



Government Gazette Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA

Vol. 680

25

February
Februarie

2022

No. 45954

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

ISSN 1682-5845



9 771682 584003



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

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS WILL NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ERRORS THAT MIGHT OCCUR DUE TO THE SUBMISSION OF INCOMPLETE / INCORRECT / ILLEGIBLE COPY.

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

Contents

<i>No.</i>		<i>Gazette No.</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS			
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, Department of / Landbou, Grondhervorming en Landelike Ontwikkeling, Departement van			
1780	Restitution of Land Rights Act (22/1994) as amended: Portion 2 of the Farm Boschkop 543 JR.....	45954	14
1781	Restitution of Land Rights Act (22/1994) as amended: Portion 2 (remaining extent) of Farm Vlakfontein 457 JR...	45954	15
1782	Restitution of Land Rights Act (22/1994) as amended: Portion 69 of the Farm Wachtenbietjeskop 506 JR.....	45954	16
1783	Restitution of Land Rights Act (22/1994) as amended: Portion 8 of the Farm Leeuwfontein 492 JR.....	45954	17
1784	Restitution of Land Rights Act (22/1994) as amended: Unregistered and unsurveyed state land Kwa Ndaba Village in the Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality, Amathole District Municipality, in the Eastern Cape Province	45954	18
1785	Restitution of Land Rights Act (22/1994) as amended: Erf 208, Backhouse Hoek in Hankey, Kouga Local Municipality, Sarah Baartman District Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province	45954	19
1786	Restitution of Land Rights Act (22/1994) as amended: Erf 82, Milton in Hankey, Kouga Local Municipality, Sarah Baartman District Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province.....	45954	20
1787	Restitution of Land Rights Act (22/1994) as amended: Various properties	45954	21
1788	Restitution of Land Rights Act (22/1994) as amended: 1/72nd share of Farm Jurie's Hoek 422 Stockenstroom, Nkonkobe Local Municipality, Amathole District Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province	45954	22
Employment and Labour, Department of / Indiensneming en Arbeid, Departement van			
1789	Labour Relations Act (66/1995), as amended: Notice in terms of section 62 (7) of the Act	45954	23
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, Department of / Bosbou, Visserye en die Omgewingsake, Departement van			
1790	Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No. 18 of 1998): Publication of the National Freshwater (Inland) Wild Capture Fisheries Policy for implementation	45954	24
Financial Sector Conduct Authority / Finansiële Sektor Gedragsowerheid			
1791	Long-term Insurance Act, 1998 (Act No. 52 of 1998): Penalty for failure to furnish Authority with returns etc.....	45954	66
1792	Short-term Insurance Act, 1998 (Act No. 53 of 1998): Penalty for failure to furnish Authority with returns etc.....	45954	67
Higher Education and Training, Department of / Hoër Onderwys en Opleiding, Departement van			
1793	Higher Education Act (101/1997): Amendment to the Statute of the University of Cape Town.....	45954	68
National Treasury / Nasionale Tesourie			
1794	Division of Revenue Act, 2021, as amended: Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant (PRMG): Stopping and Re-allocation of funds in respect of non-spending provinces	45954	70
Trade, Industry and Competition, Department of / Handel, Nywerheid en Kompetisie, Departement van			
1795	Competition Act (89/1998), as amended: The Abalone Farmers Association of South Africa granted conditional exemption	45954	73
1796	Companies Act Regulations, 71 of 2008: Certification requirements when submitting documents to CIPC	45954	81
Transport, Department of / Departement van Vervoer			
1797	Civil Aviation Act (13/2009): Civil Aviation Regulations 2011: Amendment to technical standards	45954	83

GENERAL NOTICES • ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

Employment and Labour, Department of / Indiensneming en Arbeid, Departement van			
848	Labour Relations Act (66/1995) (as amended): Accreditation of Bargaining Councils - 25 February 2022 (CCMA)	45954	84
Trade, Industry and Competition, Department of / Handel, Nywerheid en Kompetisie, Departement van			
849	Standards Act (8/2008): Standards Matters	45954	87
850	Standards Act (8/2008): Standards Matters	45954	92
851	Standards Act (8/2008): Standards Matters	45954	96

852	International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa: Amendments to the Price Preference System (PPS) Policy Guidelines published in Government Gazette No. 43765, Notice 532 of 2020 on 2 October 2020 on the exportation of ferrous and non-ferrous waste and scrap metal	45954	101
Transport, Department of / Departement van Vervoer			
853	International Air Service Act (60/1993): Grant/Amendment of International Air Service License	45954	102
854	Air Service Licensing Act (115/1990): Application for the Grant or Amendment of Domestic Air Service Licence ...	45954	103

BOARD NOTICES • RAADSKENNISGEWINGS

219	Pan South African Language Board Act of 1995 (Act No. 59 of 1995 as amended by Act No. 10 of 1999): Call for comment	45954	104
220	Financial Markets Act, 2012 (Act No. 19 of 2012): Approved amendments to the JSE Debt Listing Requirements-Sustainability	45954	132



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

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.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS WILL NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ERRORS THAT MIGHT OCCUR DUE TO THE SUBMISSION OF INCOMPLETE / INCORRECT / ILLEGIBLE COPY.

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

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.gpwnonline.co.za

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

All notices received after the closing time will be rejected.

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

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

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

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTES

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

NOTICE SUBMISSION PROCESS

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

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

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

QUOTATIONS

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

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

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

CANCELLATIONS

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

AMENDMENTS TO NOTICES

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

REJECTIONS

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT PRINTER INDEMNIFIED AGAINST LIABILITY

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

LIABILITY OF ADVERTISER

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

CUSTOMER INQUIRIES

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

PAYMENT OF COST

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

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

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

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS CONTACT INFORMATION

Physical Address:

Government Printing Works
149 Bosman Street
Pretoria

Postal Address:

Private Bag X85
Pretoria
0001

GPW Banking Details:

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

For Gazette and Notice submissions: Gazette Submissions:

For queries and quotations, contact: Gazette Contact Centre:

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

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

Tel: 012-748 6200

Contact person for subscribers: Mrs M. Toka:

E-mail: subscriptions@gpw.gov.za

Tel: 012-748-6066 / 6060 / 6058

Fax: 012-323-9574

GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 1780

25 February 2022

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994) AS AMENDED

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 11(1) (c) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 as amended) that a claim has been lodged for restitution of land rights on:

REF NO	CLAIMANT	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	CURRENT LANDOWNERS	BONDS / NO BONDS	DEED OF TRANSFER	INTERESTED PARTIES
Z0025	Mr. Samoreng Daniel Msiza	Portion 2 of the farm Boschkop 543 JR	Beefcor PTY LTD	B54695/2015 ABSA BANK LTD	T30883/2013	Land Claimant, the current landowners and the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality

Have been submitted to the Regional Land Claim Commission and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will investigate the claim in terms of the provisions of the Act in due course. Any interested person who has an interest in the above-mentioned land claim is hereby invited to submit, within ninety (90) working days from the publication any comments/information to:

Chief Directorate: Land Restitution Support Gauteng Province

Private Bag X03

ARCADIA

0007

Tel: (012) 310-6500

Fax: (012) 324-5812

MR. L.H MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER

DATE: 2022/02/03

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 1781

25 February 2022

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994) AS AMENDED

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 11(1) (c) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 as amended) that a claim has been lodged for restitution of land rights on:

REF NO	CLAIMANT	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	CURRENT LANDOWNERS	BONDS / NO BONDS	DEED OF TRANSFER	INTERESTED PARTIES
Z0109	Mr. Philemon George Mahlangu	Portion 2 (remaining extent) of farm Vlakfontein 457 JR	VeeWee Boerdery CC	B37524/1984 B53200/1983 Volkskas	T126/1970	Land Claimant, the current landowners and the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality

have been submitted to the Regional Land Claim Commission and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will investigate the claim in terms of the provisions of the Act in due course. Any interested person who has an interest in the above-mentioned land claim is hereby invited to submit, within ninety (90) working days from the publication any comments/information to:

Chief Directorate: Land Restitution Support Gauteng Province

Private Bag X03

ARCADIA

0007

Tel: (012) 310-6500

Fax: (012) 324-5812



MR. L.H. MAPHUTHA

REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER

DATE: 2022/01/26

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 1782

25 February 2022

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994) AS AMENDED

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 11(1) (c) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 as amended) that a claim has been lodged for restitution of land rights on:

REF NO	CLAIMANT	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	CURRENT LANDOWNERS	BONDS / NO BONDS	DEED OF TRANSFER	INTERESTED PARTIES
Z 0308 (KRP 11108	Mr. Molawa Phillip Ngoma	Portion 69 of the farm Wachtenbietjeskop 506 JR	Oakleaf INV Holdings 95 PTY LTD	None	T62644/2015	Land Claimant, the current landowners and the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality
		Portion 75 of the farm Wachtenbietjeskop 506 JR			T34658/2016	

have been submitted to the Regional Land Claim Commission and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will investigate the claim in terms of the provisions of the Act in due course. Any interested person who has an interest in the above-mentioned land claim is hereby invited to submit, within ninety (90) working days from the publication any comments/information to:

Chief Directorate: Land Restitution Support Gauteng Province

Private Bag X03

ARCADIA

0007

Tel: (012) 310-6500

Fax: (012) 324-5812



MR. L.H. MAPHUTHA

REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER

DATE: 2022/02/03

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 1783

25 February 2022

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994) AS AMENDED

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 11(1) (c) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 as amended) that a claim has been lodged for restitution of land rights on:

REF NO.	CLAIMANT	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	CURRENT LANDOWNERS	BONDS / NO BONDS	TITLE DEED
Z0294 (KRP11112)	Zwelabo Simon Ntuli	Portion 8 of the farm Leeuwfontein 492 JR	Johan Van Wyk Wynand	No Bonds	T82394/2021

Take further notice that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will conduct further investigations on the claim in terms of the provisions of section 12 read with Rule 5 of the Rules Regarding Procedure of Commission Established in terms of section 16 of Restitution of Land Rights Act as amended. Any interested party on the claim is hereby invited to submit, representations in terms of section 11A of the Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994 as amended within 7 (Seven) working days from the publication date of this notice, any comments/information may be send to:

Chief Directorate: Land Restitution Support Gauteng Province

Private Bag X03

ARCADIA

0007

Tel: (012) 310-6500

Fax: (012) 324-5812


MR. L.H. MAPHUTHA

REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER

DATE: 2022/02/09

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 1784

25 February 2022

**GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT,
1994 (ACT NO.22 OF 1994)**

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No.22 of 1994 as amended) that a claim for restitution of land rights on:

REFERENCE : 6/2/2/D/1078/0/0/47

CLAIMANT : Chief Justice Mabandla

PROPERTY : Unregistered and unsurveyed state land Kwa Ndaba Village in the Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality, Amathole District Municipality, in the Eastern Cape Province.

EXTENT OF LAND : 7172 Hectares

TITLE DEED : N/A

CURRENT OWNER : Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality

DATE SUBMITTED : 17/02/1997

Has been submitted to the Regional Land Claims Commissioner for the Eastern Cape and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will investigate the claim in terms of the provisions of the Act in due course.

Any person who has an interest in the above-mentioned land is hereby invited to submit, within fourteen (14) days from the publication of this notice, any comments/information to:

Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner : Eastern Cape
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
PO Box 1375
East London
5200
Tel : 043 700 6000
Fax : 043 743 3687



Mr. L.H. Maphutha
Regional Land Claims Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 1785

25 February 2022

**GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT,
1994 (ACT NO.22 OF 1994)**

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No.22 of 1994 as amended) that a claim for restitution of land rights on:

REFERENCE : 6/2/3/D/50/780/875/2

CLAIMANT : Henry Lenny Lee (on behalf of Lee Family Claim)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION : Erf 208, Backhouse Hoek in Hankey, Kouga Local Municipality, Sarah Baartman District Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province

EXTENT OF LAND : 8094 sqm

TITLE DEED : T51336/1988/CTN

DATE CLAIM SUBMITTED : 07/04/1997

CURRENT OWNER : Rooivlakte Boerdery CC

Has been submitted to the Regional Land Claims Commissioner for the Eastern Cape and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will investigate the claim in terms of the provisions of the Act in due course.

Any person who has an interest in the above-mentioned land is hereby invited to submit, within fourteen (14) days from the publication of this notice, any comments/information to:

Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner : Eastern Cape
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
PO Box 1375
East London
5200
Tel : 043 700 6000, Fax : 043 743 3687


Mr. L.H. Maphutha
Regional Land Claims Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 1786

25 February 2022

**GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT,
1994 (ACT NO.22 OF 1994)**

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No.22 of 1994 as amended) that a claim for restitution of land rights on:

REFERENCE : 6/2/3/D/50/780/875/30

CLAIMANT : Henry Thomas McCabe

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION : Erf 82 Milton in Hankey, Kouga Local Municipality,
Sarah Baartman District Municipality in the Eastern
Cape Province

EXTENT OF LAND : 991 sqm

TITLE DEED : T2021/2017

DATE CLAIM SUBMITTED : 19/06/1995

CURRENT OWNER : Le Roux Broers Euendoms Trust

Has been submitted to the Regional Land Claims Commissioner for the Eastern Cape and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will investigate the claim in terms of the provisions of the Act in due course.

Any person who has an interest in the above-mentioned land is hereby invited to submit, within fourteen (14) days from the publication of this notice, any comments/information to:

Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner : Eastern Cape
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
PO Box 1375
East London
5200
Tel : 043 700 6000, Fax : 043 743 3687



Mr. L.H. Maphutha
Regional Land Claims Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 1787

25 February 2022

**GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT,
1994 (ACT NO.22 OF 1994)**

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No.22 of 1994 as amended) that a claim for restitution of land rights on:

REFERENCE : 6/2/2/D/1078/0/0/6

CLAIMANT : **Tambokiesvlei Land & Development Committee
(Mr. Petrus Johannes Groepe)**

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT OF LAND in Hectares	TITLE DEED
Remainder of farm 858	847.0231	T21840/1985
Portion 9 of farm 858	11.5874	T21840/1985
Portion 10 of farm 858	11.5603	T21840/1985
Portion 11 of farm 858	5.6538	T21840/1985
Farm 859	351.06230	T43441/1983

All properties are situated in Mpofu/Stockenstrom, Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality, Amathole District Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province

DATE CLAIM SUBMITTED : 11/09/1996

CURRENT OWNER : Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

Has been submitted to the Regional Land Claims Commissioner for the Eastern Cape and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will investigate the claim in terms of the provisions of the Act in due course.

Any person who has an interest in the above-mentioned land is hereby invited to submit, within fourteen (14) days from the publication of this notice, any comments/information to:

**Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner : Eastern Cape
Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
PO Box 1375
East London
5200
Tel : 043 700 6000, Fax : 043 743 3687**


**Mr. L.H. Maphutha
Regional Land Claims Commissioner**

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 1788

25 February 2022

**GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT,
1994 (ACT NO.22 OF 1994)**

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No.22 of 1994 as amended) that a claim for restitution of land rights on:

REFERENCE : 6/2/2/D/1078/0/0/5

CLAIMANT : John Pieterse

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION : 1/72nd share of Farm Jurie's Hoek 422
Stockenström, Nkonkobe Local Municipality,
Amathole District Municipality in the Eastern Cape
Province

EXTENT OF LAND : 1.7 hectares

TITLE DEED : T13277/1973

DATE CLAIM SUBMITTED : 21/05/1996

CURRENT OWNER : National Department of Rural Development and
Land Reform

Has been submitted to the Regional Land Claims Commissioner for the Eastern Cape and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will investigate the claim in terms of the provisions of the Act in due course.

Any person who has an interest in the above-mentioned land is hereby invited to submit, within fourteen (14) days from the publication of this notice, any comments/information to:

Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner : Eastern Cape
Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
PO Box 1375
East London
5200
Tel : 043 700 6000, Fax : 043 743 3687



Mr. L.H. Maphutha
Regional Land Claims Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR

NO. 1789

25 February 2022

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 62 (7) OF THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT 66 OF 1995 (AS AMENDED)

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT:-

TFC Operations (Pty) Ltd is a company that currently operates some 22 service stations located nationally, which service stations include associated businesses such as restaurants and fast food outlets. The company together with its holding company Kaap Agri Bedryf Ltd, has applied to the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration ("the CCMA") in terms section 62(1) of the Labour Relations Act for a demarcation order to the effect that the associated businesses do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Motor Industry Bargaining Council ("MIBCO"). MIBCO is opposing the application. Other bargaining councils which also claim jurisdiction over some or all of the businesses are the Bargaining Council for the Fast Food, Restaurant, Catering and Allied Trades ("BCFFRCAT"), the Bargaining Council for the Restaurant, Catering and Allied Trades ("BCRCAT") and the Bargaining Council for the Food Retail, Restaurant, Catering and Allied Trades ("BCFOOD").

Other parties who have been cited as respondents / interested parties include the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa ("NUMSA"), the Retail Motor Industry Organisation ("RMI"), the Motor Industry Staff Association and Famous Brand Management. None of these have indicated an intention to oppose the application.

The CCMA believes that the question raised by this demarcation dispute is potentially of wider application in that there may be a number of other parties (including trade unions) who have an interest in this dispute, and those parties may well be affected by the outcome of this application. Such entities should have the right to make representations to the CCMA. The CCMA therefore invites written representations in relation to the issue in dispute by any interested party.

Written representations may be made within 21 calendar days of the date of publication of this notice, and should be clearly marked with reference number **WECT 19194-20** and directed to:-

Mr Jimmy Loots

Tel: +2711 3776 991

Email: JimmyL@CCMA.org.za

Hand-delivered: CCMA Head office

28 Harrison Street,

Marshalltown,

Johannesburg,

2001

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT**NO. 1790****25 February 2022****PUBLICATION OF THE NATIONAL FRESHWATER (INLAND) WILD CAPTURE FISHERIES POLICY
FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

I, Barbara Dallas Creecy, Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment hereby publish the National Freshwater (Inland) Wild Capture Fisheries Policy for implementation, as set out in the schedule to this notice.

The policy seeks to provide for a national legal framework for the promotion and regulation of inland freshwater fisheries across all provinces. At present, inland freshwater fisheries is regulated in fragmented manner across the provinces and in some instances, fishers' right to inland fishing resources are not adequately recognised, promoted or regulated.

The the National Freshwater (Inland) Wild Capture Fisheries Policy was approved by Cabinet for implementation on 4 August 2021.



