

REPUBLIC  
OF  
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK  
VAN  
SUID-AFRIKA

# Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Vol. 401

PRETORIA, 20 NOVEMBER 1998

No. 19477

## GENERAL NOTICES ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

### **NOTICE 2797 OF 1998**

#### DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY HARMFUL BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT, 1988

I, Alexander Erwin, Minister of Trade and Industry, do hereby, under section 10(3) of the Harmful Business Practices Act, 1988 (Act No 71 of 1988), publish the report of the Business Practices Committee on the result of an investigation made by the Committee pursuant to Notice 480 of 1998 (Government Gazette No 18761 of 27 March 1998), as set out in the Schedule.

**ALEXANDER ERWIN**

Minister of Trade and Industry

#### SCHEDULE

**KENNISGEWING 2797 VAN 1998****DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID****WET OP SKADELIKE SAKEPRAKTYKE, 1988**

Ek, Alexander Erwin, Minister van Handel en Nywerheid, publiseer hiermee, kragtens artikel 10(3) van die Wet op Skadelike Sakepraktyke, 1988 (Wet No 71 van 1988), die verslag van die Sakepraktykekomitee oor die uitslag van die ondersoek deur die Komitee gedoen kragtens Kennisgewing 480 van 1998 (Staatskoerant No 18761 van 27 Maart 1998), soos in die Bylae uiteengesit.

**ALEXANDER ERWIN****Minister van Handel en Nywerheid****BYLAE**

**BUSINESS PRACTICES COMMITTEE**

**REPORT IN TERMS OF SECTION 10(1)  
OF THE  
HARMFUL BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT, 1988  
(ACT No 71 OF 1988)**

**Report No 62**

**AJ VAN RENSBURG & ASSOCIATES CC,  
ALSO KNOWN AS  
JVR & ASSOCIATES CC,  
TRADING AS ITERELENG**

## 1. Introduction

The business practices of AJ Van Rensburg & Associates CC (96/14233/23), also known as JVR & Associates CC, trading as Itereleng (Itereleng), came to the attention of the Business Practices Committee (the Committee) on 7 November 1997. The Committee received a note from a consumer asking whether the business of Itereleng was legal.

After extensive inquiries, investigating officers (officials) of the Committee contacted a Mr J J P Oosthuizen (Oosthuizen). Oosthuizen said that he was the spokesperson for Itereleng although he was at that stage not a member of the close corporation. On 3 December 1997 the officials held discussions with Oosthuizen at 130 Main Street, Budget-Rent-A-Car-House, Johannesburg. Oosthuizen handed a number of documents to the officials. He said that Itereleng, which allegedly means "Be the captain of your own life" in South Sotho, could be regarded as a "big stokfel" to help people which are indebted.

During October 1997 the Committee started with an investigation into the business practices of Dunamus Marketing CC, which operated from Pretoria. The members of Dunamus Marketing CC were Jacques Michael Cullen (Cullen), Riaan Jurie Ferreira (Ferreira), L'Mari Langeveldt (Langeveldt) and Johannes Michael Van Reenen (Van Reenen). It appeared that there was, at some stage, a close link between Dunamus and Itereleng. The address of Itereleng on one of the documents handed to the officials was the same as that of Dunamus. Oosthuizen was involved with Dunamus in Pretoria and a friend of Cullen, Ferreira, Langeveldt and Van Reenen. The relationship between them and Oosthuizen became strained and Cullen, Ferreira, Langeveldt and Van Reenen registered Dunamus as a close corporation with them as the only members.

The brochures of Itereleng and Dunamus were exactly the same and were also printed on paper of the same colour. Itereleng, for example, was described in a brochure as follows:

"Itereleng is a multi-level debt repayment and Capital Empowerment Corporation which offers professional services to the public and private sector. As a dynamic organisation, we are focused on controlled growth and development of human financial status. We support the principles of financial independence and strive to create realistic opportunities for underprivileged South Africans".

This description was word for word the same as that of Dunamus that appeared in their brochure. The aims of Dunamus and Itereleng were stated as: • Financial progression • Improved living standard • Uplifting social status • Higher income • Ambition satisfaction and their mutual missions were stated as: • Professionalism • Mutual trust • Unbiased third party • Higher income in shortest time with least inconvenience • Goal related marketing • Communication.

## 2. The scheme

Assume "E" just became a participant to the scheme ran by Itereleng. "E" would have in his/her possession five "Membership Application" forms. The name of "E" would appear as number five on each of the "Membership Applications". The form had the following appearance.

	Name	Bank	Branch code	Account type	Account number
1	A	Standard		Savings	555555555
2	B	United		Credit card	222222222
3	C	Volkas		Cheque	333333333
4	D	Nedbank		Savings	111111111
5	E	Trust		Credit card	444444444
6	Itereleng Trust	FNB, Dobsonville	251237	Current	6001113402

At the end of the page was printed "Membership Application". The name of Itereleng always appeared as number 6 on all the application forms issued to participants. The names "A", "B", "C" and "D" on the list would already have had become participants to the scheme at an earlier stage and their names was printed on the "Membership Application". Note that next to each name on the list were details such as "bank", "branch code", "account type" and "account number". Assume "E" now canvassed "V", "W", "X", "Y" and "Z". In order to simplify the explanation of the scheme, only the procedure following the canvassing of "V" by "E" would be discussed.

