the hearing.

The Commission will cause notice of the time, date and place of the hearing to be given in writing to the applicant and all parties who have made representations as aforesaid and who desire to be present or represented at the hearing.

SCHEDULE A**SCHEDULE OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE GRANT OF LICENCES**

(A) Name and address of applicant. (B) Name under which the air service is to be operated. (C) Particulars of air service. (i) Area to be served. (ii) Route(s) to be served. (iii) Base(s). (iv) Types and classes of traffic to be conveyed. (v) Frequency and time-tables to which the service will be operated. (vi) Types of training to be provided. (vii) Particulars and description of types of work to be undertaken. (viii) Tariff of charges. (D) Aircraft to be used.

(A) Capital Air (Pty) Ltd, P.O. Box 18009, Rand Airport, 1419. (B) Capital Air Flying Training School. (C) Flying Training Air Service. (iii) Rand Airport. (vi) Private Pilot Licence—*ab initio*, instrument rating, night rating, licence renewals—game catching techniques

Subpos	Artikel Beskrywing	Skaal van Reg
8543.90	Onderdele:	
.10	Van verplaasbare of mobiele industriële masjiene en apparate	3%
.20	Van ander industriële masjiene en apparate	vry
.30	Van kerndeeltjievervaardigers, seingenerators en van elektroniese en radiotoets- en beheertoerusting	vry
.90	Ander	20%

[RHN-verw. T5/1/15 (900449) (P. J. Eksteen)]

Applikant:

Die Kommissaris van Doeane en Aksyns, Privaatsak X47, Pretoria, 0001.

Lys 1/91 is by Algemene Kennisgewing 31 van 11 Januarie 1991 gepubliseer.

(25 Januarie 1991)

KENNISGEWING 91 VAN 1991**DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER****WET OP LUGDIENSTE, 1949 (WET No. 51 VAN 1949), SOOS GEWYSIG**

Hierby word ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 5 (a) en (b) van Wet No. 51 van 1949 en regulasie 5 van die Regulasies vir Burgerlugdienste, 1964, vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Nasionale Vervoer-kommissie die aansoeke waarvan besonderhede in die Bylaes hieronder verskyn, sal aanhoor.

Vertoë ingevolge artikel 6 (1) van Wet No. 51 van 1949 ter ondersteuning of bestryding van 'n aansoek moet die Direkteur-generaal: Vervoer (Direktoraat Burgerlugvaart), Privaatsak X193, Pretoria, 0001, en die aansoeker binne 21 dae na die datum van publikasie hiervan bereik en daarin moet gemeld word of die persoon of persone wat aldus verdoë rig, van plan is om die verrigtings by te woon of om daar verteenwoordig te word.

Die Kommissie sal reël dat kennis van die datum, tyd en plek van die verrigtings skriftelik gegee word aan die aansoeker en al die persone wat aldus verdoë gerig het en wat verlang om aldus verteenwoordig of teenwoordig te wees.

BYLAE A**LYS VAN AANSOEKE OM DIE TOESTAAN VAN LISENSIES**

(A) Naam en adres van applikant. (B) Naam waaronder die lugdiens geëksploiteer gaan word. (C) Besonderhede van lugdiens. (i) Gebiede wat bedien gaan word. (ii) Roete(s) wat bedien gaan word. (iii) Basis(se). (iv) Soort verkeer wat vervoer gaan word. (v) Frekwensie en roosters waarvolgens die diens geëksploiteer gaan word. (vi) Soort opleiding wat verskaf gaan word. (vii) Besonderhede en beskrywing van soort werk wat onderneem gaan word. (viii) Tariefskaal. (D) Lugvaartuie wat gebruik gaan word.

(A) Capital Air (Edms.) Bpk., Posbus 18009, Randlughawe, 1419. (B) Capital Air Flying Training School. (C) Vliegopleidingslugdiens. (iii) Randlughawe. (vi) Private vlieënierslisensie—*ab initio*, instrumentgradering naggradering, lisensiehermuwings—wildvangtegnieke,

mountain flying and conversions to type. (viii) Robinson R22-R400 per flying hour, Bell Jet Ranger-R950 per flying hour (solo or dual). (D) Bell 206B ZS-HJU, ZS-HFG, ZS-HJM, Robinson R22 Beta ZS-HWP, ZS-HWD, Cessna R182 ZS-MRA, Beech C90 ZS-LUU.

(A) E. and E. General Aviation CC, 14 Olivien Avenue, Croydon, Kempton Park, 1619. (B) E. and E. General Aviation CC. (C) Flying Training Air Service. (iii) Vanderbijlpark Aerodrome. (vi) *Ab initio* to private pilot licence, advanced training including: night rating, instrument rating, commercial pilot licence, instructors ratings, conversions to specific types. (vii) Instruction rates: Single-engine aircraft-R60, Multi-engine aircraft-R100, Lecturs/briefings-R40. Aircraft rates: Rockwell Commander 114-R310, Piper PA-28-140-R160. (D) Rockwell Commander 114 ZS-MBI and Piper PA-28-140 ZS-EXV.

SCHEDULE B

SCHEDULE OF APPLICATIONS FOR RENEWAL OF LICENCES

(A) Name and address of applicant. (B) Name under which the air service is being operated. (C) Class of air service in respect of which renewal is sought and number and date of existing licence. (D) Particulars of licence. (i) Area to be served. (ii) Route(s) and frequencies to be served. (iii) Base(s). (iv) Types and classes of traffic to be conveyed. (v) Types of training to be provided. (vi) Types of work to be undertaken. (vii) Tariff of charges. (E) Aircraft to be used.

(A) Wonderboom Flying School (Pty) Ltd, P.O. Box 215, Bon Accord, 0009. (B) Wonderboom Flying School (Pty) Ltd. (C) Flying Training Air Service Licence F71 dated 26 May 1988. (D) (iii) Wonderboom Aerodrome. (v) *Ab initio* up to airline transport pilot licence. (vii) and (E):

Aircraft	Tariff (R) Solo
Piper PA-38-112 ZS-KKO	110
Piper PA-28-140 ZS-EEZ	120
Piper PA-28-140 ZS-JZU	120
Piper PA-28-180 ZS-DUC	130
Cessna 175B ZS-CPU	130
Piper PA-28-180 ZS-JLN	135
Piper PA-28-RT-R201T ZS-LCB	190
Rockwell Commander 114C ZS-LMC	175
Beech 95 C55 ZS-JFH	260

SCHEDULE D

LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE ALTERATION, MODIFICATION OR AMENDMENT TO LICENCES

(A) Name and address of applicant. (B) Name under which the air service is operated. (C) Particulars of the licence and of the alteration, modification or amendment thereto or the conditions thereof which has been applied for.