BARBARA DALLAS CREECY
MINISTER OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

National Freshwater (Inland) Wild Capture Fisheries Policy for South Africa

Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment | 2021



forestry, fisheries
& the environment

Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



**National Freshwater (Inland) Wild Capture Fisheries Policy for South
Africa**

Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

2021

Table of Contents

ACROYNMS and ABBREVIATIONS	vi
DEFINITIONS	vi
SECTION A: ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION	1
A 1. Introduction.....	1
A 2 Constitutional Mandate.....	1
A 3 Political Mandate	1
A 4 Profile of inland fisheries in South Africa.....	2
A 4.1 Small-scale fisheries.....	2
A 4.2 Recreational Angling	3
A 4.3 Culture Based Fisheries.....	4
A 4.4 Commercial Fisheries.....	4
A 4.5 Fisheries Management.....	5
A 4.6 Fishing Permits and Licences	5
A 4.7 Historical Inequity in Participation in Inland Fisheries	5
SECTION B. NATIONAL FRESHWATER (INLAND) WILD CAPTURE FISHERIES POLICY	7
B 1 Inland Fisheries: Opportunity for South Africans.....	7
B 2 Purpose.....	7
B 3 Scope of the Policy	8
B 4 Policy Principles	8
B 4.1 Inclusivity	8
B 4.2 Inland Fisheries are an Economic Subsector.....	8
B 4.3 Equitable Access to Freshwater Aquatic Resources	9
B 4.4 Transformation	9
B 4.5 Sustainable Development.....	9
B 4.6 Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries.....	9
B 4.7 Precautionary Approach	9
B 4.8 Value chain approach.....	10
B 4.9 Developmental Approach	10
B 4.10 Good Governance	10
B 5 Policy Objectives	11
B 5.1 Developmental Fisheries Governance Institutions	11
B 5.2 Equity and Transformation	11

B 5.3 Growing Inland Fisheries Value Chains	11
B 5.4 Sustainable Fisheries Management.....	11
B 5.5 Co-management.....	11
B 5.6 Institutional Arrangements.....	11
B 5.7 Legislation	12
B 5.8 Public Sector Organisational Capacity	12
B 5.9 Trained Officials and Resource Users.....	12
B 6 Policy Implementation Focus Areas.....	12
B 6.1 Legal and Regulatory framework.....	12
B 6.2 Inland Fishing Access Rights and Authorisations.....	12
B 6.3 Resource Sustainability.....	13
B 6.4 Optimizing Economic and Social Benefits	14
B 6.5 Inland Fisheries Cooperative Governance and Co-management.....	15
B 6.6 Research, Development and Monitoring.....	15
B 6.7 Inland Fisheries Development Support	16
B 6.8 Transformation and Broadening of Participation.....	16
B 6.9 Capacity building.....	17
B 6.10 Monitoring, Evaluation and Enforcement.....	17
B 7 Institutional Arrangements	18
B 7.1 Intergovernmental Relations	18
B 7.2 Inland Fishing Subsector Representation	18
B 7.3 Co-Management Committees	19
B 7.4 Sector coordination	19
SECTION C: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION	21
C.1 Policy Implementation Plan	21
C.2 Resources Requirement	21
C.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of Policy Implementation	21
C.4 Policy Review	21
D. CONCLUDING REMARKS.....	21
APPENDIX: BACKGROUND POLICY CONTEXT	22
A 1. Overview.....	22
A 2 Constitutional Mandate.....	23
A 3 Political Mandate	24

A 4 Policy context.....	25
A 5 Global Context	26
A 5.1 Fisheries Governance	26
A 5.1 Inland Small-scale Fisheries	27
A 5.3 Inland Recreational Fisheries.....	28
A 5.4 Commercial Fisheries.....	28
E. REFERENCES	29

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

COGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
DEFF	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DPWI	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
DTIC	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
DSBD	Department of Small Business Development
DSI	Department of Science and Innovation
DARDLR	Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform
DHSWS	Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
MEI	Morphoedaphic index
MLRA	Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No. 18 of 1998)
NBA	National Biodiversity Assessment (2018)
NWA	National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998)
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
NEMBA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)
SASCOC	South African Sports Confederation and Olympic Committee
SEMA	specific environmental management Act
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
WRC	Water Research Commission

DEFINITIONS

Aquaculture	Means the farming of aquatic organisms, including crocodiles, in controlled or selected aquatic environments (marine, brackish or freshwater), involving— (a) a degree of human intervention in the rearing process to enhance production which may include propagation, breeding, regular stocking, feeding or
-------------	--

	protection from predators and harvesting of cultured aquatic organisms; and (b) individual or corporate ownership of the stock being farmed, (a) and includes ranching but excludes stock enhancement.
Capture Fisheries	Means the sum of all activities undertaken to harvest a given fish resource from the waterbody.
Co-management	Means a governance approach where sharing of responsibility, between government as the regulating authority and fishers as the resource users, concerning the management of the inland fisheries resources is promoted and supported for the achievement of policy objectives for the sector.
Community	Means any group of persons that are a part of such a group who share common interests, and who regard themselves as a community.
Department	Means national department responsible for the management of freshwater (inland) fisheries.
Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries	An ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) strives to balance diverse societal objectives, by taking account of the knowledge and uncertainties of biotic, abiotic and human components of ecosystems and their interactions and applying an integrated approach to fisheries within ecologically meaningful boundaries (based on FAO definition).
Freshwater aquatic organism	Means any animal, including its eggs and gametes, any plant or other living matter that lives wholly or predominantly in freshwater for all or part of its lifecycle, but excludes crocodiles, mammals, birds and any other organism prescribed not to be an aquatic organism for the purposes of this policy.
Freshwater fish	For the purposes of this document freshwater fish are fish species, both indigenous and exotic, which occur in inland freshwater bodies excluding estuaries.
Human rights-based approach	Means an approach to policy-making and development that uses the normative human rights framework and instruments as a guide

	for planning and for measuring the progress that is made towards achieving the objectives of that policy.
Inland fisheries	Means the capturing of living aquatic organisms from natural or man-made inland waters including small-scale and recreational fisheries, the associated value chains and service industries, but excludes activities undertaken on estuaries and aquaculture facilities.
Low technology or passive gear	Means fishing equipment, nets or vessels operated mainly by hand.
Morpho-edaphic index (MEI)	An estimate of the potential fish yield is a water body based on physico-chemical parameters such as a surface area, average depth at full supply level, temperature, electrical conductivity and total dissolved solids.
Precautionary approach	For the purposes of this document the precautionary approach is a negotiated set of agreed cost-effective measures and actions among fisheries stakeholders, including future courses of action, which ensures prudent foresight, reduces or avoids risk to the resources, the environment, and socio-economic considerations, to the extent possible, taking explicitly into account existing uncertainties and the potential consequences of being wrong.
Ranching	Means aquaculture activity in which a person intentionally releases aquatic organisms into an aquatic environment in which the aquatic organisms, owned by the ranching licence holder, are not controlled or confined, with the intention of harvesting them when they reach market size.
Recreational angler	A person who engages in fishing for pleasure or competition and is not dependent on the activity to meet primary income or basic nutritional needs. The catch is not generally sold or otherwise traded.
Recreational fisheries	Means all value chain activities and institutions associated with recreational fishing, including services and supplies, commercial angling charters, lodges and guides, and angler organisations.

Small-scale fishing.	Means the use of an inland fisheries resource on a full-time, part-time or seasonal basis in order to ensure food security and livelihood security. For the purposes of this policy, small scale fishing includes the engagement (by men and women) in ancillary activities which provide additional fisheries-related employment and income opportunities such as; - pre- and post- harvest processes; beneficiation; distribution and marketing of produce; as well as participation in the recreational fisheries value chain.
Small-scale fishers	Means persons that fish or are engaged in small-scale fishing and ancillary activities to meet food and basic livelihood needs. They predominantly employ traditional low technology or passive fishing gear, usually undertake single day fishing trips, and are engaged in sale or barter or are involved in commercial activity.
Culture based fisheries	Means the release of cultured fish into the aquatic environment for fisheries purposes.
Stocking	Means the release of hatchery reared or translocated fish for enhancing recreational or small-scale fisheries yields or for conservation purposes.
Traditional and customary fishing	Fishing activities applied within a community according to the traditional laws, culture and customs of the area for the purpose of satisfying personal, cultural domestic or commercial communal needs.

SECTION A: ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

A 1 Introduction

South African inland fisheries resources have the potential to contribute to food security, job creation and economic development. However, lack of a national policy to guide their sustainable utilization and development has hampered the development of the sector. While access to other public resources such as marine fisheries, minerals, water and land have thus far been subjected to democratic era reform, inland fisheries have been overlooked. This policy is thus designed to align inland fisheries governance with Constitutional requirements for a sustainable development approach to natural resource utilization for the benefit of all citizens.

A 2 Constitutional Mandate

In terms of the Constitution, marine resources governance is a national competency. The governance of marine fisheries is well established under constitutional legislation through the Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No. 18 of 1998). However, the constitutional imperative to “secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development” (Constitution, Section 24 (b) (iii)) in respect of inland fisheries is currently not being fulfilled due to the lack of a guiding policy and empowering legislation.

A 3 Political Mandate

The lead department for the management and regulation of fisheries management is the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment.

Appropriate governance institutions and capacity are required for the Department to carry out the mandate in respect of inland fisheries including:

- An inland fisheries policy.
- A legislated user rights framework.
- Cooperative governance arrangements.
- Monitoring control and surveillance arrangements.
- Inland fisheries management guidelines.
- Representative stakeholder institutions.
- Co-management arrangements.
- Organisational capacity to promote rural livelihood development based on inland fisheries resources.

- A fiscal budget and harmonised system of fishing license fees

In terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No.36 of 1998), the National Government acting through the Minister responsible for South Africa's water resources is required to ensure that water is protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled in a sustainable and equitable manner, for the benefit of all persons and in accordance with its constitutional mandate. As such, the department responsible for water resources, controls access to the inland waters on state property under its custodianship for the purpose of undertaking fishing activities. A system of Resource Management Plans (RMPs) is being implemented by the department responsible for water resources to manage the activities of multiple user-groups on inland waters.

Environmental management and the conservation of inland fish populations are undertaken in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, specific environmental management Acts and the provincial environmental Acts, ordinances and regulations.

A process of legislative review and harmonisation between the provincial and national departments responsible for the management of the environment, fisheries and inland waters will be required to align the existing legislation and mandates in respect of inland fisheries with Constitutional requirements and this inland fisheries policy.

A 4 Profile of inland fisheries in South Africa

Inland fisheries in South Africa is dominated by recreational and small-scale fishing for subsistence and livelihood purposes. Commercial inland fisheries equivalent in scale to South Africa's commercial marine fisheries to supply formal markets does not exist due to the low productivity of inland waters.

A 4.1 Small-scale fisheries

Small-scale fishing is present and growing on most inland waterbodies and contributes to the food security and livelihoods of rural communities. It is however largely an informal activity, lacking formalised governance arrangements and institutions for stakeholder representation.

Small-scale fishing on most inland water bodies is an adaptive livelihood strategy and food security safety net but the total yield and economic value are unknown. Most small-scale fishers are impoverished and the role of fishing in their livelihood strategies is diverse, ranging from a part-time activity for food security to a full-time commercial occupation. Value chains for freshwater fish are short, with little value addition.

The fish are generally sold fresh informally or consumed by the family. Indigenous knowledge relating to traditional and customary fishing culture, gear, and common pool resource governance is present in some communities but is adapted to modern circumstances. Small scale fishers have expressed concerns that their fishing rights, traditional and customary fishing practices and contributions to rural livelihoods are not recognised by the government and other stakeholders.

Resource user-conflicts are present in certain water bodies, arising from a lack of recognition of customary common pool rights and the lack of capacity of communities to participate meaningfully in governance structures. This has resulted in small-scale fisher access to public waters and fish resources being marginalised at many waterbodies. While small-scale fishing is tolerated by some of the authorities and in some instances, actively supported, in the absence of defined user-rights, small-scale fishers remain vulnerable. Some communities experience conflicts with recreational anglers around gill netting, which is usually unregulated and presently regarded as illegal.

The small-scale fishers' lack of capacity to participate in governance institutions and to know and assert their resource access rights highlights the need for a developmental approach to small-scale inland fisheries.

A 4.2 Recreational Angling

The recreational angling sector has a substantial participation rate (estimated to be of the order of 1.5 million participants) and a significant economic impact through the tourism sector and related angling supply value chains. It is therefore important that recreational anglers are recognised as important stakeholders in South African inland fisheries and that their interests are recognised in future fisheries development initiatives. The value-chain associated with the recreational fishing sector has the potential to support rural food security through job creation, entrepreneurship and participation in the fishing-linked tourism service sector. However, more can be done to ensure that this economic sector contributes to transformation and equitable socio-economic benefits from inland fish resources.

The recreational angling disciplines are diverse, including bank and boat angling, fly fishing and informal recreational/food fish angling. Angling is organised as a sporting code, affiliated to the South African Sports Confederation and Olympic Committee (SASCOC). Most recreational anglers are however not affiliated to any angling organisation.

Recreational angling is a popular activity on dams and rivers. The management of recreational fishing activities on public dams is in the process of being formalised by the DHSWS, through the compilation of Resource Management Plans for the major public dams. Many recreational angling clubs enjoy rights of access to land and water-based activities on public dams through historical leases and contracts with the DHSWS.

Recreational angling is widely practised by rural community members. Appropriate policies to promote greater participation by rural community members in the recreational angling value chain have the potential to create opportunities such as jobs and food security in rural areas.

Recreational angling is not recognised as a fisheries subsector which contributes to the economy and rural livelihoods. There is a need to clearly define and regulate recreational and small-scale fisheries user-rights and to establish sustainable resource management institutions. This includes addressing concerns expressed by the recreational angling subsector on the ecological effects of legal and illegal gill netting on fish populations and the improvement of regulatory management for recreational fishing and stocking. There is thus a need to recognise recreational angling as a fisheries subsector and to promote and manage the socio-economic components along with the biodiversity aspects.

A 4.3 Culture-based Fisheries

South Africa has a long history of stocking inland waters with fish species from government and private hatcheries in order to promote recreational and consumptive fisheries, aquaculture and the conservation of threatened species. Government hatcheries ceased stocking public waters with alien fish species in the 1980s due to a policy change to focus on the conservation of indigenous fauna and flora.

The trout recreational fisheries subsector is largely based on the stocking of cultured fish from private hatcheries and generates substantial value through its linkage to the tourism value chain in rural areas.

Existing state hatcheries can be further developed to provide the necessary support to develop viable culture-based fisheries, where applicable.

A 4.4 Commercial Fisheries

No large-scale, mechanised commercial fishing equivalent to South Africa's marine fisheries exist on South African inland waters as the productivity of inland waters is too low to support such operations.

The few existing permitted fisheries incorrectly regarded as “commercial” fishing operations are in reality small-scale fisheries employing simple, manually operated gears such as treknets or gillnets.

A 4.5 Fisheries Management

In general, inland fisheries resources in South Africa are currently managed in terms of conservation and biodiversity objectives and are not sufficiently recognised as a livelihood opportunity, source of food security or as a contributor to the economy. Therefore, this inland fisheries policy provides for a balance between managing ecological sustainability and the social and economic benefits based on a sustainable development approach.

As inland fisheries are individual user-based, small-scale and geographically heterogeneous, a devolved, cooperative governance approach based on “co-management” is most appropriate.

Minimal organisational capacity and no dedicated budgets to support inland fisheries development currently exist. The lack of public sector human capacity, skills and budgets to develop and manage inland fisheries is a primary constraint to the establishment of appropriate institutional and organisational structures to promote a developmental approach to inland fisheries based on co-management. Therefore, the policy provides the basis for the establishment of dedicated resources and capacity for the inland fisheries sector.

A 4.6 Fishing Permits and Licences

Inland fishing activities are currently regulated by the provincial departments responsible for environmental management in terms of their environmental Acts, ordinances and regulations. The provincially legislated system of inland fishing permits or angling licences has fallen into disuse in most provinces, however, resource users are nonetheless subject to provincially determined harvest and gear restrictions. There is currently a lack of consistency with the issuing of fishing permits and angling licences across the provinces, hence the need for a policy to harmonise the permitting system.

Revised inland fisheries permitting and licensing arrangements will be required to achieve the ecological, social and economic objectives of this policy.

A 4.7 Historical Inequity in Participation in Inland Fisheries

It is recognised that legacies of inequity persist in terms of access to inland fisheries resources and associated opportunities due to various forms of historical and current exclusion of historically

disadvantaged communities. These include the lack of rights of access to fishing waters and fish resources, conservation-based environmental management regulations which may result in the exclusion of access by historically disadvantaged communities, insufficient information and education, insufficient access to value chains and markets related to inland fisheries, insufficient resources and capacity to participate in associated value chains, and lack of capacity to participate in fisheries and aquatic resource governance institutions.

The inland fisheries policy is thus designed to promote equity of access and empowerment of historically disadvantaged groups to participate in inland fisheries value chains.

SECTION B. NATIONAL FRESHWATER (INLAND) WILD CAPTURE FISHERIES POLICY

B 1 Inland Fisheries: Opportunity for South Africans

Inland fisheries provide an opportunity for socio-economic benefits including jobs, rural livelihoods, food security, SMME opportunities and economic development based on the small-scale fishing and recreational fishing value chains.

The inland fisheries policy recognises and will provide for the promotion of the economic and social benefits of inland fisheries based on a sustainable development approach.

B 2 Purpose

The purpose of the policy is to support and guide the sustainable development and management of the inland fisheries sector. This includes legislative reform and harmonisation, the definition of access rights, criteria for ensuring sustainable harvest levels, government organisational structure and capacity, cooperative governance and co-management arrangements and the empowerment of rural communities to participate equitably in sustainable resource use and ensure that current fishers' livelihoods are protected.

The following legislation, policies and normative international guidelines are key informants of the development of this inland fisheries policy:

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998
- The National Water Act, 1998 and other relevant Specific Environmental Management Acts
- Marine Living Resources Act, 1998
- Provincial Acts, ordinances and regulations relevant to inland fisheries
- National policies and strategies including
 - The National Development Plan 2030 (2013).
 - Policy for the Small-Scale Fishing Sector in South Africa (2012) promulgated under the MLRA, which aims to provide redress and recognition of the rights of coastal small scale fisher communities. This policy is an important recent development relevant to the development on an inland fisheries policy.
 - DAFF's Integrated Growth and Development Plan (2012).

- Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation's (DHSWS) Resource Management Plans for state dams (2014).
 - DAFF's National Aquaculture Policy Framework (2013).
 - Department of Trade, Industry and Competition's SMME and Small Business Development strategies.
- International guidelines including the Food and Agriculture Organisation's (FAO) Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries, Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) and Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Small-Scale Fisheries and Voluntary Guidelines for Tenure in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (FAO 2010, 2012, 2013).

B 3 Scope of the Policy

This policy is intended for use—

- within the Republic of South Africa in respect of public inland waters, including rivers, dams, lakes and wetlands. Waters defined as marine environments in terms of MLRA, which includes estuaries are excluded from this policy;
- in all facets of the inland fishing value chain including small-scale fishing, recreational angling, and associated commercial activities; and
- by all parties with an interest in harvesting or capturing of freshwater aquatic organisms within the inland waters on state property in South Africa including fishers, suppliers, processors, marketers, consultants, tertiary and research institutions, environmental custodians, consumers, the general public and government departments and agencies.

B 4 Policy Principles

B 4.1 Inclusivity

All South African citizens have the right to fish on inland waters subject to the applicable access rights, permits, authorisations and prescribed regulations. Subsectoral groups will be recognised and represented including small-scale fishers, recreational anglers and pre- and post-harvest value-chain groupings.

B 4.2 Inland Fisheries are an Economic Subsector

Inland fisheries are recognised as an economic subsector to be governed in line with the constitutional requirements.

B 4.3 Equitable Access to Freshwater Aquatic Resources

The policy is designed to achieve equitable access to inland fisheries resources through interventions that empower historically disadvantaged groups to participate and share meaningfully in the benefits of inland fisheries.

B 4.4 Transformation

Transformation processes to achieve racial and gender representivity in inland fisheries will be promoted.

B 4.5 Sustainable Development

Inland fisheries governance will be guided by the Constitutional principle of “sustainable development”, that is, “to secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development”.

B 4.6 Aquatic Animal Welfare

Fishing activities will be undertaken with due consideration of animal welfare.

B 4.7 Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries

The inland fisheries policy is based on the FAO’s “ecosystem approach to fisheries” which aims to increase the contribution of fisheries to sustainable development through considering ecological constraints (e.g., habitat protection and restoration, pollution reduction and waste management, sustainable harvesting of fisheries resources) as well as socio-economic benefits to humans (e.g., increased and equitably distributed wealth and sustainable livelihoods).

B 4.8 Precautionary Approach

To promote sustainable fishing, the “precautionary approach” to limit fishing effort will be adopted in instances where information about the resource status, ecosystem productivity and the impact of the introduction of alien fish species on biodiversity (including indigenous fish species and freshwater ecosystems) is insufficient to determine maximum sustainable harvest levels. This means that fishing should generally be permitted taking into consideration prevailing socio-economic and ecological considerations. Fishing effort levels should be set within the known productive capacity of the system until more robust information is available to determine sustainable harvest limits.

B 4.9 Value Chain Approach

Inland fisheries sector governance and sector support is based on a value-chain approach in order to maximize the socio-economic benefits. Public and private sector interventions that enhance the value of inland fisheries will be promoted.

Small-scale fishers require assistance to enter both the informal and formal markets. Where necessary and possible, fishers will be assisted with both resources and technical support to reduce post-harvest losses, meet phyto-sanitary requirements and achieve their marketing objectives. Furthermore, the branding of fish from small-scale fishers could be developed to ensure their distinction in the market.

The recreational fisheries value chain includes associated services and supplies such as fishing equipment, accommodation, tour-guiding, publications, angling events, angling syndicate waters and property, and so on. The objective of the policy is to grow the recreational angling value chain and promote equitable participation and benefit from the subsector.

B 4.10 Developmental Approach

The policy is based on a developmental approach to contribute towards job creation and poverty alleviation, to maximize the potential economic and social benefits and to empower disadvantaged communities to participate and realise opportunities associated with inland fisheries resources.

B 4.11 Good Governance

A “good governance” approach will be implemented for inland fisheries based on consultation, co-management, openness and transparency, responsibility and accountability, effectiveness and efficiency, participation of all stakeholders, coherence and adaptability/ responsiveness.

B 4.12 The mitigation hierarchy

To ensure that the adverse impacts of inland fisheries on biodiversity are adequately mitigated, any such impacts must be avoided, or, where they cannot altogether be avoided, are minimised and remedied, as provided for in NEMA.

