



Government Gazette Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA

Vol. 682

22

April
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No. 46255

PART 1 OF 2

N.B. The Government Printing Works will not be held responsible for the quality of "Hard Copies" or "Electronic Files" submitted for publication purposes

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government
printing

Department:
Government Printing Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

HIGH ALERT: SCAM WARNING!!!

TO ALL SUPPLIERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS

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

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

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

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

Example of e-mails these fraudsters are using:

PROCUREMENT@GPW-GOV.ORG

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fake Tenders

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

How tender scams work

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

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

OR

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

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

Protect yourself from being scammed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIST OF TARIFF RATES FOR PUBLICATION OF NOTICES

COMMENCEMENT: 1 APRIL 2018

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL

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

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

EXTRA-ORDINARY

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

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

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

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

CLOSING TIMES FOR ACCEPTANCE OF NOTICES

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

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

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

All notices received after the closing time will be rejected.

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

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

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

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTES

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

NOTICE SUBMISSION PROCESS

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

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

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

QUOTATIONS

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

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

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

CANCELLATIONS

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

AMENDMENTS TO NOTICES

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

REJECTIONS

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT PRINTER INDEMNIFIED AGAINST LIABILITY

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

LIABILITY OF ADVERTISER

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

CUSTOMER INQUIRIES

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

PAYMENT OF COST

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

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

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

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS CONTACT INFORMATION

Physical Address:

Government Printing Works
149 Bosman Street
Pretoria

Postal Address:

Private Bag X85
Pretoria
0001

GPW Banking Details:

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

For Gazette and Notice submissions: Gazette Submissions:

For queries and quotations, contact: Gazette Contact Centre:

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

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

Tel: 012-748 6200

Contact person for subscribers: Mrs M. Toka:

E-mail: subscriptions@gpw.gov.za

Tel: 012-748-6066 / 6060 / 6058

Fax: 012-323-9574

GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 2034

22 April 2022

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 [ACT 22 OF 1994] AS AMENDED
 Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11[1] of the Restitution of the Land Rights Act 1994 [Act 22 of 1994] as amended, that a land claim for **Restitution of Land Rights** has been lodged by **Mr. Delani Isaac Thubane**, ID No: 481213 5157 083 on behalf of **the Thubane Family** on the following properties mentioned hereunder situated under **Emakhazeni Local Municipality, Nkangala District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province: KRP 9097**

WINTERSHOEK 390 JS

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
Remaining Extent of Portion 02 of the farm 390 JS	HENKO TRUST (ID NO. 6375/2003)	T52507/2004	209.9402	None	None	K1023/2004RM in favour of ANGLO OPERATIONS PTY LTD

NB: The total hectares affected by the land claim is 50 ha of 209.9402 ha

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner, Mpumalanga Province will investigate all the claims in terms of the provisions of the Act, any party interested in the above mentioned property is hereby invited to submit within **30 [thirty days]** from the date of publication of this notice to submit any comments, or further information to:

Commissioner for Restitution of Land Rights

30 Samora Machel Drive

Nelspruit, 1200

Tel No: 013 756 6000

Fax No: 013 752 3859



MR L.H. MAPUTHA

THE REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER

MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

DATE: 2022/03/30

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 2035

22 April 2022

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 [ACT 22 OF 1994] AS AMENDED
 Notice is hereby given in terms of **Section 11(1) of the Restitution of the Land Rights Act 1994 [Act 22 of 1994]** as amended, that a land claim for **Restitution of Land Rights** has been lodged by Mr. Funwako John Thugwane, ID NO: 610412 5621 080 on behalf of the **Thugwane Family** on the following properties mentioned hereunder situated under **Govan Mbeki Local Municipality, Gert Sibande District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province: KRP 1746 & 1936**

STERKFOONTEIN 299 IS

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
Remaining Extent of Portion 04 of the farm 299 IS	KLEINFONTEIN BOERDERY TRUST (ID NO. 8142/1997)	T11390/2013	346.8955	B7108/2013	NEDBANK LTD	K1799/1991RM in favour of Bosch Anna Eleonora Cornelia K3365/1994S K4006/1989 in favour of Barnard Danie Wolmarans

NB: The total hectares affected by the land claim is 1.3974 ha of 346.8955 ha

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner, Mpumalanga Province will investigate all the claims in terms of the provisions of the Act, any party interested in the above mentioned property is hereby invited to submit within **30 [thirty days]** from the date of publication of this notice to submit any comments, or further information to:

Commissioner for Restitution of Land Rights

30 Samora Machel Drive

Nelspruit, 1200

Tel No: 013 756 6000

Fax No: 013 752 3859


MR L.H. MAPHUTHA

THE REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER

MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

DATE: 2022/03/30

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY

NO. 2036

22 April 2022



MINISTER
MINERAL RESOURCES & ENERGY
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X59, Arcadia, 0007, 7th Trevenna Campus, Building 2C 4th Floor, Cnr Francis Baard and Meintjies Street, Sunnyside, Tel (+27 12) 444 3999,
Private Bag X9111, Cape Town, 8000, 7th Floor, 120 Plein Street, Cape Town, Tel (+27 21) 469 6400, Fax (+27 21) 461 0859

Electricity Act, 1987 (Act no.41 of 1987)**License fees payable by licensed generators of electricity**

I, SG Mantashe, Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy, acting under section 5(B) of the Electricity Act, 1987 (Act No. 41 of 1987), hereby prescribe that a levy of 0.09837 cents per kWh, in respect of electricity generated for supply by licensed generators shall be payable to National Energy Regulator of South Africa, for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023, by the licensed holders concerned.

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

MR GWEDE MANTASHE, MP
MINISTER OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY
DATE:

GENERAL NOTICES • ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

CIVILIAN SECRETARIAT FOR THE POLICE SERVICE**NOTICE 985 OF 2022****CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION ACT, 2019 (ACT No. 8 OF 2019)****INTERIM CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION REGULATIONS, 2022**

I, Bhekokwakhe Hamilton Cele, Minister of Police, in terms of section 27 of the Critical Infrastructure Protection Act, 2019 (Act No. 8 of 2019), hereby publish for public comment the regulations set out in the attached Schedule.

Interested parties are invited to submit written comments on the regulations, no later than 14 days from the date of publication of this notice by:

(i) E-mail to : Milton.ntwana@csp.gov.za

(ii) Posting comments to:

Secretary for Police Service

Civilian Secretariat for Police Service

Private Bag X922

PRETORIA, 0001

for attention; Mr M. Ntwana

- (iii) Hand delivery at the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service at Van Erkom Building, Van Erkom Arcade, 7th Floor, 217 Pretorius Street, **PRETORIA**.



GENERAL BH CELE, MP

MINISTER OF POLICE

18/03/2022

SCHEDULE

1. Definitions

In these regulations, unless the context indicates otherwise—

- (1) In these regulations, unless the context indicates otherwise—any word or expression bears the meaning assigned to it in the Act;
- (2) In these regulations, unless the context indicates otherwise—any word or expression bears the meaning assigned to it in the Act;
 - (a) **“Critical Infrastructure Protection Regulator”** means the Critical Infrastructure Protection Regulator established in terms of regulation 8, and **“Regulator”** has a corresponding meaning;
 - (b) **“risk categorisation”** means a process in terms of which critical infrastructure is categorised in a low-, medium-, or high risk category for purposes of implementation of physical security measures;
 - (c) **“security policy”** means a framework for the development of organizational physical security standards;
 - (d) **“the Act”** means the Critical Infrastructure Protection Act, 2019 (Act No. 8 of 2019);

2. Functioning of Critical Infrastructure Council

- (1) The Critical Infrastructure Council is established in terms of section 4(1) of the Act and must function as an independent and impartial structure to support the Minister in the exercise of his or her functions in terms of the Act.
- (2) The Council must have regard to its functions as set out in section 7 of the Act to achieve the purpose of the Act.
- (3) In order to function effectively and efficiently, the Council may designate one or more members of the Council to form subcommittees to assist the Council in the performance of its functions.

(4) A subcommittee need not reflect the composition of the Council as contemplated in sections 4(2)(b) and 4(2)(c) of the Act.

(5) The object of a sub-committee is to collate information and advise the Council on any matter that may be considered at a meeting of the Council.

(6) A subcommittee may be designated on an *ad hoc* basis for a specific task or designated as a standing subcommittee.

(7) A standing subcommittee which comprises more than one member must select a chairperson from the designated members who shall be responsible to receive and distribute any document or matter referred to the subcommittee.

(8) The Chairperson of the Council may refer any matter submitted to the Council in terms of the Act or these regulations to a subcommittee to deal with that matter in terms of this regulation and report to the Council for consideration at the succeeding meeting.

(9) The chairperson of the sub- committee to whom a matter was referred to by the Chairperson, must convene a meeting of the subcommittee within 30 days after the matter was received, or as soon as directed by the Chairperson.

(10) A sub-committee must consider every matter and all relevant facts and factors pertaining to the matter and may, for this purpose, collate information, research any matter referred to it, cause research to be done or consider any research that had previously been done on the subject matter, meet with any person, or take any other reasonable action in the performance of the task assigned to it.

(11) After considering a matter referred to it, a subcommittee must compile a report on the matter to assist the Council at its next meeting and deliver such report to the Council within such period as determined by the Council.

(12) The Chairperson of the Council must distribute the report contemplated in subregulation (11) to members of the Council at least 7 days before the next meeting of the Council.

3. Ordinary meetings of Critical Infrastructure Council in terms of section 8(1) of the Act

(1) The Chairperson of the Council must, in order to comply with section 8(1) of the Act, ensure that the Council meets quarterly by notifying each member appointed in terms of section 4 of the Act in writing no less than 30 days before the date of such meeting.

(2) The notification referred to in subregulation (1) must include the venue, date and time of such meeting and must be accompanied by the minutes of the previous preceding meeting of the Council, as well as an agenda of the business to be considered at such meeting.

(3) At each meeting of the Council the venue, date and time for the subsequent meeting may be determined by consent, failing which the Chairperson may determine such a venue, date and time after consultation with the members, taking into account any financial implications.

(4) A copy of any—

- (a) application for declaration of infrastructure as critical infrastructure referred to in section 7(1)(a) of the Act;
- (b) proposed guidelines referred to in section 7(1)(b) of the Act;
- (c) assignment of functions by the Minister referred to in section 7(1)(c) of the Act; or
- (d) application referred to in section 17(5) to dispense with publication in terms of section 17(4)(a);

that will be discussed during an ordinary meeting of the Council, must accompany the notification referred to in subregulation (1).

(5) The Chairperson must ensure that the documents referred to in subregulation (4) are adequately sealed or, in the case of electronic documents, protected by means of a unique password in order to protect the confidentiality thereof.

(6) The Council determines its own rules of debate subject to subregulations (7) to (16).

(7) The first act of an ordinary meeting, after being constituted, is to read and confirm by the signature of the Chairperson the minutes of the last preceding ordinary meeting and of any special meeting subsequently held. The meeting may consider the minutes as read, provided that objections or proposed amendments to

the minutes of the last preceding ordinary or special meeting are raised and decided upon before confirmation of the minutes.

(8) The meeting must deal with the business of which notice has been given and any other business which a majority of the total membership of the Council agrees to consider.

(9) Every motion must be seconded and must, if the chairperson requires this, be in writing and a motion that is not seconded falls away.

(10) Except where the Act requires a different procedure, and where consensus cannot be reached, each question must be decided by the majority of votes of the members present and voting, and unless the meeting decides otherwise voting must be by show of hands.

(11) Should the majority of members present abstain from voting, the matter to be decided on must be deferred to the next meeting.

(12) The Chairperson may, in the case of any procedural matter or any matter not contemplated in section 7(1) of the Act, refer such matter by letter or electronic means for consideration by members of the Council.

(13) When a majority of the members of the Council reaches agreement on a matter referred to in subregulation (12) without convening a meeting, such resolution is equivalent to a resolution of the Council and must be recorded in the minutes of the subsequent ordinary meeting.

(14) The views of a member of the Council who is unable to attend a meeting may be submitted to the meeting in writing for consideration but may not count as a vote of such member.

(15) If so decided by the meeting, the number of members voting for or against, or abstaining from, any motion must be recorded in the minutes, and at the request of any member the Chairperson must direct that the vote of such member be likewise recorded.

(16) The ruling of the Chairperson on any question of order or procedure is binding unless immediately challenged by a member, in which event such ruling must be submitted without discussion to the meeting whose decision is final.

(17) The Council may invite persons who are not members to attend meetings on an *ad hoc* basis and allow them to take part in discussions, provided that they are not allowed to vote.

(18) The Chairperson may direct that an ordinary meeting of the Council be conducted on an electronic virtual platform.

4. Special meeting of the Critical Infrastructure Council in terms of section 8(3) or 8(4) of the Act

(1) A special meeting of the Council in terms of section 8(3) or 8(4) of the Act may be convened where a matter that is to be discussed at a meeting is of such an urgent nature that it should not be delayed until the subsequent ordinary meeting.

(2) In the event that a special meeting of the Critical Infrastructure Council is required as contemplated in subregulation (1), the Chairperson must notify the members of the Council of the date, time, venue and purpose of such special meeting in writing no less than 7 days or within such reasonable period as the Chairperson may deem fit, before the date of such special meeting.

(3) The notification referred to in subregulation (1) must include the venue, date and time of such special meeting and must be accompanied by an agenda of the business to be considered at such special meeting.

(4) Any matter on the agenda of a special meeting must contain sufficient information to enable the members of the Council to adequately prepare for the special meeting and be accompanied by the documents referred to in subregulation (7).

(5) A member of the Council who is of the opinion that the agenda does not describe the matter in question sufficiently, may request further particulars from the Chairperson within 3 days before the special meeting.

(6) The Chairperson may direct that a special meeting of the Council be conducted on an electronic virtual platform.

(7) A copy of any—

- (a) application for declaration of infrastructure as critical infrastructure referred to in section 7(1)(a) of the Act;
- (b) proposed guidelines referred to in section 7(1)(b) of the Act;
- (c) assignment of functions by the Minister referred to in section 7(1)(c) of the Act; or
- (d) application for a departure from the provisions of section 17(4)(a) of the Act,

that will be discussed during a special meeting of the Council, must accompany the notification referred to in regulation 4(2).

5. Resolutions of the Critical Infrastructure Council in respect of application for declaration of infrastructure as critical infrastructure

(1) After consideration of an application for declaration of infrastructure as critical infrastructure referred to in section 7(1)(a) of the Act, the Council must adopt a resolution whether or not to—

- (a) recommend declaration of such infrastructure as critical infrastructure;
- (b) recommend the appropriate risk categorisation for the infrastructure in question; and
- (c) dispense with publication in terms of section 17(5) of the Act where a person in control applies for a deviation from the provisions of section 17(4)(a).

(2) The Council must record any resolution that it is considering to adopt regarding a matter before the Council, subject to the following:

- (a) where all the members of the Council move to adopt a resolution to recommend such matter, the Council must record the reasons for such recommendation;
- (b) where the majority of the members of the Council move to adopt a resolution to recommend such matter, the Council must record reasons for such majority recommendation and allow each of the dissenting members to state his or her reasons for dissenting, which must likewise be recorded;
- (c) where the majority of the members of the Council move to adopt a resolution not to recommend such matter, the Council must record reasons for such majority recommendation and allow each of the dissenting members to state his or her reasons for dissenting, which must likewise be recorded; or
- (d) where all the members of the Council move to adopt a resolution not to recommend such matter, the Council must record reasons for such recommendation.

(3) The Council must, within 14 days of the meeting of the Council, notify the applicant of the resolution adopted by the Council referred to in subregulation (2).

(4) An applicant may, upon receiving a notification referred to in subregulation (3), make representations to the Council regarding any resolution in respect of his or her application for declaration of infrastructure as critical infrastructure.

(5) The representations referred to in subregulation (4) must be lodged with the Chairperson of the Council within 30 days of receipt of the notification referred to in subregulation (3).

(6) The Council must, at a special meeting convened within 30 days after receipt of the representations, consider the representations of the applicant and adopt a final resolution whether or not to—

- (a) recommend declaration of such infrastructure as critical infrastructure;
- (b) recommend the appropriate risk categorisation for the infrastructure in question; and
- (c) dispense with publication in terms of section 17(5) of the Act where a person in control applies for a deviation from the provisions of section 17(4)(a).

(7) The Chairperson must record any final resolution that the Council may adopt regarding a matter before the Council, subject to the following:

- (a) where all the members of the Council move to adopt a final resolution to recommend such matter, the Council must record the reasons for such recommendation;
- (b) where the majority of the members of the Council move to adopt a final resolution to recommend such matter, the Council must record reasons for such majority recommendation and allow each of the dissenting members to state his or her reasons for dissenting, which must be recorded;
- (c) where the majority of the members of the Council move to adopt a final resolution not to recommend such matter, the Council must record reasons for such majority recommendation and allow each of the dissenting members to state his or her reasons for dissenting, which must be recorded; or

(d) where all the members of the Council move to adopt a final resolution not to recommend such matter, the Council must record reasons for such final resolution.

(8) The Chairperson must submit the application to the Minister for consideration accompanied by—

- (a) the final resolution of the Council referred to in subregulation (6)(a),(b) and where applicable (c), together with the reasons referred to in subregulation (7);
- (b) the recommendations of the National Commissioner;
- (c) any written comments made by interested persons in terms of section 17(4)(a)(ii) of the Act;
- (d) any submissions made by the applicant regarding the risk category referred to in section 17(4)(b)(iv) of the Act;
- (e) any resolution of the Council regarding submissions made by the applicant in terms of section 17(5) of the Act;
- (f) any representations made by the applicant in terms of section 17(5); and
- (g) any other representations made by the applicant or any other person in terms of section 19(3)(b).

6. Resolutions of the Critical Infrastructure Council in respect of proposed guidelines referred to in section 7(1)(b) of the Act

(1) Where the National Commissioner submits draft standards, guidelines or protocols for approval by the Council, the Council may consult any person who, in the opinion of the Council, is sufficiently qualified and experienced to assist the Council.

(2) Any standard, guideline or protocol approved by the Council must be available on the website of the Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service within 14 days, unless publication thereof may prejudice national security.

7. Assignment of functions by the Minister referred to in section 7(1)(c) of the Act

(1) Where the Minister has assigned any function on the Council in terms of section 7(1)(c) of the Act, the Chairperson may, within 14 days, call a special meeting of the Council if he or she is of the opinion that the matter is urgent.

(2) In the event that the Council takes a resolution that the matter cannot be dealt with at such special meeting of the Council, the Council—

(a) may resolve to consult any person within 14 days who, in the opinion of the Council, is sufficiently qualified and experienced to assist the Council to perform such function; and

(b) must inform the Minister of such resolution within 14 days.

(3) The Chairperson must ensure that the Minister is kept abreast of progress in respect of any function assigned to it in terms of section 7(1)(c).