(A) Link Airways Ltd, P.O. Jan Smuts Airport, 1627. (B) Link Airways Ltd. (C) Scheduled Air Transport Service Licence S750. Under "Tariff of charges" delete existing for the following routes, and add:

bergvlieg en aanpassing van tipe. (viii) Robinson R22-R400 per vliegtuig, Bell Jet Ranger-R950 per vliegtuig (enkelstuur of dubbelstuur). (D) Bell 206B ZS-HJU, ZS-HFG, ZS-HJM, Robinson R22 Beta ZS-HWP, ZS-HWD, Cessna R182 ZS-MRA, Beech C90 ZS-LUU.

(A) E. and E. General Aviation BK, Olivienlaan 14, Croydon, Kempton Park, 1619. (B) E. and E. General Aviation BK. (C) Vliegopleidingslugdiens. (iii) Vanderbijlpark-vliegveld. (vi) *Ab initio* tot privaat-vlieëniers-lisensie, insluitende gevorderde opleiding: naggradering, instrumentgradering, handelsvlieënierslisensie, instruktorsgradering, aanpassings van spesifieke tipes. (vii) Instrukturstarief: Enkelmotorige lugvaartuig-R60, Meermotorige lugvaartuig-R100, Lesings/voortligting-R40. Lugvaartuigtarief: Rockwell Commander 114-R310, Piper PA-28-140-R160. (D) Rockwell Commander 114 ZS-MBI en Piper PA-28-140 ZS-EXV.

BYLAE B

LYS VAN AANSOEKE OM DIE HERNUWING VAN LISENSIES

(A) Naam en adres van applikant. (B) Naam waaronder die lugdiens geëksploiteer word. (C) Soort lugdiens ten opsigte waarvan hernuwing aangevra word en die nommer en datum van bestaande lisensie. (D) besonderhede van lisensie. (i) Gebied wat bedien gaan word. (ii) Roete(s) en frekwensie(s) wat bedien gaan word. (iii) Uitgangsbasis(se). (iv) Soort verkeer wat vervoer gaan word. (v) Soort opleiding wat verskaf gaan word. (vi) Soort werk wat onderneem gaan word. (vii) Tariefskaal. (E) Lugvaartuie wat gebruik gaan word.

(A) Wonderboom Flying School (Edms.) Bpk., Posbus 215, Bon Accord, 0009. (B) Wonderboom Flying School (Edms.) Bpk. (C) Vliegopleidingslugdienslisensie F71 gedateer 26 Mei 1988. (D) (iii) Wonderboom-vliegveld. (v) *Ab initio* op tot luglynvervoervlieëniers-lisensie. (vii) en (E):

Lugvaartuig	Tarief (R/uur) Enkelstuur
Piper PA-38-112 ZS-KKO	110
Piper PA-28-140 ZS-EEZ	120
Piper PA-28-140 ZS-JZU	120
Piper PA-28-180 ZS-DUC	130
Cessna 175B ZS-CPU	130
Piper PA-28-180 ZS-JLN	135
Piper PA-28-RT-R201T ZS-LCB	190
Rockwell Commander 114C ZS-MLC	175
Beech 95 C55 ZS-JFH	260

BYLAE D

LYS VAN AANSOEKE OM DIE VERANDERING OF WYSIGING VAN LISENSIES

(A) Naam en adres van applikant. (B) Naam waaronder die lugdiens geëksploiteer word. (C) Besonderhede betreffende die lisensie en die verandering of wysiging daarvan of die voorwaardes daarvan ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedoen is.

(A) Link Airways Bpk., Pk. Jan Smuts-lughawe, 1627. (B) Link Airways Bpk. (C) Vasgestelde-lugvervoerdienislisensie S750. Onder "Tariefskaal" skrap huidige vir die volgende roetes en voeg by:

Sector	Tariff (R)		
	Single	Return	Imperial
Johannesburg to:			
Nelspruit.....	223	446	558
Pietersburg.....	223	446	558
Pietermaritzburg.....	269	538	645
Welkom.....	203	406	520
Ulusaba.....	375	750	
Londolozi.....	375	750	
Sabi Sabi.....	375	750	
Durban to:			
Bloemfontein.....	298	596	700
Nelspruit.....	318	636	738
Umtata.....	205	410	
Ellisras to:			
Umtata.....	183	366	
Nelspruit to:			
Ulusaba.....	152	304	
Londolozi.....	152	304	
Sabi Sabi.....	152	304	

Under "Tariff of charges" delete existing for the following cargorates and add:

Sector	Tariff (R)	
	Minimum	Per kg
Johannesburg to:		
Nelspruit.....	30,00	3,25
Pietersburg.....	30,00	3,25
Pietermaritzburg.....	30,00	3,25
Bloemfontein.....	30,00	3,25
Welkom.....	30,00	3,25
Kimberley.....	30,00	3,25
Newcastle.....	30,00	3,25
Vryheid.....	30,00	3,25
Ladysmith.....	30,00	3,25
Durban to:		
Nelspruit.....	30,00	3,25
Bloemfontein.....	30,00	3,25
Skukuza.....	30,00	3,25
Matsapa.....	30,00	3,25
Maputo.....	30,00	3,25
Umtata.....	30,00	3,25
Ellisras to:		
Port Elizabeth.....	30,00	3,25
Umtata.....	30,00	3,25
Bloemfontein to:		
Kimberley.....	30,00	3,25
Port Elizabeth.....	30,00	3,25
East London.....	30,00	3,25
Kimberley to:		
Port Elizabeth.....	30,00	3,25
East London.....	30,00	3,25

Livestock rates:
Minimum 0-5 kg..... 50,00 5,00
(Fish to be charge at livestock rates)."