The most likely adverse impacts of inland fisheries on biodiversity are the impact of the introduction of alien fish on indigenous species and freshwater ecosystems, and the impact of the exploitation of indigenous fish species. The impacts on indigenous ecosystems and species can be avoided by avoiding introduction of alien fish species to environmentally sensitive freshwater ecosystems such as Freshwater

Ecosystem Priority Areas and fish sanctuaries (river reaches important for threatened indigenous fish species) (Nel, et al, 2011), or, where such introduction cannot altogether be avoided, putting in place strict regulatory measures to control the spread of alien fishes. The latter can be mitigated by avoiding the exploitation of threatened indigenous fish species, or, where such exploitation cannot altogether be avoided, ensuring that permits are issued subject to strict permit conditions.

B 5 Policy Objectives

B 5.1 Developmental Fisheries Governance Institutions

Fisheries governance institutions will be established to optimize the socio-economic benefits of inland fisheries resources on an equitable and sustainable basis.

B 5.2 Equity and Transformation

Interventions will be facilitated to promote:

- Equity of access to inland fisheries resources.
- The empowerment of historically disadvantaged persons and communities to participate in inland fisheries opportunities.
- Transformation of participation in the recreational fisheries to include previously disadvantaged groups in value chain opportunities.

B 5.3 Growing Inland Fisheries Value Chains

The inland fisheries policy will facilitate creation of an enabling environment for resource users to realize opportunities to develop the value chains associated with inland fisheries resources.

B 5.4 Sustainable Fisheries Management

Governance and management arrangements will be established to ensure that inland fisheries are ecologically, socially and economically sustainable.

B 5.5 Co-management

Co-management structures and processes will be established for participative sustainable inland fisheries resource management.

B 5.6 Institutional Arrangements

Institutional arrangements providing for cooperative governance will be established between mandated government departments, resource user groups and other stakeholders.

B 5.7 Legislation

Constitutionally aligned legislation providing for inland fisheries governance and use rights will be promulgated.

B 5.8 Public Sector Organisational Capacity

Appropriate organisational arrangements and capacity will be established within mandated national and provincial departments to support inland fisheries governance including fisheries management services, development project support and research.

B 5.9 Trained Officials and Resource Users

Government officials, small-scale fishers, recreational anglers and other value chain actors will be provided with the fisheries management skills to empower them in implementing fisheries management and development projects on specific water bodies.

B 6 Policy Implementation Focus Areas

B 6.1 Legal and Regulatory framework

A legal review will be undertaken to provide recommendations for:

- a) the drafting of national inland fisheries legislation under the Department's mandate;
- b) the reform and harmonisation of provincial legislation in respect of fisheries; and
- c) transitional arrangements.

Until national legislation is promulgated, inland fisheries will continue to be governed in terms of the cooperative governance provisions of the NEMA and the provincial environmental Acts, Ordinances and Regulations. The Department will negotiate cooperative governance arrangements with the department responsible for the management of inland waters and provincial environmental departments in respect of harmonising existing environmental legislation with this fisheries policy's goals, fishing rights, fisheries management, research, monitoring and compliance.

B 6.2 Inland Fishing Access Rights and Authorisations

All South African citizens have the right to fish on inland waters subject to necessary authorisation such as registration as a resource user, a relevant license, right or permit.

National and provincial legislation will be promulgated to provide for permits and authorisations which may be issued to individuals, legal entities or community groups. Inland fishing permits and authorisations will continue to be issued in terms of provincial environmental Acts, ordinances and regulations, while the work surrounding the inland fisheries legal framework unfolds.

In the proposed national fisheries legislation, different categories of rights, authorisations, licenses and permits will be provided for including:

- Small-scale fishing
- Traditional and customary fishing
- Recreational fishing
- Recreational fishing charter/ guiding
- Stocking of hatchery reared fish into public waters for fisheries purposes

The duration of permits will be determined based on the nature of the activity, need to secure investment, status of the resource, redress and other factors. The number of permits per fishing category will be limited if this is necessary in order to ensure resource sustainability. The proposed legislation will also require relevant authorities to take into account special considerations when processing permit applications involving indigenous fish species that are vulnerable to overfishing. The relevant authorities will furthermore be authorised to issue permits subject to appropriate conditions.

Fish caught using recreational fishing permits may not be sold.

Small-scale fishers residing within the vicinity of a waterbody of interest will be prioritised for issuing of permits without unfairly discriminating against other resource-users.

Permit fees may be applicable.

An efficient and user-friendly registration and permitting system for all resource-user categories will be investigated to facilitate efficiency and ease of access by resource users.

B 6.3 Resource Sustainability

When a new fisheries development or fishing technique is proposed, which will increase harvest levels in a natural system (such as a river or wetland), the precautionary approach will be used to ensure that

sustainable harvest levels are maintained. This may include experimental pilot fisheries projects to obtain data to determine optimal sustainable yields and to develop fisheries management plans and reference points which fulfil the desired ecological, social and economic objectives.

Based on ecological risk and/or stock assessment, social and economic criteria will primarily determine the recommended level of fishing effort as well as suitable gear type to be used. It is further recognised that most small-scale fishing is not subject to any form of active management, and that a formal fisheries management approach will only be justified on water bodies that require active intervention to manage different resource user groups and to optimize the social and economic benefits of different forms of fishing.

To develop a new fisheries in altered environments such as dams, where little or no biological and fisheries harvest data is available, morpho-edaphic indices (MEIs) may provide an initial indicative upper limit of the fisheries productivity of a water body. In these fisheries, the yield of the first year should be set at a maximum of 50% of the MEI. Based on the initial year's data, the delegated authority in consultation with the co-management team will take decisions on appropriate catch rates or determine if any interventions are required.

The stocking of hatchery reared fish to enhance recreational and small-scale fisheries purposes will be permitted based on the outcome of appropriate environmental impact assessments or risk analyses conducted in terms of relevant environmental legislation, and fisheries management arrangements agreed between the relevant authorities and stakeholders in terms of relevant legislation. These stockings if undertaken could have cost recovery implications to the end users. The Department will be responsible for the permitting and management of the stocking of alien species for fisheries purposes under authority devolved in terms of the NEMA and SEMAs.

B 6.4 Optimizing Economic and Social Benefits

The Department will play a developmental role to optimize the equitable social and economic benefits from inland fisheries, particularly for historically disadvantaged rural communities. Interventions governing inland fisheries will be based on a sustainable developmental approach that addresses the needs of disadvantaged communities.

The inland fisheries policy is based on a value chain approach in order to maximize the socio-economic benefits. Public and private sector interventions that enhance the value of inland fisheries will thus be promoted. For example:

- Equity of access to fisheries resources for rural communities and capacity-building to participate in all levels of the associated value chains.
- Facilitation of value chain partnerships to empower members of fishing communities to add value to their catch through post-harvest activities such as processing, product development, food safety and market access.
- Access to opportunities for historically disadvantaged individuals in the recreational fishing value chain, particularly the service-related aspects of the tourism facilities and public areas associated with recreational angling.

B 6.5 Inland Fisheries Cooperative Governance and Co-management

The Department will convene appropriate cooperative governance structures and processes with mandated government departments and fisheries stakeholders.

The provincial departments leading inland fisheries management in their respective provinces will convene meetings for the establishment of inclusive 'Co-management Committees' to implement fisheries governance at the provincial level. Capacity-building and support will be provided to disadvantaged fisher groups to participate in co-management structures.

B 6.6 Research, Development and Monitoring

To ensure sustainable utilisation and development of freshwater fisheries, research and monitoring will be undertaken as required in order to provide freshwater fisheries management advice and to draft fisheries management plans. This will include:

- Biological research on fish populations to inform sustainable fisheries harvest levels and the possible implications for biodiversity and ecosystem functioning.
- Social research to understand the social benefits from inland fisheries, fisher behaviour and their social institutions in order to promote the empowerment of user groups through co-management and capacity building.
- Economic research to understand the economic benefits from inland fisheries and how to

optimize the potential value of inland fisheries and to ensure that economic development is inclusive.

- Understanding of other environmental aspects affecting fisheries including monitoring of fish health, water quality and quantity, and factors affecting public health.

B 6.7 Inland Fisheries Development Support

Due to the context of rural poverty, inland fisheries governance requires development interventions to address issues of equity and capacity in order for communities to realise livelihood opportunities based on inland fisheries. This includes empowering small-scale fishers to understand their rights, form representative stakeholder groups and participate in fisheries development and co-management processes.

Where appropriate fishing communities and potential partners will be provided with assistance by government and NGO partners to develop livelihood, job and SMME opportunities associated with the small-scale fishing and recreational fishing value chains. This will include support to become organised and formalised into business entities, develop infrastructure, participation in the associated service industries and to optimise post-harvest value.

Training and skills development initiatives will be promoted to empower fishers to realise opportunities associated with inland fisheries in specific contexts.

B 6.8 Transformation and Broadening of Participation

Inland fisheries policy implementation will take into account the historical inequity in access to inland fisheries resources and will promote development interventions that empower historically disadvantaged rural communities to access and realise opportunities within inland fisheries value chains.

Rights of access to public water bodies and fish resources (including rights of access across public land) must be provided for marginalised communities. Where disadvantaged communities are excluded from access to particular water bodies or fish resources due to historical rights or leases over public land and water granted to other resource users, such leases may be subject to review in order to promote equity of access to public resources.

B 6.9 Capacity building

The lack of human capacity and skills to manage inland fisheries is a primary constraint to promoting a developmental approach to inland fisheries based on co-management. Capacity will be established within national and provincial departments, as well as local government to support inland fisheries services including co-management facilitation, extension services and research.

Government officials will be provided with training in inland fisheries management and will be provided with a “toolbox” of management resources and skills to address the inland fisheries development opportunities and challenges on specific water bodies.

Small-scale fishing communities and recreational anglers will be provided training and capacity building interventions as required to participate in inland fisheries co-management and development.

B 6.10 Monitoring, Evaluation and Enforcement

The mandated departments responsible for fisheries, environment and inland water management will monitor compliance and enforce authorisation-conditions for access to fish resources, public waters and land.

In the transition period preceding the promulgation of national inland fisheries legislation, prosecutions in terms of provincial environmental Acts, Ordinances and Regulations should only be implemented as a last resort in resolving inland fisheries violations and conflicts. The co-management committees established for local fisheries will be the primary instrument to resolve disputes and achieve consensus on legal compliance and enforcement of authorization conditions.

Confiscation of unauthorised fishing gear by competing resource users is illegal and undermines the building of the cooperative governance of inland fisheries. Illegal activities must be reported and dealt with through the co-management committees and relevant enforcement authorities.

B6.11 Food Safety Monitoring

The Department will, in consultation with the departments responsible for health and trade, establish product quality and safety programmes for freshwater fisheries foods which conform, as far as possible, with relevant local standards and requirements and, as far as possible, with international standards or requirements.

B 7 Institutional Arrangements

B 7.1 Intergovernmental Relations

The Department will promote cooperative governance arrangements with other departments and public sector agencies with mandates relevant to inland fisheries governance. A close working relationship will be established in respect of the management and regulation of the sector between the Department, the national and provincial departments responsible for the management of inland waters and provincial departments leading inland fisheries management in their respective provinces. The provincial departments leading inland fisheries management in their respective provinces will play the main operational role in a developmental approach to promoting rural livelihoods based on small-scale fishing.

Cooperative governance arrangements to accommodate the mandated roles of the provincial and national departments responsible for management of water, environment, transport, cooperative governance and traditional affairs, public works and infrastructure, agriculture, land reform and rural development, local government and traditional authorities will be defined.

The provincial departments leading inland fisheries management in their respective provinces may be the delegated authority to issue authorisations and permits.

B 7.2 Inland Fishing Subsector Representation

Fisheries subsector associations form the basis of cooperative governance and are required to facilitate communication, consultation, and government support. In the case of small-scale fisher groups, the Department, in association with provincial departments leading inland fisheries management in their respective provinces will facilitate and recognise the establishment of representative associations. Fishers from any common fishing activity or interest may form an association and apply to the Department for recognition. Associations will be broadly categorised as:

- Small scale fishing associations
- Recreational angling associations
- Civil society and other interest groups (for example, advocacy groups, NGO's and suppliers of equipment and services)

Guidelines for the constitution and recognition of fisher associations will be provided by the Department.

Chairpersons or persons delegated in writing by the chairperson of the fisher associations they are representing will participate in the Provincial and National Working Groups for Inland Fisheries (see B 7.4 Sector Coordination).

B 7.3 Co-Management Committees

The Department and provincial departments leading inland fisheries management in their respective provinces will encourage and facilitate the establishment of inclusive fisheries co-management committees on waterbodies requiring active management. The co-management committees will include relevant government departments, fisheries user groups and other relevant stakeholders.

Guidelines for constituting co-management committees and conducting co-management meetings will be provided by the Department.

B 7.4 Sector Coordination

In recognition of the fact that the inland fisheries mandates span multiple role players, a formal cooperative governance working group structure will be established for inland fisheries sector coordination (Figure 1).

Fisheries management on local waterbodies will be dealt with by local co-management committees convened by the provincial departments leading inland fisheries management in their respective provinces. The Department, in partnership with the provincial departments leading inland fisheries management in their respective provinces will provide terms of reference and institutional support for the setting up of co-management committees.

The Provincial Inland Fisheries Working Group will be convened by the provincial department leading inland fisheries management in each province. Representatives of the government departments with mandates relevant to inland fisheries matters, fishing interest groups and other stakeholders will participate on the Provincial Inland Fisheries Working Group. The Provincial Inland Fisheries Working Group will deal with all matters relevant to implementation of the policy in their respective provinces.

The National Inland Fisheries Working Group will be convened by the Department. The National Inland Fisheries Working Group will monitor and review inland fisheries policy implementation and provide policy guidance to the Provincial Inland Fisheries Working Groups.

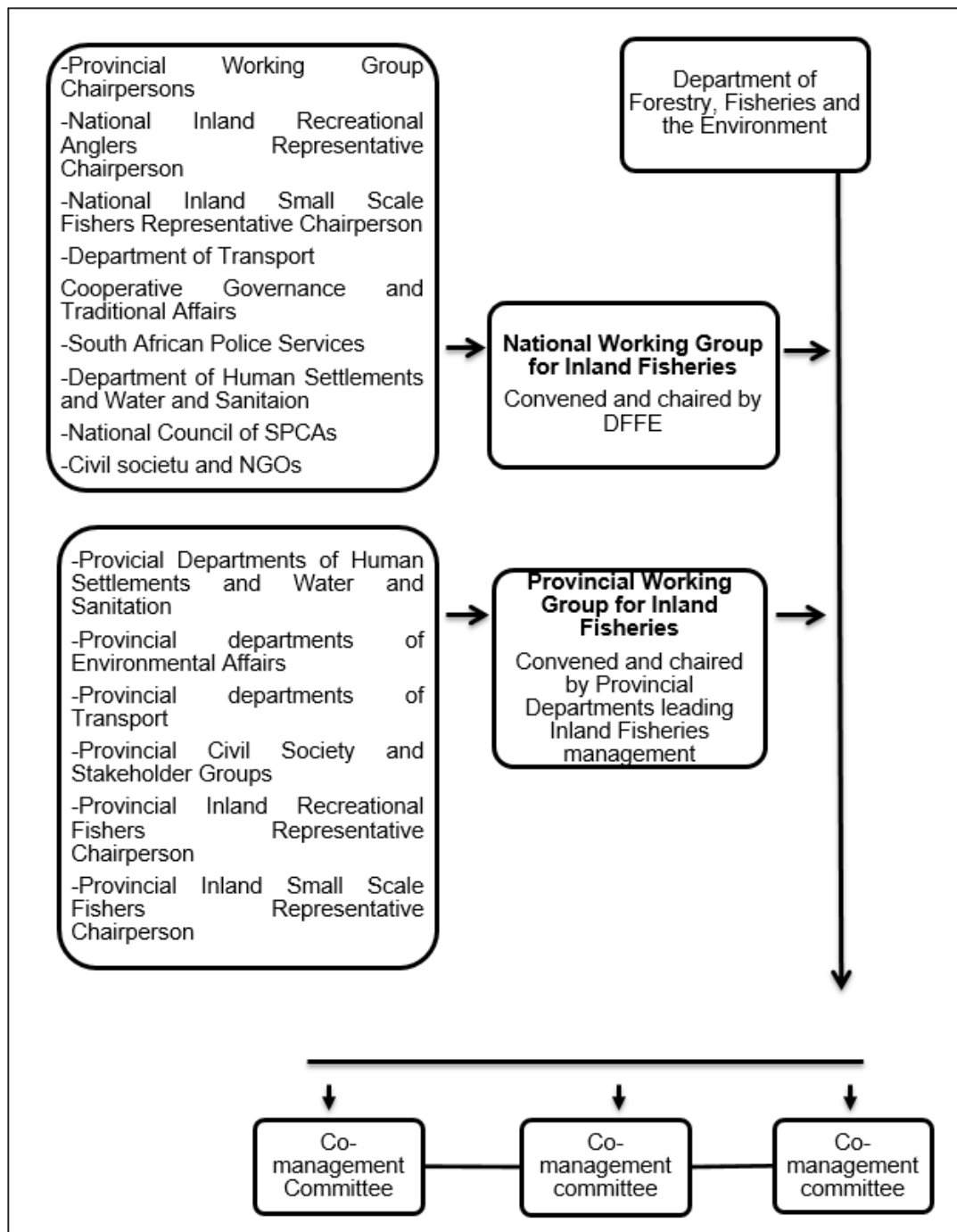


Figure 1: The proposed organisational structure for inland fisheries cooperative governance indicating the Provincial and the National Inland Fisheries Working Group.

SECTION C: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

C.1 Policy Implementation Plan

A policy implementation plan will be developed once the policy has been approved by Cabinet. The policy will be implemented by the Department through a series of engagements and pilot projects with the provincial departments leading inland fisheries management in their respective provinces, relevant national and provincial departments, resource users and other relevant stakeholders.

C.2 Resources Requirement

A detailed analysis of resources, human capacity and funding to implement the policy will be performed. This will include provision for cooperative governance arrangements, capacity building, infrastructure, monitoring and research, stakeholder engagement and pilot projects.

The viability of implementing a system of inland fishing permit fees will be investigated.

C.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of Policy Implementation

A policy implementation plan with measurable indicators will be developed which will be monitored by the Provincial Inland Fisheries Working Groups. The information will be fed to the National Inland Fisheries Working Group and evaluated. Additional project-specific progress monitoring and evaluation exercises will be undertaken as required.

The National Inland Fisheries Working Group will submit an annual policy implementation report to the Deputy Director-General responsible for Fisheries Management within the Department.

C.4 Policy Review

This policy is a high-level guide that will evolve and expand as legislative and other institutional arrangements are put in place. The policy will be reviewed as required by circumstances, political mandates and national priorities, and will be comprehensively reviewed within five years.

D. CONCLUDING REMARKS

This policy highlights the need for an integrated multi-departmental and multi-stakeholder approach to enable a sustainable development approach to the inland fisheries sector. This policy recognises the need for development interventions to promote redress of the legacies of historical disadvantage experienced by rural communities and to grow the value chains associated with inland fisheries.

APPENDIX: BACKGROUND POLICY CONTEXT

The following contextual information and fisheries governance references are provided as background to the policy.

A 1. Overview

South Africa lacks a national policy to guide the sustainable utilisation and development of inland fisheries resources. Consequently, existing inland fisheries access rights and governance arrangements are fragmented and not informed by the country's equality, economic, livelihood development and food security goals.

The absence of an equitable inland fishing governance framework with defined user-rights and socio-economic goals excludes rural communities from the full potential of livelihood and economic opportunities linked to freshwater aquatic natural resources. The economic, social and food security value of inland recreational and small-scale fisheries are not recognised, nor are their socio-economic contributions formally recorded. The lack of clear social and economic goals for inland fisheries with defined user rights precludes the mandated government departments and stakeholders from governing resource use equitably. This situation stands in contrast of marine fisheries, which are governed by Marine Living Resources Act of 1998, and which provides for commercial, small-scale and recreational fishing rights, institutional arrangements, fisheries management procedures and funding. At present, freshwater aquatic resource management mainly addresses ecological sustainability through biodiversity conservation measures and recreational fishing controls. If optimal social and economic benefit from inland fisheries is to be achieved, particularly in terms of rural livelihoods and food security, a national policy to guide optimal resource utilisation and development interventions are required.