8. Establishment of Critical Infrastructure Protection Regulator

(1) The National Commissioner must establish a Critical Infrastructure Protection Regulator within the structures of the South African Police Service to ensure the maintenance of the administrative systems and procedures necessary for the implementation and enforcement of the Act as contemplated in section 9 of the Act.

(2) The National Commissioner must appoint a police official of a rank not less than that of level 14 as the Head of the Regulator.

(3) Where the National Commissioner delegates any function to a police official in the Regulator in terms of section 14(5) of the Act, such police official must perform his or her functions strictly in accordance with any—

(a) limitations and conditions contained in the delegation; and

(b) National Instruction that the National Commissioner may issue from time to time.

9. Functions of the Critical Infrastructure Protection Regulator

(1) The Regulator is responsible for support to the National Commissioner in the performance of functions assigned to him or her in terms of the Act, and more specifically to:

- (a) maintain the administrative systems and procedures necessary for the implementation and enforcement of the Act;
- (b) support the Council and the Minister in the administration of the Act; and
- (c) effect cooperation between the South African Police Service, other organs of state and the private sector insofar as it relates to the protection of critical infrastructure.

(2) Unless otherwise provided for in these regulations, the Regulator must develop uniform standards, guidelines and protocols for submission to the National Commissioner.

(3) The uniform standards, guidelines and protocols referred to in subregulation (2) must include—

- (a) the manner in which—
 - (i) infrastructure may be identified, categorised and declared critical infrastructure to supplement any regulations made in terms of the Act;
 - (ii) any physical security assessment of critical infrastructure and potential critical infrastructure is conducted and coordinated between officials of the Regulator and officials from any other government department, including the State Security Agency and the National Disaster Management Centre;
 - (iii) information which may be relevant to critical infrastructure protection is shared between the relevant stakeholders; or
 - (iv) any committee or forum referred to in the Act or these regulations must function and report; and
- (b) structures and mechanisms to facilitate coordination in, and management of, the protection of critical infrastructure such as the Joint Planning Committee.

(4) Subject to subregulation (5) and (6), the Regulator must develop uniform standards, guidelines and protocols referred to in subregulation (3)(a)(i) to (iii),

after consultation with government departments in the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster, other relevant government departments, the National Intelligence Co-ordinating Committee or any other person or body who has an interest in the protection of critical infrastructure.

(5) Where any uniform standard, guideline or protocol is of a purely internal administrative nature, the Regulator may dispense with the consultation process contemplated in subregulation (2).

(6) Where any uniform standard, guideline or protocol requires to be classified in accordance with the Minimum Information Security Standards, the Head of the Regulator may restrict the consultation with persons or officials in other departments with the relevant security clearance.

(7) The Regulator must specifically support the National Commissioner in the performance of the functions assigned to him or her in terms of section 9(3) of the Act and—

- (a) assist any person who wishes to apply for declaration of infrastructure as critical infrastructure as contemplated in section 17 of the Act, to complete an application for declaration in terms of that section and these regulations;
- (b) receive and process applications referred to in section 17 of the Act for declaration as critical infrastructure;
- (c) process applications referred to in section 18 of the Act;
- (d) conduct or facilitate physical security assessments referred to in section 9(3)(b) and 17(4)(b) of the Act;
- (e) submit a report on any application and accompanying documents to the National Commissioner for approval of the report and submission to the Council;
- (f) evaluate, monitor and review the application and operational effectiveness of directives, policy, guidelines or legislation related to the protection of critical infrastructure, to enable the National Commissioner to advise the Council accordingly;
- (g) ensure that all Joint Planning Committees are aware of directives, policy, guidelines or legislation related to the protection of critical infrastructure;

- (h) evaluate and review physical security assessments, resilience reports and any designation as critical infrastructure, to enable the National Commissioner to advise the Council accordingly;
 - (i) monitor and evaluate the standard of—
 - (i) security at critical infrastructures; and
 - (ii) training at training institutions, to address any identified inadequacies;
 - (j) implement mechanisms to assign responsibility within the South African Police Service relating to the—
 - (i) protection of critical infrastructure in a province, district or other geographical location;
 - (ii) allocation and deployment of resources of the South African Police Service to protect critical infrastructure; and
 - (iii) determination of reporting procedures regarding incidents or occurrences;
 - (k) consider any draft of a security policy or plan submitted to the National Commissioner;
 - (l) submit directives to the National Commissioner for consideration regarding the procedures to be followed at the meetings of any committee or forum where such procedures are not prescribed in terms of these regulations;
 - (m) keep a register of private security service providers eligible to provide a security service at critical infrastructures;
 - (n) compile and submit quarterly reports referred to in section 9(3)(h) to the National Commissioner for submission to the Council; and
 - (o) perform any related tasks as directed by the National Commissioner.
- (8) The reports referred to in subregulation (7)(j) must include particulars of the—
- (a) related activities performed by the South African Police Service during the preceding quarter in the furtherance of its functions, including all physical security assessments and inspections;
 - (b) number of applications for declaration of infrastructure as critical infrastructure received;

- (c) level and extent of Government department participation in the functioning of a committee or forum, including all Joint Planning Committees and liaison forums; and
- (d) level and extent of public-private sector cooperation in the functioning of a committee or forum, including all Joint Planning Committees and liaison forums.

11. Manner of service of notice

Unless specifically provided for in the Act or these regulations, any notice referred to in these regulations may be served by a police official delivering such notice to the person concerned by hand, mail, courier or electronic mail.

12. Commencement

These regulations shall be called the Interim Critical Infrastructure Protection Regulations, 2022 and shall come into operation on the date of publication thereof in the *Gazette*.

INDEPENDENT COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

NOTICE 986 OF 2022



**DISCUSSION DOCUMENT ON THE MARKET INQUIRY INTO
SIGNAL DISTRIBUTION SERVICES IN SOUTH AFRICA**

INVITATION FOR WRITTEN REPRESENTATIONS ON THE DISCUSSION DOCUMENT ON SIGNAL DISTRIBUTION SERVICES

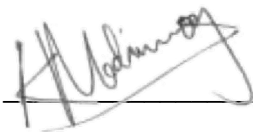
1. On 17 September 2021, the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (“the Authority”) published a notice in the *Gazette*¹ indicating its intention to conduct an Inquiry (“the Inquiry”) into signal distribution services in terms of section 4B(1)(a) of the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act, 2000 (Act No. 13 of 2000) (“ICASA Act”).
2. The purpose of the Inquiry is to assess the state of competition and determine whether or not there are markets or market segments within the signal distribution services value chain which may warrant regulation in the context of a market review in terms of section 67(4) of the Electronic Communications Act, 2005 (Act No. 36 of 2005).
3. The Inquiry is being conducted in four Phases (i.e. Phase I – Market inquiry, Phase II - Discussion Document, Phase III – Public Hearings on the Discussion Document, and Phase IV – Findings Document)².
4. On 17 September 2021 and as part of Phase I, the Authority published a questionnaire on its website requesting information and opinions from stakeholders (including the general public) to inform its market study.
5. The Authority received responses to Phase I (Market Study) from Radio Pulpit/ Radiokansel and the SABC on 02 and 18 November 2021 respectively.

¹ Government Gazette No 45172 in Notice No 873

² Ibid at para. 4

6. On 14 January 2022, the Authority sent a letter to Sentech to submit all the information requested by the Authority in terms of the questionnaire within seven (7) days of receipt of the letter. The letter was sent to Sentech after the submission deadline of 23 November 2021 given Sentech's significance in the signal distribution services markets in South Africa.
7. On 01 February 2022, the Authority received responses to Phase I (Market Study) from Sentech.
8. The Authority now invites stakeholders to make written representations on the Discussion Document in line with Phase II of the Inquiry. The written representations should reach the Authority within forty-five (45) working days from the date of the publication of this Discussion Document by email at signaldistribution@icasa.org.za. The Authority will not consider written representations received after the aforementioned closing date (i.e. 45 working days).
9. Written representations should be as detailed as possible and views or opinions expressed should be substantiated, as far as possible, by evidence, studies conducted by stakeholders, stakeholders' own data, international experience or precedence.
10. Stakeholders may request that specific information of the written representations be treated as confidential as envisaged in section 4D of the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act, 2000 (Act No. 13 of 2000) ("ICASA Act"). In adhering to the provisions of section 4D (1) (b) and (4) of the ICASA Act, stakeholders must not simply indicate that the information, for example, is financial, commercial or technical, but should provide a detailed explanation(s) of how such information is likely to cause harm to their commercial or financial interest if it were to be in the public domain. A confidential and non-confidential version of the written representation **must** be submitted with the request for confidentiality.

11. Stakeholders must indicate whether they require an opportunity to make oral representations at public hearings, which may be held in due course.
12. All communication relating to this Inquiry must be directed to the Chairperson: Signal Distribution Council Committee by email at signaldistribution@icasa.org.za



DR. KEABETSWE MODIMOENG

CHAIRPERSON

DATE: 31/03/2022

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1 Introduction

- 1.1. The purpose of this Inquiry is to assess the state of competition in the provision of signal distribution services in South Africa and determine whether or not there are markets or market segments within the signal distribution services value chain which may warrant regulation in terms of section 67(4) of the Electronic Communications Act, 2005 (Act No. 36 of 2005) ("ECA").
- 1.2. In order to carry-out the above Inquiry, the Authority solicited information and views from stakeholders in order to assess the state of competition in the signal distribution services markets.
- 1.3. The Discussion Document is structured in terms of the following sections:
 - 1.3.1. Chapter 2 – Approach used.
 - 1.3.2. Chapter 3 – Broadcasting transmission services market in South Africa.
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 - 1.3.5. Chapter 6 – The relevant wholesale markets.
 - 1.3.6. Chapter 7 – The evaluation of effectiveness of competition.
 - 1.3.7. Chapter 8 – Significant market power.

2 Approach used

This section outlines the approach used by the Authority to: (1) identify and define relevant markets in the provision of signal distribution services, (2) determine the effectiveness of competition in the relevant markets, (3) determine licensees with significant market power, and (4) identify suitable pro-competitive remedies where competition is found to be ineffective.

2.1 Market definition

2.1.1 Section 67(4)(a) of the ECA requires that:

"The Authority must, following an inquiry, prescribe regulations defining the relevant markets and market segments and impose appropriate and sufficient pro-competitive licence conditions on licensees where there is ineffective competition, and if any licensee has significant market power in such markets or market segments. The regulations must, among other things:

(a) define relevant wholesale and retail markets or market segments..."

2.1.2 The Authority followed section 3.2 of a Guideline for Conducting Market Reviews ("Market review guidelines")³ when defining the relevant markets.

2.1.3 The market definition exercise is not an end in itself, but, a means to assessing whether end-users of a product are protected by effective competition and thus whether there is a requirement for the imposition of ex ante regulation.

³ Issued on 8 March 2010.

2.1.4 There are two dimensions to the definition of a relevant market: the relevant products to be included in the same market and the geographic extent of the market.

2.1.5 The relevant product market is a grouping of products and or services that are interchangeable or substitutable. Where a product and or service has close substitutes, it is expected that the firm concerned will be constrained from exercising market power in the relevant market.

2.1.6 To test substitutability of products or services, the Authority considered both demand-side and supply-side factors. The former is concerned about the extent to which it is possible for a customer to substitute other services for those in question in response to a relative price increase. The latter is about the extent to which suppliers can switch, or increase, production to supply the relevant products or services in response to a relative price increase

2.1.7 The Authority used the hypothetical monopolist test ("HM test") in order to identify close demand-side and supply-side substitutes.

2.1.8 In terms of HM test, a product or service is considered to constitute a separate market if the hypothetical monopolist supplier could impose a small but significant non-transitory increase in price ("SSNIP") above the competitive level (i.e., between 5 and 10%) without losing sales to such a degree as to make this price rise unprofitable. If such a price rise would be unprofitable, because consumers would switch to other products or because suppliers of other products would begin to compete with the hypothetical monopolist, then the market definition should be expanded to include the substitute products.

2.1.9 Supply-side substitution possibilities is assessed to consider whether they provide any additional constraints on the pricing behaviour of the hypothetical monopolist which have not been captured in the demand-side analysis. For supply side substitution to be relevant, there would need to be additional competitive constraints arising from entry into the supply of the service in question, from suppliers who are able to enter in a relatively short period of time and at low cost, by virtue of their existing position in the supply of other services.

2.1.10 Another factor that was considered by the Authority is whether there exist common pricing constraints across customers, services or geographic areas. Where common pricing constraints exist, the products or geographic areas in which they apply could be included within the same relevant market even if demand-side and supply-side substitutes are not present. Failure to consider the existence of a common pricing constraint could lead to unduly narrow markets being defined.

2.1.11 In addition to product market definition and or common pricing constraints, the Authority is required to specify the geographic extent of the market within which conditions of competition are sufficiently similar. One approach is to start with a narrowly-defined area and then consider whether a price increase by a hypothetical monopolist in that narrowly defined area would encourage customers to switch to suppliers located outside the area (demand-side substitution) or providers outside the area to begin to offer services in the area (supply-side substitution). If demand and/or supply side substitution is sufficient to constrain prices then it is appropriate to expand the geographic market boundary. An alternative approach is to define geographic markets in a broader sense. This involves defining a single geographic market but recognising that this single market has local geographical characteristics.

Question 1: In your opinion, is the above approach to market definition by the Authority appropriate in defining the relevant markets? Motivate your response by providing reasons and any supporting evidence or data, as far as possible.

2.2 Effectiveness of competition (including entry barriers, market shares and significant market power)

2.2.1 The Authority is required, in terms of section 67(4)(b) of the ECA, when prescribing regulations and after defining relevant market, to:

"(b) determine whether there is effective competition in those relevant markets and market segments..."

2.2.2 The Authority is required to consider the factors outlined in section 67(4)(b) of the ECA and section 3.3 of the Market Review Guidelines when evaluating the effectiveness of competition in the signal distribution services markets on a forward-looking basis

2.2.3 The factors considered include, among others, the following:

2.2.3.1 Assessment of relative market shares.

2.2.3.2 Actual and existence of competitors.

2.2.3.3 Barriers to entry and expansion.

2.2.3.4 The level, trends in concentration and history of collusion in the market.

2.2.3.5 Control of essential facilities.

2.2.3.6 Technological advantages or superiority.

2.2.3.7 Countervailing bargaining power.

2.2.3.8 Easy or privileged access to capital markets and financial resources.

2.2.3.9 Economies of scale and scope.

Question 2: Do you agree with the Authority's approach regarding the evaluation of effective competition? If not, motivate your response by providing comprehensive reasoning thereof.

2.3 Significant Market Power

2.3.1 The Authority's determination whether any specific licensee hold significant market power is based on the outcome of market definition and the evaluation of the effectiveness of competition.

2.3.2 The Authority is required in terms of section 67(5) of the ECA to determine "A licensee has significant market power in a market or market segment if that licensee –

(a) is dominant;

(b) has control of an essential facility; or

(c) has a vertical relationship that the Authority determines could harm competition."

2.4 Remedies

2.4.1 The Authority is required in terms of section 67(4)(d) of the ECA to:

"(d) impose appropriate pro-competitive licence conditions on those licensees having significant market power to remedy the market failure"

2.4.2 Section 67(7) of the ECA prescribes that the Authority should consider the following list of pro-competitive remedies:

"Pro-competitive licence terms and conditions may include but are not limited to—

(a) obligations in respect of interconnection and facilities leasing in addition to those provided for in Chapters 7 and 8 and any regulations made in terms thereof;

(b) penalties for failure to abide by the pro-competitive licence conditions;

(c) obligations to publish any information specified by the Authority in the manner specified by it;

(d) obligations to maintain separate accounting for any services specified by the Authority;

(e) obligations to maintain structural separation for the provision of any services specified by the Authority;

(f) rate regulation for the provision of specified services, including without limitation price controls on wholesale and retail rates as determined by the Authority, and matters relating to the recovery of costs;

(g) obligations relating to accounts, records and other documents to be kept, provided to the Authority, and published..."

3 Broadcasting transmission services market in South Africa

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 In this section, the Broadcasting Transmission Services Market will be discussed broadly and the terminology for the market analysis explained. Throughout the document broadcasting transmission services will be used as a general term to describe the following services:

- UHF and VHF analogue television transmission (SABC 1 – 3; e.tv, M-Net and Community TV);
- FM radio transmission (Public, Commercial and Community radio);
- AM radio transmission;
- Satellite television transmission (DSTV, StarSat, OVHD and DTH);
- Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) transmission (MUX 1 – 3);
- Digital Sound Broadcasting (DAB+, DRM30 and DRM+);
- Transmission between production sites (Contribution);
- Transmission for feeding signals to transmitter station(s);
- Transmission for relaying signals between main transmitters (including Single Frequency Network); and
- Transmission for distribution to end users (access network)

3.1.2 The schematic infrastructure of the broadcasting network is presented in Figure 1 (next page)

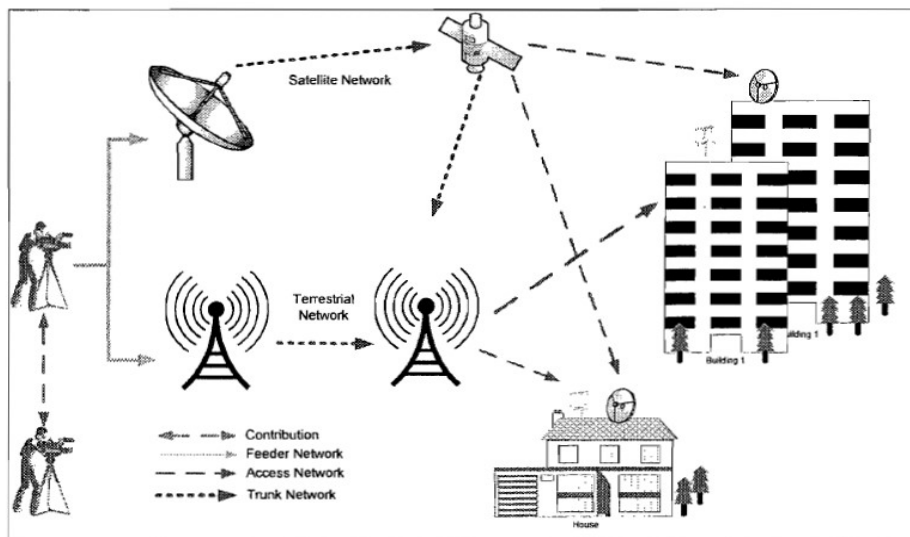


Figure 1: Schematic Presentation of the Infrastructure for Broadcasting Transmission in South Africa.

3.1.3 The contribution network is the part of the network where broadcast content is carried e.g. between recording/production sites and studio.