"V", on accepting the invitation by "E" had to deposit Rx into the bank accounts of each of the six names on the list. The total outlay by "V" was thus Rx times six, Rx being earmarked for Itereleng and Rx each for the accounts of "A", "B", "C", "D" and "E". "V" then had to provide Itereleng with the original deposits slips together with his application form. "V" filled in his name, address, telephone number, his bank, the branch and the branch code of the bank, the type of account and his account number on the "Membership Application". On receipt of the application form and the six deposit slips, Itereleng issued 5 "Membership Applications" to "V". The name of "V" would then appear next to number 5 on the list on each of these "Membership Applications". The name of "E" would move to the number 4 spot, "D" to number 3, "C" to number 2 and "B" to number 1. "A" would then drop from the list. "V" then had find other potential



participants and the cycle would repeat itself. The name of "V" would eventually appear as number 1 all the lists of his/her own "pyramid".

The total potential amount "V" could receive was Rx times  $5^5$ . If x were to be R50, a participant could have received R156 250, provided that the participants canvassed by "V" each also canvassed five others and the chain was not broken by anyone. "V" could receive more than R156 250 should he/she participated more than once. Each new participant obviously deposited Rx into an account of Itereleng.

Oosthuizen explained that participants had a choice between three types of "memberships". They could elect to "invest" R600, R300 or R180. Those that "invested" paid R100 into the accounts of each of the six names on the list and the other two types of members paid R50 and R30 respectively into the accounts of each of the six names on the list. The potential earnings of the three classes of "investment" were respectively R312 500 (R100 times  $5^5$ ), R156 250 (R50 times  $5^5$ ) and R93 750 (R30 times  $5^5$ ). A person who invested R600 could, obviously, canvass only other "investors" who were, on their part, willing to invest R600. The same principle applied to the other two "investment" choices.

On a "Membership Application" form handed to the officials by Oosthuizen the name of Ferreira appeared as number 1 on the list and that of Cullen as number 3. As stated above, Ferreira and Cullen, were founder members of Dunamus Marketing CC

### **3. The Committee**

The Business Practices Committee (the Committee) is a statutory body within the Department of Trade and Industry. The Committee administers the Harmful Business Practices Act, No 71 of 1988 (the Act). The purpose of this enabling act is to provide for the prohibition of harmful business practices. A "harmful business practice" is any business practice that has or is likely to have the effect of harming the relations between businesses and consumers, unreasonably prejudicing any consumer or deceiving any consumer.

### **4. The preliminary investigation**

On 19 November 1997 the Committee resolved to undertake a preliminary investigation in terms of section 4(1)(c) of the Act into the business practices of Itereleng. A section 4(1)(c) investigation enables the Committee to make such preliminary investigation as it may consider necessary into, or confer with any interested party in connection with, any harmful business practice which allegedly exists or may come into existence. Notice of section 4(1)(c) investigations is not published in the Government Gazette as opposed to section 8(1)(a) investigations. The purpose of section 4(1)(c) investigations is to enable the Committee to make a more informed decision as to whether a section 8(1)(a) investigation is called for. The Minister of Trade and Industry (the Minister) is not empowered to make any decisions on the strength of a section 4(1)(c) investigation. He may do so in terms of a section 8 investigation.

It has already been stated that officials visited the offices of Itereleng on 3 December 1997 and held a discussions with Oosthuizen. Oosthuizen gave the names of the then existing members of Itereleng CC to the officials. Three of these members, J Mbentse (Mbentse), J Roux (Roux) and A J Van Rensburg (Van Rensburg) were employees of First National Bank.

Officials of the Committee interviewed Mbentse, Van Rensburg and Roux on 28 January 1998 in Johannesburg. Van Rensburg said that the members of AJ Van Rensburg & Associates up to 31 December 1997 were himself, A Mathebula, Mbentse, S T Mokhele and Roux. As from 1 January 1998 the members were Oosthuizen, D Mathebula and A Mathebula. Van Rensburg said that he met the members of Dunamus CC, Cullen, Ferreira, Langeveldt and Van Reenen, on a number of occasions. He also said that he and Roux knew Oosthuizen because they, Van Rensburg and Roux, sold Herbalife products and that Oosthuizen was their "supervisor". He further said that he did not make much money out of the scheme. After the meeting with Mbentse, Roux and Van Rensburg an official, on numerous occasions, tried to call Oosthuizen.

#### **5. The section 8(1)(a) notice**

On 12 February 1998 the Committee resolved to undertake a section 8(1)(a) investigation in terms of the Act into the business practices of Itereleng. A section 8(1)(a) investigation enables the Committee to undertake such an investigation as it may consider necessary into any harmful business practice which the committee or the Minister, as the case may be, has reason to believe exists or may come into existence.