South Africa's inland fisheries policies date as far back as the late 19th century when legislation and comprehensive institutional support was put in place to develop the economic and recreational potential of inland waters. By the mid-20th century, this support included state hatcheries, fisheries associations, provincial inland fisheries departments (in the former Cape and Natal Provinces) and the *Joint Provincial Inland Fisheries Advisory Board* to coordinate policy and management (Britz, 2015). In the 1960s, attempts to promote fisheries for commercial and livelihood purposes were made during the dam-building era as part of the "homelands" development policy. Since the mid-1980's, when a policy decision was taken for provincial conservation departments to stop promoting fisheries based on the stocking of alien fish species, inland fish resource management has been framed by the biodiversity conservation

mandate of the provincial environmental management agencies. Minimal attention has been given to the social and economic potential of inland fisheries in the democratic era, but this changed when the then Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries was assigned the responsibility to manage and regulate the inland fisheries sector in 2009.

The inland fishing policy is thus designed to align inland fisheries governance with Constitutional requirements for a sustainable development approach to natural resource utilisation. Achievement of this goal requires a review of the current governance arrangements, stakeholder inputs and legislative reform where needed. A recent Water Research Commission scoping study on inland fisheries provided a comprehensive review of inland fisheries governance with recommendations for policy development (Britz *et al.*, 2015; Tapela *et al.*, 2015).

The National Biodiversity Assessment (2018) (NBA) notes that the majority of South Africa's freshwater ecosystems are degraded and threatened by, *inter alia*, changes to the hydrological regime (flow of water), water quality, loss of natural habitat, invasive alien species and the over-exploitation of species.

The NBA states that approximately 30% of the 118 indigenous freshwater fish species are threatened. Freshwater fish species are the most threatened taxonomic group in South Africa. One of the biggest pressures on indigenous freshwater species is predation by alien fishes. It is therefore important that stocking of freshwater ecosystems with alien fish species is done in a risk-averse and precautionary manner.

It is also stated in the NBA that the exploitation of indigenous fish species is currently not a pressure on those species given the relatively low development of South Africa's inland fisheries. The development of fisheries in South Africa involving the exploitation of indigenous fishes should take into consideration the fact that most large indigenous species are characterised by long-lived, slow-growing and late-maturing traits, making them vulnerable to overexploitation.

As inland fisheries are largely informal with minimal governance arrangements, the primary policy task is to identify and put in place governance arrangements including empowering legislation, institutional arrangements and funding.

A 2 Constitutional Mandate

In terms of the Constitution, fisheries are a national competency. This mandate has historically been limited to marine fisheries through constitutional legislation in the form of the Marine Living Resources

Act of 1998. No equivalent constitutional legislation has been promulgated to provide for the management of inland fisheries.

Inland fish populations are currently managed as concurrent national and provincial competencies in terms of Part A of Schedule of the Constitution, which concurrently mandates for “nature conservation” and “environment” as managed in terms of provincial legislatures and national legislature. This mandate was, until the 6th administration, carried out by the national Department of Environmental Affairs and the provincial environment and conservation agencies which primarily manage the conservation of fish biodiversity and the environmental sustainability of fish populations. The constitutional mandate as provided for by section 24(b)(iii) to “secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development” in respect of fisheries is however not currently being fulfilled due to the lack of a guiding policy.

The gap in fulfilling the national constitutional mandate for fisheries governance thus needs to be addressed through a coherent policy and legal framework which defines appropriate cooperative governance arrangements.

A 3 Political Mandate

The political mandate for inland fisheries governance resides with the Department.

In the absence of a policy and an empowering act - equivalent to the Marine Living Resources Act, the use of inland fisheries for livelihood, food security or economic purposes is not provided for. Thus, appropriate governance institutions and capacity are required for the Department to carry out its mandate. These include:

- An inland fisheries policy.
- Cooperative governance arrangements.
- A legislated user rights framework.
- Monitoring, control and surveillance arrangements.
- Inland fisheries management guidelines.
- Representative stakeholder institutions.
- Co-management arrangements.
- Organisational capacity to promote rural livelihood development based on inland fisheries resources.

- A fiscal budget and harmonised system of fishing license fees

The management mandate for the sustainable use of inland fisheries resources is currently undertaken broadly in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) by the provincial environment and nature conservation authorities, while the Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation (DSWS) and various other authorities regulate activities on public dams. The only specific legislative provisions governing the use of inland fish resources are rudimentary fishing “effort control” rules prescribed in the provincial Acts, Ordinances and Regulations, where some of them have their origin in pre-democratic era policies to provide for recreational fishing and biodiversity protection. While small-scale fishers from local communities are generally regarded as having a legitimate claim to fish, in the absence of a supporting rights-based governance framework, their activities are usually unmanaged and often regarded as illegal. This has led to growing conflicts between resource users on a number of impoundments.

In order to achieve equitable and sustainable use of South Africa’s inland fish resources, a constitutionally aligned policy is required to guide fundamental reform of the existing inland fisheries governance arrangements. Specifically, the current biodiversity-based management of inland fish resources needs to be expanded to incorporate social and economic goals.

A significant institutional change in this direction was the designation of the inland fisheries mandate to the Fisheries Management branch of the then Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), the branch responsible for developing the fisheries production sectors.

A 4 Policy context

South Africa has established principles flowing from the Constitution and international environmental agreements to guide policies for sustainable and equitable natural resource use. South African environmental legislation is founded on the constitutional principle of sustainable development. In other words, the economic and social needs of people need to be placed at the center of environmental governance within a framework of sustainable resource use. Implementing a sustainable development approach to natural resource use remains a governance challenge as a balance is required between ecological, social and economic considerations. Environmental managers, who have a mainly ecological training, have tended to overlook social and economic aspects required to achieve sustainable fisheries utilisation. In recent years, significant progress has been made internationally and in South Africa to developing more “human centred” fisheries policies (De Young *et al.*, 2008; DAFF, 2012).

The reform of marine fisheries policy in the post-apartheid era has yielded valuable lessons on what is required to achieve restitution and social justice. This experience has shown that it is insufficient to racially transform an existing industry without addressing the legacies of exclusion of historically disadvantaged fisher communities from resource use. This approach mirrors international trends to not viewing fisheries narrowly in terms of economic efficiency, but seeing them more broadly as important providers of social goods including cultural, livelihood and food security benefits. Policy guidance is thus required on how to approach trade-offs between existing economic interests and the imperative to address legacies of poverty and inequity experienced by historically disadvantaged groups that have been caused by exclusion from access to natural resources, education and opportunity.

An important development, relevant to the development of an equitable inland fisheries policy, was the promulgation of the then DAFF's Policy for the Small-Scale Fishing under the Marine Living Resources Act which aims to provide redress and recognition of the rights of coastal small scale fisher communities (DAFF, 2012). This policy provides useful experience, principles and some lessons for governing inland small-scale fisheries.

The inclusion of inland fisheries into the mandate of the Department is designed to address the need to develop the sustainable utilisation of inland fisheries for optimal social and economic benefit. In order for the Department to implement this mandate, in concert with other relevant national and provincial departments and role-players, a policy to guide sustainable resource use is required. The scope of the policy includes access rights, legislative reform and harmonisation, sustainable resource management, livelihood development, co-management arrangements and capacity building.

The NBA is also relevant for inland fisheries. A relevant finding from the NBA is that the majority of South Africa's freshwater ecosystems and a relatively large percentage of its indigenous freshwater species, are threatened. Given that the development of inland fisheries in South Africa's freshwater ecosystems has the potential to have adverse impacts of biodiversity, this policy recognises that any such impacts should be mitigated. Properly functioning ecosystems are crucial for the maintenance of ecosystem services on which inland fisheries rely to be sustainable.

A 5 Global Context

A 5.1 Fisheries Governance

Governance norms for fisheries management have been greatly advanced in recent years in order to address the overexploitation of fish stocks around the world, which is mainly caused by open access and poorly defined property rights as a result of weak governance of the sector (World Bank, 2004). The

development of supporting governance institutions is therefore of key importance to the successful implementation of fisheries property and access rights institutions.

A 5.1 Inland Small-scale Fisheries

Globally, inland fisheries are mainly small-scale in nature and are increasingly being recognised as significant contributors to food security, poverty alleviation and income generation. Due to the informal subsistence and artisanal nature of most small-scale fisheries, the socio-economic contribution production is often not captured in national statistics such as the gross domestic product (GDP). Consequently, the sector has historically been overlooked by fisheries policy makers, who have focused mainly on promoting large-scale industrial fisheries to generate rents which can be used by the state (Béné *et al.*, 2010). Concerns have arisen in recent years around the marginalisation of poor, small-scale fishers in favour of industrial fisheries and other competing interests such as tourism, agriculture, property development (Béné *et al.*, 2010). This has led to international efforts to reform fisheries governance to recognise the rights of small-scale fishers and protect their livelihoods (FAO, 2013).

The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations published '*Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries*' which is a landmark document reflecting the international shift to recognising the important socio-economic role that small-scale fisheries play (FAO, 2013). The guidelines recognise that addressing the poverty and marginalization that small-scale fishing communities experience is central to fisheries policy interventions:

'...the constraints to and challenges in achieving sustainable development in small-scale fishing communities include their often remote location, limited access to social and other services as well as markets, low levels of education and inadequate organisational structures which make it difficult for them to make their voices heard. Many small-scale fisheries are effectively unregulated, unreported and poorly monitored, especially in developing countries and inland water areas. Customary practices for allocation and sharing of resource benefits that generally used to be in place in small-scale fisheries have often been eroded because of centralized fisheries management systems, technology development and demographic changes'. (FAO, 2013).

The FAO guidelines for small-scale fisheries have informed the Department's 'human centred' approach to developing South Africa's marine small-scale fishing policy and the current inland fishing policy.

A 5.3 Inland Recreational Fisheries

Recreational angling has a massive global participation rate with an estimated 10.6% of all people participating in recreational fishing in countries with reliable statistics participating (Arlinghaus & Cooke 2009).

In most countries, fisheries policy has historically not recognised recreational angling as a fisheries subsector in its own right, as the catch tonnage and value is not formally recorded in fisheries production statistics. This has led to an underestimation of the ecological, social and ecological impacts (positive and negative) and value of recreational fisheries (Cooke and Cowx, 2004). In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the economic, socio-cultural and ecological importance of recreational fishing as part of the global fisheries sector (Arlinghaus *et al.* 2013). International efforts are under way to formally record the value of recreational fisheries and to create institutions to manage them as fully fledged fisheries subsectors alongside commercial and small-scale fisheries.

The organised sports angling community has indicated its intention to approach the Department to obtain recognition of recreational angling, in order to develop appropriate governance and management arrangements, and to realise the economic potential of the industry (Britz, *et al.*, 2015).

A 5.4 Commercial Fisheries

No large-scale, mechanised commercial fishing equivalent to South Africa's marine fisheries exist on South African inland waters as the productivity of inland waters is too low to support such operations. The few existing permitted fisheries incorrectly regarded as 'commercial' fishing operations are in reality small-scale fisheries employing simple, manually operated gears such as treknets or gillnets.

E. REFERENCES

- ARLINGHAUS R AND COOKE SJ 2009 *Recreational fisheries: socioeconomic importance, conservation issues and management challenges*. In: B. Dickson, J. Hutton & W.M. Adams (eds) *Recreational Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods: Science and Practice*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, pp. 39–58.
- ARLINGHAUS R COOKE SJ AND POTTS W 2013 Towards resilient recreational fisheries on a global scale through improved understanding of fish and fisher behaviour. *Fisheries Management and Ecology*, 2013, 20: 91–98.
- BÉNÉ CB HERSOUG B AND ALLISON EH 2010 Not by Rent Alone: Analysing the Pro-Poor Functions of Small-Scale Fisheries in Developing Countries. *Development Policy Review* 28 (3):325-358.
- BRITZ PJ 2015 Policy Considerations for the Governance and Management of South African Inland Fisheries. *Water SA* 41, 624-632.
- BRITZ PJ HARA M TAPELA B, WEYL OL AND ROUHANI QA 2015. *Scoping study on the development and sustainable utilisation of inland fisheries in South Africa. Volume 1. Research Report. A Report to the Water Research Commission. WRC Report No TT615/1/1444. http://www.wrc.org.za/Pages/DisplayItem.aspx?ItemID=11195&FromURL=%2fPages%2fKH_AdvancedSearch.aspx%3fd%3d%26ms%3d%26d%3dScoping+Study+on+the+Development+and+Sustainable+Utilisation+of+Inland+Fisheries+in+South+Africa+Volume+1%26start%3d1*
- COOKE SJ AND COWX IG 2004 Fishing in Global Fish Crises. *Bioscience* 54: 857-859.
- DAFF 2010 *Guidelines for the Establishment of Commodity Associations in South Africa*. Draft 1 of 2010. 29p.
- DAFF 2012a *Strategic Plan 2012/13 – 2016/17 for the Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries*. Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries. 108p.
- DAFF 2012b *Policy for the small-scale fishing sector in South Africa*. Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Government Notice no 474. Government Gazette 35455.

DE YOUNG C, CHARLES T, AND HJORT A 2008 *Human dimensions of the ecosystem approach to fisheries: an overview of context, concepts, tools and methods*. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper 489. FAO, Rome. 165.

FAO 2010 *FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries*. Rome, FAO. 1995. <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/005/v9878e/v9878e00.pdf7>

FAO 2012 *Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible Governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security*. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/i2801e/i2801e.pdf>


FAO 2013 *International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries*. ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/DOCUMENT/ssf/SSF_guidelines/TC/2013/2e.pdf

GARCIA SM 1996 The Precautionary Approach to Fisheries and its Implications for Fishery Research, Technology and Management: And Updated Review. In: FAO 1996 *Precautionary approach to fisheries. Part 2: scientific papers*. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper. No. 350, Part 2. FAO, Rome 210p.

NEL JL, DRIVER A, STRYDOM WF, MAHERRY A, PETERSEN C, HILL L, ROUX DJ, NIENABER S, VAN DEVENTER H, SWARTZ E AND SMITH-ADAO LB, 2011 *Atlas of Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas in South Africa: Maps to Support Sustainable Development of Water Resources*. Report to the Water Research Commission. WRC Report No. TT 500/11.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY INSTITUTE (SANBI). 2019. *National Biodiversity Assessment 2018: The status of South Africa's ecosystems and biodiversity*. Synthesis Report. South African National Biodiversity Institute, an entity of the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries, Pretoria. pp. 1–214.

TAPELA B, BRITZ PJ, AND ROUHANI QA 2015 *Scoping study on the development and sustainable utilisation of inland fisheries in South Africa. Volume 2. Case Studies of Small-Scale Inland Fisheries*. A report to the Water Research Commission. WRC Report No TT 614/1/14.



WEYL O, KEEVEY G, MCCAFFERTY J, ELLENDER BR, and BRITZ PJ 2015. Production Potential, Stocking And Management Of Dam Fisheries For Optimal Socio-Economic Benefit. In: Britz PJ, Hara M, Tapela B, and Rouhani QA (2015) *Scoping study on the development and sustainable utilisation of inland fisheries in South Africa. Volume 1. Research Report*. A report to the Water Research Commission. WRC Report No TT615/1/1444.

WORLD BANK 2004 *Saving Fish and Fishers*. World Bank. Washington, D. C.

Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

Environment House,
473 Cnr. Steve Biko and Soutpansberg Road,
Arcadia,
Pretoria, 0083
South Africa

Centre: 086 111 2468 • callcentre@environment.gov.za
Website: www.environment.gov.za



Find us:
Department of Forestry, Fisheries
and the Environment



Watch us:
EnvironmentZA



Follow us:
@EnvironmentZA

FINANCIAL SECTOR CONDUCT AUTHORITY

NO. 1791

25 February 2022

**LONG-TERM INSURANCE ACT, 1998
(ACT NO. 52 OF 1998)****PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO FURNISH AUTHORITY WITH RETURNS ETC.**

The Financial Sector Conduct Authority, hereby under section 68(1)(b) of the Long-term Insurance Act, 1998 (Act No. 52 of 1998), determines the amount referred to in paragraph (a) of that section as R7 250.

Notice No. 119, published in the *Gazette* on 26 February 2021, is repealed.

This Notice will come into operation on the date of publication.



**KATHERINE GIBSON
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
FINANCIAL SECTOR CONDUCT AUTHORITY**

FINANCIAL SECTOR CONDUCT AUTHORITY

NO. 1792

25 February 2022

**SHORT-TERM INSURANCE ACT, 1998
(ACT NO. 53 OF 1998)****PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO FURNISH AUTHORITY WITH RETURNS ETC.**

The Financial Sector Conduct Authority, hereby under section 66(1)(b) of the Short-term Insurance Act, 1998 (Act No. 53 of 1998) determines the amount referred to in paragraph (a) of that section as R7 250.

Notice No. 118, published in the *Gazette* on 26 February 2021, is repealed.

This Notice will come into operation on the date of publication.



**KATHERINE GIBSON
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
FINANCIAL SECTOR CONDUCT AUTHORITY**

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING

NO. 1793

25 February 2022

AMENDMENTS TO THE STATUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

The council of the University of Cape Town has made amendments to the Statute, set out in the schedule to this notice, in accordance with section 32 of the Higher Education Act 1997 (Act No. 101 of 1997) which is hereby published with the approval of the Minister of Higher Education, Science and Innovation in terms of section 33 of the said Act, and comes into operation on the date of this publication.

SCHEDULE

General explanatory note:

- [] words in bold in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.
_____ Words underlined with a solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

1. In this schedule the expression “the Statute” means the Statute of the University of Cape Town as published under Government Gazette No. 42967, Government Notice No. 41 of 24 January 2020.

2. Substitute paragraph 16 with the following paragraph

16. Termination of membership and filling of vacancies

- (1) A member of the council vacates his or her position on the council if he or she –
- (a) resigns;
 - (b) dies;
 - (c) is absent from three consecutive ordinary meetings of the council without leave;
 - (d) is, or becomes, insolvent;
 - (e) is declared to be of unsound mind by a court of law;
 - (f) is removed from an office of trust by a court of law, or is convicted of an offence and sentenced to a term of imprisonment without the option of a fine by a court of law; or
 - (g) is otherwise disqualified in terms of the Rules.
- (1A) Members of council must participate in the deliberations of the council in the best interests of the University.
- (1B) Failure to act in the best interests of the University or behaviour that brings the University into disrepute may result in the removal from office of any member of council.
- (1C) The removal from office of a council member will be regulated by the procedures specified in council’s code of conduct contemplated in section 27(7E)(a) of the Act.
- (2) In the event of a vacancy through death or otherwise, the registrar must forthwith notify the authority or body that appointed or elected the member, requesting the authority or body to appoint or elect a successor.
- (2A) Notwithstanding the provisions of (2) above, any vacancy in the Council in respect of a member who held office in terms of paragraph 13(1)(l), 13(1)(m) or 13(1)(n) must be filled for the balance of that member’s term of office by the appointments committee.
- (3) The successor holds office for the unexpired term of office of the predecessor.
- (4) If 75 per cent or more of the members of the council resign at a meeting of the council, it is deemed that the council has resigned.
- (5) If the council resigns as contemplated in subparagraph (4), a new council must be constituted in terms of paragraphs 13 and 14, subject to sections 27(8) and (9) of the Act.

3. Substitute paragraph 40 with the following paragraph:

40. President of convocation and the Executive Committee of Convocation

- (1) There must be a president of the convocation who –
 - (a) is elected by the convocation from its members at an annual general meeting;
 - (b) holds office until the close of the second annual general meeting thereafter; and
 - (c) presides at all meetings of the convocation at which he or she is present.
- (2) If a vacancy occurs in the office of the president of the convocation, the vice-chancellor acts until the next annual general meeting which must elect a president to hold office until the close of the second annual general meeting thereafter.
- (3) There must be an executive committee of convocation
 - (a) whose terms of reference and composition are determined by the institutional rules;
 - (b) whose members are elected at the annual general meeting of the convocation; and
 - (c) whose members will hold office for a period of two years from the date of election until the close of the second annual general meeting thereafter. In the event of a vacancy in the executive committee occurring before the expiry of the term of office, the other members of the executive committee must co-opt a person to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term of office.

NATIONAL TREASURY

NO. 1794

25 February 2022

I, E Godongwana, Minister of Finance, acting in terms of the Division of Revenue Act, 2021 (Act No. 9 of 2021), as amended, hereby publish in the attached Schedule -

- (a) Stopping of allocations in respect of conditional allocations made to provinces under the Act; and
- (b) The re-allocation of stopped conditional allocations to certain provinces.

For ease of reference only and where applicable, the attached Schedule reflects the allocations published in the Division of Revenue Amendment Act, 2021 as Column A, stopping of allocations and re-allocations in Column B and the total adjusted allocations in Column C.