3.1.4 The feeder network is the portion of the network that runs from the broadcaster out to the first point of connection in a transmitter network or trunk network (terrestrial antenna or satellite earth station). Feeder networks can be developed using various technologies such as fibre or radio relay links.

3.1.5 The trunk network is the portion of the network where broadcast signals are carried between the first point of connection with the broadcaster up to the interface with the access network.

3.1.6 The access network is the last portion of the network and is used to distribute broadcast signals to the end user. In a broadcasting context, such networks are usually called signal distribution networks. In South Africa, broadcasting content can be distributed either using the terrestrial network or by satellite.

3.1.7 Technological developments have meant that other technologies may increasingly be used for broadcasting in the future (like OTT services). On the feeder, trunk and contribution networks, the Authority understands that the infrastructure used to deliver broadcasting transmission services can be used both for transmission of broadcasting services and for telecommunications.

3.1.8 The Authority understands that there are a range of providers in the market currently providing broadcasting transmission conveyance (e.g. point to point transmission

services on feeder, trunk and contribution networks). It is the Authority's initial view that any consideration of these services in terms of market definition would need to consider the broader range of providers that provide similar types of transmission services in the telecommunications market. In many other countries, these 'leased line' transmission services (which can be provided at both the retail and wholesale level) have been considered as part of a broader market (including both transmission services used by broadcasters and fixed and mobile telecommunication service providers). The Authority considers that it is beyond the scope of this review to consider the market for leased lines. This market may be subject to a separate market review by the Authority in terms of section 4B of the ICASA Act and/or as part of future Chapter 10 review under the ECA.

3.1.9 As discussed in the introductory section, the focus of this review is on broadcasting transmission services, which the Authority defines as the transmission of content to end-users once the content has been delivered to the Access or Signal Distribution network. For terrestrial networks the access network begins at the transmission site or mast. For satellite networks, the Authority considers that the access network begins from the satellite ground station. The different types of broadcasting transmission will be discussed in greater detail below.

3.1.10 Transmission equipment is used as a generic term to describe all of the equipment (other than masts) which is used by signal distributors to transmit the broadcast signal (i.e. transmitter, combining unit, feeder and antenna) received via the signal distribution network.

3.1.11 As explained above, the conveyance of broadcasting content from studios to transmission masts (i.e. "point-to-point" transmission or "linking") forms part of broadcasting transmission. This "conveyance" service will be discussed briefly in this Discussion Paper but it is not intended to be a key focus of the review.

3.2 Digital Switchover and Re-negotiation of Wholesale Broadcasting Transmission Agreements

3.2.1 The migration from analogue to digital broadcasting will have far reaching implications on the broadcasting industry. The Minister of Department of Communications and Digital Technologies (DCDT) had initially announced the TV analogue switch-off as 31 March 2022⁴. However, the analogue switch-off date was deferred by three months from 31 March 2022 to 30 June 2022 by the North Gauteng High Court (Pretoria).⁵

3.2.2 In 2006 South Africa signed the ITU RRC'06 Agreement confirming its decision to use Digital Video Broadcasting Terrestrial (DVB-T) as its national digital terrestrial television standard. The government published a Policy Determination on Digital Migration⁶ which was later changed to DVB-T2 on 14 January 2011 by the Communications Minister.

3.2.3 The multi-channel environment, for which digital broadcasting allows, has raised questions regarding the appropriate role to be played by the entities which provide signal distribution services to the broadcasters. It is likely in the future, to become difficult to allow broadcasting service licensees operating on the DTT platform to enter into their own commercial arrangements with ECNS licensees who provide signal distribution services. This is because a single multiplex, which must be

⁴ Announcement Of Date For Final Switch-Off Of The Analogue Signal And The End Of Dual Illumination, Gazette No. 45984, February 2022

⁵ Case No.: 51159/2021

⁶ Broadcasting Digital Migration Policy for South Africa August 2008 *Gazette* 31408.

transmitted by a single provider of signal distribution services, may be allocated to two or more different broadcasting service licensees.

3.3 Relevant licensees

3.3.1 A broadcaster wishing to deliver broadcast content to end users in South Africa may obtain such transmission services from a limited number of providers and across a limited number of technology platforms. The choice of provider is based on a number of factors, including:

- Coverage and penetration;
- Technical aspects, including the degree of digitisation and quality of service;
- Capacity availability and limitations;
- Regulatory requirements and restrictions; and
- Cost differentials and revenue impact of acquiring transmission over different platforms.

3.3.2 In South Africa there are two major technology platforms for the delivery of broadcasting content; namely terrestrial (analogue and digital) and satellite. Subscription broadcasters are obliged under certain circumstances to carry the public broadcaster's channels at no cost to the public broadcaster licensee in terms of the Must Carry regulations. In addition, licence obligations, such as the requirement to broadcast to a certain specific proportion of the population, may have the effect of forcing broadcasters to use a particular technology platform to broadcast content to end-users (i.e. viewers and listeners).

3.4 The broadcasting market

3.4.1 The broadcasting market consists of the following main categories of operators:

- **Content producers**, such as movie studios and television and radio production companies;
- **Broadcasters** (including SABC, MultiChoice and e.tv) ;
- **Providers of transmission capacity** (e.g. Orbicom and Sentech);
- **Distributors** (companies that distribute broadcast programming by subscription agreements out to viewers, such as StarSat on satellite networks); and
- **End users** (viewers and listeners).

3.4.2 The relationship among the various operators can be briefly explained as follows:

Broadcasters' programming consists of content produced in-house as well as content purchased from other content producers. To get content distributed out to end users, broadcasters have to contract directly with providers of broadcasting transmission services (e.g. Sentech) or with a distributor of broadcast content (such as DSTV or StarSat). Depending on the type of broadcaster, funding can come from TV licence fees, customer subscriptions, advertising or through direct government funding.

3.5 Types of Wholesale Broadcasting Transmission Networks

Today in South Africa the majority of end users receive radio and television via terrestrial networks or by satellite. The Authority notes that there are some end-users to access broadcasting content over alternative delivery platforms such as using broadband connections (such as streaming services or OTT) and using existing mobile networks. However, the Authority's view is that these alternative technology platforms are not considered as signal distribution.

3.6 Wholesale Broadcasting Transmission on Terrestrial Networks

3.6.1 A key input required for radio and television broadcasting transmission is the network of antennae support structures ('masts') at specific locations ('sites'). Masts may be located on sites that have been purchased by the terrestrial network operator for broadcasting transmission services and are owned outright by them. Masts may also be installed on sites that are leased from a freeholder (such as a farmer) who receives revenue for allowing installation and access. Finally, masts (or small antennae structures) may be installed by the terrestrial network operator on infrastructure owned by other organisations such as fixed or mobile communication operators, rooftops of tall buildings or different types of structures that provide the required height. In South Africa Sentech is the main provider of wholesale broadcasting transmission on terrestrial networks. The Authority understands that Orbicom has a network of terrestrial transmission sites but only provides transmission services to MNet and Multichoice (both Orbicom and MNet are wholly owned subsidiaries of MultiChoice). As such, the great majority of masts suitable for national television and radio broadcasting transmission are controlled by Sentech.

3.6.2 The Authority understand that DTT network has fully been deployed and that analogue television broadcasting was expected to be switched-off on 31 March 2022 as part of the digital migration process.^{7,8} The Minister of Communications and Digital Technologies, initially determined the 31st of March 2022 as the date for the final switch-off of the analogue signal.⁹ The switch-off date was, however, extended by three months from 31 March 2022 to 30 June 2022 by the North

⁷ <http://cispub.sentech.co.za/>

⁸ <https://www.icasa.org.za/news/2022/icasa-notes-the-deadline-for-analogue-switch-off>

⁹ Broadcasting Digital Migration Policy (as amended): Announcement of date for final switch-off of the analogue signal and the end of dual illumination.

Gauteng High Court (Pretoria). The Pretoria High Court's ruling was in terms of 172(1)(b) of the Constitution and aligns with the Authority's determination on the expiry of the provisional spectrum licence period, as stated by the Authority in its media statement of Monday, 28 March 2022, which is aimed at ensuring the seamless transition of services by 1 July 2022.¹⁰ The full judgment will be available once it has been reported by the Court.

Both analogue and digital terrestrial transmission have similarities in respect to some of the inputs used (e.g. masts, maintenance) and may have common end-users (viewers and listeners). However, they differ in certain respects, including the power of transmission level used, the transmission equipment used, capacity (digital transmission can carry significantly more content than analogue) and end-users. As digital television is rolled out nationally, end-users that wish to view and listen to digital content would need to invest in new receiving equipment and may need aerial adjustments to receive digital signals.

3.6.3 Broadcasters are the immediate customers for terrestrial and satellite transmission. As a condition of their broadcasting licence, some television and radio broadcasters have national coverage requirements (e.g. SABC and MNet have licence obligations to provide national coverage for their broadcasting services while e.tv is required to cover a minimum of 77% of the population). Television and sound broadcasters with licence obligations regarding population coverage have no alternative but to obtain broadcast transmission services over national signal distributors.

3.6.4 The service that Sentech, as the only provider of a national terrestrial network, provides is termed a Managed Transmission Service (MTS) since it represents an

¹⁰ <https://www.icasa.org.za/news/2022/icasa-welcomes-court-judgement-and-order-on-the-e-tv-digital-migration-case-pleads-with-telkom>

end-to-end service including the installation and operation of the broadcasting equipment, the management of broadcast quality and maintenance of the equipment. Customers accordingly have a single entity to deal with for all transmission requirements. There are also Radio Frequency Spectrum Regulations of 2015¹¹ in place in order to effectively manage broadcasting spectrum interference.

3.7 The value chain for terrestrial broadcasting transmission

3.7.1 The retail market of broadcasting is comprised of end-users (views and listeners).

The wholesale market is comprised of suppliers¹² and consumers of MTS. This applies for both radio and TV, though in some cases, radio broadcasters self-provide broadcasting transmission as an alternative to purchasing MTS from the owner of the terrestrial broadcasting network (like Sentech).

3.7.2 For terrestrial broadcasting, the MTS supplier takes responsibility for a broadcast stream arriving at a transmission site and makes arrangements necessary for it to be transmitted from an antenna at that site, monitoring and assuring quality of the transmitted signal and making arrangements for the maintenance of the transmission equipment. The MTS supplier also operates the transmission site, which involves the provision of space to establish a building, or maintenance of buildings, facilitation of power etc. Broadcasting transmission is often effected using equipment, in particular a combiner, feeder and a shared antenna which is shared between several analogue broadcast channels or digital multiplexes, in the case of

¹¹ Government Gazette No. 38641.

¹² Sentech, Orbicom and some community broadcasters who self-provide MTS services.

digital broadcasting. The MTS provider is responsible for the installation, operation and maintenance of such equipment.

3.7.3 For satellite broadcasting, the MTS supplier takes responsibility for a broadcast stream when it reaches the access network (the satellite ground station), which is then transmitted to satellites and distributed to end-users that have the necessary equipment to receive such signals.

3.7.4 Sentech provides most if not all MTS to all national radio and TV broadcasters as well as significant number of community radio and regional TV and radio broadcasters. Some community radio broadcasters self-provide all or some of their transmission requirements. The Authority understands that some broadcasters purchase elements of their transmission requirements from suppliers other than Sentech.

3.7.5 Although in principle, many of the elements of a MTS may be obtained separately, the Authority understands that, in practice, most terrestrial television broadcasters and most terrestrial radio broadcasters in South Africa purchase MTS from Sentech.

3.8 The wholesale broadcasting transmission needs of different types of broadcasters

3.8.1 Broadcasting transmission requirements may differ according to geographical area of the licence, the audience size and the terrain. The larger the geographic area, the bigger the audience and the more undulating the terrain the more likely are broadcasters to require transmission from tall purpose-built transmission masts. This is due to the need to propagate the broadcast signal over a wide area or because of a signal transmitted from a low vantage point would be poor in an urban

environment. They are also likely to need high power transmissions in order to reach their target audience. This requires a specialised workforce to handle this equipment and power levels. These broadcasters may also need to broadcast from more than one location (for a national licensee, this may require a large network of sites). To provide this transmission and its ongoing maintenance, a broadcaster may prefer to contract with one firm, for both convenience and for consistency of quality. These broadcasters may also have greater start-up and ongoing costs when compared to smaller broadcasters. The basic equipment is likely to be expensive and sophisticated, its installation may be more specialised, the power needs are higher and the equipment itself may need more frequent replacement and maintenance due to the stress of high power use.

- 3.8.2 Broadcasters who have a larger geographic footprint are likely to require purpose-built transmission sites compared to those licensees with smaller geographic footprints, which may be able to install transmission equipment on sites that are not necessarily purpose built to provide broadcasting transmission services.

3.9 Broadcasting Transmission on Satellite Networks

- 3.9.1 Satellite broadcasting transmission commences at a transmitting antenna located at an uplink facility or ground station which may not necessarily be located in the same country as the audience for the broadcast. Uplink satellite dishes are very large, as much as 9 to 12 meters in diameter, to provide aiming accuracy and increased signal strength at the satellite. The uplink dish is targeted at a specific satellite and the up-linked signals are transmitted within a specific frequency range to the appropriately tuned transponder aboard that satellite. The transponder 'retransmits' the signals back across the satellite's 'footprint' (downlink) but at a different frequency band (a process known as translation, used to avoid interference

with the uplink signal), typically in the C-band (4-8 GHz) or Ku-band (12-18 GHz) or both.

3.9.2 The down linked satellite signal, is typically collected by satellite dishes on each of the end-user's premises, which collect the relatively weak signal and conducts it to a low-noise block down converter or LNB. The LNB amplifies the relatively weak signals, filters the block of frequencies in which the satellite TV signals are transmitted, and converts the block of frequencies to a lower frequency range. The satellite receiver or Set-top box coupled to the end-user's television demodulates and converts the signals to the desired form (outputs for television, audio, data, etc.). Sometimes, the receiver includes the capability to decrypt the received signal; the receiver is then termed an integrated receiver/decoder or IRD.

3.9.3 The following licensees offer managed transmission services for broadcasting via satellite in South Africa; Sentech (Direct To Home platform), Orbicom, OVHD and ODM. Satellite networks cover 100% of households in South Africa, though households require specialised equipment as well as a subscription to one of the satellite broadcasting distributors in order to receive satellite broadcasting content.

3.10 Other Broadcasting Technologies

Broadcast content is, to some extent, also transmitted over other technologies. A brief assessment of alternative broadcasting technologies is provided below.

3.10. 1 Fixed Network Technology/Optic Fibre

3.10.1.1 Further development and establishment of fixed network technology such as Optic Fiber may represent a possible alternative to the existing technology platforms for broadcast content in the future. Such technology will only make possible fixed reception, i.e. no mobility or portability.

3.10.1.2 Web TV and IP TV exist, but in the Authority's view, the technology has not been adopted widely enough for such services to constitute an alternative for a significant number of end users within the time horizon of this analysis. The Authority's assessment is primarily based on the fact that live TV via the Internet is limited in scope driven by the low penetration of the internet at speeds necessary to support such services. Access and affordability issues still hamper the widespread availability of broadband internet services in South Africa. The Authority considers that IPTV and associated services will not be a realistic alternative distribution platform for broadcasting content until internet services at broadband speeds are available to a significant portion of population.

3.10.2 Mobile TV

There are two forms of mobile TV in South Africa. One uses the data networks of existing mobile networks and allows the streaming of broadcast content. The other is a purpose built mobile TV network which sits alongside the existing mobile network and allows users to access a dedicated network for TV content. e.tv and DStv have both launched a dedicated mobile TV network before (using spectrum allocated to them by the Authority). These services were accessed on a DVB-H enabled mobile phone or via a Mobile TV

decoder (of the DStv service). The DStv offering was a subscription service while the e.tv was offered at no charge to end-users.

3.10.3 Cable

Cable TV is still in its infancy in South Africa. In time, if cable is to be rolled out to cover a significant portion of the population, it could provide an alternative distribution platform for broadcasting content. In other countries, such as the USA and in Europe, cable represents a viable alternative to the existing terrestrial and satellite networks. With a viable cable network, the analysis of market power and the types of remedies considered to address such market power (if found) can be significantly different. However, cable networks are still to be built in South Africa and hence cannot be considered a viable alternative distribution platform for content in the short to medium term.

Question 3: Do you agree with the Authority's preliminary view with regard to the broadcasting transmission services market in South Africa? Please provide reasons for your response.

4 The relationship between retail and wholesale broadcasting markets

As part of the review process, the Authority considered the relevant retail and wholesale markets given that the analysis of retail markets logically precedes the analysis of the wholesale markets.¹³ This is mainly because the demand for wholesale services is derived from the demand for retail services. Wholesale markets include all markets in

¹³ It should be noted that this approach doesn't preclude the Authority from intervening at retail level, if competition is found to be ineffective at that level, as some retail competition issues may not necessarily be addressed at the wholesale level.

which complete and clearly-defined wholesale services are purchased by licensed service providers or broadcasters as inputs into the provision of retail services.

5 The relevant retail markets

5.1 Retail market for the provision of analogue television¹⁴ and radio broadcast content to end-users

5.1.1 The Authority considered whether television content and radio content are in the same or separate markets. The Authority's view is that the two services are complementary rather than substitutes and therefore, are in separate markets.

5.1.2 From the demand-side substitution perspective, the Authority's view is that sufficient end-users are not likely to see television and radio content services as substitutes because the viewing (television) and listening (radio) experience are very different forms of broadcasting. This is because the content, experience and attributes of radio and television are significantly different and therefore, a substitution to the other form of broadcasting (if any) is not likely to meet the requirements of sufficient number of radio listeners or television viewers. For example, the needs of radio listeners (e.g. portability – listening in the car, mobile phones, radio) can not be met by television (which is usually watched on stationary devices) and *vice versa*.

5.1.3 From supply side perspective, substitution from television to radio is limited given that the supplier of television content would not only need to obtain a license for radio content (and spectrum), but also incur additional cost in respect of radio

¹⁴ Subscription service markets are not considered part of this study because the Authority has embarked on a separate process to conduct an investigation into subscription services markets.

transmission. Similarly, supply side substitution from radio to television would result in an additional cost as the supplier would be required to convert from audio (radio) to an audiovisual content (television) and also purchase managed transmission services for television. Therefore, the Authority is of the considered view that radio and television content broadcast by terrestrial transmission are in separate markets at the retail level.

Question 4: Do you agree with the Authority's preliminary view with regard to the retail market for the provision of analogue television and radio broadcast content to end-users? Please provide reasons for your response.

5.2 Retail market for the provision of digital television and radio broadcast content to end-users

5.2.1 In terms of the demand side, end-users require digital radio or television, or digital set-top box in order to receive digital signal or broadcast. Whilst the Authority is not able to ascertain with any precision, some end-user's preference of digital over analogue is likely to be driven by multi-channel viewing benefit offered by digital platforms. This switching behaviour is however unlikely to constrain analogue content providers, if any after full digital switchover. In addition, payment of licensee fee is unlikely to constrain analogue content providers as digital content end-users might pay the same annual license fee paid by the analogue counterparts. Further, the Authority is not able to ascertain the impact, if any, of the switch by advertisers and the reduction in programming spend due to the potential increase in the cost of analogue transmission.