The following notice appeared as Notice No 480 in Government Gazette No 18761 of date 27 March 1998.

"In terms of the provisions of section 8(4) of the Harmful Business Practices Act, 1988 (Act No. 71 of 1988), notice is herewith given that the Business Practices Committee intends undertaking an investigation in terms of section 8(1)(a) of the said Act into the business practices of AJ Van Rensburg & Associates (96/14233/23), alternatively known as JVR & Associates CC, trading as Itereleng, and any member, A J Janse Van Rensburg (ID 680908 5234 084), A Mathebula (ID 600108 5706 085), D Mathebula, J Mbentse (ID 610719 5542 086), S T Mokhele (ID 700825 5463 081) Johannes Jacobus Petrus Oosthuizen, J Roux (ID 690601 5023 080) and any employee, agent and/or representative of any of the afore-mentioned relating to the activities of AJ Janse Van Rensburg & Associates CC.

Any person may within a period of fourteen (14) days from the date of this notice make written representations regarding the above-mentioned investigation to: The Secretary, Business Practices Committee, Private Bag X84, **PRETORIA**, 0001".

Notice of the investigation was sent by registered post to the following persons at the addresses indicated. The addresses were given to the Committee by Van Rensburg.

Mr A J Janse Van Rensburg, 26 Van Wyk Street, ROODEPOORT, 1724  
Mr JJP Oosthuizen, 900 Theophilus Street, STRUBENSVALLEY, 1735  
Mr A Mathebula, 123 West Central, DAWN PARK, 1474  
Mr J Mbentse, 430 Smartberg Place, LENASIA, 1827  
Mr S T Mokhele, 2294 Apricot Street, RANDFONTEIN, 1759 and  
Mr J Roux, 27 Transo Avenue, HELDERKRUIN, 1724.

A similar letter was not sent to Mr D Mathebula because his address was unknown. The letters to Van Rensburg, J Mbentse and A Mathebula were returned by the Post Office marked "No street delivery". On 10 March 1998 an official of the Committee, during a visit to Randburg, also visited the street address of Oosthuizen to deliver the notice of the investigation to him. The official was unable to access the house. An official of the Committee obtained a new postal address for Oosthuizen and a copy of the letter dated 28 February 1998 was sent to him by registered post on 26 March 1998. On 11 May 1998 this registered letter was returned to the Committee by the Post Office. The envelope was marked "unclaimed".

On 24 March 1998 S T Mokhele called an official of the Committee. He explained that he previously worked with Van Rensburg at a bank. He resigned  $\pm 2$  months after AJ Van Rensburg & Associates CC was formed because he was required to "... put capital in the business" and he was unable to do so. He said that he did not make on cent out of the scheme.

## **6. An analysis of the scheme**

Itereleng's only product was money and the scheme's continued existence relied, such as in the case of Dunamus, totally on the ever increasing numbers of new participants. The success of Itereleng and its participants were dependent on the money received from its participants and new participants on a continuous basis. Oosthuizen said that Itereleng sold "... a concept and a opportunity" to participants. The same was said by Cullen about Dunamus.

The "potential" advantage to a consumer who became a participant lay in the right to recruit new participants. The incentive to new participants to recoup their initial cash payment lay in the canvassing of further new participants on which this scheme was dependent.

The explanation of the scheme showed that a new participant needed to recruit at least five other participants to recoup his or her payment of respectively R180, R300 or R600, or multiples thereof, to make a profit. These five new participants needed to recruit at least 25 other participants to have recouped their payments. Assume further that at some stage 25 consumers participated in the scheme. These 25 participants needed to recruit at least 125 new participants to recoup their payments. The scheme



now had 150 participants of whom only 25 recouped their payments. To recoup their payments the 125 "out-of-pocket" participants needed to recruit at least 625 new participants. The scheme now has 775 participants of whom 150 recouped their payments while the remaining 625 participants needed to recruit at least 3125 new participants to recoup their payments. The cumulative figures are set out in the next table.

The figures in column A reflect the number of new participants required to enable previous participants to recoup their payments. For example, the 100 new participants would need to canvass 500 new participants to recoup their payments, and the 12 500 participants need to recruit 62 500 new participants to recover their payments.

The figures in column B shows the numbers of participants necessary to enable the previous participants to break even. For example, 150 people must have had to become participants of the scheme to enable the previous 25 participants to recoup their payments.

New participants (A)	Total participants (B)	A as a % of B
	25	
100	150	83.3333
500	775	80.6451
2 500	3 900	80.1282
12 500	19 525	80.0256
62 500	97 650	80.0051
312 500	488 275	80.0010
1 562 500	2 441 400	80.0002
7 812 500	12 207 025	80.0000

The last column in the table shows the percentage of participants that have not yet recouped their payments. Given the assumptions underlying the figures in the table, it is clear that the percentage of participants that would not recover their payments would never be smaller than 80 per cent. This would apply to the total number of participants, irrespective of at what stage they joined the scheme.