This Government Notice is set out as follows:

- Part 1: Conditional allocations; and
- Part 2: Explanatory memorandum relating thereto.



ENOCH GODONGWANA
MINISTER OF FINANCE

Date: 01/02/2022

Explanatory Memorandum to the Provincial Allocations set out in the Schedule

This *Gazette* is published in terms of the Division of Revenue Act, 2021 (Act No. 9 of 2021), as amended, and provides information on adjustments to existing allocations to provinces in the 2021/22 financial year.

This is necessitated by the need to stop the flow of funds in terms of Section 18 of the Division of Revenue Act, 2021, as amended, and to re-allocate the stopped funds to provinces, as approved in terms of Section 19 of the Division of Revenue Act, 2021, as amended.

This *Gazette* therefore updates information that was published in the Division of Revenue Amendment Act, 2021.

This notice affects the Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant

- a) In compliance with Section 18 of the Division of Revenue Act, 2021, as amended, the national department of Transport stops the transfer of funds to Gauteng (R51.8 million), Free State (R45.2 million) and KwaZulu-Natal (R47.7 million) for the Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant, following revised allocations by the national department of Transport.
- b) In compliance with Section 19 of the Division of Revenue Act, 2021, as amended, the national department of Transport re-allocates funds to Mpumalanga (R43.4 million), Northern Cape (R28.9 million), North West (R28.9 million), and Western Cape (R43.4 million) for the Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant, following revised allocations by the national department of Transport.

SCHEDULE 4, PART A
SPECIFIC PURPOSE ALLOCATIONS TO PROVINCES

Vote	Name of allocation	Purpose	Type of allocation	Province	Column A	Column B	Column C
					2021/22 (Division of Revenue Amendment Act, 2021)	2021/22 Stopping and re- allocation after stopping of allocation	2021/22 Adjusted allocation
Transport (Vote 40)	(a) Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	To supplement provincial investments for road infrastructure maintenance (routine, periodic and special maintenance); to ensure that all roads are classified as per the Road Infrastructure Strategic Framework for South Africa and the technical recommendations for highways, and the Road Classification and Access Management guidelines; to implement and maintain road asset management systems; to supplement provincial projects for the repair of roads and bridges damaged by unforeseen incidents including natural disasters; to improve road safety with a special focus on pedestrian safety in rural areas.	Conditional allocation	Eastern Cape Free State Gauteng KwaZulu-Natal Limpopo Mpumalanga Northern Cape North West Western Cape	R'000	R'000	R'000
					1 677 797		
					1 490 271		
					767 135		
					2 138 225		
					1 333 213		
					1 072 941		
					1 267 309		
					1 090 622		
					1 099 046		
				TOTAL	11 936 559		
			Less:	Gauteng		51 773	
			Stopping of allocation in terms of Section 18 of the Division of Revenue Act, 2021 (Act No. 9 of 2021), as amended	Free State		45 190	
				KwaZulu-Natal		47 691	
			Plus:	TOTAL		144 654	
			Re-allocation after stopping of allocation in terms of Section 19 of the Division of Revenue Act, 2021 (Act No. 9 of 2021), as amended	Mpumalanga		43 396	
				Northern Cape		28 931	
				North West		28 931	
				Western Cape		43 396	
			Revised allocations	TOTAL		144 654	
				Eastern Cape	1 677 797	-	1 677 797
				Free State	1 490 271	- 45 190	1 445 081
				Gauteng	767 135	- 51 773	715 362
				KwaZulu-Natal	2 138 225	- 47 691	2 090 534
				Limpopo	1 333 213	-	1 333 213
				Mpumalanga	1 072 941	43 396	1 116 337
				Northern Cape	1 267 309	28 931	1 296 240
				North West	1 090 622	28 931	1 119 553
				Western Cape	1 099 046	43 396	1 142 442
				TOTAL	11 936 559	-	11 936 559

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NO. 1795

25 February 2022

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 10(7) OF THE COMPETITION ACT 89 OF 1998
(AS AMENDED): THE ABALONE FARMERS ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
GRANTED CONDITIONAL EXEMPTION

1. On 13 June 2016, the Abalone Farmers Association of South Africa ("AFASA") and its members, hereafter jointly referred to as ("**the Applicants**") filed an application for exemption ("**the application**") in terms of section 10(1)(b) of the Competition Act No 89 of 1998, as amended ("the Competition Act") to be exempted from certain provisions of Chapter 2 of the Competition Act for a period of ten (10) years commencing on the date of approval of the application by the Commission.
2. The Exemption application concerns the Applicants' intentions to engage in meetings and communicate on prices and market conditions as competitors in the abalone industry. The engagements will involve the Applicants coordinating their efforts in respect of sales into certain international markets through sharing information on prevailing prices, feedback regarding information received from agents on prices, estimates of abalone stock available, volumes of abalone product exported and the volumes of abalone stockholding of the international competitors.
3. The Application was based on the premise that that the proposed exemption is required in order to obtain the objectives contained in sub-section 10(3)(b)(i) and (iii) of the Competition Act, namely the maintenance or promotion of exports and change in the productive capacity in order to stop a decline in the industry.
4. The Commission granted the Applicants a conditional exemption from 01 April 2021 ending 30 September 2021 and has extended the exemption by a period of six (6) months

starting from **01 October 2021** ending **31 March 2022**. The conditions and monitoring mechanisms are attached below as **ANNEXURE 1**.

5. Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 10(7) of the Competition Act regarding the Commission's decision to grant the extension of this exemption. The Applicants and any other person with a substantial material interest affected by this decision may appeal to the Competition Tribunal in the prescribed manner in terms of Section 10(8) of the Competition Act.
6. Any queries in this regard should be directed to

Miss Nonjabulo Sambo / Mr. Tlabo Mabye
Competition Commission of SA
Enforcement and Exemptions Division
Private Bag X23
Lynnwood Ridge
0040

Email: NonjabuloS@compcom.co.za / TlaboM@compcom.co.za

In correspondence kindly refer to the following case number: 2016Jun0286

ANNEXURE 1: EXEMPTION CONDITIONS

Definitions

The following expressions shall bear the meanings assigned to them below and cognate expressions bear corresponding meanings –

- i. **"AEC"** means the Abalone Export Council
- ii. **"AFASA"** means the Abalone Farmers Association of South Africa;
- iii. **"Applicants"** mean AFASA;
- iv. **"Approval Date"** means the date referred to in paragraph 4 above;
- v. **"Beneficiaries"** mean Doring Bay, Somlolo Investment Holdings and Mamjoli Marine
- vi. **"Commission"** means the Competition Commission of South Africa a statutory body established in terms of section 19 of the Competition Act 89 of 1998 (as amended) with its principal place of business at Block C, Mulayo Building, the DTI Campus, 77 Meintjies Street, Sunnyside, Pretoria;
- vii. **"Competition Act"** means the Competition Act 89 of 1998, as amended;
- viii. **"Exemption Application"** means the application submitted by AFASA on 14 June 2016 in terms of section 10(3)(b)(i) of the Competition Act, 89 of 1998, for the "*maintenance or promotion of exports*";
- ix. **"Exemption Period"** means a six (6) months period for which the Exemption Application will be granted;
- x. **"Exemption"** means to exempt conduct otherwise prohibited in terms of Chapter 2 of the Competition Act if it is required to achieve identified socio-economic aims;
- xi. **"HDIs"** means historically disadvantaged individuals;
- xii. **"Stakeholders"** collectively means AFASA, Suppliers, divers, processors, Applicants and any other rights holder in the abalone industry;

- xiii. **“Suppliers”** mean South African abalone farmers and South African exporters of any abalone product

PREAMBLE

- (i) **WHEREAS** the Conditions stipulated below only apply to the proposed scope of the Exemption Application filed by the Applicants and for the duration of the Exemption granted by the Commission;
- (ii) **AND WHEREAS** the proposed sharing of competitively sensitive market information shall fall under two broad types of conduct described as: (i) the exchange of pricing and volume information, and (ii) the formal management of an exchange of information, relating to both local and international information, implemented through the distribution of pricing and quantity indices, industry reports and regular, minuted meetings between participants in the industry;
- (iii) **AND WHEREAS** the proposed sharing of competitively sensitive market information comprises of the following:
- Cross-checking and verifying information provided by international agents with other South African farmers and exporters of abalone;
 - Current export order requests, stock availability, production and capacity constraints;
 - Pricing of particular product forms of abalone in export markets;
 - Pricing and quantity information relating to international competitors; and
 - International market conditions;
- (iv) **AND WHEREAS** AFASA agrees to notify the Commission in writing of any material changes to their proposed practices in relation to abalone farming, processing and marketing activities within South Africa. Any new arrangement which affects the practices described in the Exemption Application, or any material changes to the practices contained in the Exemption Application shall not be of force or effect until approved in writing by the Commission;

- (v) **AND WHEREAS** the Exemption granted herein to AFASA shall only be applicable to practices falling within the jurisdiction of the Commission; and

WHEREFORE the Commission will grant the Exemption in terms of section 10(2)(a) of the Competition Act subject to the following conditions:

LIST OF CONDITIONS

1. The Exemption shall be granted for a period of period of six (6) months commencing from **01 October 2021** up to **31 March 2022**.
2. Membership to AFASA will not be a prerequisite for the ability to share and obtain competitively sensitive market information. The benefits which accrue from the Exemption as well as the competitively sensitive market information shared will be available to all Stakeholders.
3. The AEC will be an independent and objective body through which the facilitation of the information sharing takes place, as per the Exemption. The AEC will facilitate all formal meetings to be held in relation to these Conditions and will be the body to which Stakeholders report when they have shared competitively sensitive market information outside of the formal meetings. Participation through the AEC must include all Stakeholders.
4. The Exemption applied for and granted by the Commission relates to the coordination of efforts in respect of sales into certain international markets through the sharing of information on prevailing prices, feedback from information received from agents on prices, estimates of abalone stock available, volumes of abalone product exported and the volumes of abalone stockholding of the international competitors.
5. There will be no undocumented contact between any Stakeholders in the industry with regard to the sharing of competitively sensitive market information. Any competitively sensitive market information that needs to be shared relating to marketing and export of abalone between and amongst Stakeholders must be shared with the AEC before the next formal Stakeholder meeting. Further, all telephonic information must be shared in writing.

6. The information to be shared at the meetings will comprise of data on export pricing, order and stocks in order to allow for the collation and dissemination of historical and current export trends and analysis of the international market. Discussions at meetings will concern wider export strategies around pricing and volume information that has been provided in the monthly pricing and quantity indices. Stakeholders will be permitted to impart experience, knowledge and general market intelligence obtained from their respective operations.
7. The AEC will be responsible for the distribution of the documented exchanges of competitively sensitive market information, as well as the pricing and quantity indices. The AEC will constantly update the contact list so as to ensure that the indices and all accounts of competitively sensitive market information exchanged are delivered to all Stakeholders.
8. AFASA will spend:
 - 8.1 R 2.5 million per year on 1 100 HDIs on general training during the period of the Exemption; and
 - 8.2 At least R1.2 million on training at tertiary level on HDI employees at management level during the period of the Exemption.
9. Members of AFASA will supply 50 000 spat and 25 000 juvenile animals (for the ranching project) per month to Doring Bay, Somlolo Investment Holdings and Mamjoli Marine for the duration of the Exemption.
10. Members of AFASA will provide the exemption beneficiaries with information around security implementation and security infrastructure.
11. The AEC will provide financial subsidy amounting to R17 500 on an annual basis to Doring Bay to assist with laboratory testing and export compliance.
12. AFASA will provide technical support and skills transfer to Doring Bay and Mamjoli Marine for the duration of the Exemption.
13. I&J will charge Doring Bay less 5% of the current processing fee plus inflation adjustment for the duration of the Exemption.
14. I&J will assist Doring Bay with the setting of the dried processing facility as per the MOU between I &J and Doring Bay.

15. I&J will sell Doring Bay's abalone available stock should Doring request them to do so.
16. Abagold will assist Mamjoli Marine with its business plan and skills development strategy.
17. Wild Coast Abalone will be a technical partner of Somlolo Investment holdings for the purposes of abalone farming in the Eastern Cape
18. Where a Stakeholder contacts the AEC directly, such communication shall be reported to all Stakeholders via an email or by means of the distribution of an industry report on an ad hoc basis.
19. The Exemption shall be applicable solely to the wholesale price of abalone. All other costs, such as packaging costs and processing cost, shall be specific to the respective Stakeholder's operating costs. All other relevant costs shall continue to be set independently.
20. Stakeholders will use the information given above in respect of their own independent business decisions including abalone prices and inventory.
21. Any discussions or information exchange that takes place through the AEC for the purposes of complying with the Exemption granted will be limited to activities as described above.

MONITORING MECHANISM

22. The AEC together with AFASA, must jointly submit a report to the Commission at the end of the 5th (fifth) month of the Exemption detailing the extent to which they have implemented the Industry Transformation Plan and have complied with these Conditions. The report must include *inter alia*:
 - 22.1 Abalone export prices and volumes; and
 - 22.2 The manner in which the exemption has enabled historical disadvantaged individuals to enter and/or participate in the abalone industry.
23. AFASA together with the beneficiaries must submit a report to the Commission detailing how AFASA has provided technical support and skills transferred to the beneficiaries.

24. All the Suppliers will need to depose an affidavit on the 5th (fifth) month of the Exemption, confirming that they have not had undocumented exchanges of competitively sensitive market information with another Supplier and provide such affidavits to the Commission.
25. The applicants can apply to extend, on good cause shown, and the Commission can extend the Exemption if so required.
26. AFASA or any other person with substantial financial interest affected by this decision may appeal it to the Competition Tribunal in the prescribed manner in terms of Section 10(8) of the Competition Act.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NO. 1796

25 February 2022



PRACTICE NOTE 2 OF 2022

CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR DOCUMENTS FILED WITH THE CIPC

In terms of Regulation 4(1)(a) of the Companies Act Regulations, 71 of 2008, a Regulatory Agency may issue a guidance document with respect to a matter within its authority, which provides for recommended procedures, standards or forms advising on best practice.

The Companies and Intellectual Property Commission ("CIPC") has noted an increase in the submission of suspicious and possible fraudulent certified documents to the CIPC and thus, further to Notices 54 and 63 of 2016, hereby advises customers that the CIPC will apply strict verification of such supporting documentation (ID / passport copies) as part of its business processes from 1 April 2022. Failure to adhere to the certification requirements may result in the CIPC rejecting the application for incompleteness.

- Certification of documents (including ID documents) filed with the CIPC may not be older than **3 (three)** calendar months.
- The Commissioner of Oaths, certifying / affirming any documents **MUST** state the date of certification.
- Only one ID/Passport may appear on a single page and in the case of the SA ID Card, both sides have to be scanned in on the same single page.
- Only validly issued passports will be accepted.
- No asylum seeker / temporary resident document will be accepted as valid confirmation of identity.

South African certified documents

The following information of Commissioner of Oaths must appear on documents:

- Full name and Surname
- Business Address
- Signature
- Designation
- Documents certified by police officials also need to indicate the persons rank and rank number.
- Date of certification

The above information is required to ensure that the Commissioner of Oaths is traceable for accountability purposes.

The dtic Campus (Block F - Entfufukweni), 77 Meintjies Street, Sunnyside, Pretoria | P O Box 429, Pretoria, 0001

Call Centre: 086 100 2472

Email: L.Claassen@cipc.co.za Website: www.cipc.co.za

CIPC will only accept documents that have been commissioned by a Commissioner of Oaths in South Africa.

International certified documents

If a person is based in another country and has to submit documents to CIPC, a **certificate of authentication** needs to accompany those documents to confirm authenticity.

A Notary Public is an internationally recognized form of certification or affirmation of documents, and the CIPC will accept both South African and international Notary Public certifications. A Notary Public certified document, must be accompanied by a Notary Public certification seal and/or certificate.

Yours sincerely,



Adv Rory Voller
Commissioner: CIPC

..3.../02/2022

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

NO. 1797

25 February 2022

CIVIL AVIATION ACT, 2009 (ACT NO. 13 OF 2009)

CIVIL AVIATION REGULATIONS, 2011

The Minister of Transport intends, in terms of Section 155(1) of the Civil Aviation Act, 2009 (Act No. 13 of 2009) and on the recommendation of the Civil Aviation Regulations Committee (CARCom), to amend the Civil Aviation Regulations, 2011, by the amendment of the following Parts set out in Schedules below:

Schedule 1	Part	139	Aerodromes and Heliports
------------	------	-----	--------------------------

The Director of Civil Aviation intends, in terms of Section 163 of the Civil Aviation Act and on Recommendation of CARCom, to amend the Technical Standards by the Amendment of the following Parts set out in the Schedules below:

Schedule 2	SA CATS	135.07.1	Air Transport Operations: Carriage of less than 20 Passengers or Cargo
Schedule 3	SA CATS	139	Aerodromes and Heliports

Electronic copies of the draft Amendments are available in the South African Civil Aviation Authority website at www.caa.co.za and may also be requested from Pretty Monyela at monyelap@caa.co.za.

Interested persons are hereby invited to submit written comments on these draft Amendments on or before the **26 March 2022** to the Chairperson: CARCom, for the attention of:

Sipho Skosana
Private Bag X73
Halfway house
1685
Email: skosanas@caa.co.za
Tel: 011 545 - 1095

GENERAL NOTICES • ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR

NOTICE 848 OF 2022

NOTICE OF FEBRUARY 2022

PLEASE FIND SET OUT BELOW A LIST OF BARGAINING COUNCILS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCREDITED BY THE CCMA IN TERMS OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT 66 OF 1995 (AS AMENDED) FOR CONCILIATION AND/ OR ARBITRATION AND/ OR INQUIRY BY ARBITRATOR, WITH THE TERMS OF ACCREDITATION ATTACHED FOR THE PERIOD 01 FEBRUARY 2022 TO 28 FEBRUARY 2025

**BARGAINING COUNCILS ACCREDITED TO CONDUCT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION,
SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS WHERE APPLICABLE
(RENEWAL OF ACCREDITATION AND NEW ACCREDITATION)**

Name of Council	Accredited Functions
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR BARGAINING COUNCILS</u>	
National Bargaining Council for the Electrical Industry of South Africa	Accredited for conciliations only from 01 February 2022 until 31 January 2023 subject to the terms set out in the accompanying attachment.
National Bargaining Council for the Road Freight and Logistics Industry	Accredited for conciliations and arbitrations (including Inquiry by Arbitrator) from 01 March 2022 until 28 February 2025 on condition that the postponement rate is improved upon and subject to the terms set out in the accompanying attachment.
Bargaining Council For The Furniture Manufacturing Industry, Kwazulu Natal	Accredited for conciliations and arbitrations (including Inquiry by Arbitrator) from 01 February 2022 until 30 June 2023 on condition that all CCMA efficiencies and standards are met and subject to the terms set out in the accompanying attachment

(RENEWAL OF SUBSIDY)

The Governing Body of the CCMA resolved to grant renewal of subsidy to the following Bargaining Councils:

1. National Bargaining Council for the Electrical Industry of South Africa
2. National Bargaining Council for the Road Freight and Logistics Industry

(NEW SUBSIDY)

The Governing Body of the CCMA resolved to grant new subsidy to the following Bargaining Councils:

1. Bargaining Council for the Furniture Manufacturing Industry, Kwazulu Natal

TERMS OF ACCREDITATION FOR CONCILIATION, ARBITRATION, AND INQUIRY BY ARBITRATOR**1. SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION:**

Herewith categories of disputes for which Councils are eligible to apply for accreditation.

COUNCILS ARE ACCREDITED TO PERFORM THE FOLLOWING DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS FUNCTIONS:

Unfair dismissal disputes	- Section 191
Unfair Labour practice	- Section 191
Mutual Interest disputes	- Section 64
Interpretation of Collective Agreement disputes	- Section 24 (1)
Essential Services disputes	- Section 74
Pre-dismissal arbitrations	- Section 188A
Temporary Employment Service	- Section 198, 198A, 198B, 198C and 198D
Disputes about Interpretation and Application of Chapter 2	- Section 9

COUNCILS MAY NOT SEEK ACCREDITATION FOR THE FOLLOWING DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUNCTIONS REGARDING DISPUTES OVER THE FOLLOWING (see FOOTNOTE 11 of SECTION 51):

Organisational rights (sections 16, 21 and 22);

Collective Agreements where the agreement does not provide for a dispute resolution procedure or the procedure is inoperative or any party frustrates the resolution of disputes (section 24(2) to (5));

Agency shops and closed shops (section 24(6) and (7) and section 26(11);

Determinations made by the Minister in respect of proposals made by a Statutory Council (section 45);

The interpretation and application of Collective Agreements of a Council whose registration has been cancelled (section 61(5) to (8));

Demarcation of sectors and areas of Councils (section 62);

The Interpretation or application of Part C (Bargaining Councils), Part D (Bargaining Councils in the Public Service), Part E (Statutory Councils) and Part F (General Provisions concerning Councils) (Section 63);

Picketing (section 69(8) to 10);

Proposals which are the subject of joint-decision making in a workplace forum (section 86);

Disclosure of information to workplace forums (section 89);

Interpretation or Application of the provisions of Chapter 5 of the LRA which deals with workplace forums (section 94);

Enforcement of the Collective Agreements by Bargaining Councils (section 33A) and;

Enforcement of arbitration awards in terms of section 143. Only the Director of the CCMA, unless the power has been delegated to a CCMA Senior Commissioner may certify awards as if it were an order of the Labour Court;

Facilitating mass retrenchment disputes section 189(A).