5.2.2 The Authority's understanding is that digital radio (excluding internet radio) is not yet available in South Africa.

5.2.3 From the supply side, the Authority is of the view that supply side substitutability is very limited. This is because the price increase by a hypothetical monopolist digital television or radio transmission provider would not be constrained by analogue television or radio broadcasters who intend to provide digital content services as they would be required to purchase managed transmission services for digital broadcasting. The cost of digital managed transmission services would be significant *vis-à-vis* limited profitability due to small digital end-user base. The switch to digital broadcasting may also be restricted by the need to invest in set-top boxes (and or digital radio devices) for end-users in order to stimulate usage of digital television or radio service.

5.2.4 Given the above, the Authority is of the view that there are separate retail product markets for analogue and digital television content as well as separate retail product markets for analogue and digital radio content. The Authority is therefore of the view that the following four markets exist at the retail level:

5.2.4.1 The market for the provision of analogue terrestrial television content broadcast to end-users.

5.2.4.2 The market for the provision of analogue terrestrial radio content broadcast to end-users.

5.2.4.3 The market for the provision of digital terrestrial television content broadcast to end-users.

5.2.4.4 The market for the provision of digital terrestrial radio content broadcast to end-users.

Question 5: Do you agree with the Authority's view with regard to the retail market for the provision of digital television and radio broadcast content to end-users? Please provide reasons for your response.

6 The relevant Wholesale Markets

6.1 Wholesale market for the provision of analogue and digital terrestrial broadcasting services

6.1.1 The analogue terrestrial network in South Africa is unlikely to provide a real alternative to purchasers of MTS on satellite television networks, because terrestrial networks have a capacity to distribute only a handful of channels. Broadcasters are now forced to go to Sentech for signal distribution because of the Mux 1 network. Going digital does not provide broadcasters with an alternative in respect of the supplier. The move to DTT in the future will allow more channels to be carried in the terrestrial network but the total number of channels is still likely to be less than those available on satellite networks. Nor will broadcasting transmission services on satellite TV networks be a real alternative to the public service broadcaster, SABC as it will be unable to fulfil its population coverage licence conditions if it moved off the terrestrial network and to the satellite network. For a broadcaster to opt out of one distribution platform is likely to involve a substantial regulatory, significant cost and commercial risk.

6.1.2 Apart from Orbicom, which only supplies terrestrial MTS to MNet, there is no alternative terrestrial network supplier to Sentech in South Africa. Some community broadcasters provide their own signal/network. However, the Authority does not have the total number of those broadcasters who self provide due to a range of factors such as high entry barriers, large sunk costs, and long-term contracts with existing broadcasters. It is unlikely that there will be a firm willing to enter the terrestrial broadcasting market to compete with the existing terrestrial providers (Sentech and Orbicom).

6.1.3 In the Authority's view, circumstances on both the supply and demand side indicate that terrestrial networks and satellite networks are in separate markets for MTS. With regard to radio, contrary to TV, both digital and analog will continue to co-exist for some time.

Question 6: Do you agree with the Authority's view with regard to the wholesale market for the provision of analogue and digital terrestrial broadcasting services? Please provide reasons for your response.

6.2 Wholesale market for the provision of analogue and digital managed transmission services for terrestrial television broadcasting

6.2.1 While DTT is still being rolled out in South Africa, the Authority considers it useful to provide some initial views on whether MTS for analogue and digital broadcasting on the terrestrial network are in the same market. This analysis is likely to be important over the next 2-3 years as new contracts for digital terrestrial MTS are being negotiated between broadcasters and the supplier of Digital Terrestrial MTS.

6.2.2 It is likely that the same sites will be used for both analogue and digital terrestrial broadcasting. There are likely to be economies of scope in the provision of MTS for both analogue and digital terrestrial broadcasting (sales and maintenance teams are likely to be able to service both). As such, it is likely that a MTS supplier is likely to exploit these economies of scope by providing both analogue and digital MTS. If the same sites are used for both analogue and digital MTS then this will enable the supplier to offer a more competitive service compared to providing only analogue MTS. Broadcasters are likely to choose suppliers that can offer the most competitive prices for wholesale broadcasting transmission, whether analogue or digital. This analysis is consistent with the current trends in the market as Sentech is investing

heavily in DTT. It seems reasonable to assume that Sentech will provide MTS for both analogue and digital terrestrial broadcasting using the same site network.

6.2.3 As such, the Authority considers that the provision of a suite of services using the same sites may indicate that analogue and digital MTS are part of the same market. It is the Authority's initial view that once MTS for digital terrestrial broadcasting is offered that it will be part of the same market as MTS for analogue terrestrial broadcasting.

Question 7: Do you agree with the Authority's view with regard to the wholesale market for the provision of analogue and digital managed transmission services for terrestrial television broadcasting? Please provide reasons for your response.

6.3 Wholesale market for the provision of analogue and digital managed transmission services for terrestrial radio broadcasting (national)

6.3.1 The Authority is of the view that there are a number of factors that suggest that the market for MTS for radio broadcasting on terrestrial networks differs somewhat according to whether the programs are national and/or non-national (i.e., local or regional).

6.3.2 National and non-national radio broadcasters are faced with geographical broadcast limitations and frequency allocations pertaining to their applicable licence and will only obtain access to frequencies reserved for national broadcasting and non-national broadcasting respectively.

6.3.3 In addition, spectrum is a limited resource, and there are complex regulatory processes involved in changing existing frequency plans and frequency use. Due

the fact that frequencies reserved for broadcasting may not be freely bought and sold and it may be resource-intensive to implement changes in frequency use from a purely practical standpoint, it might be difficult to substitute between national and non-national radio transmission services via terrestrial networks.

6.3.4 Due to frequency and regulatory limitations, it will not be possible to substitute local and national and/or regional programming. Geographical boundaries stipulated in broadcasting licences limit a broadcaster purchasing MTS for non-national radio broadcasting from switching its demand to a MTS service in another licensed geographic area.

6.3.5 A local radio station will not demand transmission capacity meant for national radio or vice versa. In addition, content that is meant for a particular community will not necessarily be relevant to national audience.

6.3.6 In addition, substitution between national and non-national transmitter networks is also limited due to technical and cost factors, including the different ranges of transmitters, inappropriate placement of masts and problems with radio spectrum interference. To avoid harmful interference from other adjacent sub-national broadcasters, transmitters with more limited power may be appropriate for the purposes of non-national broadcasting. This may help to limit substitutability between transmission services for non-national local and those for national broadcasting.

6.3.7 From the supply side perspective, a hypothetical monopolist of MTS for non-national radio broadcasting may be constrained from raising prices by 10%. This is due to the likelihood of alternative supply-side options being available, due to low barriers to entry into the market.

6.3.8 In the Authority's view, this indicates that MTS for national radio broadcasting is in a separate market to MTS for non-national radio broadcasting.

Question 8: Do you agree with the Authority's view with regard to the wholesale market for the provision of analogue and digital managed transmission services for terrestrial radio broadcasting (national)? Please provide reasons for your response.

6.4 Provision of analogue and digital managed transmission services for terrestrial radio broadcasting (local or regional)

6.4.1 The Authority considers that there are a number of factors that suggest that the market for MTS for radio broadcasting on terrestrial networks differs somewhat according to whether the programs are local (or regional) or national. Generally, local or regional radio broadcasting services are provided by class licensees while national radio broadcasting services are provided by individual licensees. Owing to the limitations in the licences and frequency allocations, a local or regional radio broadcaster will only obtain access to frequencies reserved for local or regional broadcasting.

6.4.2 Substitution between local or regional and national transmitter networks is also limited owing to technical and cost factors, including the different ranges of transmitters, inappropriate placement of masts and problems with radio spectrum interference. To avoid harmful interference from other adjacent sub-national broadcasters, transmitters with more limited power may be appropriate for the purposes of local or regional broadcasting. This may help to limit substitutability between transmission services for local or regional and those for national broadcasting.

6.4.3 Due to frequency and regulatory limitations, it will not be possible to substitute local and national and/or regional programming. A local radio station will not demand transmission capacity meant for national radio or vice versa. In addition, content that is meant for a particular community will not necessarily be relevant to national audience.

6.4.4 Due to geographical boundaries that are stipulated in broadcasting licences, a broadcaster purchasing a MTS for local radio broadcasting cannot switch its demand to a MTS service in another licensed area.

6.4.5 On the supply side, a hypothetical monopolist of MTS for local radio broadcasting may be constrained from raising prices by 10%. This is due to the likelihood of alternative supply-side options being available, due to low barriers to entry into the market. The Authority's view is that MTS for local or regional radio broadcasting is in a separate market to MTS for national radio broadcasting.

Question 9: Do you agree with the Authority's view with regard to the wholesale market for the provision of analogue and digital managed transmission services for terrestrial radio broadcasting (local or regional)? Please provide reasons for your response.

6.5 Geographic markets

6.5.1 Terrestrial networks

6.5.1.1 In earlier sections, the Authority concluded that television is in a separate product market to radio and that radio broadcasting should be divided in separate local and non-local product markets. In South Africa, broadcasters demand television

and radio transmission services on both a national and/or regional level and local level. Local radio broadcasting is divided into many licence areas across the country. This may suggest that the market for transmission services for local radio should consist of numerous relevant markets based on the number of geographic licensed areas.

6.5.1.2 However, Sentech has indicated to the Authority that it is the only provider of managed transmission services for terrestrial television broadcasting. For radio, the situation is somewhat different. For national and regional radio broadcasters, Sentech is the only provider of managed transmission services. At the local level, Sentech has indicated that it provides MTS to 118¹⁵ of community broadcasters

6.5.1.3 The Authority understand that MTS for radio and television services are not differentiated geographically in respect of product, quality and price. While there is scope for supply side substitution at the local or regional level for MTS for radio (particularly self-provision by radio and television broadcasters), the Authority considers that it is appropriate to consider the market as national in scope. Dividing the market into numerous geographic areas (according to licence areas) is impractical. As the competitive dynamics within each market change over time (as licensees enter and exit the market for MTS), this would mean that the boundaries identified by the Authority would be unstable and change over time. Also, it is not clear that such an exercise can be carried out with any degree of accuracy.

6.5.1.4 Since Sentech is the only provider of managed transmission services for national free-to-air television and radio broadcasters these networks by their very nature cover the whole country, the Authority assumes that the geographic market for

¹⁵ Sentech Intergrated Report 2021

transmission services for national radio and television, respectively, is all of South Africa. For local or regional broadcasters, the Authority considers that the competitive conditions are similar across regional areas and hence can be considered national in scope.

Question 10: Do you agree with the Authority's view with regard to the terrestrial geographic market? Please provide reasons for your response.

6.5.2 Satellite broadcasting

6.5.2.1 Suppliers of MTS for satellite broadcasting in this market are mainly international, and the relevant market is not necessarily limited to South Africa. The market is more a consequence of a satellite's footprint, which varies somewhat from one satellite to another. However, it appears fair to assume given the nature of the technology, that each supplier of MTS for satellite broadcasting has 100% population and geographical coverage across South Africa.

6.5.2.2 There are factors that may suggest that the market for transmitting broadcasting services via satellite is a trans-national market. Trans-national means extending or operating across national boundaries. For the most part satellite operators provide transmission services over wide regional footprints depending in part on the type of satellite and orbit in which it is placed. It is in the satellite operator's economic interests to serve as many customers as possible and hence broadcast footprints tend to extend over several countries in a region. It is not appropriate (as well as being beyond the Authority's legislative remit) to define markets beyond South Africa's borders. In light of this, the Authority considers that the nature of satellite transmission renders the market for transmitting TV and radio via satellite as being trans-national.

6.5.2.3 However, given that satellite broadcasters are able to limit some broadcasting content to only be available within national borders (i.e., SABC channels), it may be appropriate to define the geographical market as national in scope.

Question 11: Do you agree with the Authority's view with regard to satellite geographic market? Please provide reasons for your response.

7 Assessment of effectiveness of competition

This section undertakes the review of the effectiveness of competition in the relevant wholesale markets defined above by considering the factors below.

7.1 Assessment of effectiveness of competition in the market for the provision of analogue and digital managed transmission services for terrestrial television broadcasting

7.1.1 Market shares

7.1.1.1 The Authority understand that there are only two providers of MTS on the terrestrial network in South Africa namely, Sentech and Orbicom. The Authority's understanding is that the latter only provides MTS services to M-Net. Whilst the Authority did not receive data from Orbicom, the Authority's view is that Sentech has a very high market share (i.e., greater than 50%) and this is likely to have persisted for many years due to lack of effective competition from Orbicom and limited or no entry into this market over many years.

7.1.1.2 As indicated above, the Authority understand that there are only two operators in the market for the provision of MTS on the terrestrial network. Orbicom has a small terrestrial network when compared to Sentech. Also, the Authority understands that Orbicom purchases a MTS from Sentech in order to provide a national coverage for its sole customer M-Net.

7.1.1.3 The Authority notes that while Orbicom and Sentech are in the same market, Orbicom has chosen to only provide services to M-Net and Multichoice. This means that other broadcasters have no choice but to purchase MTS from Sentech.

7.1.1.4 The Authority considers that it is unlikely that there will be potential new competitors entering the market during the period under review mainly due to the following reasons:

- The high sunk costs and investment required for a new entrant;
- The existence of long-term contracts that will make it difficult for a new entrant to entice existing customers of MTS away from the current suppliers (i.e., Orbicom and Sentech); and
- Technological barriers that would make it difficult for a new entrant to provide an equivalent service to existing suppliers (e.g. if a new entrant built a new network of transmission sites, then the direction of all the antennas for existing customers would need to be re-adjusted in order to provide an equivalent service).

7.1.2 Level and trends in market concentration

The Authority understands that the market is highly concentrated with Sentech having an estimated market share of more than 50%. The Authority considers that this is unlikely to change during the period under review. Sentech is likely to be in a strong position to win

any renewal or extension when existing contracts expire (or when new contracts for DTT are negotiated). This limits the potential for new entry into the market.

7.1.3 Overall size of each market participants

The Authority does not have detailed information on the relative size of Orbicom compared to Sentech in the provision of MTS for television broadcasting

7.1.4 Technological advantages or superiority of a given market participant

While Sentech doesn't necessarily enjoy superiority in the provision of MTS, its investment in the network over many years (including a period when it had exclusivity through legislation regarding transmission high sites) would result in significant benefits in terms of economies of scale and scope compared to Orbicom and any potential new entrant.

7.1.5 Degree of countervailing bargaining power

7.1.5.1 Broadcasters are unlikely to exert any significant countervailing bargaining power on Sentech. Apart from M-Net, none of the other broadcasters has a choice of provider. Due to licence obligations that require broadcasters to provide service to a certain percentage of the population, only MTS over the terrestrial network allows these licence conditions to be met. Satellite broadcasting could potentially provide an alternative way to reach the required population coverage but given that only a minority of the population have the equipment needed to receive satellite broadcasting, this is not a realistic option. This may however change in the digital environment.

7.1.5.2 As far as consumers are concerned (viewers), they are likely to be indifferent to the identity of the supplier of transmission. Since consumers do not pay a charge for transmission, or even a charge for broadcasting based on the level of consumption, their consumption decision cannot impact on the structure of the market. Since the transmission supplier has to provide transmission to a specific quality required by consumers, the choice of transmission supplier is therefore unlikely to be relevant in a consumer's decision to consume television broadcasts. Consumers pay a licence fee irrespective of the amount of viewing consumed. In addition, it may not necessarily matter from a consumer's perspective whether the content is provided over terrestrial or satellite networks (i.e. they would still be required to pay a licence fee). Given this, a decision by a consumer to switch from terrestrial TV to a satellite platform will have no impact on the incentives for pricing of terrestrial transmission. As such consumers have no countervailing bargaining power with respect to the pricing of terrestrial transmission services.

7.1.6 Easy or privileged access to capital markets or financial resources

Given that Sentech is a Government owned entity, and has access to government funding, or other funding at the privileged rates that Governments may attract, it is likely to be in a privileged position compared to privately funded entities.

7.1.7 The ease of entry into the market, economies of scale and scope and control over essential facilities

7.1.7.1 There are a number of significant barriers that make new entry unlikely during the period under review. As such, it is likely that Sentech will continue to be the significant provider of MTS to the majority of national broadcasters of radio and television on the terrestrial network.

7.1.7.2 Even though Orbicom has developed a small terrestrial network, there is no evidence of any entry into the market from either broadcasters or from firms from other markets to provide MTS for national television broadcasting. This is despite the changed licensing regime that now allows any firm with the appropriate licence to self-provide broadcasting transmission services.

7.1.8 The dynamic characteristics of the market

7.1.8.1 As the industry moves from analogue to digital transmission from 31 March 2022, it is clear that the major technological change will occur in the industry over the next few years. However, in terms of the supply of MTS for television broadcasting, many of the same structural features of the service will remain in place over the time period of the market review. This is because it is expected that analogue and digital transmission would co-exists (dual illumination period) during the review period.

7.1.8.2 On the terrestrial network the fundamental requirements of providing a MTS will remain, such as the need to secure mast and sites for transmission services as well as the associated services that make up a managed transmission service including procurement, installation, monitoring and maintenance. Many of these competencies are common to both analogue and digital MTS. It is likely that broadcasters will still require a certain level of service quality as well as specific coverage in order to meet their licence obligations. Hence, it appears that there is little scope for innovation or product augmentation that could encourage a new entrant to provide a differentiated product to entice existing customers away from Sentech. The presence of excess capacity in a market means that the producers are more likely to compete on price in order to capitalise on the available capacity. However, owing to the service being delivered by dedicated equipment and specialised staff, there is no evidence that excess capacity is a characteristic of this market.

7.1.8.3 The Authority considers that there is likely to be a low elasticity of demand for MTS on the terrestrial network. This is due to the fact that obtaining MTS is a necessary requirement for broadcasting on the terrestrial network. Once the broadcaster has obtained the necessary spectrum and broadcasting licences, they can only fulfil their licence obligations to reach a certain percentage of the South African population by obtaining MTS from the terrestrial network supplier. There is no scope for the broadcaster to respond to an increase in the price of MTS by reducing demand or to substitute to an alternative transmission platform, such as satellite. While satellite broadcasting may have wide geographic coverage in South Africa, the fact that most end-users only have access to the terrestrial network to obtain television content means that broadcasters would not be able to meet their licence obligations if they switched their supplier of MTS to a satellite signal distributor.

7.1.9 The nature and extent of vertical integration

This factor is not considered to be relevant since Sentech is not vertically integrated.