Proponents of schemes, such as Itereleng and Dunamus, argue that no saturation point could be reached. Theoretically and mathematically this might be the case, depending on the underlying assumptions. The extent of a new participant's possible earnings is clearly limited by the extent of the market. And the market is limited. The population growth rate does not match the exponential rate required to make the scheme viable for all participants over a relatively short period. Most of the people that part with their monies probably joined Itereleng with the expectation to make a handsome profit in months weeks if not weeks.

These type of schemes can never reach a stage where everybody has recovered their payments. Those that have not canvassed any new participants will lose their "investments". The promoters and those ending up as number 1 on the lists stand to earn substantial amounts. Those that have not canvassed five other participants will

be unreasonably prejudiced. This will apply to all participants, irrespective of at what stage the participated in the scheme.

It would become increasingly difficult for any participant to find further potential participants the longer the scheme operates. Only a growth in the target market would provide potential participants. The growth in the target market would also have to be equal or higher than the exponential rate required for everyone to recoup their payments within a reasonable period of time.

## 7. Conclusion

The Committee is of the opinion that Itereleng participants would be unreasonably prejudiced. The following are the reasons for this standpoint:

At any time at least 80 per cent and possibly more of the participants are at risk. The relations between those participants who have not recouped their payments and the business, Itereleng, will be harmed. In terms of the Act this by itself would constitute a harmful business practice.

The argument that saturation will never be reached relies on the proposition that growth in the target market will exceed the growth in the scheme. No evidence has been led on this issue.

About 17 per cent of each payment is paid to the management. They have fully recovered their own payments, which were relatively low, and their only prejudice is the lack of future income from new participants.

The principles of a free market economy are not absolute but relative. For example, the right of an individual to free market activity is counterbalanced by the right of an equally free society to curb its excesses. It is contended by some people that, where informed individuals engage in a business entity in which a substantial number of such individuals will lose their money, such loss is not unreasonably prejudicial because it was a free and informed decision. The essential flaw in this contention is that the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the prejudice inherent in the practice of a business entity likely to be suffered by a substantial number is not the purview of the free individual but of the free society. What is reasonable in the perspective of the free individual is likely to be unreasonable in the perspective of free society when substantial numbers are involved. The standards of reasonableness will also depend upon the facts of each particular case, regard being had to the operational methods and controls of the business practice, the extent of disclosures in the absence of regulatory mechanisms and the accountability of its office bearers.

The Committee is of the opinion, because of the reasons advanced, that the activities of Itereleng constitute harmful business practices as defined in the Act. The Committee is further of the opinion that the harmful business practice is not justified in the public

interest and that the Minister should take steps in terms of Section 12(b) and (c) of the Act to prevent the parties involved to continue the harmful business practice.

## 8. Recommendation

The business practices of Itereleng constitute harmful business practices. There are no grounds justifying these practices in the public interest. It is accordingly recommended that the Minister declares the harmful business practices unlawful in terms of Section 12(1)(b) of the Act which practices are the subject of the investigation whereby anyone or more of the following persons, to wit:

AJ Van Rensburg & Associates CC (96/14233/23), alternatively known as JVR & Associates CC, trading as Itereleng (Itereleng), A J Janse Van Rensburg, JJP Oosthuizen, A Mathebula, D Mathebula, J Mbentse, S T Mokhele and J Roux and/or any member, participant, agent, representative, employee or any other person on their behalf (hereafter referred to as "the aforesaid persons"), are applying a harmful business practice, which practice is the subject of an investigation by the Business Practices Committee. I hereby order the parties mentioned herein to *stay or prevent* the business practice whereby any person, in the course of the business of any of the aforesaid persons, directly and/or indirectly -

- (a) invites any person (hereinafter referred to as the "participating person") to enter into any arrangement with any of the aforesaid persons the terms whereof include any provision which have the effect that the participating person is obligated to make a payment of a financial consideration with the prospect of such participating person receiving payment or other money-related benefits, directly or indirectly, from his/her participation in the recruitment of other persons to enter into similar arrangements with any of the aforesaid persons;
- (b) enters into any arrangement with any person the terms whereof includes any provision which has the effect that the participating person is obligated to make a payment of a financial consideration with the prospect of such participating person receiving payment or other money-related benefits, directly or indirectly, from his/her participation in the recruitment of other persons to enter into similar arrangements with any of the aforesaid persons;
- (c) accept any financial consideration from any person in terms of any arrangement which financial consideration is used in part or in full to fulfil the obligations of either party to make payment to a third party who has entered into a similar arrangement with any of the aforesaid persons; and

- (d) make any payment of any financial consideration or give any money-related benefit, directly or indirectly, to any person in terms of any arrangement as prohibited in terms of paragraph (b) or (c) above.

**ERIC M MAFUNA**  
**VICE-CHAIRMAN: BUSINESS PRACTICES COMMITTEE**

15 May 1998



**NOTICE 2798 OF 1998****DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY****HARMFUL BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT, 1988**

Whereas I, Alexander Erwin, Minister of Trade and Industry, after consideration of a report by the Business Practices Committee in relation to an investigation of which notice was given in Notice 480 of 1998 (Government Gazette No 18761 of 27 March 1998) and which report was published by General Notice 2797 (Government Gazette No 19477 of 1998) am of the opinion that a harmful business practice exists which is not justified in the public interest, I do hereby exercise my powers under section 12(1)(b) of the Harmful Business Practices Act, 1988 (Act No 71 of 1988), as set out in the Schedule.