2. POWERS OF ACCREDITATION:

Only those persons who are accredited by the CCMA, or are part-time Commissioners appointed by the Governing Body of the Commission in the terms of section 117 (2) of the Labour Relations Act, may perform the accreditation functions of the council for the Council.

The following provisions of the LRA, as amended apply to Councils accredited for conciliation and arbitration:

- (a) For the purpose of this paragraph any reference in Part C of Chapter VII of the LRA to:
 - “Commission” must be read as a reference to the Council;
 - “Commissioner” must be read as a reference to a conciliator or arbitrator appointed by the Council.
 - “Director” must be read as a reference to the Secretary of the Council.
- (b) The provisions of the sections contained in Part C of Chapter VII (section 127(6)) of the LRA shall apply to the Council in the performance of its accredited functions subject to the Council's Constitution and/or Collective Agreements. For the purpose of this sub-paragraph the following applies:
 - (i) The provisions of section 133 to 136;
 - (ii) The provisions of section 138 to 142, S142A, S143, S144 and S145;
 - (iii) The provisions of section 146 unless the Collective Agreement of the Council provides that the Arbitration Act, Act 42 of 1965 applies to any arbitration conducted under its accredited function and which Collective Agreement is binding on the parties to the disputes; and
 - (iv) The provisions of section 148.

3. EXTENSION OF ACCREDITATION:

Despite the expiry of the period of accreditation as stated in the Certificate of Accreditation, the Council may continue to perform its accredited functions in respect of any dispute referred to it during the period of accreditation, but not yet resolved by the time the period expires, until the dispute is resolved either through conciliation or arbitration.

4. TRANSGRESSION OF TERMS OF ACCREDITATION:

If the accredited Council fails to comply with the terms of accreditation, the Governing Body of the CCMA may revoke accreditation. In terms of section 130 of the LRA, as amended the Governing Body of the CCMA may withdraw accreditation after having given reasonable notice of withdrawal.

5. AMENDMENT OF ACCREDITATION:

An Accredited Council may apply to the Governing Body of the CCMA in terms of section 129 of the LRA to amend its accreditation.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 849 OF 2022

STANDARDS ACT, 2008
STANDARDS MATTERS

In terms of the Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008), the Board of the South African Bureau of Standards has acted in regard to standards in the manner set out in the Schedules to this notice.

SECTION A: DRAFTS FOR COMMENTS

The following draft standards are hereby issued for public comments in compliance with the norm for the development of the South Africa National standards in terms of section 23(2)(a) (ii) of the Standards Act.

Draft Standard No. and Edition	Title, scope and purport	Closing Date
SANS 60034-27-1 Ed 1	<i>Rotating electrical machines – Part 27-1: Off-line partial discharge measurements on the winding insulation.</i> Provides a common basis for, measuring techniques and instruments, the arrangement of test circuits, normalization and testing procedures, noise reduction, the documentation of test results, and the interpretation of test results with respect to partial discharge off-line measurements on the winding insulation of rotating electrical machines.	2022-02-22
SANS 60335-2-97 Ed 3	<i>Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-97: Particular requirements for drives for rolling shutters, awnings, blinds and similar equipment.</i> Deals with the safety of electric drives for shutters, blinds and awnings, intended for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase drives and 480 V for other drives.	2022-02-22
SANS 62135-2 Ed 2	<i>Resistance welding equipment – Part 2: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements.</i> Applies to equipment for resistance welding and allied processes which are connected to mains supplies with rated voltages up to 1 000 V AC RMS. This document does not define safety requirements.	2022-02-22
SANS 61914 Ed 3	<i>Cable cleats for electrical installations.</i> Specifies requirements and tests for cable cleats and intermediate restraints used for securing cable in electrical installations.	2022-02-22
SANS 60884-3-1 Ed 1	<i>Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes – Part 3-1: Particular requirements for socket-outlets incorporating USB power supply.</i> Applies to fixed or portable socket-outlets for AC only, with or without earthing contact, with a rated voltage greater than 50 V but not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 32 A, intended for household and similar purposes, either indoors or outdoors, incorporating USB power supply.	2022-02-22
SANS 12999-1 Ed 1	<i>Acoustics – Determination and application of measurement uncertainties in building acoustics – Part 1: Sound insulation.</i> Specifies procedures for assessing the measurement uncertainty of sound insulation in building acoustics.	2022-02-22
SANS 80601-2-56 Ed 2.1	<i>Medical electrical equipment – Part 2-56: Particular requirements for basic safety and essential performance of clinical thermometers for body temperature measurement.</i> Applies to the basic safety and essential performance of a clinical thermometer in combination with its accessories, hereafter referred to as the equipment. It specifies the general and technical requirements for electrical clinical thermometers.	2022-02-22
SANS 16326 Ed 3	<i>Systems and software engineering – Life cycle processes – Project management.</i> Intended to aid project managers in managing to successful conclusion those projects concerned with systems, including software systems.	2022-02-22
SANS 16283-1 Ed 1	<i>Acoustics – Field measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements – Part 1: Airborne sound insulation.</i> Specifies procedures to determine the airborne sound insulation between two rooms in a building using sound pressure measurements.	2022-02-22

SANS 20139 Ed 1	<i>Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars with regard to Brake Assist Systems (BAS)</i> . Applies to the approval of vehicles of category M1 and N1 with regard to their brake assist system. Does not cover: vehicles with a design speed not exceeding 25 km/h vehicles fitted for invalid drivers.	2022-03-15
SANS 23873 Ed 1	<i>Hard coal – Caking and coking properties – Dilatation</i> . Describes a method for the measurement of the swelling of hard coal using a dilatometer.	2022-03-17
SANS 80601-2-60 Ed 2	<i>Medical electrical equipment – Part 2-60: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of dental equipment</i> . Applies to the basic safety and essential performance of dental units, dental patient chairs, dental handpieces and dental operating lights, thereafter referred to as dental equipment.	
SATS 62257-9-1 Ed 1	<i>Recommendations for renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification – Part 9-1: Micropower systems</i> . Applies to a micropower plant which is the electric energy generation subsystem associated with a decentralized rural electrification system, and provides general requirements for the design, erection and operation of micropower plants and general requirements to ensure the safety of persons and property.	2022-03-18

SCHEDULE A.1: AMENDMENT OF EXISTING STANDARDS

The following draft amendments are hereby issued for public comments in compliance with the norm for the development of the South African National Standards in terms of section 23(2)(a) (ii) of the Standards Act.

Draft Standard No. and Edition	Title	Scope of amendment	Closing Date
SANS 60601-2-43 Ed 1.2	<i>Medical electrical equipment – Part 2-43: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of X-ray equipment for interventional procedures</i>	Amended to update the, introduction, scope, object and related standards, referenced standards, terms and definitions, general requirements, general requirements for testing of ME equipment, ME equipment identification, marking and documents, protection against electrical hazards from ME equipment, protection against mechanical hazards of ME equipment and ME systems, protection against unwanted and excessive radiation hazards, protection against excessive temperatures and other hazards, accuracy of controls and instruments and protection against hazardous outputs, ME systems, radiation protection in diagnostic x-ray equipment, the annex on particular guidance and rationale, the bibliography and the index of defined terms used in this particular standard.	2022-02-22

SCHEDULE A.2: WITHDRAWAL OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS

In terms of section 24(1)(C) of the Standards Act, the following published standards are issued for comments with regard to the intention by the South African Bureau of Standards to withdrawn them.

Draft Standard No. and Edition	Title	Reason for withdrawal	Closing Date

SCHEDULE A.3: WITHDRAWAL OF INFORMATIVE AND NORMATIVE DOCUMENTS

In terms of section 24(5) of the Standards Act, the following documents are being considered for withdrawal.

Draft Standard No. and Edition	Title	Reason for withdrawal	Closing Date

SECTION B: ISSUING OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS**SCHEDULE B.1: NEW STANDARDS**

The following standards have been issued in terms of section 24(1)(a) of the Standards Act.

Standard No. and year	Title, scope and purport
SANS 61083-3:2021 Ed 1	<i>Instruments and software used for measurement in high-voltage and high-current tests – Part 3: Requirements for hardware for tests with alternating and direct voltages and currents.</i> Applies to digital recording instruments used for measurements during tests with high alternating and direct voltages and currents.
SATS 62257-4:2022 Ed 1	<i>Recommendations for renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification – Part 4: System selection and design.</i> Provides a method for describing the results to be achieved by the electrification system independently of the technical solutions that could be implemented.
SANS 8528-7:2022 Ed 2	<i>Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets – Part 7: Technical declarations for specification and design.</i> Specifies the requirements and parameters for the specification and design of a reciprocating internal combustion (RIC) engine driven generating set, with reference to the definitions given in ISO 8528-1 to ISO 8528-6.
SANS 62271-200:2022 Ed 3	<i>High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 200: AC metal-enclosed switchgear and controlgear for rated voltages above 1 kV and up to and including 52 kV.</i> Applies to prefabricated metal-enclosed switchgear and controlgear assemblies designed for: alternating current; rated voltages above 1 kV and up to and including 52 kV; service frequencies up to and including 60 Hz; indoor and outdoor installation.
SANS 1928:2022 Ed 3	<i>Coal and coke – Determination of gross calorific value.</i> Specifies a method for the determination of the gross calorific value of a solid mineral fuel at constant volume and at the reference temperature of 25 °C in a combustion vessel calorimeter calibrated by combustion of certified benzoic acid.
SANS 50200:2022 Ed 2	<i>Method of test for resistance to fire of unprotected small cables for use in emergency circuits.</i> Specifies the test method for cables designed to have intrinsic resistance to fire and intended for use as emergency circuits for alarm, lighting and communication purposes.

SCHEDULE B.2: AMENDED STANDARDS

The following standards have been amended in terms of section 24(1)(a) of the Standards Act.

Standard No. and year	Title, scope and purport
SANS 60601-2-54:2021 Ed 1.1	<i>Medical electrical equipment – Part 2-54: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of X-ray equipment for radiography and radioscopy. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.1.</i> Amended to update the scope, object and related standards, referenced standards, and terms and definitions, to update the subclauses on accompanying documents, mechanical hazards associated with support systems, protection against unwanted and excessive radiation HAZARDS, protection against excessive temperatures and other HAZARDS, accuracy of controls and instruments and protection against hazardous outputs, ME SYSTEMS, ME EQUIPMENT identification, marking and documents, RADIATION management, RADIATION QUALITY, limitation of the extent of the X-RAY BEAM and relationship between X-RAY FIELD AND IMAGE RECEPTION AREA, FOCAL SPOT TO SKIN DISTANCE, and on test for STRAY RADIATION, and to update the annexes on guide to marking and labelling requirements for ME EQUIPMENT and ME SYSTEMS and on particular guidance and rationale.
SANS 3001-CO3-2:2022 Ed 1.1	<i>Civil engineering test methods – Part CO3-2: Concrete durability index testing – Oxygen permeability test. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.1.</i> Amended to update the clause on procedure, the clause on calculations, and the annex on oxygen permeability index calculation.
SANS 343:2021 Ed 4.4	<i>Steel bedside lockers. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.4.</i> Covers requirements for two types of steel bedside lockers for use in hospitals and other medical and health institutions.
SANS 621:2021 Ed 3.3	<i>Castors for hospital equipment. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.3.</i> Amended to update referenced standards and to delete the appendix on notes to purchasers.

SCHEDULE B.3: WITHDRAWN STANDARDS

In terms of section 24(1)(C) of the Standards Act, the following standards have been withdrawn.

Standard No. and year	Title
SANS 8528-5:2008 Ed 2	<i>Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets – Part 5: Generating sets</i>
SANS 5665:2005 Ed 2	<i>Resistance to creep of adhesive bonds</i>
SANS 5413:2006 Ed 3	<i>Water absorption of plastics filler foam for life jackets</i>
SANS 5417:2005 Ed 3	<i>Density of foamed plastic fillers for life jackets</i>
SANS 5259:2005 Ed 5	<i>Test for buoyancy of life-jackets</i>
SANS 5258: 2004 Ed 3	<i>Buoyancy of fibre fillers for life jackets</i>

SCHEDULE B4 ESTABLISHMENT OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

Committee No.	Title	Scope

If your organization is interested in participating in these committees, please send an e-mail to Dsscomments@sabs.co.za for more information.

SCHEDULE 5: ADDRESS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN BUREAU OF STANDARDS HEAD OFFICE

Copies of the standards mentioned in this notice can be obtained from the Head Office of the South African Bureau of Standards at 1 Dr Lategan Road, Groenkloof, Private Bag X191, Pretoria 0001.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 850 OF 2022

STANDARDS ACT, 2008
STANDARDS MATTERS

In terms of the Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008), the Board of the South African Bureau of Standards has acted in regard to standards in the manner set out in the Schedules to this notice.

SECTION A: DRAFTS FOR COMMENTS

The following draft standards are hereby issued for public comments in compliance with the norm for the development of the South Africa National standards in terms of section 23(2)(a) (ii) of the Standards Act.

SCHEDULE A.1: AMENDMENT OF EXISTING STANDARDS

The following draft amendments are hereby issued for public comments in compliance with the norm for the development of the South African National Standards in terms of section 23(2)(a) (ii) of the Standards Act.

Draft Standard No. and Edition	Title	Scope of amendment	Closing Date
SANS 3001-GR5 Ed 1.1	<i>Civil engineering test methods – Part GR5: Wet preparation and air-drying of samples for plasticity index and hydrometer test</i>	Amended to update the introduction, delete reference to SANS 241, change definitions for agglomerations and clods, define water quality for testing, expand Principles and incorporate the changes in references and definitions in the text.	2022-04-12
SANS 3001-GR51 Ed 1.3	<i>Civil engineering test methods – Part GR51: Sampling, preparation, compaction and curing of field mixed freshly cementitious stabilized materials including the determination of the maximum dry density and optimum moisture content</i>	Amended to update the introduction, to update referenced standards, to update requirements for apparatus, to update "sample mass", to update formulae in "calculations", to update requirements for the "test report", to update Annex A "Calculation of the compaction mould factor by determining the volume", and to update Annex B "Example of the calculations used in the procedure".	2022-04-12
ARP 032 Ed 1.1	<i>Guidelines for the modification of luminaires for tubular fluorescent lamps to retro-fit LED tubular lamps or T5 semi-luminaires</i>	Amended to update referenced standards.	2022-03-31

SCHEDULE A.2: WITHDRAWAL OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS

In terms of section 24(1)(C) of the Standards Act, the following published standards are issued for comments with regard to the intention by the South African Bureau of Standards to withdraw them.

Draft Standard No. and Edition	Title	Reason for withdrawal	Closing Date
SANS 10142-1-2	<i>The wiring of premises Part 1-2: Additional special requirements for low voltage small scale embedded generator installations connected to THE GRID</i>	Withdrawn in accordance with the outlined due process.	2022-04-17

SCHEDULE A.3: WITHDRAWAL OF NORMATIVE AND INFORMATIVE DOCUMENTS

In terms of section 24(5) of the Standards Act, the following documents are being considered for withdrawal.

Draft Standard No. and Edition	Title	Reason for withdrawal	Closing Date

SECTION B: ISSUING OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS**SCHEDULE B.1: NEW STANDARDS**

The following standards have been issued in terms of section 24(1)(a) of the Standards Act.

Standard No. and year	Title, scope and purport
SANS 62620:2022 Ed 1	<i>Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Secondary lithium cells and batteries for use in industrial applications.</i> Specifies marking, tests and requirements for lithium secondary cells and batteries used in industrial applications including stationary applications.
SANS 62271-213:2022 Ed 1	<i>High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 213: Voltage detecting and indicating system.</i> Applicable to the voltage detecting and indicating system (VDIS) to be installed on indoor and outdoor high-voltage equipment.
SANS 2079:2022 Ed 1	<i>Acidic liquid toilet cleaners – Specification.</i> Specifies requirements and methods of test for acidic liquid toilet cleaner and applies to a liquid acidic, heavy-duty compound suitable for cleaning bowls and urinals.
SANS 13408-3:2022 Ed 1	<i>Aseptic processing of health care products – Part 3: Lyophilization.</i> Specifies requirements for, and offers guidance on, equipment, processes, programmes and procedures for the control and validation of lyophilization as an aseptic process.
SANS 60120:2022 Ed 2	<i>Ball and socket couplings of string insulator units – Dimensions.</i> Defines the dimensions of a series of standard ball and socket couplings using the standard locking devices (see IEC 60372) (published in South Africa as an identical adoption under the designation SANS 60372) in order to permit the assembly of insulators or metal fittings supplied by different manufacturers.
SANS 60305:2022 Ed 3	<i>Insulators for overhead lines with a nominal voltage above 1 000 V – Ceramic or glass insulator units for a.c. systems – Characteristics of insulator units of the cap and pin type.</i> Applies to string insulator units of the cap and pin type with insulating parts of ceramic material or glass, intended for AC overhead lines with a nominal voltage greater than 1 000 V and a frequency not greater than 100 Hz.
SANS 60309-2:2022 Ed 4	<i>Plugs, fixed or portable socket-outlets and appliance inlets for industrial purposes – Part 2: Dimensional compatibility requirements for pin and contact-tube accessories.</i> Applies to plugs, fixed or portable socket-outlets, and appliance inlets, hereinafter referred to as accessories, with a rated operating voltage not exceeding 1 000 V DC or 1 000 V AC with a frequency not exceeding 500 Hz and a rated current not exceeding 125 A, primarily intended for industrial use, either indoors or outdoors.
SANS 60335-2-36:2022 Ed 5	<i>Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-36: Particular requirements for commercial electric cooking ranges, ovens, hobs and hob elements.</i> Deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial cooking and baking ranges, ovens, hobs, hob elements and similar appliances not intended for household and similar use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances.

Standard No. and year	Title, scope and purport
SANS 60372:2022 Ed 2	<i>Locking devices for ball and socket couplings of string insulator units – Dimensions and tests.</i> Applies to locking devices used with ball and socket couplings of string insulator units and used with the corresponding metal fittings standardized in IEC 60120 (published in South Africa as an identical adoption under the designation SANS 60120), when they are supplied separately.
SANS 60909-4:2022 Ed 2	<i>Short-circuit currents in three-phase a.c. systems – Part 4: Examples for the calculation of short-circuit currents.</i> Intends to give help for the application of IEC 60909-0 (published in South Africa as an identical adoption under the designation SANS 60909-0) for the calculation of short-circuit currents in 50 Hz or 60 Hz three-phase AC systems.
SANS 62271-100:2022 Ed 3	<i>High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 100: Alternating-current circuit-breakers.</i> Applies to three-phase AC circuit-breakers designed for indoor or outdoor installation and for operation at frequencies of 50 Hz and/or 60 Hz on systems having voltages above 1 000 V.
SANS 62271-103:2022 Ed 2	<i>High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 103: Alternating current switches for rated voltages above 1 kV up to and including 52 kV.</i> Applies to three-phase, alternating current switches and switch-disconnectors for their switching function, having making and breaking current ratings, for indoor and outdoor installations, for rated voltages above 1 kV up to and including 52 kV and for rated frequencies from 162/3 Hz up to and including 60 Hz.

SCHEDULE B.2: AMENDED STANDARDS

The following standards have been amended in terms of section 24(1)(a) of the Standards Act.