Sector	Tarief (R)		
	Enkel	Retoeer	Eerste klas
Johannesburg na:			
Nelspruit.....	223	446	558
Pietersburg.....	223	446	558
Pietermaritzburg.....	269	538	645
Welkom.....	203	406	520
Ulusaba.....	375	750	
Londolozi.....	375	750	
Sabi Sabi.....	375	750	
Durban na:			
Bloemfontein.....	298	596	700
Nelspruit.....	318	636	738
Umtata.....	205	410	
Ellisras na:			
Umtata.....	183	366	
Nelspruit na:			
Ulusaba.....	152	304	
Londolozi.....	152	304	
Sabi Sabi.....	152	304	

Onder "Tariefskaal" skrap huidige vir die volgende vragtariewe en voeg by:

Sector	Tarief (R)	
	Minimum	Per kg
Johannesburg na:		
Nelspruit.....	30,00	3,25
Pietersburg.....	30,00	3,25
Pietermaritzburg.....	30,00	3,25
Bloemfontein.....	30,00	3,25
Welkom.....	30,00	3,25
Kimberley.....	30,00	3,25
Newcastle.....	30,00	3,25
Vryheid.....	30,00	3,25
Ladysmith.....	30,00	3,25
Durban na:		
Nelspruit.....	30,00	3,25
Bloemfontein.....	30,00	3,25
Skukuza.....	30,00	3,25
Matsapa.....	30,00	3,25
Maputo.....	30,00	3,25
Umtata.....	30,00	3,25
Ellisras na:		
Port Elizabeth.....	30,00	3,25
Umtata.....	30,00	3,25
Bloemfontein na:		
Kimberley.....	30,00	3,25
Port Elizabeth.....	30,00	3,25
Oos-Londen.....	30,00	3,25
Kimberley na:		
Port Elizabeth.....	30,00	3,25
Oos-Londen.....	30,00	3,25

Lewende hawe:
Minimum 0-5 kg..... 50,00 5,00
(Viskoste dieselfde as vir lewende hawe)."

(A) Wonderboom Flying School (Pty) Ltd, P.O. Box 215, Bon Accord, 0009. (B) Wonderboom Flying School. (C) Flying Training Air Service Licence F71. Under "Aircraft to be used" and "Tariff of charges" delete existing and add: "Piper PA-28-160 ZS-EEZ, ZS-EOZ, ZS-EVM-R179 solo, Piper PA-28-160 ZS-JXI, ZS-JZU R189 solo, Piper PA-28-180 ZS-JLN, ZS-EBC-R199 solo, Cessna 172 ZS-IAX, ZS-LZH-R185 solo, Cessna 182M ZS-MOE-R225 solo, Cessna U206F ZS-MOG-R260 solo, Piper PA-28R-200 ZS-FWW-R235 solo. Rockwell Commander 114C ZS-LMC-R250 solo, Piper PA-23-150 ZS-MDL-R290 solo, Piper PA-34-200T ZS-MOF-R490 solo, Beech 95 C55 ZS-JFH-R490 solo, simulator Single TAAU-R150 solo, Simulator Twin TAAU-R200 solo."

(25 January 1991)

(A) Wonderboom Flying School (Edms.) Bpk., Posbus 215, Bon Accord, 0009. (B) Wonderboom Flying School. (C) Vliegopleidingslugdienslisensie F71. Onder "Lugvaartuie wat gebruik gaan word" en "Tariefskaal" skrap huidige en voeg by: "Piper PA-28-160 ZS-EEZ, ZS-EOZ, ZS-EVM-R179 enkel, Piper PA-28-160 ZS-JXI, ZS-JZU R189 enkel, Piper PA-28-180 ZS-JLN, ZS-EBC-R199 enkel, Cessna 172 ZS-IAX, ZS-LZH-R185 enkel, Cessna 182M ZS-MOE-R225 enkel, Cessna U206F ZS-MOG-R260 enkel, Piper PA-28R-200 ZS-FWW-R235 enkel. Rockwell Commander 114C ZS-LMC-R250 enkel, Piper PA-23-150 ZS-MDL-R290 enkel, Piper PA-34-200T ZS-MOF-R490 enkel, Beech 95 C55 ZS-JFH-R490 enkel, simulator enkel TAAU-R150 enkel, Simulator Dubbel TAAU-R200 enkel."

(25 Januarie 1991)

NOTICE 92 OF 1991**DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER****LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956****APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A
TRADE UNION**

I, David William James, Industrial Registrar, do hereby, in terms of section 4 (2) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, give notice that an application for registration as a trade union has been received from the African Mineworkers Union of the Nation. Particulars of the application are reflected in the subjoined table.

Any registered trade union which objects to the application is invited to lodge its objection in writing with me, c/o the Department of Manpower, 123A Manpower Building, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria (postal address: Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001), within one month of the date of publication of this notice.

TABLE

Name of trade union: African Mineworkers Union of the Nation.

Date on which application was lodged: 13 November 1990.

Interests and area in respect of which application is made: All persons employed in the Mining Industry in the Magisterial District of Welkom, Virginia, Odendaalsrus and Theunissen.

For the purposes hereof—

“Mining Industry” means the industry in which employers and their employees are associated for the purpose of mining, extracting, processing or refining minerals, and includes those undertakings, enterprises, services and operations that are ancillary or incidental to the Mining Industry;

“mineral” means any substance, whether in solid, liquid or gaseous form, occurring naturally in or on the earth, and includes all metals, hydrocarbons, precious stones and natural oils.

Postal address of applicant: P.O. Box 2492, Welkom, 9460.

Office address of applicant: Libra House, 6 Graaff Street, Welkom.

Attention is drawn to the following requirements of section 4 of the Act:

(a) The representativeness of any trade union which objects to the application shall in terms of subsection (4) be determined on the facts as they existed at the date on which the application was lodged and, as far as membership is concerned, only members who were in good standing in terms of section 1 (2) of the Act as at the aforesaid date shall be taken into consideration.

(b) The procedure laid down in subsection (2) must be followed in connection with any objection lodged.

The application for registration published under Notice 73 in *Gazette* No. 12269 dated 2 February 1990 is hereby withdrawn.

D. W. JAMES,
Industrial Registrar.
(25 January 1991)

KENNISGEWING 92 VAN 1991**DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG****WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956****AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE VAN 'N VAK-
VERENIGING**

Ek, David William James, Nywerheidsregistrator, maak ingevolge artikel 4 (2) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, hierby bekend dat 'n aansoek om registrasie as 'n vakvereniging ontvang is van die African Mineworkers Union of the Nation. Besonderhede van die aansoek word in onderstaande tabel verstrek.

Enige geregistreerde vakvereniging wat teen die aansoek beswaar maak, word versoek om binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing sy beswaar skriftelik by my in te dien, p/a die Departement van Mannekrag, Mannekraggebou 123A, Schoemanstraat 215, Pretoria (posadres: Privaatsak X117, Pretoria, 0001).

TABEL

Naam van vakvereniging: African Mineworkers Union of the Nation.

Datum waarop aansoek ingedien is: 13 November 1990.

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedoen word: Alle persone in diens in die Mynbedryf in die landdrosdistrik Welkom, Virginia, Odendaalsrus en Theunissen.