**ALEXANDER ERWIN**

**Minister of Trade and Industry**

**SCHEDULE**

In this notice, unless the context indicates otherwise -

**"harmful business practice"** means whereby any person, in the course of the business of any of the persons identified under "parties", directly and/or indirectly:

(a) invites any person (hereinafter referred to as the "participating person") to enter into any arrangement with any of the persons identified under "parties" the terms whereof include any provision which have the effect that the participating person is obligated to make a payment of a financial consideration with the prospect of such participating person receiving payment or other money-related benefits, directly or indirectly, from his/her participation in the recruitment of other persons to enter into similar arrangements with any of the persons identified under "parties";

(b) enters into any arrangement with any person the terms

whereof includes any provision which has the effect that the participating person is obligated to make a payment of a financial consideration with the prospect of such participating person receiving payment or other money-related benefits, directly or indirectly, from his/her participation in the recruitment of other persons to enter into similar arrangements with any of the persons identified under "parties";

(c) accepts any financial consideration from any person in terms of any arrangement which financial consideration is used in part or in full to fulfil the obligations of either party to make payment to a third party who has entered into a similar arrangement with any of the persons identified under "parties"; and

(d) makes any payment of any financial consideration or gives any money-related benefit, directly or indirectly, to any person in terms of any arrangement as prohibited in terms of paragraph (b) or (c) above.

**"the parties"** means AJ Van Rensburg & Associates CC (96/14233/23), alternatively known as JVR & Associates CC, trading as Itereleng, A J Janse Van Rensburg, JJP Oosthuizen, A Mathebula, D Mathebula, J Mbentse, S T Mokhele and J Roux and/or any member, participant, agent, representative, employee or any other person on their behalf.

1. The harmful business practice is hereby declared unlawful in respect of the parties.
2. This notice shall come into operation on date of publication.

**KENNISGEWING 2798 VAN 1998****DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID****WET OP SKADELIKE SAKEPRAKTYKE, 1988**

Aangesien ek, Alexander Erwin, Minister van Handel en Nywerheid, na oorweging van 'n verslag deur die Sakepraktykekomitee met betrekking tot 'n ondersoek waarvan kennis gegee is by Kennisgewing 480 van 1998 (Staatskoerant No 18761 van 27 Maart 1998), en welke verslag gepubliseer is by Algemene Kennisgewing 2797 van 1998 (Staatskoerant No 19477 van 1998), van oordeel is dat 'n skadelike sakepraktyk bestaan wat nie in die openbare belang geregverdig is nie, oefen ek hierby my bevoegdhede uit kragtens artikel 12(1)(b) van die Wet op Skadelike Sakepraktyke, 1988 (Wet No 71 van 1988), soos in die Bylae uiteengesit.

**ALEXANDER ERWIN**

Minister van Handel en Nywerheid

**BYLAE**

In hierdie kennisgewing, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken-

**"die partye"** AJ Van Rensburg & Associates CC (96/14233/23), alternatiewelik bekend as JVR & Associates CC, handeldrywend as Itereleng, A J Janse Van Rensburg, JJP Oosthuizen, A Mathebula, D Mathebula, J Mbentse, S T Mokhele en J Roux en/of enige lid, vennoot, agent, verteenwoordiger, werknemer of enige ander persoon namens hulle.

**"skadelike sakepraktyk"** die sakepraktyk waarvolgens enige persoon, in die loop van die besigheid van enige van die persone geïdentifiseer as "die partye", direk en/of indirek:

- (a) enige persoon (hierna verwys as die "deelnemende persoon") uitnoodi om in enige ooreenkoms met die persone geïdentifiseer as "die partye" te tree waarvan die terme enige voorsiening insluit wat die effek het dat die

deelnemende persoon verplig is om 'n betaling van 'n finansiële teenprestasie te maak met die voorneme dat sodanige deelnemende persoon betaling of enige ander finansiële verwante voordele, direk of indirek, van sy/haar deelname in die werwing van ander persone om in soortgelyke reëlins te tree met enige van die persone geïdentifiseer as "die partye", ontvang;

(b) in enige reëling met enige persoon te tree waarvan die terme enige voorsiening insluit wat die effek het dat die deelnemende persoon verplig is om 'n betaling van 'n finansiële teenprestasie te maak met die voorneme dat sodanige deelnemende persoon betaling of enige ander finansiële verwante voordele, direk of indirek, van sy/haar deelname in die werwing van ander persone om in soortgelyke reëlins te tree met enige van die persone geïdentifiseer as "die partye", ontvang;