Standard No. and year	Title, scope and purport
SANS 585:2022 Ed 4.2	<i>The production of frozen fish, marine molluscs, and products derived therefrom. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.2.</i> Amended to update the requirements for abalone that is to be frozen in the shell, the tables on microbiological requirements, and to delete the annex on notes to purchasers.
SANS 556-2-5:2022 Ed 1.1	<i>Low-voltage switchgear – Part 2-5: Earth leakage switches – Switches that incorporate residual current protection. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.1.</i> Amended to update referenced standards.
SANS 788:2022 Ed 1.4	<i>Frozen shrimps (prawns), langoustines and crabs. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.4.</i> Amended to update the clause on microbiological requirements, and to delete the annex on note to purchasers.
SANS 1507-4:2022 Ed 1.6	<i>Electric cables with extruded solid dielectric insulation for fixed installations (300/500 V to 1 900/3 300 V) – Part 4: XLPE Distribution cables. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.6.</i> Amended to correct the table on bedding and wire armour of cables without lead sheath.
SANS 3001-AS1:2022 Ed 1.2	<i>Civil engineering test methods – Part AS1: Making of asphalt briquettes for Marshall tests and other specialized tests. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.2.</i> Amended to update the introduction and to update the clauses on apparatus, preparation of test specimen samples, and on procedure.
SANS 3001-GR1:2022 Ed 1.3	<i>Civil engineering test methods – Part GR1: Wet preparation and particle size analysis. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.3.</i> Amended to update the introduction, definitions and to renumber them accordingly, the apparatus requirements, the clause on procedure, the clause on calculations, the clause on test report, and to update calculation formulae.

SANS 3001-GR31:2022 Ed 1.3	<i>Civil engineering test methods – Part GR31: Determination of the maximum dry density and optimum moisture content of laboratory mixed cementitiously stabilized materials. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.3.</i> Amended to update the introduction, referenced standards, definitions and renumber them accordingly, to update the requirements for apparatus, the requirements for test samples, the clause on procedure, the clause on test report, and the annex on calculation of the compaction mould factor by determining the volume.
-------------------------------	---

SCHEDULE B.3: WITHDRAWN STANDARDS

In terms of section 24(1)(C) of the Standards Act, the following standards have been withdrawn.

Standard No. and year	Title

SCHEDULE B4: ESTABLISHMENT OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

Committee No.	Title	Scope

If your organization is interested in participating in these committees, please send an e-mail to Dsscomments@sabs.co.za for more information.

SCHEDULE 5: ADDRESS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN BUREAU OF STANDARDS HEAD OFFICE

Copies of the standards mentioned in this notice can be obtained from the Head Office of the South African Bureau of Standards at 1 Dr Lategan Road, Groenkloof, Private Bag X191, Pretoria 0001.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 851 OF 2022

STANDARDS ACT, 2008
STANDARDS MATTERS

In terms of the Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008), the Board of the South African Bureau of Standards has acted in regard to standards in the manner set out in the Schedules to this notice.

SECTION A: DRAFTS FOR COMMENTS

The following draft standards are hereby issued for public comments in compliance with the norm for the development of the South Africa National standards in terms of section 23(2)(a) (ii) of the Standards Act.

Draft Standard No. and Edition	Title, scope and purport	Closing Date
SANS 23531 Ed 1	<i>Systems and software engineering – Capabilities of issue management tools.</i> Defines the capabilities of issue management tools and is used to select the most appropriate one from many issue management tools, evaluation and selection of the issue management tools is performed in accordance with ISO/IEC 20741 which defines the general evaluation selection process and evaluation characteristics.	2022-03-25
SANS 61558-1 Ed 3	<i>Safety of power transformers, power supplies, reactors and similar products – Part 1: General requirements and tests.</i> Deals with safety aspects of transformers, reactors, power supply units and combinations thereof such as electrical, thermal and mechanical safety.	2022-03-24
SATS 33054 Ed 1	<i>Information technology – Process assessment – Process reference model for service management.</i> Defines a process reference model for the domain of service management and specifies a process architecture for the domain and comprises a set of processes.	2022-02-24
SANS 23026 Ed 2	<i>Systems and software engineering – Engineering and management of websites for systems, software, and services information.</i> Defines system engineering and management requirements for the life cycle of websites, including strategy, design, engineering, testing and validation, and management and sustainment for Intranet and Extranet environments.	2022-02-24
SATS 62257-6 Ed 1	<i>Recommendations for renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification – Part 6: Acceptance, operation, maintenance and replacement.</i> Describes the various rules to be applied for acceptance, operation, maintenance and replacement (AOMR) of decentralized rural electrification systems (DRES) which are designed to supply electric power for sites which are not connected to a large interconnected system, or a national grid, in order to meet basic needs.	2022-02-31
SANS 19160-3 Ed 1	<i>Addressing – Part 3: Address data quality.</i> Establishes a set of data quality elements and measures for describing the quality of address data.	2022-04-04
SANS 50890 Ed 2	<i>Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption – Iron (III) sulfate liquid.</i> Applies to iron (III) sulfate liquid of various iron and/or acid contents used for treatment of water intended for human consumption and describes the characteristics of iron (III) sulfate liquid and specifies the requirements and the corresponding analytical methods for iron (III) sulfate liquid and gives information on its use in water treatment.	2022-04-04
SANS 51407 Ed 2	<i>Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption – Anionic and non-ionic polyacrylamides.</i> Applies to anionic and non-ionic polyacrylamides used for treatment of water intended for human consumption.	2022-04-04
SANS 51410 Ed 2	<i>Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption – Cationic polyacrylamides.</i> Applies to cationic polyacrylamides used for treatment of water intended for human consumption and describes the characteristics of cationic polyacrylamides and specifies the requirements and corresponding test methods for cationic polyacrylamides.	2022-04-04

SANS 7393-2 Ed 2	<i>Water quality – Determination of free chlorine and total chlorine – Part 2: Colorimetric method using N,N-diethyl 1,4-phenylenediamine, for routine control purposes.</i> Specifies a method for the determination of free chlorine and total chlorine in water, readily applicable to field testing; based on measurement of the colour intensity by visual comparison of the colour with a scale of standards which is regularly calibrated.	2022-04-04
SANS 62056-5-3 Ed 2	<i>Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite – Part 5-3: DLMS/COSEM application layer.</i> Specifies the DLMS/COSEM application layer in terms of structure, services and protocols for COSEM clients and servers, and defines how to use the DLMS/COSEM application layer in various communication profiles.	2022-04-04
SANS 62056-6-2 Ed 2	<i>Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite – Part 6-2: COSEM interface classes.</i> Specifies a model of a meter as it is seen through its communication interface(s).	2022-04-04
SANS 62056-6-1 Ed 2	<i>Electricity metering data exchange – The DLMS/COSEM suite – Part 6-1: Object Identification System (OBIS).</i> Specifies the overall structure of the Object Identification System (OBIS) and the mapping of all commonly used data items in metering equipment to their identification codes.	2022-04-04
SANS 50071-7 Ed 2	<i>Safety of toys – Part 7: Finger paints – Requirements and test methods.</i> Specifies requirements for the substances and materials used in finger paints and applies to finger paints only. Additional requirements are specified for markings, labelling and containers.	2022-04-04
SANS 50071-8 Ed 2	<i>Safety of toys – Part 8: Activity toys for domestic use.</i> Specifies requirements and test methods for activity toys for domestic use often attached to or incorporating a crossbeam, and similar toys intended for children under 14 years to play on or in and often intended to bear the mass of one or more children.	2022-04-04
SATS 62257-8-1 Ed 1	<i>Recommendations for renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification – Part 8-1: Selection of batteries and battery management systems for stand-alone electrification systems – Specific case of automotive flooded lead-acid batteries available in developing countries.</i> Proposes simple, cheap, comparative tests in order to discriminate easily, in a panel of automotive flooded lead-acid batteries, the most acceptable model for PV individual electrification systems and is particularly useful for project implementers to test in laboratories of developing countries, the capability of locally made car or truck batteries to be used for their project(s).	2022-04-05

SCHEDULE A.1: AMENDMENT OF EXISTING STANDARDS

The following draft amendments are hereby issued for public comments in compliance with the norm for the development of the South African National Standards in terms of section 23(2)(a) (ii) of the Standards Act.

Draft Standard No. and Edition	Title	Scope of amendment	Closing Date
SANS 1579 Ed 1.3	<i>Liquid metal polish</i>	Amended to update referenced standards and the clause on inspection and methods of test.	2022-03-25
SANS 151 Ed 8.3	<i>Fixed electric storage water heaters</i>	Amended to update the scope, the clause on constructional requirements, and the annex on additional materials, construction methods and tests for hot water storage containers.	2022-03-27
SANS 10235 Ed 2.2	<i>Fibre-content labelling of textiles and textile products</i>	Amended to update test methods for quantitative fibre analysis.	2022-04-04
SANS 897 Ed 2.5	<i>Wheeled bed screens</i>	Amended to increase the height of type D screen from 1 680mm to 1 750mm and to delete Appendix B notes to purchasers.	2022-04-04
SANS 1343 Ed 3.1	<i>Insecticidal solid fumigants that contain aluminium phosphide (food storage premises)</i>	Amended to update the clause on test methods.	2022-04-04

SCHEDULE A.2: WITHDRAWAL OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS

In terms of section 24(1)(C) of the Standards Act, the following published standards are issued for comments with regard to the intention by the South African Bureau of Standards to withdraw them.

Draft Standard No. and Edition	Title	Reason for withdrawal	Closing Date
SANS 60146-6 Ed 1	<i>Semiconductor convertors – Part 6: Application guide for the protection of semiconductor convertors against overcurrent by fuses</i>	Withdrawn at IEC with no replacement.	2022-04-02

SCHEDULE A.3: WITHDRAWAL OF INFORMATIVE AND NORMATIVE DOCUMENTS

In terms of section 24(5) of the Standards Act, the following documents are being considered for withdrawal.

Draft Standard No. and Edition	Title	Reason for withdrawal	Closing Date

SECTION B: ISSUING OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS**SCHEDULE B.1: NEW STANDARDS**

The following standards have been issued in terms of section 24(1)(a) of the Standards Act.

Standard No. and year	Title, scope and purport
SATS 62257-5:2022 Ed 1	<i>Recommendations for renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification – Part 5: Protection against electrical hazards.</i> Specifies the general requirements for the protection of persons and equipment against electrical hazards to be applied in decentralised rural electrification systems.
SATS 62257-9-7:2022 Ed 1	<i>Renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification – Part 9-7: Recommendations for selection of inverters.</i> Specifies the criteria for selecting and sizing inverters suitable for different off-grid applications integrating solar as an energy source.
SANS 3001-AS25:2022 Ed 1	<i>Civil engineering test methods – Part AS25: Recovery and extraction of bituminous binder from an asphalt mix.</i> Describes a method to recover and extract binder from an asphalt mix in sufficient quantity for evaluation of the recovered binder, and is applicable to bitumen-rubber asphalt and polymer modified asphalt.
SANS 1332:2022 Ed 2	<i>Accessories for medium-voltage XLPE and impregnated paper-insulated power cables (3,8/6,6 kV to 19/33 kV).</i> Covers requirements for accessories for medium-voltage cables used on a.c. systems of voltages from 3,8/6,6 kV up to and including 19/33 kV, and covers accessories for both XLPE and impregnated paper-insulated cables.
SANS 60335-2-43:2022 Ed 4	<i>Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-43: Particular requirements for clothes dryers and towel rails.</i> Deals with the safety of electric clothes dryers for drying textiles on racks located in a warm airflow, clothes dryers intended for drying footwear or gloves and to electric towel rails, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

Standard No. and year	Title, scope and purport
SANS 10400-A:2022 Ed 4	<i>The application of the National Building Regulations – Part A: General principles and requirements.</i> Establishes general requirements for satisfying the National Building Regulations issued in terms of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977) and the requirements that are deemed to satisfy the relevant parts of such Regulations.
SANS 1314:2022 Ed 2	<i>Industrial fuel oil for burner applications.</i> Specifies requirements and test methods for three categories with multiple grades of industrial fuel oils for burner use.

SCHEDULE B.2: AMENDED STANDARDS

The following standards have been amended in terms of section 24(1)(a) of the Standards Act.

Standard No. and year	Title, scope and purport
SANS 60335-2-42:2021 Ed 4.2	<i>Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-42: Particular requirements for commercial electric forced convection ovens, steam cookers and steam-convection ovens Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.2.</i> Amended to update the scope, referenced standards, terms and definitions, the requirements for marking and instructions, heating, leakage current and electric strength at operating temperature, moisture resistance, leakage current and electric strength, the clause on abnormal operation, the requirements for stability and mechanical hazards, construction, supply connection and external flexible cords, screws and connections, resistance to heat and fire, radiation toxicity and similar hazards, to add the annex on guidance for the application of this standard to appliances used in tropical mines, and to add the annex on appliances to be used on board ships.
SANS 3001-GR 55:2022 Ed 1.1	<i>Civil engineering test methods – Part GR55: Determination of the wet-dry durability of compacted and cured specimens of cementitious stabilized materials by hand brushing. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.1.</i> Amended to update the introduction, apparatus requirements, to include water quality requirements, to update temperature in the testing procedure, the clause on test report, and referenced standards.
SANS 3001-GR56:2022 Ed 1.1	<i>Civil engineering test methods – Part GR56: Determination of the wet-dry durability of compacted and cured specimens of cementitiously stabilized materials by mechanical brushing. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.1.</i> Amended to update the introduction, referenced standards, requirements for apparatus, the temperature requirements in the testing procedure, and the clause on test report.
SANS 3001-NG5:2022 Ed 1.1	<i>Civil engineering test methods – Part NG5: Determination of in situ density using a nuclear density gauge Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.1.</i> Amended to update the introduction and the clause on methods of test.
SANS 10400-D:2022 Ed 4.1	<i>The application of the National Building Regulations – Part D: Public safety. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.1.</i> Amended to update the subclause on change in level.
SANS 1382-1:2022 Ed 2.4	<i>Hose – Part 1: Men's and women's hose for institutional use. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.4.</i> Amended to delete the note on toe closure, to update referenced standards, and to delete the annex on notes to purchasers.
SANS 1887-9:2022 Ed 1.1	<i>Tissue paper – Part 9: Wrappers for citrus and deciduous fruit. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.1.</i> Amended to update referenced standards, to delete the annex on notes to purchasers, and to update the annex on sampling and compliance with this part of SANS 1887.
SANS 20471:2022 Ed 1	<i>High visibility clothing – Test methods and requirements. This edition contains a loose-leaf amendment.</i> Amended to update the subclause on abrasion.

SCHEDULE B.3: WITHDRAWN STANDARDS

In terms of section 24(1)(C) of the Standards Act, the following standards have been withdrawn.

Standard No. and year	Title
SANS 10398:2020 Ed 1.1	<i>Cosmetic cellulite products</i>

SCHEDULE B4 ESTABLISHMENT OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

Committee No.	Title	Scope

If your organization is interested in participating in these committees, please send an e-mail to Dsscomments@sabs.co.za for more information.

SCHEDULE 5: ADDRESS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN BUREAU OF STANDARDS HEAD OFFICE

Copies of the standards mentioned in this notice can be obtained from the Head Office of the South African Bureau of Standards at 1 Dr Lategan Road, Groenkloof, Private Bag X191, Pretoria 0001.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 852 OF 2022

International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa

Amendments to the Price Preference System (PPS) Policy Guidelines published in Government Gazette No. 43765, Notice 532 of 2020 on 2 October 2020 on the exportation of ferrous and non-ferrous waste and scrap metal.

Export Control Guidelines on the Exportation of Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Waste and Scrap

The above-mentioned guidelines are amended as follows:

1. By the insertion of the following calculation method as a new paragraph after paragraph 4.3 following the words "...domestic consuming industry."

The method of calculation of the above-mentioned price preference prices for the different ISRI grades to be applied by ITAC as the formula is the calculation of the Rand value and 10% PPS discount against the percentage of the red scrap metal content as reflected in the column here-under.

Formula: LME convert to Rand x (percentage content – [less] 10%)

E.g. LME to Rand x 86% (Barley 96% - 10% = 86%)

E.g. R100 000 x 86% = R86 000

2. By the insertion of the following calculation method as a new paragraph after paragraph 4.5 following the words "...domestic consuming industry."

The method of calculation of the above-mentioned price preference prices for the different ISRI grades to be applied by ITAC as the formula is the calculation of the Rand value and 25% PPS discount against the percentage of the aluminium scrap metal content as reflected in the column here-under.

Formula: LME convert to Rand x (percentage content – [less] 25%)

E.g. LME to Rand x 45% (Taint Tabor 70% - 25% = 45%)

E.g. R20 000 x 45% = R9 000

3. These amendments to the PPS Guidelines will come into effect on the date of publication thereof in the Government Gazette.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT**NOTICE 853 OF 2022****INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE ACT, (ACT NO.60 OF 1993)****GRANT /AMENDMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE LICENSE**

Pursuant to the provisions of section 17 (12) of Act No.60 of 1993 and Regulation 15 (1) and 15 (2) of the International Air Regulations, 1994, it is hereby notified for general information that the applications, detail of which appear in the Schedules hereto, will be considered by the International Air Services Council (Council) Representation in accordance with section 16(3) of the Act No. 60 of 1993 and regulation 25(1) of International Air Services Regulation, 1994, against or in favour of an application, should reach the Chairman of the International Air Services Council at Department of Transport, Private Bag X 193, Pretoria, 0001, within 28 days of the application hereof. It must be stated whether the party or parties making such representation is / are prepared to be represent or represented at the possible hearing of the application.

APPENDIX I

(A) Full name, surname and trade name of the applicant. (B) Full business or residential address of the applicant. (C) Class of licence applied for. (D) Type of International Air Service to which application pertains. (E) Category or kind of aircraft to which application pertains. (F) Airport from and the airport to which flights will be undertaken. (G) Area to be served. (H) Frequency of flight.

(A) Neo Aviation (Pty) Ltd; Neo Aviation. (B) Hangar 27, Lanseria International Airport, Krugersdorp, Gauteng. (C) Class II. (D) Type N1, N2, N3 & N4. (E) Category A1, A2, A3 & A4. (F) (G) Worldwide.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

NOTICE 854 OF 2022

**AIR SERVICE LICENSING ACT, 1990 (ACT NO.115 OF 1990)
APPLICATION FOR THE GRANT OR AMENDMENT OF DOMESTIC AIR
SERVICE LICENCE**

Pursuant to the provisions of section 15 (1) (b) of Act No. 115 of 1990 and Regulation 8 of the Domestic Air Regulations, 1991, it is hereby notified for general information that the application detail of which appear in the appendix, will be considered by the Air Service Licensing Council. Representation in accordance with section 15 (3) of the Act No.115 of 1990 in support of, or in position, an application, should reach the Air Service Licensing Council. Private Box X 193, Pretoria, 0001, within 21 days of date of the publication thereof.

APPENDIX I

(A) Full name and trade name of the applicant. (B) Full business or residential address of the applicant. (C) Class of licence applied for. (D) Type of air service to which application applies. (E) Category of aircraft to which application applies

(A) Bucephalus Charters (Pty) Ltd. (B) 9 Loraine Street, Hartbeesfontein, North West, 2600. (C) Class II & III. (D) Type N1, N2, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7 & G13. (E) Category A3 & A4.

(A) Focus Air Aviation (Pty) Ltd; Focus Air Aviation. (B) Hangar 7, Virginia Airport, Virginia, Kwa-Zulu Natal, 4051. (C) Class II. (D) Type N1 & N2. (E) Category A4.

APPENDIX II

(A) Full Name and trade name of the applicant. (B) Full business or residential address of the applicant. (C) The Class and number of license in respect of which the amendment is sought (D) Type of air service and the amendment thereto which is being applied for (E) Category of aircraft and the amendment thereto which is being applied for.

(A) Mafoko Aviation Services (Pty) Ltd. (B) K8 Denel Precinct, Atlas Road, Bonaero Park. (C) Class II; N1220D. (D) Type N1 & N2. (E) Category H2. **Changes to the MP:** Mrs Samantha Germishuizen is appointed as the RP: Flight Operations.

(A) Swam Helicopters (Pty) Ltd; Mossel Bay Helicopters. (B) Bergsig Game Farm, R328 Matjiesdrif Turn Off, Mossel Bay, 6500. (C) Class II & III; N897D & G898D. (D) Type N1, N2, G3, G8, G10 G15. (E) Category H2. **Changes to the MP:** Lizelle Crous replaces Jacobus Isak Crous as the Chief Executive Officer & Accountable Manager, Hannes Eksteen replaces Jacobus Isak Crous as the RP: Aircraft & Mariska Crous replaces Lizelle Crous as the Air Service Safety Officer.

(A) Pambele Aviation (Pty) Ltd. (B) 1st Floor, Terminal Building, Grand Central Airport, New Road, Midrand. (C) Class II; N892D. (D) Type N1 & N2. (E) Category A3, A4 & H2. **Changes to the MP:** H. P. Venter is appointed as the Air Service Safety Officer.