Vir die doeleindes hiervan beteken—

“Mynbedryf” die bedryf waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om delfstowwe te delf, te ekstraheer, te prosesseer, te affineer of te raffineer, en dit omvat die ondernemings, sake, dienste en werksaamhede wat bykomstig is by of gepaard gaan met die Myndryf;

“delfstof” enige stof, hetsy in soliede, vloeibare of gasvorm, wat op natuurlike wyse in of op die aarde voorkom, en omvat dit alle metale, koolwaterstofverbindinge, edelgesteentes en aardolies.

Posadres van applikant: Posbus 2492, Welkom, 9460.

Kantooradres van applikant: Libragebou, Graaffstraat 6, Welkom.

Die aandag word gevestig op onderstaande vereistes van artikel 4 van die Wet:

(a) Die mate waarin 'n beswaarmakende vakvereniging verteenwoordigend is, word ingevolge subartikel (4) bepaal volgens die feite soos hulle bestaan het op die datum waarop die aansoek ingedien is, en wat die lidmaatskap betref, word alleen lede wat ingevolge artikel 1 (2) van die Wet op voormelde datum volwaardige lede was, in aanmerking geneem.

(b) Die prosedure voorgeskryf by subartikel (2) moet gevolg word in verband met 'n beswaar wat ingedien word.

Die aansoek om registrasie gepubliseer by Kennisgewing 73 in *Staatskoerant* No. 12269 van 2 Februarie 1990 word hiermee teruggetrek.

D. W. JAMES,
Nywerheidsregistrator.
(25 Januarie 1991)

NOTICE 97 OF 1991

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF ARRANGEMENT
BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND
THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

The Director-General: Trade and Industry hereby makes known for general information that, due to the special circumstances prevailing in the Middle East, he is prepared to amend the conditions of Notice 968 of 1990 (*Government Gazette* No. 12852).

Rebate permits for imports from Turkey issued during July 1990 were in terms of the above-mentioned notice, valid for goods shipped from Turkey before or on 31 January 1991. This condition is **amended** to goods shipped before or on **31 March 1991**.

(25 January 1991)

BOARD NOTICES

BOARD NOTICE 7 OF 1991

PERISHABLE PRODUCTS EXPORT
CONTROL BOARDPERISHABLE PRODUCTS EXPORT
CONTROL ACT, 1983IMPOSITION OF LEVIES ON
PERISHABLE PRODUCTS

In terms of section 17 (i) of the Perishable Products Export Control Act, 1983 (Act No. 9 of 1983), the Board hereby imposes the following levies in respect of each of the undermentioned perishable products, as defined in section 1 (i) of the above-mentioned Act, which may be exported from the Republic during the calendar year 1991:

Deciduous fruit.....	R0,93 per cubic metre.
Citrus Fruit.....	R1,10 per cubic metre.
All other perishable products.....	R2,91 per cubic metre.
All perishable products exported by air.....	R0,0050 per kilogram.
Container Holding Store, Table Bay Harbour.....	R200,00 per container.

Inspection of containers

In terms of regulation 15 (1) the following fees shall be payable in respect of the services rendered by the Board and shall, after the services concerned have been rendered, forthwith be payable at the office of the Board in Cape Town:

Inspection of containers for the transport of perishable products:

Integral containers.....	R7,00 per unit.
Reefer and fruit containers.....	R3,50 per unit.

(25 January 1991)

KENNISGEWING 97 VAN 1991

DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID

VOORKEURTARIEFREËLING TUSSEN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN TURKYE

Die Direkteur-generaal: Handel en Nywerheid maak hiermee vir algemene inligting bekend dat weens die spesiale omstandighede wat in die Midde-Ooste heers, hy bereid is om die voorwaardes van Kennisgewing 968 van 1990 (*Staatskoerant* No. 12852) te wysig.

Kortingpermitte wat vir invoere vanaf Turkye in Julie 1990 uitgereik is, was ingevolge genoemde kennisgewing geldig vir goedere verskeep vanaf Turkye voor of op 31 Januarie 1991. Hierdie voorwaarde word **gewysig** na goedere verskeep voor of op **31 Maart 1991**.

(25 Januarie 1991)

RAADSKENNISGEWINGS

RAADSKENNISGEWING 7 VAN 1991

RAAD VAN TOESIG OP DIE UITVOER VAN
BEDERFBARE PRODUKTEWET OP REËLING VAN DIE UITVOER VAN
BEDERFBARE PRODUKTE, 1983HEFFING OP BEDERFBARE
PRODUKTE

Kragtens artikel 17 (i) van die Wet op Reëling van die Uitvoer van Bederfbare Produkte, 1983 (Wet No. 9 van 1983), lê die Raad hierby die volgende heffings op ten opsigte van elkeen van die ondergenoemde produkte, soos in artikel 1 (i) van voormelde Wet omskryf, wat gedurende die kalenderjaar 1991 uit die Republiek uitgevoer mag word:

Sagtevrugte.....	R0,93 per kubieke meter.
Sitrusvrugte.....	R1,10 per kubieke meter.
Alle ander bederfbare produkte.....	R2,91 per kubieke meter.
Alle bederfbare produkte wat per lug uitgevoer word.....	R0,0050 per kilogram.
Koelhouerstoer, Tafelbaaihawwe.....	R200,00 per houer.

Inspeksie van houters

Kragtens regulasie 15 (1) is die volgende gelde betaalbaar ten opsigte van dienste deur die Raad gelewer en moet na lewering van die betrokke dienste onverwyld by die Raad se kantoor te Kaapstad betaal word:

Inspeksie van houters vir die vervoer van bederfbare produkte:

Integrerende houters.....	R7,00 per eenheid.
Koel- en vrugtehouters.....	R3,50 per eenheid.

(25 Januarie 1991)

BOARD NOTICE 8 OF 1991**BOROUGH OF UMHLANGA**

(Notice No. 3 of 1991)

**APPLICATION TO LEASE PORTION OF THE
SEA-SHORE**

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 3 (5) of the Sea-Shore Act, No. 21 of 1935, that the Council of the Borough of Umhlanga intends to apply to the Minister of lease a portion of the sea-shore for the purpose of connecting the two completed sections of the Ken O'Connor beach walk.

Details of the proposed link are available for inspection during normal office hours in the Civic Offices, Lagoon Drive, Umhlanga, for a period of 30 days from publication of this notice.

Persons wishing to object to the proposed lease, may lodge written objections with the Town Clerk, Private Bag X4, Umhlanga Rocks, 4320, by not later than Monday, 25 February 1991.