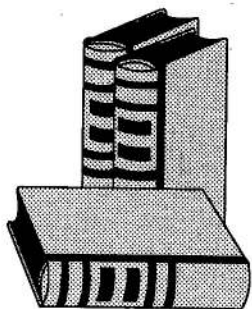
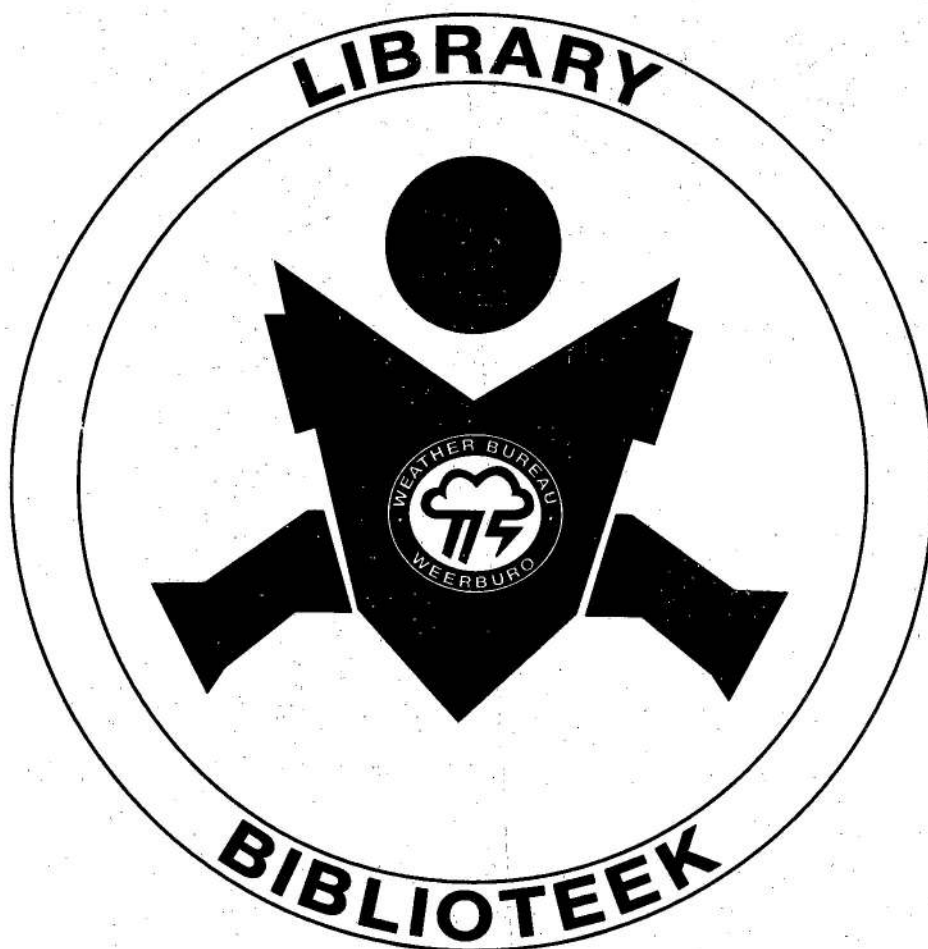
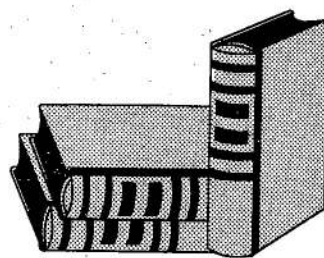
(c) enige finansiële teenprestasie aanvaar van enige persoon in terme van enige reëling welke finansiële teenprestasie gedeeltelik of in totaal gebruik word om die verpligtinge van enige party om betaling aan 'n derde party wat in 'n soortgelyke reëling met die persone geïdentifiseer as "die partye" ingetree het, na te kom; en

(d) enige betaling maak van enige finansiële teenprestasie of enige finansiële verwante voordele gee, direk of indirek, aan enige persoon in terme van enige reëling soos verbied in terme van paragraaf (b) of (c) hierbo.

1. Die skadelike sakepraktyk word hiermee ten opsigte van die partye onwettig verklaar.
2. Hierdie kennisgewing tree in werking op die datum van publikasie.



*Where is the largest amount of meteorological information in the whole of South Africa available?*



*Waar is die meeste weerkundige inligting in die hele Suid-Afrika beskikbaar?*

Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism  
Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme

# Keep South Africa Clean



## Throw trash where it belongs

# Hou Suid-Afrika Skoon



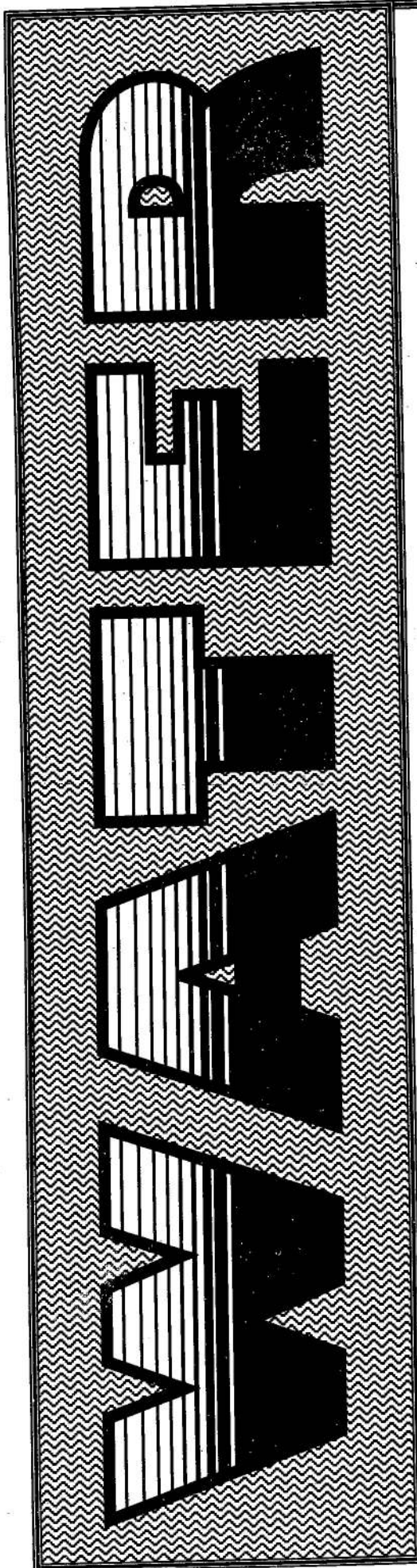
**Gooi rommel waar dit hoort**



**DON'T**

**WASTE**

**It!**



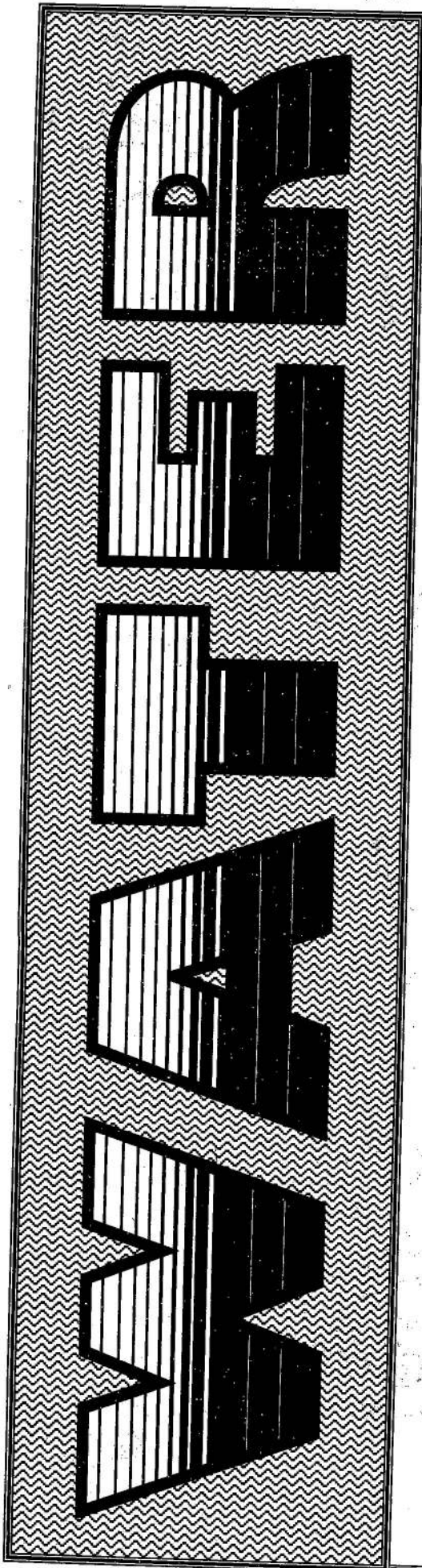




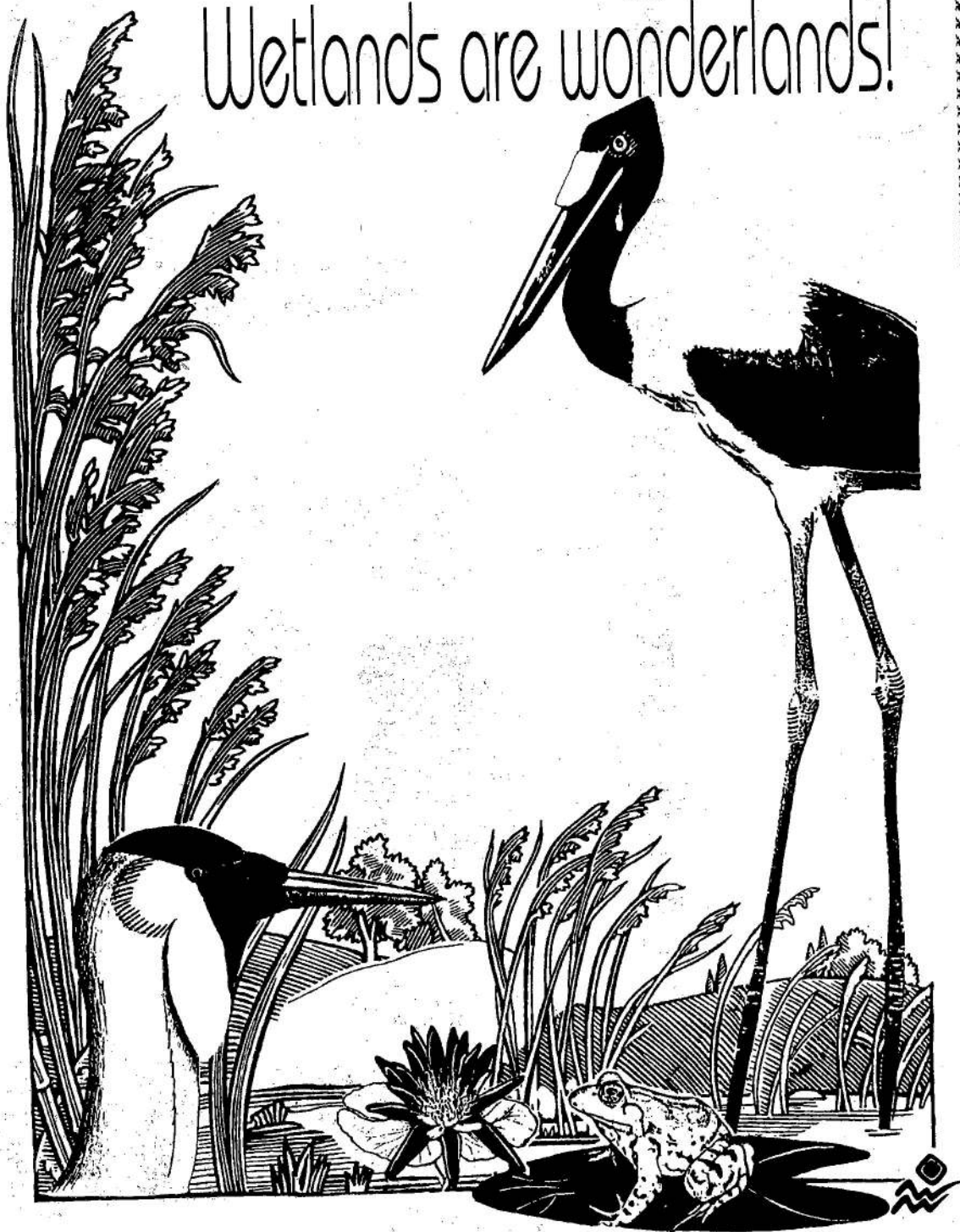
**WERK**

**SPAARSAAM**

**DAARMEE !**



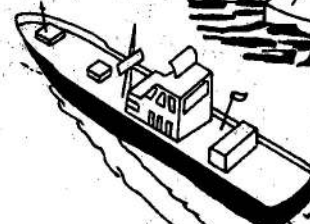