Question 12: Do you agree with the Authority's view on the assessment of effectiveness of competition in the market for the provision of analogue and digital managed transmission services for terrestrial television broadcasting? Please provide reasons for your response.

7.2 Assessment of effectiveness of competition in the market for the provision of analogue and digital managed transmission services for terrestrial radio broadcasting (national)

This market has been defined as managed transmission services that are provided to radio broadcasters that have licences that are national in scope. The Authority is of the considered view that Sentech has SMP in this market and that competition has been found to be ineffective.

7.2.1 Market shares

The Authority considers that Sentech is the only supplier of MTS for national radio broadcasting and that there is no viable alternative supplier of MTS for national broadcasting. Hence, it has a 100 per cent market share in this market and is dominant having significant market power.

7.2.2 Actual and potential existence of competitors

Sentech is the only supplier of MTS in the market for national radio broadcasting. Apart from Orbicom, which only supplies terrestrial MTS to MNet, there is no alternative terrestrial network supplier to Sentech in South Africa. This is due to a range of factors such as high entry barriers, large sunk costs, and long-term contracts with existing broadcasters, it is unlikely that there will be a firm willing to enter the terrestrial broadcasting market to compete with the existing terrestrial providers (Sentech and Orbicom). The Authority is of the view that it is unlikely that any new entrants will emerge in the near future.

7.2.3 Level and trends in market concentration

Sentech currently has 100% market share at the national market for the provision for MTS and it has maintained this dominant market share since it began providing services to the industry. Its existing high market concentration was built up over a number of years when it had exclusivity over the high-sites for transmission masts.

7.2.4 Degree of countervailing bargaining power

There is little to no countervailing bargaining power for radio broadcasters due to Sentech's 100% market share and the lack of choice in terms of other MTS providers.

7.2.5 Easy or privileged access to capital markets or financial resources

Sentech being a state-owned company has access to government funding, or other funding at the privileged rates that government may attract. Sentech is therefore likely to be in a privileged position compared to privately funded entities or other potential new entities.

7.2.6 The ease of entry into the market, economies of scale and scope and control over essential facilities

7.2.6.1 The Authority's view is that there are high barriers to entry as well as significant sunk costs that a potential new entrant would face. In addition, it is difficult for existing broadcasters to self-provide in this market, given the need to have a

dedicated maintenance team and technical expertise and requirements to manage the quality of the MTS.

7.2.6.2 The Authority considers Sentech to be benefitting from economies of scale due to its extensive nation-wide infrastructure and customer base. Additionally, Sentech also benefits from economies of scope due to the network of high sites and towers as it may also place transmitters for television, radio and potentially other technologies on its towers.

7.2.7 The nature and extent of vertical integration

The Authority has not found evidence of vertical integration nor its impact on the market.

Question 13: Do you agree with the Authority's view on the assessment of effectiveness of competition in the market for the provision of analogue and digital managed transmission services for terrestrial radio broadcasting (national)? Please provide reasons for your response.

7.3 Assessment of effectiveness of competition in the market for the provision of analogue and digital managed transmission services for terrestrial radio broadcasting (non-national)

7.3.1 Market shares

Whilst there are some community radio broadcasters who choose to self-provide MTS, Sentech remains the main supplier of MTS for radio broadcasters of non-national scope.

7.3.2 Actual and potential existence of competitors

While Sentech is the main supplier of MTS to local radio broadcasters, there appears to be a portion of the industry that chooses to self-provide their MTS requirements. The Authority does not, however, have detailed data on the level of self-provision in this market. The Authority does not foresee the number of broadcasters who self provide to be significant nor the threat of potential entry of competitors to be high due to the extremely high costs, sunk costs as well as technical skills, and requirements needed.

7.3.3 Overall size of each the market participants

The Authority does not have detailed information on the community broadcasters that self provide MTS for radio broadcasting. Sentech has the largest terrestrial signal distribution infrastructure for both radio and television, and provides MTS for 118 community radio stations. It also owns 240 towers and masts.

7.3.4 Technological advantages or superiority of a given market participant

7.3.4.1 Sentech in its annual report indicates that it is evolving from a broadcasting signal distributor to a full-service digital infrastructure and platform company in response to the changing business, entertainment and media landscape, technological disruption and the increasing need for connectivity, especially in underserved areas of South Africa.

7.3.4.2 Over the past few years, Sentech has established a research and innovation capacity to drive growth, efficiencies and technology advancement.

7.3.5 Degree of countervailing bargaining power

Due to community radio broadcasters having to a certain degree an alternative MTS supplier to Sentech in terms of self-provision, there is likely to be a certain level of countervailing bargaining power for some community radio broadcasters. However, besides self-provision, the Authority is not aware of any other alternative suppliers for MTS at the community level and as such, the countervailing bargaining power is limited by the high cost of self-build as an alternative.

7.3.6 Easy or privileged access to capital markets or financial resources

Sentech being a Government owned entity has access to government funding, or other funding at the privileged rates that government may attract. Sentech is therefore likely to be in a privileged position compared to privately funded entities or other potential new entities.

7.3.7 The ease of entry into the market, economies of scale and scope and control over essential facilities

The Authority is of the view that new entry into the market is unlikely in the next few years due to significant entry barriers. Therefore Sentech will likely continue to be the main supplier of MTS to the majority of community radio broadcasters. The entry barriers include the specialised nature of broadcasting technology needed. These structural entry barriers make the market more susceptible to ineffective competition.

7.3.8 The nature and extent of vertical integration

The Authority considers that the local radio stations may be vertically integrated to the extent that they self-provide. However, the Authority does not consider that the level of vertical integration in the community radio broadcasters has a significant impact on the market since it does not appear to provide an ability to lessen Sentech's market power.

Question 14: Do you agree with the Authority's view on the assessment of effectiveness of competition in the market for the provision of analogue and digital managed transmission services for terrestrial radio broadcasting (non-national)? Please provide reasons for your response.

8 Significant market power

Given the above, the Authority's preliminary view is that Sentech has significant market power in the analogue and digital managed transmission services markets given its

assumed market share of at least 50% in the relevant markets. The Authority has however not found evidence of vertical integration by Sentech nor its impact on the market.

Question 15: Do you agree with the Authority's view that Sentech has significant market power in the analogue and digital managed transmission services markets? Please provide reasons for your response.

BOARD NOTICES • RAADSKENNISGEWINGS

BOARD NOTICE 239 OF 2022



MINISTER
MINERAL RESOURCES & ENERGY
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Electricity Act, 1987 (Act no.41 of 1987)**License fees payable by licensed generators of electricity**

I, SG Mantashe, Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy, acting under section 5(B) of the Electricity Act, 1987 (Act No. 41 of 1987), hereby prescribe that a levy of 0.09837 cents per kWh, in respect of electricity generated for supply by licensed generators shall be payable to National Energy Regulator of South Africa, for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023, by the licensed holders concerned.

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

MR GWEDE MANTASHE, MP
MINISTER OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY
DATE:

BOARD NOTICE 240 OF 2021**FINANCIAL SECTOR CONDUCT AUTHORITY****FINANCIAL MARKETS ACT, 2012****APPROVED AMENDMENTS TO A2X'S LISTING REQUIREMENTS-LISTING OF
REITS**

The Financial Sector Conduct Authority (FSCA) hereby gives notice under section 11(6)(d)(ii) of the Financial Markets Act, 2012 (Act No. 19 of 2012) that the amendments to A2X (Pty) Ltd's ("A2X") Listings Requirements have been approved. Please be advised that the Listing Requirements have been published on the official website of the FSCA (www.fsca.co.za) and the website of A2X (www.a2x.co.za).

The amendments come into operation on date of publication.



Ms. Astrid Ludin

Deputy Commissioner

Financial Sector Conduct Authority

BOARD NOTICE 241 OF 2021**THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACY COUNCIL****A PHARMACIST WHO OFFERS IMMUNISATION SERVICES IN SOUTH AFRICA: SCOPE OF PRACTICE, COMPETENCY STANDARDS AND THE CRITERIA TO ACCREDIT A GENERIC SHORT COURSE FOR PHARMACISTS IN IMMUNISATION AND INJECTION TECHNIQUE, AND DELIVERING IMMUNISATION SERVICES**

The South African Pharmacy Council hereby publishes for **implementation**, the scope of practice of a pharmacist who provides Immunisation services, the competency standards of such pharmacists and the criteria for the accreditation of a generic short course for pharmacists in immunisation and inject technique and delivering immunisation services.

SCHEDULE:

Part 1: Scope of practice for a pharmacist who provides immunisation services.

Part 2: Competency standards for a pharmacist who provides immunisation services.

Part 3: Criteria to accredit a generic short course for pharmacists in immunisation and injection technique and delivering immunisation services.

In this notice "the Act" shall mean the Pharmacy Act, 53 of 1974 (as amended), and any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall bear such meaning.



VM TLALA
REGISTRAR

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PART 1: SCOPE OF PRACTICE FOR A PHARMACIST OFFERING IMMUNISATION SERVICES

In addition to the acts and services which form part of the scope of practice of the pharmacist as prescribed in terms of Regulations 3 and 4 of the *Regulations relating to the practice of Pharmacy* (GNR 1158, published on 20 November 2000), a pharmacist who has completed the supplementary training on immunisation and injection technique; and who has obtained a permit in terms of section 22A(15) of the Medicines and Related Substances Act, 101 of 1965, may be allowed to acquire, possess, use and supply vaccines and medicines required for adjunct therapy, and perform consultations with patients at a pharmacy or in an approved setting, which includes:

- (a) comprehensive patient history taking;
- (b) administering of vaccines in line with the Expanded Programme on Immunisation in South Africa (EPI-SA) and any other vaccine programme as may be approved by the Director-General: Health;
- (c) monitoring, measuring and reporting of the outcomes of the immunisation;
- (d) treating of adverse events following immunisation and anaphylactic shock;
- (e) reporting of adverse events following immunisation;
- (f) referral to another health care provider where necessary; and
- (g) record keeping and maintaining confidentiality.

PART 2: COMPETENCY STANDARDS FOR A PHARMACIST WHO PROVIDES IMMUNISATION SERVICES

1. Introduction

The South African Pharmacy Council (Council) is committed to its mandate to ensure that pharmacists and pharmacy support personnel have the necessary knowledge and skills to deliver the best possible pharmaceutical services to the people of South Africa. This is achieved by monitoring trends in education and practice, both nationally and internationally. The International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) report (2016) acknowledges the fact that the role of pharmacists in immunisation and vaccination varies across the world. Pharmacists in South Africa are involved in ensuring the safe supply and dispensing of vaccines, as well as advocating for immunisation, while in other countries, pharmacists are also empowered to organise vaccination activities and campaigns, as well as to perform the actual administration of vaccines to those in need.

In recent years, competency mapping has been identified as a way of ensuring that pharmacy professionals are equipped with the specific skills, knowledge, abilities, and behaviours that are needed to work effectively.

2. Background

Regulation 18(6)(b) of the *Regulations relating to the practice of pharmacy* indicates the provision of immunisation as part of the scope of practice of a pharmacist which can be

provided in a community or institutional pharmacy provided that the pharmacist is competent to provide the service and is in possession of a permit issued in terms of section 22A(15) of the Medicines and Related Substances Act, 101 of 1965. Rule 2.14 of the *Rules relating to good pharmacy practice* further support pharmacist's involvement in activities related to immunisation, as well as the actual administration of vaccines to members of the public and acknowledges the fact that the involvement of pharmacists in immunisation activities would vary depending on the practice setting.

The FIP report outlines the role of pharmacists in vaccination as follows:

- (a) advocacy activities;
- (b) regulatory frameworks;
- (c) vaccine administration;
- (d) training and certification; and
- (e) keeping vaccination records.

3. Summary of competency standards for pharmacists providing immunisation services

DOMAIN	Competency Standard
1. Public health	1.1 Professional advocacy 1.2 Pandemic management
2. Safe and rational use of vaccine and administration device	2.1 Patient consultation 2.2 Communication with patient, caregiver, and agent of a patient 2.3 Patient management 2.4 Vaccine and administration device safety
3. Supply of vaccines	3.1 Vaccine administration 3.2 Vaccine storage and control 3.3 General housekeeping and administrative tasks in the pharmacy
4. Organisational and management skills	4.1 Quality assurance 4.2 Record keeping 4.3 Policy development
5. Professional and personal practice	5.1 Professional practice 5.2 Ethical and legal practice 5.3 Continuing professional development

DOMAIN 1: PUBLIC HEALTH**INTRODUCTION**

Domain 1 covers competencies that are required in both the public and private healthcare sectors to promote health and wellness through the provision of healthcare information and education to the public and other members of the healthcare team.

The domain covers competencies that are required to advocate vaccination and promote health.

The public health domain competencies are:

- 1.1 Professional advocacy; and
- 1.2 Pandemic management

DOMAIN 1: PUBLIC HEALTH	
COMPETENCIES	BEHAVIOURAL STATEMENTS
1.1 Professional advocacy	1.1.1 Understand the epidemiology of and patient populations at risk for vaccine-preventable diseases.
	1.1.2 Understand public health goals for immunisation.
	1.1.3 Contribute to the development and distribution of vaccines.
1.2 Pandemic management	1.2.1 Assist in the implementation of vaccine schedules for any pandemic management.

DOMAIN 2: SAFE AND RATIONAL USE OF VACCINE AND ADMINISTRATION DEVICE**INTRODUCTION**

Domain 2 covers competencies that are required to ensure the safe and rational use of vaccines and administration devices. In this domain effective verbal and non-verbal methods of communication with patients are essential competencies.

The competencies required in the domain for the safe and rational use of vaccines are:

- 2.1 Patient consultation;
- 2.2 Communication with patient, caregiver, and agent of a patient;
- 2.3 Patient management; and
- 2.4 Vaccine and administration device safety.

DOMAIN 2: SAFE AND RATIONAL USE OF VACCINES AND ADMINISTRATION DEVICES	
COMPETENCIES	BEHAVIOURAL STATEMENTS
2.1 Patient consultation	2.1.1 Ensure that there is a consultation/private area appropriate for the administration of vaccines.
	2.1.2 Ensure that all necessary equipment is available in the consultation area.
	2.1.3 Obtain an informed written/electronic patient consent.
	2.1.4 Establish if a person meets the vaccination criteria.
	2.1.5 Undertake a thorough pre-vaccination assessment.
	2.1.6 Maintain patient privacy.
2.2 Communication with patient, caregiver, and agent of a patient	2.2.1 Explain the procedure to the patient.
	2.2.2 Establish an effective and robust communication system.
	2.2.3 Advise consumers on any boosters and post-administration care.
	2.2.4 Describe the service to the patient.
	2.2.5 Communicate the benefits of vaccination versus the risk of disease.
	2.2.6 Have knowledge of the relevant diseases and vaccines to be able to explain the vaccination to the individual, parent or guardian of the individual who is to consent to the vaccination on behalf of the individual, to ensure that the individual or parent or guardian of the individual can give informed consent to the vaccination.
	2.2.7 Provide reassurance to the patient/parent/caregiver.

2.3 Patient management	2.2.8	Provide advice on potential adverse events.
	2.3.1	Screen patients for contraindications.
	2.3.2	Identify the signs and symptoms of adverse reactions to vaccines.
	2.3.3	Monitor the patient for adverse events following immunisation, including anaphylactic shock.
	2.3.4	Provide management of adverse events following immunisation, including the performance of cardio-pulmonary resuscitation and refer to an appropriate healthcare professional where necessary.
2.4 Vaccine and administration device safety	2.3.5	Provide the patient with post vaccination care.
	2.4.1	Manage the logistics (including cold chain management), administration and post vaccination care of both on and off-site vaccinations.
	2.4.2	Take appropriate action in the event of a needle stick injury or the spillage of blood or vaccine.
	2.4.3	Have knowledge of the safe and effective handling of immunisation products, administration device, and equipment.

DOMAIN 3: SUPPLY OF VACCINES**INTRODUCTION**

Domain 3 includes competencies required to address the supply of vaccines of patients. The behavioural statements in this domain include management of the adverse effects of the vaccine.

The competencies required for the supply of vaccines domain are:

- 3.1 Vaccine administration;
- 3.2 Vaccine storage and control; and
- 3.3 General housekeeping and administrative tasks in the pharmacy.

DOMAIN 3: SUPPLY OF VACCINES	
COMPETENCIES	BEHAVIOURAL STATEMENTS
3.1 Vaccine administration	3.1.1 Administer the vaccine in accordance with protocol.
	3.1.2 Display understanding of immunological drug interactions.
	3.1.3 Deliver vaccination services.
	3.1.4 Demonstrate vaccine reconstitution and dosing knowledge.
	3.1.5 Demonstrate the correct administration technique and site of administration for the vaccine.
	3.1.6 Apply aseptic techniques to the reconstitution and administration of the vaccine.
	3.1.7 Display understanding of the pharmacotherapy for the vaccine.
3.2 Vaccine storage and control	3.2.1 Demonstrate knowledge of vaccine stability and storage requirements.
	3.2.2 Manage the transportation, storage, and administration of vaccines according to cold chain requirements.
	3.2.3 Demonstrate the ability to handle temperature excursion.
3.3 General housekeeping and administrative tasks in the vaccination site	3.3.1 Take appropriate action in the event of vaccine spillage.
	3.3.2 Demonstrate the ability to source and utilise relevant reference material.
	3.3.3 Take appropriate action in the event of a needle stick injury.
	3.3.4 Take appropriate action in the event of blood spillage.
	3.3.5 Understand how to dispose of sharps, vials, and other vaccine equipment safely.
	3.3.6 Understand the importance of the safe disposal of clinical waste created during the provision of vaccinations.
	3.3.7 Take responsibility for and comply with the relevant waste legislation.

DOMAIN 4: ORGANISATIONAL AND MANAGEMENT SKILLS**INTRODUCTION**

Domain 4 includes competencies required to ensure effective and efficient delivery of vaccination services, including amongst other behavioural statements development of the required processes and procedures.

The competencies required are:

- 1.1 Quality assurance;
- 1.2 Record keeping; and
- 1.3 Policy development.

DOMAIN 4: ORGANISATIONAL AND MANAGEMENT SKILLS	
COMPETENCIES	BEHAVIOURAL STATEMENTS
4.1 Quality assurance	4.1.1 Contribute to the development of vaccine management Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and ensure adherence to the SOPs.
	4.1.2 Perform self-assessment of the vaccine management processes.
	4.1.3 Perform pharmacovigilance.
4.2 Record Keeping	4.2.1 Develop systems for the recording of services and deviations.
	4.2.2 Record errors and relevant incidents.
	4.2.3 Document, record, and report adverse reactions if any.
	4.2.4 Reconcile the documentation and report any identified discrepancies.
4.3 Policy development	4.3.1 Develop a vaccine management policy framework.
	4.3.2 Establish systems for the professional management and clinical governance of vaccination services.
	4.3.3 Implement and monitor vaccine management policies and SOPs.