D. DE SWARDT,

Town Clerk.

Civic Offices

Lagoon Drive

Umhlanga Rocks

4320.

(25 January 1991)

RAADSKENNISGEWING 8 VAN 1991**MUNISIPALITEIT VAN UMHLANGA**

(Kennisgewing No 3 van 1991)

**AANSOEK OM GEDEELTE VAN SEESTRAND TE
HUUR**

Kennis geskied hiermee kragtens artikel 3 (5) van die Strandwet, No. 21 van 1935, dat die Stadsraad van die Munisipaliteit van Umhlanga van voorneme is om by die Minister aansoek te doen om 'n gedeelte van die seestrand te huur om die twee voltooide gedeeltes van die Ken O'Connor-wandelpad te verbind.

Besonderhede van die beoogde verbinding is tydens normale kantoorure vir 'n tydperk van 30 dae vanaf publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing by die Munisipale Kantore, Lagoonrylaan, Umhlanga, ter insae beskikbaar.

Persone wat wil beswaar aanteken teen die beoogde huurooreenkoms, moet geskrewe besware nie later as Maandag, 25 Februarie 1991, by die Stadsklerk, Private Bag X4, Umhlanga Rocks, 4320, indien nie.

D. DE SWARDT,

Stadsklerk.

Munisipale Kantore

Lagoonrylaan

Umhlanga Rocks

4320.

(25 Januarie 1991)

Please, acquaint yourself thoroughly with the "Conditions for Publication" of legal notices in the *Government Gazette*, as well as the new tariffs in connection therewith

Maak uself asseblief deeglik vertrouwd met die "Voorwaardes vir Publikasie" van wetlike kennisgewings in die *Staatskoerant*, asook met die nuwe tariewe wat daarmee in verband staan

Use it.

Don't abuse



it.

water is for everybody

Werk mooi daarmee.

Ons leef



daarvan.

water is kosbaar

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED
DURING NOVEMBER 1990

(All local prices are liable to 13% general sales tax)

RP REPORT

RP 109/1990—Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Certain Alleged Murders (Harms Report). ISBN 0-621-13410-4. Local R9,45; other countries R11,80.

STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Report No. 20-01-01 (1987)—Census of Mining, 1987. ISBN 0-621-12942-9. Local R6,00; other countries R7,50.

Report No. 83-04-01 (1988)—Census of Township Development, 1988. ISBN 0-621-12986-0. Local R4,00; other countries R5,00.

Report No. 00-05-01 (1989)—A Survey of the Accounts of Companies, 1988/89 and 1987/88. ISBN 0-621-13046X. Local R4,00; other countries R5,00.

Report No. 91-06-01 (1989)—Division Council Statistics, 1988/89. ISBN 0-621-13023-0. Local R4,00; other countries R5,00.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

South African Statistics 1990. ISBN 0-621-12064-8. Local R20,00; other countries R25,00.

Patent Journal (including Trade Marks, Designs and Copyright in Cinematograph Films). Vol. 23, November 1990, No. 11. ISSN 0031-286X. Local R1,00; other countries R1,25.

Bound Volumes of the *Government Gazette* for March 1990 (Part A and B). Local R35,00 per part; other countries R43,75 per part.

Bound Volumes of the *Government Gazette* for April 1990 (Part A and B). Local R35,00 per part; other countries R43,75 per part.

MAPS

(Printed during 1 November to 30 November 1990)

1:50 000 New maps	Edition	Date of information
2823AB—Groenwater	Second	1987
2823AD—Lime Acres	Second	1982
2823DD—Vaallus	Second	1982
2929BC—Kamberg	Second	1986
2929CD—Underberg	Second	1986
2929DB—Impendle	Second	1986
3030AC—Highflats	Second	1986
3121AC—Walkraal	Second	1987
3121BC—Spioenberg	Second	1987
3121BD—Bitterwater	Second	1987
3224AB—Ouberg	Second	1987
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2823AD—Lime Acres	Tweede	1982
2823DD—Vaallus	Tweede	1982
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2929CD—Underberg	Tweede	1986
2929DB—Impendle	Tweede	1986
3030AC—Highflats	Tweede	1986
3121AC—Walkraal	Tweede	1987
3121BC—Spioenberg	Tweede	1987
3121BD—Bitterwater	Tweede	1987
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CONTENTS

and weekly Index

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
PROCLAMATIONS			
4	Commission for Administration Act (65/1984): Amendment of matters involving the Public Service assigned to Ministers and Administrators	1	12974
5	Group Areas Act (36/1966): Declaration of a group area in terms of section 23: Malmesbury, Province of the Cape of Good Hope	1	12984
6	do.: Amendment of Proclamation No. 219 of 1955 under section 33: East London, Province of the Cape of Good Hope ...	2	12984
GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL NOTICES			
Administration: House of Assembly			
<i>General Notices</i>			
82	Water Act (54/1956): Gamtoos Irrigation District: Voters' roll	12	12984
88	Agricultural Credit Act (28/1966): Meeting of creditors: Utrecht	29	12984
Administration: House of Delegates			
<i>General Notice</i>			
87	Expropriation Act (63/1975): Expropriation: Lot 1, Pinetown	26	12984
Agriculture, Department of			
<i>Government Notices</i>			
R. 73	Marketing Act (59/1968): Rooibos Tea Grading Regulations: Amendment	1	12968
R. 74	Plant Breeders' Rights Act (15/1976): Regulations relating to plant breeders' rights: Amendment	2	12968
R. 75	Agricultural Pests Act (36/1983): Regulations: Amendment	6	12968
R. 76	Plant Improvement Act (53/1976): Regulations relating to establishments, varieties, plants and propagating material: Amendment	7	12968
Commission for Administration, Office of the			
<i>General Notice</i>			
85	Maintenance and Promotion of Competition Act (96/1979): Competition Board: Investigation	26	12984
Finance, Department of			
<i>Government Notices</i>			
107	South African Reserve Bank Act (90/1989): Determination of the statutory price of gold	3	12984
108	Changed interest dates in respect of Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds	3	12984
132	Exchequer Act (66/1975): Rate of interest on Government loans	3	12984
133	Lost: Certificate 472	3	12984
134	do.: Certified Brokers Transfer Form 1773A	4	12984
135	do.: Certified Brokers Transfer Form 1773C5	4	12984

Alle Proklamasies, Goewermentskennisgewings, Algemene Kennisgewings en Raadskennisgewings gepubliseer word vir verwysingsdoeleindes in die volgende inhoudsopgawe ingesluit wat dus 'n weeklikse indeks voorstel. Laat uself deur die Koerantnommers in die regterhandse kolom lei:

INHOUD

en weeklikse Indeks

No.		Bladsy No.	Koerant No.
PROKLAMASIES			
4	Wet op die Kommissie vir Administrasie (65/1984): Wysiging van aangeleenthede rakende die Staatsdiens opgedra aan Ministers en Administrateurs	1	12974
5	Wet op Groepsgebiede (36/1966): Verklaring van groepsgebiede kragtens artikel 23: Malmesbury, provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop	1	12984
6	do.: Wysiging van Proklamasie No. 219 van 1955 kragtens artikel 33: Oos-Londen, provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop	2	12984
GOEWERMENTS- EN ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS			
Administrasie: Raad van Afgevaardigdes			
<i>Algemene Kennisgewing</i>			
87	Onteieningswet (63/1975): Onteining: Erf 1, Pinetown	26	12984
Administrasie: Volksraad			
<i>Algemene Kennisgewings</i>			
82	Waterwet (54/1956): Gamtoosbesproeiingsdistrik: Kieserslys	12	12984
88	Wet op Landboukrediet (28/1966): Vergadering van skuldeisers: Utrecht	29	12984
Beplanning, Provinsiale Sake en Nasionale Behuising, Departement van			
<i>Goewermentskennisgewing</i>			
126	Wet op Fisiese Beplanning (88/1967): Wysiging van die Gidsplan vir Nelspruit/Witriver, 1984	5	12984
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
<i>Goewermentskennisgewings</i>			
82	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Publikasies of voorwerpe: Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P91/01	1	12961
83	do.: do.: Tersydestelling van verklaring dat publikasies ongewens is	1	12961
84	do.: Tersydestelling van verbod op besit	2	12961
85	do.: Voorwaardes	3	12961
<i>Algemene Kennisgewings</i>			
65	Volksraad tussenverkiesing: Kiesafdeling Maitland: Verbetering van Proklamasie No. 2 van 4 Januarie 1991	1	12981
Finansies, Departement van			
<i>Goewermentskennisgewings</i>			
107	Wet op die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank (90/1989): Bepaling van statutêre goudprys	3	12984
108	Wysiging van die rentedatums van Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis-obligasies	3	12984
132	Skatkiswet (66/1975): Rentekoers van toepassing op Staatslenings	3	12984
133	Verlore: Sertifikaat 472	3	12984
134	do.: Gesertifiseerde Makelaarsoordragvorm 1773A	4	12984
135	do.: Gesertifiseerde Makelaarsoordragvorm 1773C5	4	12984

No.	Page No.	Gazette No.	No.	Bladsy No.	Koerant No.
Home Affairs, Department of			Handel en Nywerheid, Departement van		
<i>Government Notices</i>			<i>Goewermentskennisgewing</i>		
82			R. 29		
Publications Act (42/1974): Publications or objects: Undesirable publications or objects: List P91/01.....	1	12961	Maatskappywet (61/1973): Paneel oor Sekuriteite-regulering: Sekuriteite-reguleringskode vir Oornames en Samesmeltings en die Reëls kragtens artikel 440C (4) (a), (b), (c) en (f)	1	12962
83					
do.: do.: Setting aside of declaration that publications are undesirable	1	12961			
84					
do.: do.: Setting aside of prohibition on possession.....	2	12961			
85					
do.: do.: Conditions.....	3	12961			
<i>General Notice</i>			<i>Algemene Kennisgewings</i>		
65			53		
House of Assembly By-election: Electoral Division of Maitland: Correction of Proclamation No. 2 of 4 January 1991	1	12981	Maatskappywet (61/1973): Inlywing van maatskappye: Nuwe maatskappye en omskeppings van beslote korporasies in maatskappye	1	12969
			54		
			do.: Deregistrasie van maatskappye.....	4	12969
			55		
			Wet op Beslote Korporasies (69/1984): Inlywing van beslote korporasies: Nuwe beslote korporasies en omskeppings van maatskappye in beslote korporasies.....	7	12969
			80		
			Handelswaremerke-wet (17/1941): Verbod op die gebruik van 'n sekere woord en embleem.....	10	12984
			90		
			Doeane- en Aksynstariefaansoeke: Lys 2/91.....	58	12984
			97		
			Voorkeurtariefreëling tussen die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Republiek van Turkye.....	79	12984
Justice, Department of			Justisie, Departement van		
<i>Government Notice</i>			<i>Goewermentskennisgewing</i>		
77			77		
Indemnity Act (35/1990): Notice of temporary immunity	1	12964	Wet op Vrywaring (35/1990): Kennisgewing van tydelike vrystelling.....	1	12964
<i>General Notice</i>			<i>Algemene Kennisgewing</i>		
52			52		
Announcement of names of persons who furnished the information referred to in paragraph (b) of Government Notice No. 3013 of 18 December 1990.....	1	12965	Bekendmaking van name van persone wat die inligting bedoel in paragraaf (b) van Goewermentskennisgewing No. 3013 van 18 Desember 1990 verstrek het.....	1	12965
Law and Order, Ministry of			Kommissie vir Administrasie, Kantoor van die		
<i>Government Notices</i>			<i>Algemene Kennisgewing</i>		
R. 102			85		
Public Safety Act (3/1953): Declaration of unrest area.....	1	12982	Wet op die Handhawing en Bevordering van Mededinging (96/1979): Raad op Mededinging: Ondersoek.....	26	12984
R. 103					
do.: Unrest Regulations, 1991.....	2	12982			
122					
Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Act (53/1985): Granting of search powers to authorised officers of the Town Council of Bronkhorstspuit	4	12984			
Manpower, Department of			Landbou, Departement van		
<i>Government Notices</i>			<i>Goewermentskennisgewings</i>		
R. 92			R. 73		
Labour Relations Act (28/1956): Leather Industry: Renewal of Agreement for the Footwear Section: Correction of Government Notices Nos. R. 3049 and R. 3050 of 4 January 1991	1	12975	Bemarkingswet (59/1968): Rooibostee-graderingsregulasie: Wysiging.....	1	12968
R. 93			R. 74		
Labour Relations Act (28/1956): Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry: Re-enactment of ISPA Subgroup Agreement: Correction of Government Notice No. R. 3044 of 4 January 1991.....	1	12976	Wet op Planttelersregte (15/1976): Regulasies betreffende planttelersregte: Wysiging.....	2	12968
R. 94			R. 75		
Labour Relations Act (28/1956): Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry: Re-enactment of Lift Engineering Agreement: Correction of Government Notice No. R. 3045 of 4 January 1991.....	1	12977	Wet op Landbouplae (36/1983): Regulasies: Wysiging.....	6	12968
R. 95			R. 76		
Labour Relations Act (28/1956): Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing Industry (Cape): Amendment of Provident Fund Agreement: Correction of Government Notice No. R. 3047 of 4 January 1991.....	1	12978	Plantverbeteringswet (53/1976): Regulasies betreffende ondernemings, variëteite, plante en voortplantingsmateriaal: Wysiging.....	7	12968
96					
Labour Relations Act (28/1956): Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industries: Amendment of Engineering and Allied Industries Employees' Medical Aid Fund Agreement.....	1	12979			
R. 99					
Labour Relations Act (28/1956): Furniture Manufacturing Industry, Eastern Cape Province: Renewal of Main Agreement.....	10	12968			
R. 100					
do.: Chemical Industry (Cape): Renewal of Main Agreement.....	11	12968			
R. 101					
do.: do.: Renewal of Medical Aid Fund Agreement.....	11	12968			
			Mannekrag, Departement van		
			<i>Goewermentskennisgewings</i>		
			R. 92		
			Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge (28/1956): Leernywerheid: Hernuwing van Ooreenkoms vir die Skoeiselseksie: Verbetering van Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. R. 3049 en R. 3050 van 4 Januarie 1991 .	1	12975
			R. 93		
			do.: Yster-, Staal-, Ingenieurs- en Metal-lurgiese Nywerheid: Herbekragtiging van ISPA Subgroepeooreenkoms: Verbetering van Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 3044 van 4 Januarie 1991	1	12976