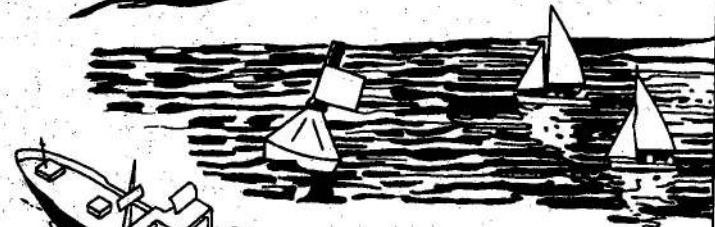
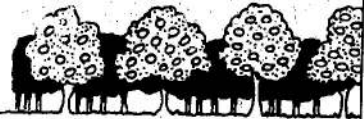
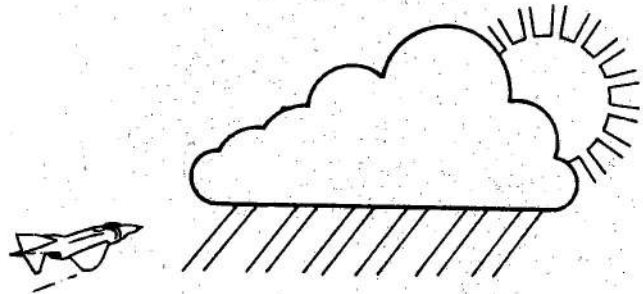
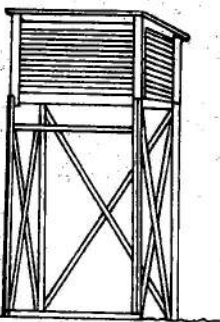
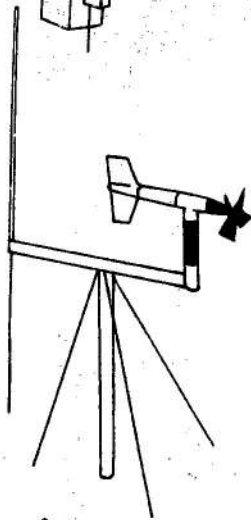
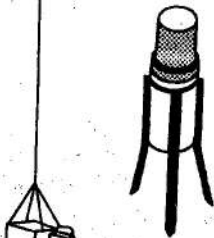
Wetlands are wonderlands!



Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism

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