DOMAIN 5: PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL PRACTICE**INTRODUCTION**

Domain 5 includes behavioural statements that focus on professional practice, the code of conduct and adhering to legal requirements.

The competencies required are:

- 5.1 Professional practice;
- 5.2 Ethical and legal practice; and
- 5.3 Continuing professional development.

DOMAIN 5: PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL PRACTICE	
COMPETENCIES	BEHAVIOURAL STATEMENTS
5.1 Professional practice	5.1.1 Support and develop the pharmacy team in the provision of a safe and effective service. 5.1.2 Demonstrate clinical and interpersonal skills.
5.2 Ethical and legal practice	5.2.1 Understand legal and ethical implications, as well as professional liability and responsibility. 5.2.2 Adhere to the Acts, regulations, rules and guidelines related to the supply of vaccines.
5.3 Continuing professional development	5.3.1 Reflect on personal practice skills. 5.3.2 Identify and address learning needs.

4. References

- (a) ASHP (American Society of Health System Pharmacists). Guidelines on the Pharmacist's Role in Immunization. <https://www.ashp.org/-/media/assets/policy-guidelines/docs/guidelines/pharmacists-role-immunization.ashx> Date of access: 26 January 2021.
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- (c) FIP (Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique). 2020. An overview of current pharmacy impact on immunisation, A global report. <https://www.fip.org/file/4751> Date of access: 26 January 2021.
- (d) Ministry of Health – Manatu Hauro, 2020. Authorisation of vaccinators and criteria for pharmacist vaccinators. <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/immunisation-handbook-2020/appe> Date of access: 25 January 2021.
- (e) NSW Government, 2020. <https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/immunisation/Pages/pharmacist-vaccination-expansion.aspx> Date of access: 25 January 2021.
- (f) The Pharmaceutical society of Ireland (PSI) .2020. Practical Guidance when Providing a Pharmacy Vaccination Service during the COVID-19 Pandemic https://www.thepsi.ie/gns/Pharmacy_Practice/practice-guidance/PharmacyServices/Vaccination_Service.aspx Date of access: 08 February 2021.

PART 3: CRITERIA TO ACCREDIT A GENERIC SHORT COURSE FOR PHARMACISTS IN IMMUNISATION AND INJECTION TECHNIQUE, AND DELIVERING IMMUNISATION SERVICES

1. RATIONALE FOR TRAINING ON IMMUNISATION AND INJECTION TECHNIQUE

Pharmacists are accessible, as they are well placed within communities as the first point of contact with the health care system. Pharmacists are well trained, offer cost-effective pharmaceutical services to the public, and therefore play a pivotal role in the delivery of primary health care services.

Pharmacists can promote public health through immunisations and increase immunisation coverage. Pharmacists acting as educators, facilitators, vaccinators and advocates fulfil important roles during a pandemic.

The South African Pharmacy Council identified the need for pharmacists to be trained as vaccinators and to be skilled in practical immunisation and injection technique. This is in line with the National Department of Health's (NDoH) Strategic Plan 2020/2021 - 2024/25, specifically to increase life expectancy from birth, reduce infant and child mortality rates, and achieve the sustainable development goal of ensuring healthy lives and promoting wellbeing for all at all ages. Furthermore, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, to ensure sufficient workforce capacity to vaccinate the entire South African population. Hence, as lifelong learners, pharmacists need to improve their knowledge and skills in order to strengthen immunisation services across all vaccination programmes and to reduce the burden of vaccine preventable diseases.

2. PURPOSE OF THE IMMUNISATION AND INJECTION TECHNIQUE TRAINING

The purpose of the short course on immunisation and injection technique is to equip pharmacists with the theoretical knowledge and practical expertise necessary to provide safe immunisation services of the highest standard.

This training would allow pharmacists to become vaccinators, vaccine advocates, promote the importance of immunisation in reducing vaccine-preventable diseases, help with dispelling myths associated with vaccines, and improve public confidence in vaccines. This would require pharmacist vaccinators to be able to read and interpret immunisation schedules, and safely administer vaccines via all prescribed routes of administration. They should also have the ability to operate an immunisation service in compliance with legal and regulatory standards. Furthermore, these pharmacists may also be required to collaborate with other immunisation stakeholders to improve the availability and access to immunisation services, aimed at reaching herd immunity.

3. TARGET GROUP FOR IMMUNISATION AND INJECTION TECHNIQUE TRAINING

Practicing Pharmacists as defined in the Regulations relating to Continuing Professional Development.

4. MINIMUM ENTRANCE CRITERIA TO THE IMMUNISATION AND INJECTION TECHNIQUE TRAINING

Pharmacists who wish to enrol for the short course on immunisation and injection technique must be:

- (a) in possession of a Bachelor of Pharmacy (BPharm) degree, or recognised equivalent qualification; and
- (b) registered with the SAPC as a Practising Pharmacist.

5. DURATION OF THE IMMUNISATION AND INJECTION TECHNIQUE TRAINING

The recommended duration of the short course is 50 notional hours, which is approximately 6 days.

	Notional Hours
Interactive Sessions	19 hours 30 minutes
Practical sessions	14 hours
Assessments and self-study	16 hours 30 minutes
Total	50 hours

6. IMMUNISATION AND INJECTION TECHNIQUE TRAINING RULES

To successfully complete the short course on immunisation and injection technique, a learner must complete all the training modules and achieve all objectives.

Learners should attend practical sessions and demonstrate competence in all immunisation and injection techniques in a summative practical assessment. In addition, learners must perform the following under supervision of a competent pharmacist, registered nurse or medical practitioner: a minimum of twenty (20) intramuscular immunisations and five (5) subcutaneous immunisations, for successful completion of the course. The practical session should also include relevant components of first aid to handle anaphylactic shock.

Vaccination can be done where immediate access to a nursing or medical practitioner is available, in the absence thereof, the vaccinator should have appropriate qualifications to handle anaphylactic shock and adverse events following immunisation.

After successful completion of the short course on immunisation and injection techniques, a pharmacist must comply with the following procedures:

- (a) Record their immunisation and injection technique certificate with the SAPC by completing and submitting the application form for immunisation and injection technique (online or printable form available at: www.sapc.za.org) together with a certified copy of the pharmacist's ID, evidence of competence in cardio-pulmonary resuscitation techniques, certified copies of the pharmacist's certificate(s) of successful completion of the short course on immunisation and injection technique, and proof of payment of the SAPC registration fee (refer to SAPC application form).
- (b) After receiving the recording certificate from the SAPC the pharmacist must apply to the NDoH for a Section 22(A)15 permit (the application form can be obtained by sending an e-mail to permits@health.gov.za).

- (c) Upon receipt of the Section 22(A)15 permit from the NDoH, the pharmacist must record their permit on immunisation and injection technique at the SAPC (form available on the website of the SAPC (www.sapc.za.org)).

7. RECOGNITION OF PRIOR LEARNING

Recognition of prior learning is not applicable to the short course.

8. OUTCOMES AND ASSOCIATED ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

STAGES	TOPICS	SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	Notional Hours (Interactive Sessions = IS Practical Sessions = P)
Non-specific	1.1 General immunisation principles	1.1.1 The learner should be able to apply the principles of immunology to vaccination.	1.1.1.1 Explain the concept of vaccine immunology and immunisation.	IS = 2 P = 0
			1.1.1.2 Differentiate between individual and herd immunity.	
			1.1.1.3 Describe the different types of vaccines.	
		1.1.2 The learner should be able to understand and apply vaccination schedules and strategies for protecting different population groups from vaccine preventable diseases.	1.1.2.1 Interpret and apply South Africa's public and private sector immunisation schedules.	
			1.1.2.2 Describe the vaccination strategy for trauma victims.	
			1.1.2.3 List vaccines that can be given to pregnant woman, when they should be given, and those that cannot be given.	
			1.1.2.4 Explain the vaccination strategies for vaccinating HIV positive babies, pre-term infants, immunocompromised patients, adolescents, healthcare workers, and the elderly.	
			1.1.2.5 Describe the vaccination-catch-up strategy for babies/children	

STAGES	TOPICS	SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	Notional Hours (Interactive Sessions = IS Practical Sessions = P)
	1.2 Vaccination advocacy, communication, and social mobilisation	1.2.1 The learner should be able to effectively communicate the risks and benefits of vaccination to their clients to build confidence and demand for vaccination, thereby increasing vaccination coverage.	1.1.2.6 who missed scheduled vaccines. Describe the importance and the use of immunisation data collection.	
			1.2.1.1 Identify and critically reflect on the factors and behaviors associated with vaccine hesitancy. 1.2.1.2 Apply effective communication strategies to address vaccine hesitancy in practice. 1.2.1.3 Actively promote immunisation. 1.2.1.4 Elaborate on how to involve communities and the public in the planning of immunisation activities.	IS = 1 P = 0
2. Pre -vaccination	2.1 Preparation of vaccination station	2.1.1 The learner should be able to operate effectively and efficiently within immunisation programmes.	2.1.1.1 Describe the minimum criteria for the vaccination station, equipment, and material according to Good Pharmacy Practice to ensure the facility is appropriate and ready for immunisation. 2.1.1.2 Describe the relevant data management systems for immunisation and demonstrate their use.	IS = 0.5 P = 1

STAGES	TOPICS	SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	Notional Hours (Interactive Sessions = IS Practical Sessions = P)
	2.2 Cold chain management and storage	2.2.1 The learner should be able to list, describe and demonstrate all key aspects of cold chain management and storage.	<p>2.2.1.1 Explain the requirements for storage and monitoring of vaccines and diluents.</p> <p>2.2.1.2 Demonstrate how to pack the vaccine refrigerator.</p> <p>2.2.1.3 Identify alternative cold chain equipment to cater for vaccine storage outside the refrigerator e.g., emergencies, transportation.</p> <p>2.2.1.4 Demonstrate the packing of vaccines and diluents in cold boxes for transportation, campaign site storage and power failures according to the rules relating to Good Pharmacy Practice and the manufacturer's specifications.</p> <p>2.2.1.5 Describe the quality assurance processes, including checking expiry dates, reading and interpreting of Vaccine Vial Monitor (VVM), and using the shake test when appropriate for maintaining vaccine stability.</p> <p>2.2.1.6 Describe the process of cleaning a vaccine refrigerator.</p>	IS = 2 P = 2

STAGES	TOPICS	SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	Notional Hours (Interactive Sessions = IS Practical Sessions = P)
			2.2.1.7 Explain and apply the multidose vial policy.	
	2.3 Patient history taking	2.3.1 The learner should be able to take an appropriate patient history.	2.3.1.1 Identify the correct vaccine recipient. 2.3.1.2 Take an appropriate patient history and identify individuals at risk. 2.3.1.2.1 Identify medicines currently taken. 2.3.1.2.2 Identify current medical conditions. 2.3.1.2.3 Identify all possible and potential vaccine-medicine interactions. 2.3.1.2.4 Identify all possible and potential vaccine-disease interactions. 2.3.1.2.5 Identify any contraindications or special precautions to vaccination.	IS = 1 P = 0
	2.4 Pre-vaccination counselling	2.4.1 The learner should be able to perform appropriate pre-vaccination counselling.	2.4.1.1 Apply effective and culturally sensitive communication skills in pre-vaccination counselling of the vaccinee/caregiver.	IS = 1 P = 1

STAGES	TOPICS	SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	Notional Hours (Interactive Sessions = IS Practical Sessions = P)
			2.4.1.2 Explain the importance of immunisation, which vaccines are needed, immunisation schedules and dose intervals.	
			2.4.1.3 Explain the risks and benefits of immunisation, including potential adverse events following immunisation.	
			2.4.1.4 Describe the process of obtaining and recording informed consent.	
			2.4.1.5 Respond appropriately to questions and concerns regarding immunisation.	
			2.4.1.6 Provide accurate and relevant information to the vaccinee/caregiver regarding administration of the vaccine at a specific site.	
			2.5.1.1 Demonstrate the processes involved in IPC necessary for a vaccination station including -	IS = 1 P = 1
	2.5 Infection prevention and control (IPC)	2.5.1 The learner should be able to practice appropriate IPC.	2.5.1.1.1 Use of the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).	

STAGES	TOPICS	SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	Notional Hours (Interactive Sessions = IS Practical Sessions = P)
			<p>2.5.1.1.2 Ensure aseptic technique as well as a clean, hygienic, and well-ventilated environment.</p> <p>2.5.1.1.3 Maintaining physical distancing where appropriate.</p> <p>2.5.1.1.4 Regular hand washing and/or sanitising.</p>	
3. Vaccine administration	3.1 Preparing to vaccinate	3.1.1 The learner should be able to safely prepare the different types of vaccines for vaccination.	<p>3.1.1.1 Identify principles which should be adhered to in practice, to prevent any immunisation error related AEFI.</p> <p>3.1.1.2 Demonstrate the steps involved in the preparation of a vaccine including:</p> <p>3.1.1.2.1 Identify the correct route of administration and specific injection site for the vaccine according to age, pre-existing condition and current medication taken.</p> <p>3.1.1.2.2 Position the vaccinee in an enabling and comfortable position.</p> <p>3.1.1.2.3 Identify/choose/select the appropriate vaccine, needle, and syringe size for the individual and the specific vaccine.</p>	IS = 1 P = 3

STAGES	TOPICS	SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	Notional Hours (Interactive Sessions = IS Practical Sessions = P)
			<p>3.1.1.2.4 Check the expiry date of the vaccine and all products used and the lifespan of multidose vials.</p> <p>3.1.1.2.5 Prepare under aseptic conditions (reconstitute where applicable) the vaccine as per the South African EPI guidelines, GPP and manufacturer's specifications.</p> <p>3.1.1.2.6 Draw the accurate dose for administration according to the manufacturer's specifications.</p>	
	3.2 Administering the vaccine	3.2.1 The learner should be able to safely administer the different types of vaccines.	<p>3.2.1.1 Demonstrate appropriate preparation of the injection site.</p> <p>3.2.1.2 Demonstrate the ability to safely administer the different types of vaccines, according to the appropriate route of administration, as per EPI guidelines, GPP, and manufacturer's specifications</p> <p>3.2.1.3 Demonstrate how to safely discard the needle and the syringe into a sharps container.</p> <p>3.2.1.4 Record the vaccine specific information in the vaccinee's</p>	IS = 1 P = 4

STAGES	TOPICS	SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	Notional Hours (Interactive Sessions = IS Practical Sessions = P)
4. Post-vaccination			immunisation record, whether electronic or paper-based.	
	4.1 Counselling and observation	4.1.1 The learner should be able to provide suitable post-vaccination counselling and observation.	4.1.1.1 Apply effective and culturally sensitive verbal and written communication in the post-vaccination counselling of the vaccinee/caregiver. 4.1.1.2 Select relevant information to reinforce with the vaccinee / caregiver either verbally or in writing post-vaccination, including potential vaccine responses, what to do if these occur and how to report.	IS = 1.5 P = 0
			4.1.1.3 Describe the appropriate post-vaccination observation procedures to follow.	
	4.2 Anaphylaxis and emergency management	4.2.1 The learner must be able to provide supportive care for the management of anaphylaxis.	4.2.1.1 Describe the signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis. 4.2.1.2 Distinguish between the signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis, general acute stress response, and vasovagal reaction with syncope or fainting, brought on by anxiety or stress, related to immunisation.	IS = 3 P = 1

STAGES	TOPICS	SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	Notional Hours (Interactive Sessions = IS Practical Sessions = P)
			4.2.1.3 Demonstrate the safe and timeous administration of emergency medicines.	
			4.2.1.4 Manage the transfer of the vaccinee to a nearby health care facility for further management or observation.	
	4.3 Adverse events following immunisation (AEFI)	4.3.1 The learner must be able to identify, manage and advise the vaccinee / caregiver regarding AEFI.	4.3.1.1 Differentiate between adverse events resulting from the vaccine or the immunisation process, and coincidental events not due to the vaccine or the immunisation process, but temporally associated with immunisation.	IS = 1 P = 0
			4.3.1.2 Describe potential underlying causes for each type of AEFI and understand the link between the AEFI and its cause.	
			4.3.1.3 Distinguish between minor and severe (serious and non-serious) AEFI.	
	4.4 Waste disposal	4.4.1 The learner must be able to discard	4.3.1.4 Identify and describe local and systemic signs and symptoms of AEFI and the appropriate management thereof.	IS = 0.5 P = 0.5
			4.4.1.1 Demonstrate the procedures for disposing of sharps waste.	

STAGES	TOPICS	SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	Notional Hours (Interactive Sessions = IS Practical Sessions = P)
		biohazardous and general waste in a safe and appropriate manner	4.4.1.2 Manage the safe disposal of biohazardous and general waste.	
5. Monitoring vaccine safety	5.1 Vaccine pharmacovigilance	5.1.1 The learner should be able to explain and apply the principles of pharmacovigilance specific to vaccines.	5.1.1.1 Identify and describe the correct procedures for the timely reporting of AEFI including using the appropriate tools.	IS = 1 P = 0
6. Data management	6.1 Record keeping and documentation	6.1.1 The learner should be able to record and document the required/pertinent information specified for vaccine administration.	6.1.1.1 Appropriately record and store vaccinee and vaccination details according to GPP. 6.1.1.2 Demonstrate knowledge of the vaccination programme, and the specific data that needs to be recorded and reported to the appropriate authorities.	IS = 1 P = 0.5
7. Stakeholder interactions	7.1 Expanding access to immunisation services	7.1.1 The learner should be able to interact appropriately with relevant stakeholders to expand access to immunisation services.	7.1.1.1 Describe the requirements for establishing a working agreement with relevant stakeholders to render immunisation services in line with written terms and conditions (or service level agreement).	IS = 1 P = 0

Abbreviations

AEFI: Adverse events following immunisation

EPI: Expanded Programme on Immunisation

GPP: Good Pharmacy Practice

9. CRITICAL CROSS-FIELD OUTCOMES

- (a) Identify, analyse and solve problems related to the provision of immunisation services.
- (b) Work effectively with others as a member of a team of health care professionals in applying immunisation principles to avert vaccine preventable diseases.
- (c) Collect, analyse, organise and critically evaluate information in using evidence-based approaches in the provision of pharmaceutical services and information to enhance Healthcare and pharmacovigilance activities.
- (d) Communicate effectively using visual, and/or language skills in the modes of oral, written and/or practical presentation in a sustained discourse.
- (e) Use science and technology, including informatics, in pharmacies effectively and critically, showing responsibility towards the environment and the health of others by promoting ethical conduct in all contexts.
- (f) Educating healthcare workers, the public and patients in an effective way to promote public health.

10. QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF PRESENTERS/FACILITATORS

The presenters of the immunisation and injection technique course must –

- (a) Have an undergraduate pharmacy qualification, i.e. Bachelor of Pharmacy (BPharm) degree, or recognised equivalent, plus relevant postgraduate training;
 - (i) be registered as a Practising Pharmacist with the SAPC; and
 - (ii) have a minimum of 5 years' experience as a Practising Pharmacist and a minimum of three years' experience in the field of study at a higher education institution or skills development provider registered with SAPC.
- (b) Work in collaboration with a qualified clinician i.e. a medical practitioner or professional nurse (registered with the relevant professional body) with a minimum of three years' practical experience in the practical skills training offered, where required.

11. STANDARDS FOR PRESENTATION OF THE IMMUNISATION AND INJECTION TECHNIQUE TRAINING

The short course on immunisation and injection technique must be presented by a Higher Education Institution or a Skills Development Provider accredited by the South African Pharmacy Council to offer the course.

12. MODE OF DELIVERY

The short course on immunisation and injection technique should be presented to practising pharmacists who are employed full-time or part-time. The interactive sessions of the short course should be presented using an online platform or face to face and must be presented in a manner that allows flexible study hours. There should be face to face contact sessions for practical sessions. The Higher Education Institution or the Skills Development Provider must have a reliable electronic platform that makes provision for the sharing of study material

and resources. This platform must have access control and at a minimum allow for the following:

- (a) General announcements;
- (b) Communication with students;
- (c) Resources and training material (For example study guides, PowerPoint® presentations, video's);
- (d) Submission of work assignments; and
- (e) Online assessments.

A comprehensive study guide(s) must be available. The study guide(s) must guide the learners through the learning process and should integrate all the topics which form part of each module. Additional textbooks and references must also be used. Reference to additional textbooks and references must also be supplied.

13. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMMUNISATION AND INJECTION TECHNIQUE TRAINING

The methods of assessment for the course must include both formative and summative assessments. A learner should obtain 70% for the formative assessments on the theory part of the course to be able to write the summative assessment. Formative assessments should include work assignments, and summative assessments should include an examination at the end of the course. The examination at the end of the theory part of the course must be in the form of a written/online examination. The assessment at the end of the practical session of the course must be in the form of a practical examination i.e. an objective structured clinical examination. A learner should be able to demonstrate full competence in all techniques, otherwise they should redo the practical assessment.

14. PROCESS OF APPEAL

An appeal process must be in place in cases where students disagree with the outcome of an assessment (written or practical). The process for appeals against assessment decisions on the demonstration of competence by candidates must be described in the study guide of the course.

15. PROCESS IN CASE OF DISHONESTY AND PLAGIARISM

Students must be warned against dishonesty and plagiarism. A procedure must be in place to address this kind of misconduct and all cases should be reported to the South African Pharmacy Council.

16. STANDARDS FOR ADMINISTRATION AND RECORD KEEPING

A student administration system must be available for maintaining and updating detailed information about each enrolled student. Information must include but not be limited to the following:

- (a) Student's full names and surname
- (b) Maiden name (if applicable)
- (c) Identification or passport number
- (d) Contact numbers (cell phone and landline)
- (e) Email address
- (f) Postal address

- (g) Qualifications
- (h) Past and current employment (indicating work experience in a clinical environment)

The system must include a functionality to generate a document that can be used as "Proof of Registration" for each enrolled student.

The student administration system must also allow for record keeping of the marks that each student has obtained in each of the assessments.

Confidentiality of personal information must be maintained at all times.

17. CERTIFICATION METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Procedures must be in place to ensure that certification of students is managed in a secure and safe manner. The security and accuracy of certificates during printing, filing and distribution must be assured. The following minimum information is required for certification of the immunisation and injection technique course:

- (a) Provider name and/or logo
- (b) Name of the course
- (c) Student's full name (first names followed by surname)
- (d) Student identification
- (e) Date of issue of the certificate
- (f) Signatories

18. FACILITIES, EQUIPMENT AND CONSUMABLES

The physical facilities must be adequate to deliver the theoretical and practical components of the training. For the theoretical training, facilities must include an online teaching and learning platform and suitable venues for lectures where applicable. For the practical training, facilities must include a skills laboratory adequate in size to accommodate the number of learners trained per session. The venue must be suitable to be able to practice and demonstrate competence in the education and counselling of vaccinees and caregivers. The skills laboratory must also provide adequate storeroom facilities for keeping equipment and consumables and must include an area(s) for practice simulations and an area(s) where practical assessments can be conducted.

The equipment in the skills laboratory to deliver practical training must include, but not limited to, adequate numbers of the following:

- (a) Intramuscular immunisation training pads
- (b) Subcutaneous immunisation training pads
- (c) Cold chain equipment and temperature monitoring devices (e.g. training refrigerator, cold boxes and conditioned ice packs)
- (d) Injectate (e.g. water for injection) in vials and containers representative of the different vaccines to be administered.
- (e) Thermometer to monitor continuous temperature in the cold box and inside the refrigerator
- (f) Different needles and syringes suitable for vaccination
- (g) Alcohol swabs, cotton wool balls, gauze swabs, plasters
- (h) Biohazardous materials and sharps disposal containers
- (i) Personal protective equipment i.e. masks and gloves
- (j) Chlorine or alcohol-based disinfectant for cleaning vaccine spills

- (k) Kidney tray
- (l) Emergency tray.

19. APPENDIX A - MEDICINE LIST

- (a) All vaccines for children and adults, including Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) vaccines and COVID-19 vaccines.
- (b) Emergency tray medicines and supplies for the management of adverse events following immunisation (AEFI) and anaphylaxis, in compliance with the required minimum standards, including the following:
 - (i) Adrenalin (epinephrine) 1 mg/ml (1:1000) 1 ml ampoule
 - (ii) Hydrocortisone (100 mg/ml 200mg/2ml vial)
 - (iii) Nebuliser
 - (iv) Salbutamol 0.5% 20 ml nebulising solution OR 2.5 mg/2.5 ml OR 5 mg/2.5 ml unit dose vial for nebulisation OR salbutamol 100 mcg metered dose inhaler
 - (v) Ipratropium 0.25 mg/2 ml OR 0.5 mg/2 ml unit dose vial for nebulisation
 - (vi) Promethazine 25 mg/2 ml 2 ml ampoule
 - (vii) Sodium chloride 0.9% 1 L solution
 - (viii) 2 sets of disposable syringes with 0.01 ml graduations and 26 G IM needles
 - (ix) 2 sets of disposable syringes (5 ml) and 24/ 26 G IM needles
 - (x) IV drip set
 - (xi) AEFI case reporting form
 - (xii) Drug dosage tables for adrenaline and for hydrocortisone
 - (xiii) Adhesive dressing

Note: Consult with the National Department of Health Standard Treatment Guidelines and Essential Medicines List for the latest updates

BOARD NOTICE 242 OF 2021

This Board Notice is effective as from 1 April 2022

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR NATURAL SCIENTIFIC PROFESSIONS**FEE STRUCTURE FOR 2022/2023**

The South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions herewith retracts all Board Notices regarding the fee structure as published in Government Gazette.

1. NOTES

- (a) **“application fee”** means the fee payable on submission of an application for registration. A fee is payable for each field of practice for which registration is requested and is not refundable, should an application not be successful.
- (b) **“annual fee”** means the fee payable by the registered person within 60 days from the date on which he/she is informed (in writing) that his/her annual fee has become payable. Annual fees will become payable on the 1st of April of every year.
- (c) **“qualifications assessment fee”** must be paid for evaluation of qualifications for registration purposes.
- (d) **“re-instatement fee”** means the fee payable on submission of an application to reinstate a registration. A fee is payable for each field of practice for which re-instatement is required.
- (e) **“appeal fee”** means the fee payable in terms of Section 25(1) of the Act when a person lodges a complaint against a Council decision.

2. FEES**1. Annual fees payable as from the 1st of April 2022:**

Category/Type	2022/23 Fees
Professional	R 1,570
Certificated	R 990
Candidate	R 540
Pensioners	R 330

2. Other Fees (Specific Services)

Category/Type	2022/23 Fees
Application Fee	R 2,100
Application Fee - Candidate only	R 580
Critical Skills visa fee	R 4,440
Upgrading fee	R 1,660
Reinstatement fee - Professional	R 4,000
Reinstatement fee - Certificated	R 2,860
Reinstatement fee - Candidate	R 1,610
Qualification assessment fee	R 2,700
Appeal fee	R 2,780

BOARD NOTICE 243 OF 2021



South African Council for Social Service Professions

Social Service Professions Act 110 of 1978

REVISED NOTICE IN TERMS OF REGULATION 11 ON THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE 5TH SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL SERVICE PROFESSIONS AND REGULATION 15 ON THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE 5TH PROFESSIONAL BOARD FOR SOCIAL WORK AND 4TH PROFESSIONAL BOARD FOR CHILD AND YOUTH CARE WORK**1. DEFINITIONS**

"ballot paper" means a ballot paper used to cast a vote either in paper and/or electronic format;

"candidate" means a person who has been nominated in terms of the Regulations and who qualifies to be elected, and whose name was announced in Board Notice 3 of 2022;

"polling day" means the last day that a voter may vote (in the case of these elections, it is 16 May 2022);

"registration category" means the category within which a person is registered in terms of the Social Service Professions Act 110 of 1978 and the relevant Regulations, and for the purpose of these elections the registration categories are social workers (**10-**), social auxiliary workers (**50-**), child and youth care workers (**70-**) and auxiliary child and youth care workers (**90-**);

"Regulations" means Regulations relating to election of members of the South African Council for Social Service Professions (Government Notice No R. 1698 published in Government Gazette 19644 of 31 December 1998); Regulations regarding the election and appointment of members of a professional board (Government Notice No 1427 published in Government Gazette 24039 of 8

November 2002); Regulations regarding the establishment and constitution of a Professional Board for Social Work (Government Notice No. R. 920 published in Government Gazette No 25109 of 27 June 2003) and/or Regulations regarding the establishment and constitution of a Professional Board for Child and Youth Care (Government Notice No. R. 377 published in Government Gazette No 25042 of 14 March 2003), and amendment(s) thereof, as applicable;

"returning officer" means the officer referred to in regulation 4, and is legally responsible to oversee and manage the SACSSP elections; and

"voter" means person registered in terms of the Social Service Professions Act 110 of 1978 and who are entitled to vote in terms of the relevant Regulations.

2. POLLING DAY

- 2.1 Notice is herewith given in terms of regulation 11 of the *Regulations relating to election of members of the South African Council for Social Service Professions* (Government Notice No R. 1698 published in Government Gazette 19644 of 31 December 1998) and regulation 15 of *Regulations relating to election of members of Professional Boards* (Government Notice No 1427 published in Government Gazette 24039 of 8 November 2002) on the elections for the Members to serve on the 5th South African Council for Social Service Professions, 5th Professional Board for Social Work and 4th Professional Board for Child and Youth Care Work.
- 2.2 The polling day and time for the election of the 5th South African Council for Social Service Professions, 5th Professional Board for Social Work and 4th Professional Board for Child and Youth Care Work is: **16h00 on 16 MAY 2022.**
- 2.3 No votes cast by a voter after 16h00 on 16 May 2022 will be accepted by the Returning Officer.
- 2.4 A voter may only vote on the Ballot Paper issued to him or her either by electronic mail (email) or by postal mail by the Returning Officer.

3. ELIGIBLE PERSONS THAT ARE ENTITLED TO VOTE IN THE ELECTIONS

- 3.1 In accordance with the Regulations a person is entitled to vote if he or she is:
- 3.1.1 registered with the SACSSP as a social worker in terms of section 17 of the Act
- 3.1.2 registered with the SACSSP as a social auxiliary worker in terms of section 18 of the Act;
- 3.1.3 registered with the SACSSP as a child and youth care worker and auxiliary child and youth care worker in terms of section 18A of the Act; and
- 3.1.4 a South African citizen.
- 3.2 Practically, if you are registered as a social worker, social auxiliary worker, child and youth care worker or auxiliary child and youth care worker, and your annual fees are paid up to date, you may vote for the persons you wish to represent your profession on the 5th South African Council for Social Service Professions, 5th Professional Board for Social Work and 4th Professional Board for Child and Youth Care Work, subject to Act and Regulations.
- 3.3 The following persons are not allowed to vote according to the Regulations:
- 3.3.1 Student social workers, student social auxiliary workers, student child and youth care workers and student auxiliary child and youth care worker are not allowed to vote.
- 3.3.2 A person, even if registered in terms of sections 17, 18 and 18A of the Social Service Professions Act 110 of 1978, who is not a South African citizen.

4. VOTING PROCEDURES

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The election of Members to serve of the 5th South African Council for Social Service Professions (SACSSP), 5th Professional Board for Social Work and 4th Professional Board for Child and Youth Care Work will take place per electronic ballot paper, subject to paragraph 4.5.
- 4.1.2 Voters are encouraged to download the *SACSSP Elections 2022 Information Brochure on the voting procedures* from the website (www.sacssp.co.za), which explains the voting procedures in detail and introduces all candidates.

- 4.1.3 The procedures for electronic voting are explained in paragraph 4.6 and, where applicable, for manual or paper voting is explained in paragraph 4.7.

4.2 Social workers

- 4.2.1 Every social worker registered in terms of section 17 of the Act and eligible to vote in terms of the Regulations (voter) shall receive via electronic mail (email), to the email address as on the Register (kept in terms of section 19), before or on 29 April 2022 with a web-based link that will direct a voter directly to the following electronic Ballot Papers:

- ☐ Ballot Paper 1A
- ☐ Ballot Paper 2: Part A

- 4.2.2 A voter needs to verify upon receipt that the web-based link directs him or her to the aforementioned Ballot papers. If it does not, he or she needs to inform the Returning Officer immediately, but not later than 3 May 2022, in writing at email address elections@sacssp.co.za as to allow for the correct link to be send. No request after 3 May 2022 will be accommodated.

- 4.2.3 Upon the receipt of the email referred to a voter may exercise his or her right to vote in the following categories:

- (a) section 5(1)(a): election of six (6) social workers
- (b) regulation 3(a): election of four (4) social workers

- 4.2.4 A voter shall exercise his or her right to vote no later than 16h00 on the Polling Day, which is 16 May 2022.

- 4.2.5 A voter who has not received an email regarding the elections with a web-based link that directs him or her to the above Ballot Papers by 29 April 2022 must inform the Polling Officer in writing at the following email address: elections@sacssp.co.za

4.3 Social auxiliary workers

- 4.3.1 Every social auxiliary worker registered in terms of section 18 of the Act and eligible to vote in terms of the Regulations (voter) shall receive via electronic mail (email), to the email address as on the Register (kept in terms of section 19), before or on 29 April 2022 with a web-based link that will direct a voter directly to the following electronic Ballot Paper:

- ☐ Ballot Paper 2: Part B

- 4.3.2 A voter needs to verify upon receipt that the web-based link directs him or her to the aforementioned Ballot Papers. If it does not, he or she needs to inform the Returning Officer immediately, but not later than 3 May 2022, in writing at email address elections@sacssp.co.za as to allow for the correct link to be send. No request after 3 May 2022 will be accommodated.

- 4.3.3 Upon the receipt of the email referred to a voter may exercise his or her right to vote in the following categories:

- (a) regulation 3(h): election of one (1) social auxiliary worker

- 4.3.4 A voter shall exercise his or her right to vote no later than 16h00 on the Polling Day, which is 16 May 2022.

- 4.3.5 A voter who has not received an email regarding the elections with a web-based link that directs him or her to the above Ballot Papers by 29 April 2022 must inform the Polling Officer in writing at the following email address: elections@sacssp.co.za

4.4 Child and youth care workers and auxiliary child and youth care workers

4.4.1 Every child and youth care worker and auxiliary child and youth care worker registered in terms of section 18A of the Act and eligible to vote in terms of the Regulations (voter) shall receive via electronic mail (email), to the email address as on the Register (kept in terms of section 19), before or on 29 April 2022 with a web-based link that will direct a voter directly to the following electronic Ballot Papers:

- ☐ Ballot Paper 1B
- ☐ Ballot Paper 3

4.2.2 A voter needs to verify upon receipt that the web-based link directs him or her to the aforementioned Ballot Papers. If it does not, he or she needs to inform the Returning Officer immediately, but not later than 3 May 2022, in writing at email address elections@sacssp.co.za as to allow for the correct link to be sent. No request after 3 May 2022 will be accommodated.

4.2.3 Upon the receipt of the email referred to a voter may exercise his or her right to vote in the following categories:

- (a) section 5(1)(b): election of three (3) child and youth care workers
- (b) regulation 3(a): election of five (5) child and youth care workers

4.2.4 A voter shall exercise his or her right to vote no later than 16h00 on the Polling Day, which is 16 May 2022.

4.2.5 A voter who has not received an email regarding the elections with a web-based link that directs him or her to the above Ballot Papers by 29 April 2022 must inform the Polling Officer in writing at the following email address: elections@sacssp.co.za

4.5 A *paper ballot paper* and accompanying documents will be issued by the Returning Officer to:

4.5.1 A voter contemplated in paragraphs 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 who expressly inform the Returning Officer in writing by 3 May 2022 that he or she wishes to cast his or vote on paper ballot paper, where after such ballot paper will be dispatched to him or her in accordance with paragraph 4.8.

4.5.2 A voter who has no email address entered against his or her name on the Register kept in terms of section 19 of the Social Service Professions Act 110 of 1978 shall be required to only use the paper ballot paper manual procedures for the purpose of the elections.

4.6 General procedures for voting with an electronic ballot paper

4.6.1 All eligible voters shall receive an email from the Returning Officer that spells out the procedures related to the electronic voting as prescribed in the applicable Regulations.

4.6.2 The mentioned email will provide a single web-based link that will direct a voter directly to the applicable ballot paper(s). The procedures for voting will be clearly indicated in the electronic ballot paper and should be studied carefully by the voter before he or she proceeds to cast a vote.

4.6.3 A voter, depending on his or her profession and registration category, may only vote in specific categories for nominated candidates. There will be clear instructions on the ballot paper.

4.6.4 A ballot paper that is not completed correctly shall be deemed spoiled in terms of the Regulations and the votes on that ballot paper will not be counted.

4.6.5 A voter must indicate in the identification section all the required details, which includes his or her SACSSP registration number to be used as first verification and ID number as second verification. The remainder of the details are information that is required to be on the Register kept by the

SACSSP in terms of section 19 of the Social Service Professions Act 110 of 1978, and are required to be inserted as final verifications for electronic voting.

- 4.6.6 A voter needs to note that once he or she has submitted an electronic ballot paper, he or she will not be allowed to retract, amend or resubmit a ballot paper, neither may he or she submit a paper ballot paper.