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.	No.		Bladsy No.	Koerant No.
General Notices							
64	Workmen's Compensation Act (22/1941): Unclaimed moneys: Pretoria...	1	12980	R. 94	do.: do.: Herbekragtiging van Hysbakingenieursooreenkoms: Verbetering van Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 3045 van 4 Januarie 1991.....	1	12977
72	Labour Relations Act (28/1956): Cancellation of registration of a trade union: Brewery Employees' Union (Cape Peninsula).....	9	12984	R. 95	do.: Was-, Skoonmaak- en Kleurnywerheid (Kaap): Wysiging van Voorsorgfondsooreenkoms: Verbetering van Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 3047 van 4 Januarie 1991.....	1	12978
75	Labour Relations Act (28/1956): Cancellation of registration of an employers' organisation: OFS and Northern Cape Soft Drink Manufacturers' Association.....	9	12984	R. 96	do.: Yster-, Staal-, Ingenieurs- en Metalurgiese Nywerheid: Wysiging van Mediese Hulpfondsooreenkoms vir Werknemers in die Ingenieurs- en Aanverwante Nywerhede.....	1	12979
86	Labour Relations Act (28/1956): Cancellation of registration of a trade union: Escorn Workers' Association.....	26	12984	R. 99	Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge (28/1956): Meubelnywerheid, Oostelike Kaapprovinsie: Hernuwing van Hoofooreenkoms	10	12968
89	National Manpower Commission: Invitation to submit representations regarding the possibility to protect employees in domestic service in private households in terms of labour legislation.....	29	12984	R. 100	Chemikalieënywerheid (Kaap): Hernuwing van Hoofooreenkoms.....	11	12968
92	Labour Relations Act (28/1956): Application for registration of a trade union: African Mineworkers Union of the Nation.....	78	12984	R. 101	do.: do.: Hernuwing van Mediese Hulpfondsooreenkoms.....	11	12968
Mineral and Energy Affairs, Department of							
Government Notice							
111	Mining Rights Act (20/1967): Exemption of certain land from the provisions of Chapter X and section 139 (1): Farm Klippan No. 14: Administrative District of Welkom.....	4	12984	Algemene Kennisgewings			
General Notices							
70	Mining Rights Act (20/1967): Reservation of land for the purposes of a public road: Farms Allanridge 425, Heldemoet 117 and Zoeten Inval 268, Administrative District of Odendaalsrus.....	8	12984	64	Ongevallewet (22/1941): Onopgeëiste gelde: Pretoria.....	1	12980
71	do.: do.: Farm Rietfontein 128 IR, District of Springs.....	8	12984	72	Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge (28/1956): Intrekking van registrasie van 'n vakvereniging: Brewery Employees' Union (Cape Peninsula).....	9	12984
National Education, Department of							
Government Notice							
112	Heraldry Act (18/1962): Bureau of Heraldry: Notice of the amendment of the registration of a heraldic representation...	5	12984	75	Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge (28/1956): Intrekking van registrasie van 'n werkgeversorganisasie: OFS and Northern Cape Soft Drink Manufacturers' Association.....	9	12984
National Health and Population Development, Department of							
General Notice							
73	Human Tissue Act (65/1983): Appointment: Inspector of Anatomy: Province of the Orange Free State.....	9	12984	86	Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge (28/1956): Intrekking van registrasie van 'n vakvereniging: Escorn Workers' Association.....	26	12984
Parliament of the Republic of South Africa							
House of Delegates							
	Electoral Act (45/1979): Vacancy: Electoral Division of Montford.....	1	12984	89	Nasionale Mannekragskommissie: Uitnodiging om vertoë te rig insake die moontlikheid om werknemers in huishoudelike diens in privaathuishoudings ingevolge arbeidswetgewing te beskerm.....	29	12984
General Notices							
83	Joint Committee on Trade and Industry: Business Bill.....	83	12984	92	Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge (28/1956): Aansoek om registrasie van 'n vakvereniging: Mineworkers Union of the Nation	78	12984
84	Meetings of committees.....	84	12984	Mineraal- en Energiesake, Departement van			
Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing, Department of							
Government Notice							
126	Physical Planning Act (88/1967): Amendment of the Guide Plan for Nelspruit/White River, 1984.....	5	12984	Goewermentskennisgewing			
General Notices							
83	Joint Committee on Trade and Industry: Business Bill.....	83	12984	111	Wet op Mynregte (20/1967): Uitsluiting van sekere grond van die toepassing van die bepalings van Hoofstuk X en artikel 139 (1): Plaas Klippan No. 14: Administratiewe distrik Welkom.....	4	12984
84	Meetings of committees.....	84	12984	Algemene Kennisgewings			
Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling, Departement van							
Algemene Kennisgewing							
73	Physical Planning Act (88/1967): Amendment of the Guide Plan for Nelspruit/White River, 1984.....	5	12984	70	Wet op Mynregte (20/1967): Uithou van grond vir die doeleindes van 'n openbare pad: Plase Allanridge 425, Heldemoet 117 en Zoeten Inval 268, administratiewe distrik Odendaalsrus.....	8	12984
General Notices							
83	Joint Committee on Trade and Industry: Business Bill.....	83	12984	71	do.: do.: Plaas Rietfontein 128 IR, distrik Springs.....	8	12984
84	Meetings of committees.....	84	12984				