4.7 General procedures for manual voting using paper ballot paper

- 4.7.1 Eligible voters, subject to paragraph 4.5, shall receive:

- (a) a unique consolidated ballot paper that contains four (4) distinct ballot paper containing the names of the nominees who may be voted for, as well as the instructions on how to vote and in which category he or she may vote;
- (b) an identification envelope to be completed and to place the ballot paper in; and
- (c) a cover envelope to place the identification envelope (with the ballot paper inside) in and return to the SACSSP.

- 4.7.2 The procedures for voting will be clearly indicated on the paper ballot paper and should be studied carefully by the voter before he or she proceeds to vote.

- 4.7.3 Paper ballot papers to a voter contemplated in paragraph 4.5.2 shall be dispatched by 3 May 2022 to the postal address as on the Register kept in terms of section 19 of the Act. If such a voter has not received a paper ballot paper by 6 May 2022, he or she must contact the Returning Officer at elections@sacssp.co.za immediately.

- 4.7.4 A voter, depending on his or her profession and registration category, may only vote in specific categories for nominated candidates on the applicable ballot paper(s).

- 4.7.5 A voter needs to note that once he or she has submitted paper ballot paper(s), he or she will not be allowed to retract, amend or resubmit a ballot paper, neither may he or she submit an electronic ballot paper.

- 4.7.6 A paper ballot paper submitted by postal mail must reach the Returning Officer no later than 20 May 2022 and will only be accepted as a valid ballot paper if the date stamp of the Post Office shows that it was mailed before or on 16 May 2022. Any paper ballot paper received after 20 May 2022 shall be rejected.

5. NAMES OF PERSONS NOMINATED FOR ELECTIONS

- 5.1 The names of the persons appearing in the paragraph that follows are of persons duly nominated for elections in the prescribed manner by 16h00 on 23 March 2021 following the request for nominations published in *Board Notice 3 of 2021* (Government Gazette No 44173 of 5 February 2021), and 16h00 on 2 August 2021 following the request for nominations published in *Board Notice 4 of 2021* (Government Gazette No 44799 of 2 July 2021) and who meet the prescribed requirements as set out in the applicable Regulations.

- 5.2 The names of nominees were announced in *Board Notice 4 of 2021* (Government Gazette 44799 of 2 July 2021).

- 5.3 The names of the nominees appearing below are final, and will appear on the Ballot papers for the election of the 5th South African Council for Social Service Professions (SACSSP), 5th Professional Board for Social Work and 4th Professional Board for Child and Youth Care Work.

5.4 **5th SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL SERVICE PROFESSIONS**

5.4.1 **Section 5(1)(a): election of six (6) social workers**

5.4.1.1 Election by social workers of six (6) social workers to serve on the 5th Council in terms of section 5(1)(a) of the Social Service Professions Act 110 of 1978 in alphabetical order by surname.

5.4.1.2 Social workers registered in terms of section 17 of the Act and eligible to vote, may vote for no more than six (6) of the following candidates on BALLOT PAPER 1A.

SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	SACSSP Registration number
BALGOBIND	Chandika	1018168
DE SOUSA	Amanda Maria	1013085
GALLANT	Elwin Edgar	1007085
KHEU	Thabiso Petrus	1020241
MATHYE	Mihlothi Annah Eunice	1007959
MBEDZI	Rembuluwani Paul	1021021
MDLETSHE	Thokozile Prudence	1016995
MOKHELE	Caroline	1022070
MOKONE	Jocomina Malebo	1009865
MURIDILI	Murendeni	1028804
SHAMAM	Femada Bibi	1018297
SUKANTAKA	Nomvuyiso	1030219
SWART	Ashwill Denzill	1031645
THIBELA	Bishop Dishupeng	1021288
VAN DER WALT	Nicolette Marguerite	1005929
VIVIERS	Andries	1012729
ZONDI	Bhekinkosi Zacharia	1021918

5.4.2 **Section 5(1)(b): election of three (3) child and youth care workers**

5.4.4.1 Election by child and youth care workers and auxiliary child and youth care workers of *three (3) child and youth care workers* to serve on 5th Council in terms of section 5(1)(b) of the Social Service Professions Act 110 of 1978 in alphabetical order by surname.

5.4.2.2 Child and youth care workers and auxiliary child and youth care workers registered in terms of section 18A of the Act and eligible to vote, may vote for no more than *three (3)* of the following candidates on BALLOT PAPER 1B.

SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	SACSSP Registration number
ALLSOPP	Janet Merle	7000013
GALLANT	Elwin Edgar	9010504
HARRIS	Alfred Anthony	7000101
NHLAPO	Themba Cornellius	9010907
NDHLOVU	Hloniphile	9000686

5.5 5th PROFESSIONAL BOARD FOR SOCIAL WORK

5.5.1 **Regulation 3(a): election of four (4) social workers**

5.5.1.1 Election *by social workers* of four (4) social workers in terms of regulation 3(a) to serve on the 5th Professional Board for Social Work as contemplated in the *Regulations regarding the establishment and constitution of a Professional Board for Social Work*.

5.5.1.2 Social workers registered in terms of section 17 of the Act and eligible to vote, may vote for no more than four (4) of the following candidates on BALLOT PAPER 2: Part A :

SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	SACSSP registration number
BHEMBE	Nqaba Khanyakwezwe	1037842
MATHONSI	Frans Lesetja	1033929
MOKOENA	Bethuel Pusetso	1040686
MOKONE	Jocomina Malebo	1009865
SIKHWEZA	Mzonke Wilford	1020380
STRYDOM	Alida Frances	1005195

5.5.2 **Regulation 3(c): election of one social worker nominated by social work education and training institutions**

5.5.2.1 Election *by social workers* of one (1) social worker nominated by social work education and training institutions in terms of regulation 3(c) to serve on the 5th Professional Board for Social Work as contemplated in the *Regulations regarding the establishment and constitution of a Professional Board for Social Work*.

5.5.2.2 The following person was duly nominated in the prescribed manner as announced in *Board Notice 3 of 2021*, and in accordance with regulation 13(1) of the *Regulations regarding the election and appointment of members of a professional board* (Government Notice No 1427 published in Government Gazette 24039 of 8 November 2002) when the number of persons accepted as candidates is equal to the number of members to be elected, the Returning Officer shall declare the candidate(s) who was so acceptable to be a duly elected member.

SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	SACSSP Registration number
NADESAN	Varoshini Subramoney	1010156

5.5.2.3 The Returning Officer herewith declares that the abovementioned candidate is duly elected to serve in terms of regulation 3(c) on the 5th Professional Board for Social Work and that her name will not appear on a ballot paper for the purpose of elections.

5.5.3 **Regulation 3(f): election of one (1) social worker engaged in full-time or part-time private practice**

5.5.3.1 Election *by social workers* of one (1) social worker engaged in full-time or part-time private practice in terms of regulation 3(f) to serve on the 5th Professional Board for Social Work as contemplated in the *Regulations regarding the establishment and constitution of a Professional Board for Social Work*.

- 5.5.3.2 The following person was duly nominated in the prescribed manner as announced in *Board Notice 3 of 2021*, and in accordance with regulation 13(1) of the *Regulations regarding the election and appointment of members of a professional board* (Government Notice No 1427 published in Government Gazette 24039 of 8 November 2002) when the number of persons accepted as candidates is equal to the number of members to be elected, the Returning Officer shall declare the candidate(s) who was so acceptable to be a duly elected member.

SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	SACSSP Registration number
THOMPSON	Jessie Annie	1010903

- 5.5.3.3 The Returning Officer herewith declares that the abovementioned candidate is duly elected to serve in terms of regulation 3(f) on the 5th Professional Board for Social Work and that her name will not appear on a ballot paper for the purpose of elections.

5.5.4 **Regulation 3(h): election of one social auxiliary worker**

- 5.5.1.1 Election by social auxiliary workers of election of one (1) social auxiliary worker in terms of regulation 3(h) to serve on the 5th Professional Board for Social Work as contemplated in the *Regulations regarding the establishment and constitution of a Professional Board for Social Work*.
- 5.5.1.2 Social auxiliary workers registered in terms of section 18 of the Act and eligible to vote, may vote for no more than one (1) of the following candidates on BALLOT PAPER 2: Part B :

SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	SACSSP Registration number
MADELA	Prudence Samukelisiwe	5004498
MOLAWO	Malekutu Lafter	5012165
NOKO	Atlholang Crosby	5006427

5.5 **4th PROFESSIONAL BOARD FOR CHILD AND YOUTH CARE WORK**

5.5.1 **Regulation 3(a): election of five (5) child and youth care workers**

- 5.5.1.1 Election by child and youth care workers and auxiliary child and youth care workers of five (5) child and youth care workers by child and youth care workers in terms of in terms of regulation 3(a) to serve on the 4th Professional Board for Child and Youth Care Work as contemplated in the *Regulations regarding the establishment and constitution of a Professional Board for Child and Youth Care*.

5.5.1.2 Child and youth care workers and auxiliary child and youth care workers registered in terms of section

18A of the Act and eligible to vote, may vote for no more than five (5) of the following candidates on BALLOT PAPER 3:

SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	SACSSP registration number
BARON	Samantha Evette	7000526
CORNELIUS	Francisco Gerard	9000299
DU TOIT	Lesley Sharon	9011283
HARRIS	Alfred Anthony	7000101
MAMABOLO	Seeng	7000363
MZULWINI	Sibongile Gladys	7000584
NGHONYAMA	Muchuchi Donald	7000504
NZAMA	Simphiwe Siyabonga	7000525
SINGH	Charlene	7000403
SITHOLE	Benny	9002751

5.5.2 Regulation 3(c): election of one child and youth care worker nominated by child and youth care education and training institutions

5.5.2.1 Election by child and youth care workers and auxiliary child and youth care workers of one (1) child and youth care worker or a person involved in the education and training of child and youth care workers nominated by child and youth care education and training institutions in terms of regulation 3(c) to serve on the 4th Professional Board for Child and Youth Care Work as contemplated in the *Regulations regarding the establishment and constitution of a Professional Board for Child and Youth Care*.

5.5.2.2 The following person was duly nominated in the prescribed manner as announced in *Board Notice 3 of 2021*, and in accordance with regulation 13(1) of the *Regulations regarding the election and appointment of members of a professional board* (Government Notice No 1427 published in Government Gazette 24039 of 8 November 2002) when the number of persons accepted as candidates is equal to the number of members to be elected, the Returning Officer shall declare the candidate(s) who was so acceptable to be a duly elected member.

SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	SACSSP Registration number
MOLEPO	Lesiba Phineas	7000016

5.5.2.3 The Returning Officer herewith declares that the abovementioned candidate is duly elected to serve in terms of regulation 3(c) on the 4th Professional Board for Child and Youth Care Work and that his name will not appear on a ballot paper for the purpose of elections.

Langi Malamba (Ms)

Returning officer/ Registrar

South African Council of Social Services Professions

37 Annie Botha Avenue, Riviera, Pretoria 0001, South Africa

Office: +27 12 356 8300 Email: elections@sacssp.co.za

22 April 2022

Date

CONTINUES ON PAGE 258 OF BOOK 3

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GENERAL NOTICES • ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 990 OF 2022

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATIONS

LIST 05/2022

The International Trade Administration Commission (herein after referred to as ITAC or the Commission) has received the following application concerning the Customs Tariff. Any objection to or comment on this representation should be submitted to the Chief Commissioner, ITAC, Private Bag X753, Pretoria, 0001. Attention is drawn to the fact that the rate of duty mentioned in this application is that requested by the applicant and that the Commission may, depending on its findings, recommend a lower or higher rate of duty.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

The submission of confidential information to the Commission in connection with customs tariff applications is governed by section 3 of the Tariff Investigations Regulations, which regulations can be found on ITAC's website at <http://www.itac.org.za/documents/R.397.pdf>.

These regulations require that if any information is considered to be confidential, then a non-confidential version of the information must be submitted, simultaneously with the confidential version. In submitting a non-confidential version the regulations are strictly applicable and require parties to indicate:

- ❑ Each instance where confidential information has been omitted and the reasons for confidentiality;*
- ❑ A summary of the confidential information which permits other interested parties a reasonable understanding of the substance of the confidential information; and*
- ❑ In exceptional cases, where information is not susceptible to summary, reasons must be submitted to this effect.*

This rule applies to all parties and to all correspondence with and submissions to the Commission, which unless clearly indicated to be confidential, will be made available to other interested parties.

The Commission will disregard any information indicated to be confidential that is not accompanied by a proper non-confidential summary or the aforementioned reasons.

If a party considers that any document of another party, on which that party is submitting representations, does not comply with the above rules and that such deficiency affects that party's ability to make meaningful representations, the details of the deficiency and the reasons why that party's rights are so affected must be submitted to the commission in writing forthwith (and at the latest 14 days prior to the date on which that party's submission is due).

Failure to do so timeously will seriously hamper the proper administration of the investigation, and such party will not be able to subsequently claim an inability to make meaningful representations on the basis of the failure of such other party to meet the requirements.

APPLICATION FOR THE CREATION OF A TEMPORARY REBATE FACILITY ON:

“Other light fittings, containing light emitting diodes (LED) as a source of illumination, classifiable in tariff subheading 9405.40.21, for use in the horticultural industry, in such quantities, at such times and subject to such conditions as the International Trade Administration Commission may allow by specific permit, provided the product is not available in the SACU market”

APPLICANT:**The Lamphouse (Pty) Ltd**

P O Box 3326

Edenvale

1610

Enquiries: ITAC Ref: 19/2021, Ms. Diphetogo Rathete and Ms. Ndivhudza Mokou. They can be contacted on Tel: 012 394 3683/3627 or alternatively e-mail, drathete@itac.org.za / nramphabana@itac.org.za.

REASONS FOR THE APPLICATION AS STATED BY THE APPLICANT:

- 1) There are currently no domestic manufacturers of LED lamps designed for horticultural use in the SACU region;
- 2) The LED lamps designed for horticultural use is a new market segment in the agricultural sector and has been growing at a fast rate over the past years; and
- 3) The implementation of the rebate provision of LED lights for horticultural use will assist the local agricultural industry to grow.

PUBLICATION PERIOD:

Written representations must be submitted within **four (4) weeks** of the date of this notice.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION**NOTICE 991 OF 2022****INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION****NOTICE ON LIMITING THE EXAMINATION TO A REASONABLE NUMBER OF EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS OR SAMPLING IN THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE ALLEGED DUMPING OF NEW PNEUMATIC TYRES OF RUBBER OF A KIND USED ON MOTOR CARS (CLASSIFIABLE UNDER TARIFF SUBHEADINGS HS 4011.10.01, HS 4011.10.03, HS 4011.10.05, HS 4011.10.07, AND HS 4011.10.09) AND ON BUSES OR LORRIES (CLASSIFIABLE UNDER TARIFF SUBHEADINGS HS 4011.20.16, HS 4011.20.18, AND HS 4011.20.26) ORIGINATING IN OR IMPORTED FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

The International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa (the Commission) through Notice 795 of 2022, published the initiation of the investigation into the alleged dumping of new pneumatic tyres of rubber of a kind used on motor cars (classifiable under tariff subheadings HS 4011.10.01, HS 4011.10.03, HS 4011.10.05, HS 4011.10.07, and HS 4011.10.09) and on buses or lorries (classifiable under tariff subheadings HS 4011.20.16, HS 4011.20.18, and HS 4011.20.26) originating in or imported from the People's Republic of China, in the *Government Gazette* number 45851 on 31 January 2022. Following the initiation, a correction notice was published through Notice 809 of 2022, in the *Government Gazette* number 45891 on 09 February 2022.

THE APPLICANT

The application was lodged by South African Tyre Manufacturing Conference (SATMC) (the Applicant), an industry organisation of the SACU industry. The SATMC members Bridgestone, Continental, Goodyear, and Sumitomo together constitute 100% of the domestic production of the subject products in SACU.

The four members of SATMC provided injury information in this regard, and they constitute a major proportion of the total SACU production.

THE PRODUCT

The product allegedly dumped is new pneumatic tyres of rubber of a kind used on motor cars (classifiable under tariff subheadings HS 4011.10.01, HS 4011.10.03, HS 4011.10.05, HS 4011.10.07, and HS 4011.10.09) and on buses or lorries (classifiable under tariff subheadings HS 4011.20.16, HS 4011.20.18, and HS 4011.20.26) originating in or imported from the People's Republic of China.

SAMPLING

In response to the Commission's initiation notice, responses were received from 62 exporters/foreign producers and 17 importers of the subject product. Due to the large number of exporters and importers, the Commission at its meeting of 12 April 2022, made a determination to limit its examination to a reasonable number of exporters and importers in accordance with Regulation 8.6, 8.7 and 8.8 of South Africa's Anti-Dumping Regulations (ADR) and the sample be based on ADR8.6 (a). The Commission decided to limit the sample for importers to corresponding sampled exporters. Where more than one corresponding importer, the largest importer be selected. Interested parties are invited to make submissions/comments regarding the Commission's determination.

LEGAL PROCEDURAL FRAMEWORK

The Commission has begun the investigation in terms of Section 16 of the International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (the ITA Act). The Commission will conduct its investigation in accordance with the relevant sections of the ITA Act, and the Anti-Dumping Regulations of the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa (ADR) giving due regard to the World Trade Organisation Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 (the Anti-Dumping Agreement). Both the ITA Act and the ADR are available on the Commission's website (www.itac.org.za) or from the Trade Remedies section, on request.

PROCEDURES AND TIME LIMITS

In terms of Regulation 8.7, the exporters and importers that submitted responses are invited to make submissions regarding the Commission's decision on sampling.

The Senior Manager: Trade Remedies II, should receive all responses, including non-confidential copies of the responses, not later than 7 days from the date hereof or from the date on which correspondence on the abovementioned determination is received.

Late submissions will not be accepted except with the prior written consent of the Commission. The Commission will give due consideration to written requests for an extension of not more than 7 days on good cause shown (properly motivated and substantiated), if received prior to the expiry of the original 7 day period. Merely citing insufficient time is not an acceptable reason for extension. Please note that the Commission will not consider requests for extension by the Embassy on behalf of exporters.

ADDRESS

The response to the questionnaire and any information regarding this matter and any arguments concerning the allegation of dumping and the resulting material injury and or/ threat of material injury must be submitted in writing to the email addresses of the investigating officers or to the following address:

Physical address

The Senior Manager: Trade Remedies II
International Trade Administration Commission
Block E – The DTI Campus
77 Meintjies Street
SUNNYSIDE
PRETORIA
SOUTH AFRICA

Postal address

The Senior Manager
Trade Remedies II
Private Bag X753
PRETORIA
0001
SOUTH AFRICA

Enquiries may be directed to the investigating officers, Mr Siphumelele Edwin Mkwana at email address: emkwana@itac.org.za, Ms Thuli Nkomo at email address: tnkomo@itac.org.za, Ms Portia Chuma at email address: pchuma@itac.org.za, and Ms Portia Mathebula at email address: pmathebula@itac.org.za.

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