No.	Page No.	Gazette No.	No.	Bladsy No.	Koerant No.
Transvaal Provincial Administration			Nasionale Opvoeding, Departement van		
<i>Government Notice</i>			<i>Goewermentskennisgewing</i>		
R. 97 Hospitals Ordinance (14/1958) (Transvaal): Health Services Branch: Hospital Mortuary Regulations: Amendment.....	11	12968	112 Heraldiekwet (18/1962): Buro vir Heraldiek: Kennisgewing van die wysiging van die registrasie van heraldiese voorstellings.....	5	12984
South African Reserve Bank			Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika		
<i>General Notice</i>			Raad van Afgevaardigdes		
81 Statement of Assets and Liabilities: 31 December 1990	10	12984	Kieswet (45/1979): Vakature: Kiesafdeling Montford	1	12984
Trade and Industry, Department of			<i>Algemene Kennisgewings</i>		
<i>Government Notice</i>			83 Gesamentlike Komitee oor Handel en Nywerheid: Wetsontwerp op Besighede ..	24	12984
R. 29 Companies Act (61/1973): Securities Regulation Panel: Securities Regulation Code on Takeovers and Mergers and the Rules under section 440C (4) (a), (b), (c) and (f)	1	12962	84 Vergaderings van komitees	25	12984
<i>General Notices</i>			Transvaalse Provinsiale Administrasie		
53 Companies Act (61/1973): Incorporation of companies: New companies and conversions from close corporations into companies	1	12969	<i>Goewermentskennisgewing</i>		
54 do.: Deregistration of companies	4	12969	R. 97 Ordonnansie op Hospitale (14/1958) (Transvaal): Tak Gesondheidsdienste: Dodehuisregulasies vir Hospitale: Wysiging	11	12968
55 Close Corporations Act (69/1984): Incorporation of close corporations: New close corporations and conversions from companies into close corporations	7	12969	Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank		
80 Merchandise Marks Act (17/1941): Prohibition of the use of a certain word and emblem	10	12984	<i>Algemene Kennisgewing</i>		
90 Customs and Excise tariff applications: List 2/91	58	12984	81 Staat van bates en laste: 31 Desember 1990	10	12984
97 Preferential Tariff Arrangement between the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Turkey	79	12984	Vervoer, Departement van		
Transport, Department of			<i>Goewermentskennisgewing</i>		
<i>Government Notice</i>			R. 91 Handelskeepvaartwet (57/1951): Die Regulasies betreffende Skeepsmedisyne en Mediese Uitrusting, 1990	1	12973
R. 91 Merchant Shipping Act (57/1951): The Ship's Medicines and Medical Appliances Regulations, 1990	1	12973	<i>Algemene Kennisgewing</i>		
<i>General Notice</i>			91 Wet op Lugdienste (51/1949): Nasionale Vervoerkommissie: Aanhoor van aansoeke rakende lisensies	75	12984
91 Air Services Act (51/1949): National Transport Commission: Hearing of applications relating to licences	75	12984	Waterwese en Bosbou, Departement van		
Water Affairs and Forestry, Department of			<i>Goewermentskennisgewings</i>		
<i>Government Notices</i>			90 Waterwet (54/1956): Magaliesrivierstaatswaterbeheergebied: Kennisgewing ingevolge artikel 62 (2D) (a) van die Wet Boswet (122/1984): Kennisgewing van goedkeuring van die brandbestrydingsplan: Jessievale-brandbeheerkomitee: Datum van inwerkingtreding	1	12972
90 Water Act (54/1956): Magalies River Government Water Control Area: Notice in terms of section 62 (2D) (a) of the Act...	1	12972	109 do.: do.: Datum van inwerkingtreding	7	12984
109 Forest Act (122/1984): Notice of approval of the fire protection scheme: Jessievale Fire Control Committee: Date of commencement	7	12984	110 do.: do.: Rietvlei Fire Control Committee: Date of commencement	7	12984
110 do.: do.: Rietvlei Fire Control Committee: Date of commencement	7	12984	116 Waterwet (54/1956): Rietrivierstaatswaterbeheergebied, distrikte Bethulie, Bloemfontein, Dewetsdorp, Edenburg, Fauresmith, Jacobsdal, Philippolis, Reddersburg, Smithfield en Trompsburg: Provinsie die Oranje-Vrystaat: Gebruik van surpluswater en die oprigting van waterwerke in die opvanggebied van die Kalkfonteinendam	7	12984
116 Water Act (54/1956): Riet River Government Water Control Area, Districts of Bethulie, Bloemfontein, Dewetsdorp, Edenburg, Fauresmith, Jacobsdal, Philippolis, Reddersburg, Smithfield en Trompsburg: Province of the Orange Free State: Use of surplus water and the construction of water works in the catchment area of the Kalkfontein Dam	7	12984	Wet en Orde, Ministerie van		
			<i>Goewermentskennisgewings</i>		
			R. 102 Wet op Openbare Veiligheid (3/1953): Verklaring van onrusgebied	1	12982
			R. 103 do.: Onrusregulasies, 1991	2	12982
			122 Wet op Beheer van Toegang tot Openbare Persele en Voertuie (53/1985): Verlening van deursoekingsbevoegdheidsaan gemagtigde beamptes van die Stadsraad van Bronkhorstspuit	4	12984

No.	Page No.	Gazette No.	No.	Bladsy No.	Koerant No.
BOARD NOTICES			RAADSKENNISGEWINGS		
7 Perishable Products Export Control Act (9/1983): Perishable Products Export Control Board: Imposition of levies on perishable products	79	12984	7 Wet op Reëling van die Uitvoer van Bederfbare Produkte (9/1983): Raad van Toesig op die Uitvoer van Bederfbare Produkte: Heffing op bederfbare produkte.....	79	12984
8 Sea-Shore Act (21/1935): Application to lease portion of the sea-shore: Borough of Umhlanga	80	12984	8 Strandwet (21/1935): Aansoek om gedeelte van seestrand te huur: Munisipaliteit Umhlanga.....	80	12984
Official publications received during November 1990	82		Amptelike publikasies ontvang gedurende November 1990.....	82	