(A) ProWings Training (Pty) Ltd. (B) 89 Bessemer Street, Wendywood. (C) Class III; G1215D. (D) Type G3, G4, G8, G10 & G16 (RPAS). (E) Category A4, H1 & H2. **Changes to a licence:** Adding type G5 & **changes to the MP:** Ian Morrison Melamed is appointed as the Accountable Manager, RP: Flight Operations & RP: Aircraft & Dwayne Cloete as the Air Service Safety Officer.

BOARD NOTICES • RAADSKENNISGEWINGS

BOARD NOTICE 219 OF 2022

PAN SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGE BOARD ACT OF 1995

(ACT No. 59 OF 1995 as amended by Act No. 10 of 1999)

CALL FOR COMMENT

ENGLISH NATIONAL LANGUAGE BODY

The Pan South African Language Board (PanSALB) herewith declares that the following persons have been duly co-opted as members of the English National Language Body in terms of Section 8(8) (b) of the PanSALB Act (Act No. 95 of 1995 as amended, and in accordance with Board Notice No. 94 of 2005 Government Gazette No. 28053 of 30 September 2005) (Norms and Rules for National Language Bodies).

Co-opted members are hereby published for public comment. Members of the public are invited to submit written comments by 25 March 2022.

Should no comments or objections be received by the stipulated due date, then the co-opted person's name will be deemed to be confirmed for co-option.

	ENGLISH NATIONAL LANGUAGE BODY	
TITLE, NAME/S AND SURNAME	AREA OF SPECIALIZATION	PROVINCE REPRESENTED
1. Mr Bruce Bushula	Teaching & Research	Gauteng
2. Ms Rodelle Govender	Teaching & Research	Kwazulu-Natal
3. Dr Candice Livingston	Teaching & Research	Western Cape
4. Ms Laurel Becker	Teaching & Research	Gauteng
5. Dr Scheckle		

Comments and/or objections should be sent to:

The Chief Executive Officer

For the attention of: Mr JJ Dantile

Private Bag X08

Arcadia

0007

Email: ehl@pansalb.org

Tel: 012 341 9638

Fax: 012 341 5938

ISAZISO SEBHODO

UMTHETHO WAMA-95 WE-1995 WEBHODO YAMALIMI WOKE WESEWULA
AFRIKA

(UmThetho 59 we-1995 njengoba ukhitjelelwe mThetho we-10 we-1999)

ISIBAWO SEEMPHAKAMISO

IBHODI YENARHA YELIMI LESINDEBELE

IBhodo yamaLimi woke weSewula Afrika (i-PanSALB) imemezela ukuqatjiswa kwamalunga weBhodi yeNarha yeLimi lesiNdebele ngokuya kwesiGaba 8(8) (b) somThetho we-PanSALB (UmThetho 95 we-1995 njengombana ukhitjelelwe, nangokuya kweSaziso seBhodo sama-94 somnyaka we-2005 iGazede kaRhulumente yeNomb. 28053 yangomhla ka 30 KuKhukulamungu 2005) (ImiThetho elawula ukusebenza kwamaBhodi wamaLimi weNarha).

Amabizo wamalunga aqatjhiweko asatjalaliselwe bona umphakathi wenze iimphakamiso. Amalunga womphakathi ayamenywa bona athumele iimphakamiso nanyana aphikise ngokutlola ngomhla ka 25 uNtaka 2022 nanyana kungakadluli

Nangabe iimphakamiso nanyana iimphikiso azifiki ngaphambi kwelanga elibekiweko, amabizo wamalunga aqatjhiweko azakuthathwa aqinisekiswa njengalawo asemthethweni bonyana kungaba malunga webhodi.

	IBHODI YENARHA YELIMI LESINDEBELE	
ITHAYITILELA, IBIZO NESIBONGO	ILWAZI	ISIFUNDA ASIJAMELEKO
1. Ksz. Christina Sibongile Mabena	ITheminioloji neenHlathululimagama	Gauteng
2. Ksz. Zintle Beauty Mtsweni	liNdaba nezemiTlolo	Gauteng

limPhakamiso nanyana ukuphikisa kungathunyelwa ku:

IsiPhathiswa esiKhulu

Iya ku: Nom. JJ Dantile

Private Bag X08

Arcadia

0007

Email: ehl@pansalb.org

Tel: 012 341 9638

Fax: 012 341 5938

SATISO SEBHODI

IBHODI YETILWIMI TONKHE TASENINGIZIMU AFRIKA YANGA-1995

(UMTSETFO No. 59 WANGA-1995 njengobe uchitjelwe nguMtsetfo No.10 wanga-1999)

SIMEMO SEKUPHAWULA KWEMMANGO

UMTIMBA WAVELONKHE WELULWIMI SISWATI

Ibhodi Yetilwimi Tonkhe TaseNingizimu Afrika (i-PanSALB) imemetela kutsi labantfu labalandzelako bakhetfwe ngalokusemtsetfweni bafakwa njengemalunga eMtimba Wavelonke Welulwimi LweSiswati ngekwemibandzela yeSigaba-8(8) (b) seMtsetfo we-PanSALB (Umtsetfo No. 95 wanga-1995 njengobe uchitjelwe, nangekuhambisana neSatiso Sebhodi No. 94 sanga-2005 Igazethi Yahulumende No. 28053 yamhla tinge-30 Inyoni 2005) (Timiso Nemitsetfotimiso Yemitimba Yavelonkhe Yetilwimi).

Lamalunga lakhetsiwe ashicilelwe lapha kute kutsi ummango uphawule ngawo. Emalunga emmango amenywa kutsi angenise kuphawula noma kungavumi kwayo lokubhalwe phasi mhla noma ngembi kwamhla ti 25 iNdlovulenkulu 2022.

Uma ngabe kuyenteka kutsi kute kuphawula noma kungavumi lesikutfolako ngalolusuku lwemncamulajucu lolubekiwe, emagama alabo bantfu labakhetsiwe-ke atawutsatfwa ngekutsi acinisekisiwe kutsi abe ngulakhetsiwe aphindze futsi emukelwa.

	UMTIMBA WAVELONKHE WELULWIMI LWESISWATI	
SIGABA, LIGAMA/EMAGAMA NESIBONGO	UMKHAKHA WELIKHONO LEBUNG CWETI	SIFUNDZA LESIMELELWE
1. Mk. Busie Cynthia Ndlovu	Lulwimi Kutemfundvo	Mpumalanga
2. Mnu. Muzi Nkayiso Matfunjwa	Imidiya ne-SABC	Mpumalanga
3. Mk. Priscilla Thembi Mafuyeka	Kuhumusha	Mpumalanga

Kuphawula kanye/noma kungavumi kufanele kucondziswe ku:

Umsebenti Lomkhulu Lophetse

Kunakwe ngu: Mnu. JJ Dantile

Private Bag X08

Arcadia

0007

Likheli lencwadzigezi: ehl@pansalb.org

Lucingo : 012 341 9638

Ifeksi: 012 341 5938

ISIBHENGEZO SEBHODI

PAN SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGE BOARD ACT OF 1995

(UMTHETHO No. 59 KA1995 njengoko wenziwe izilungiso ngoMthetho No.10 ka1999)

ISIMEMO SOKUBA KUPHAWULWE

IBHODI YOLWIMI ISIXHOSA YESIZWE

Ibhodi yeeLwimi yoMzantsi Afrika (PanSALB) ibhengeza ukuba aba bantu balandelayo bahlonyelwe ukuba babe ngamalungu eBhodi yoLwimi isiXhosa yeSizwe ngokweCandelo 8(8) lomthetho iPanSALB Act (uMthetho No. 95 ka1995 njengoko wenziwe izilungiso, nangokweSibhengezo seBhodi No. 94 sowama2005 seSihlokomiso sikaRhulumente No. 28053 somhla 30 kweyoMsintsi 2005) (iMimiselo yeeBhodi zeeLwimi zeSizwe).

Ke ngoko kwenziwa isibhengezo ngamalungu ahlonyelweyo ukuze uluntu luphawule. Uluntu luyamenywa ukuba lwenze iziphakamiso okanye izibheno ngokubhaliweyo ngomhla okanye phambi komhla 25 kweyoKwindla 2022.

Ukuba akufunyanwanga ziphakamiso okanye zibheno ngalo mhla ubekiweyo, oko kuya kuthathwa ngokuba la malungu ayamkeleka ukuba ahlonyelwe ngokusesikweni.

	IBHODI YOLWIMI ISIXHOSA YESIZWE	
ITAYITILE, IGAMA NEFANI	INKALO YOBUNGCALI	IPHONDO
1. Mnu Zola Wababa	UPhuhliso lweSigama noLwimi	Mpuma Koloni
2. Mnu Mandlakayise Matyuma	UPhuhliso loLuncwadi	Mpuma Koloni
3. Dr Sebolelo Mokapela	UkuGuqulela, uPhuhliso lweSigama noLuncwadi	Mpuma Koloni
4. Dr Zanemvula Sydney Zotwana	UkuGuqulela Uncwadi lweMveli nolwalemihla ULwini noLuntu	Mpuma Koloni

Iziphakamiso okanye izibheno mazithunyelwe kule dilesi:

IGosa loLawulo eliyiNtloko

Ingqalelo kaMnu. JJ Dantile

Private Bag X08

Arcadia

0007

I-meyilel: ehl@pansalb.org

Umnxeba: 012 341 9638

Ifeksi: 012 341 5938

NDIVHADZO KHA BODO

BODO NYANGAREDZI YA NYAMBO YA AFRIKA TSHIPEMBE (PANSALB) MULAYO WA 1995 (MULAYO WA VHU 59 WA 1995 SA ZWE ZWA SHANDUKISWA NGA MULAYO WA VHU 10 WA 1999)

KHUWELELO YA U T̥AHISA MIHUMBULO

KHORO YA LUSHAKA YA LUAMBO LWA TSHIVENDA

Vha Bodo Nyangaredzi Ya Nyambo Ya Afrika Tshipembe (PanSALB), vha khou themendela uri vhathu vha tevhelelaho vho tiwa sa mirado ya Khoro Ya Lushaka Ya Luambo Lwa Tshivenda u ya nga Tshigwi 8(8) (b) tsha Mulayo wa BODO NYANGAREDZI YA NYAMBO YA AFRIKA TSHIPEMBE (PanSALB) (Mulayo wa vhu 95 wa 1995 sa zwe zwa shandukiswa, na nga thendelano ya Ndivhadzo ya Bodo ya vhu 94 ya 2005 l̥inwalo l̥a Muvhuso l̥a 28053 l̥a 30 Khubvumedzi 2006) (Maitele na Milayo zwa Khoro dza Lushaka dza Nyambo)

Mirado yo tiwaho vha khou anḡadzwa afha hu tshi itelwa vhuḡipfi ha tshitshavha. Mirado ya tshitshavha vha kho rambiwa u t̥ahisa vhuḡipfi kana khanedzo nga u tou ṛwala nga l̥a kana nga phanda ha 25 Thafamuhwe 2022.

Arali ha sa vha na vhuḡipfi kana khanedzo nga ḡuvha l̥o ṛetshedzwaho, madzina a mirado yo tiwaho aḡo dzhiiwa sa one o tendwaho.

	BODO YA LUSHAKA YA LUAMBO LWA TSHIVENDA	
TSHIIMO, MADZINA NA TSHIFANI.	FHETHU HUNE VHA WELA HONE	VUNDU L̥O IMELWAHO
1. Dr Agnes Mawela	Theminoḡodzhi, T̥haluso ya - maipfhi, Maiwalo na Nyambo	Limpopo
2. Ms Sharon Ravele	Nyangḡadzamafhungo na Nyambo	Limpopo

Vhuḡipfi kana khanedzo vhu nga rumelwa kha:
Muofisi Mulangi Muhulwane
Kha: Vho JJ Dantile

Private Bag X08
Arcadia
0007

Imeiji: ehl@pansalb.org

Fax: 012 341 5938

Tel: 012 341 9638

TSEBIŠO YA BOTO

MOLAO WA 1995 WA BOTO YA MALEME KA MOKA A KA AFRIKA BORWA
(MOLAO wa 59 wa 1995 ka ge o hlabolotšwe go MALAO wa 10 wa 1999)

TALETŠO YA DIKAKANYO

MOKGAHLO WA MALEME A SETŠHABA WA SESOTHO SA LEBOA/SEPEDI

Boto ya Maleme ka moka a ka Afrika Borwa (PanSALB) e bolela gore batho bao ba latelago ba kgethilwe go ya le ka maemo a bona go ba maloko a Mokgahlo Wa Maleme A Setšhaba Wa Sesotho Sa Leboa/Sepedi go ya le ka Karolo ya 8(8)(b) ya molao wa PanSALB (Malao wa 95 wa 1995 ka ge o hlabolotšwe, go ya le ka Tsebišo ya 94 ya 2005 ya Kasete ya mmušo ya 2005 ya nomoro ya 28053 ya 30 Lewedi 2005) (Melao le melawana ya Mekgahlo ya maleme a Setšhaba).

Maloko a 8 ao a kgethilwego a tla phatlalatšwa gore maloko a setšhaba a kgone go romela dikakanyo. Maloko a setšhaba a laletšwa go tliša dikakanyo tša bona ka mokgwa wa go ngwalwa goba dikganetšo pele goba ka 25 Hlakola 2022.

Ge go ka hlokega dikakanyo goba dikganetšo mo nakong yeo e filwego, gona maina a maloko ao a kgwethilwego a tšewa bjalo ka ao a netetefadišwego go ba a kgethilwe.

	MOKGAHLO WA MALEME A SETŠHABA WA SESOTHO SA LEBOA/SEPEDI	
Thaetlele, Le/Maina le Sefane	Lefapha la bokgoni	Phorofense yeo a e emelago
1. Ms Florinah Sebola	Tša Kgašo	Limpopo
2. Ms NoKo Kgare	Maleme, Mareo	Limpopo
3. Dr Raphehli Michael Thobakgale	Dingwalwa	Mpumalanga
4. Ms Maishiko Doreen Mojapelo	Maleme	Gauteng

Dikakanyo / dikganetšo di swanetšwe go romelwa go:

Molaodipharephare

Go šedi ya: Mr JJ Dantile

Private Bag X08

Arcadia

0007

Emeile: ehl@pansalb.org

Mogala: 012 341 9638

Fakese: 012 341 5938

XITIVISO XA HUVO

NAWU WA HUVO YO ANGARHELA YA TINDZIMI TA AFRIKA-DZONGA WA 1995

(NAWU wa Nomboro ya 59 WA 1995 tanihilaha wu nga antswisiwa ha kona hi NAWU wa Nomboro ya 10 wa 1999)

KU KOMBERIWA SWIBUMABUMELO

HUVO YA RIXAKA YA RIRIMI RA XITSONGA

Huvo yo Angarhela ya Tindzimi ta Afrika-Dzonga (HATAD) hikokwalaho ka leswi yi hlambanya leswaku vanhu lava landzelaka va hlawuriwile hi mfanelo tanihi swirho swa Huvo Ya Rixaka Ya Ririmi Ra Xitsonga hi ku ya hi milawu ya Xiyenge xa 8(8) (b) xa Nawu wa HATAD (Nawu wa Nomboro ya 95 wa 1995 tanihilaha wu nga antswisiwa hakona, na hi mayelana ni Xitiviso xa Huvo xa Nomboro ya 94 xa 2005 xa Gazete ya Mfumo xa Nomboro ya 28053 xa 30 Ndzati 2005) (Milawu na Swinawana swa Tihuvo ta Tindzimi)

Swirho leswi hlawuriweke hikokwalaho ka leswi swi kandziyisiwile ku va vaaki va bumabumela. Swirho swa vaaki swa rhambiwa ku rhumela swibumabumelo kumbe swisolo hi ku tsala hi kumbe ku nga si fika 25 Nyenyakulu 2022.

Loko swibumabumelo kumbe swisolo swi nga amukeriwangi hi siku ro hetelela leri bohiweke, endzhaku ka sweswo vito ra munhu loyi a hlawuriweke swi ta tekiwa ku va ri tiyisiwa ku va ri hlawuriwile.

	HUVO YA RIXAKA YA RIRIMI RA XITSONGA	
XIYIMO, (MA)VITO NA XIVONGO	XIYENGE XA VUTOKOTI	XIFUNDZANKULU LEXI YIMERIWAKA
1. Ms Ruth Maphophe	Vuhlanganisi Pholisi ya Ririmi Ririmi eka Dyondzo	Limpopo

Swibumabumelo na/swisolo swi fanele ku rhumeriwa eka:

Mufambisinkulu

Mukongomisiwa: Tfn JJ Dantile

Private Bag X08

Arcadia

0007

Imeyili: ehl@pansalb.org

Riq: 012 341 9638

Fek: 012 341 5938

BOARD NOTICE

PAN SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGE BOARD ACT OF 1995

(ACT No. 59 OF 1995 as amended by Act No. 10 of 1999)

CALL FOR COMMENT

ENGLISH NATIONAL LANGUAGE BODY

The Pan South African Language Board (PanSALB) herewith declares that the following persons have been duly co-opted as members of the English National Language Body in terms of Section 8(8) (b) of the PanSALB Act (Act No. 95 of 1995 as amended, and in accordance with Board Notice No. 94 of 2005 Government Gazette No. 28053 of 30 September 2005) (Norms and Rules for National Language Bodies).

Co-opted members are hereby published for public comment. Members of the public are invited to submit written 25 March 2022.

Should no comments or objections be received by the stipulated due date, then the co-opted person's name will be deemed to be confirmed for co-option.

	ENGLISH NATIONAL LANGUAGE BODY	
TITLE, NAME/S AND SURNAME	AREA OF SPECIALIZATION	PROVINCE REPRESENTED
1. Mr Bruce Bushula	Teaching & Research	Gauteng
2. Ms Rodelle Govender	Teaching & Research	Kwazulu-Natal
3. Dr Candice Livingston	Teaching & Research	Western Cape
4. Ms Laurel Becker	Teaching & Research	Gauteng
5. Dr Scheckle		

Comments and/or objections should be sent to:

The Chief Executive Officer

For the attention of: Mr JJ Dantile

Private Bag X08

Arcadia

0007

Email: ehl@pansalb.org

Tel: 012 341 9638

Fax: 012 341 5938

RAADSKENNISGEWING

WET OP PAN SUID-AFRIKAANSE TAALRAAD VAN 1995

(Wet Nr. 59 van 1995 soos gewysig deur Wet Nr. 10 van 1999)

OPROEP OM KOMMENTAAR

AFIKAANS NASIONALE LEKSIKOGRAFIE-EENHEID

Die Pan Suid-Afrikaanse Taalraad (PanSAT) verklaar hiermee dat die volgende persone behoorlik gekoöpteer is as lede van die Afrikaans Nasionale Leksikografie-Eenheid volgens Artikel 8(8)(b) van die PanSAT-wet (Wet Nr. 95 van 1995 soos gewysig, en in ooreenstemming met Raadskennisgewing Nr. 94 van Staatskoerant Nr. 28053 van 30 September 2005) (Norme en Reëls vir Nasionale Taalliggame).

Gekoöpteerde lede word hiermee bekendgestel vir openbare kommentaar. Lede van die publiek word uitgenooi om geskrewe kommentaar of besware op of voor 25 Maart 2022 in te dien.

Indien geen kommentaar of besware teen die aangeduide datum ontvang is nie, sal die gekoöpteerde persoon se naam as bevestig vir koöptering beskou word.

	AFRIKAANS NASIONALE LEKSIKOGRAFIE-EENHEID	
TITEL, NAAM/NAME EN VAN	SPESIALISGEBIED	PROVINSIE VERTEENWOORDIG
1. Prof HC Kloppe	Bestuur	Wes-Kaap

Kommentaar en/of besware moet gestuur word aan:

Die Hoof- Uitvoerende Beampte

Aandag: Mnr. J.J. Dantile

Privaatsak X08

Arcadia

0007

E-pos: ehl@pansalb.org

Tel.: 012 341 9638

Faks.: 012 341 5938

ISAZISO SEBHODO

UMTHETHO WAKA 1995 WEBHODO YAMALIMI WOKE WESEWULA AFRIKA

(UmThetho 59 waka 1995 njengoba ukhitjelelwe mThetho 10 waka 1999)

ISIBAWO SEEMPHAKAMISO

IZIKO LESIHLATHULULIMAGAMA LENARHA LESINDEBELE

IBhodo yamaLimi woke weSewula Afrika (i-PanSALB) imemezela ukuqatjiswa kwamalunga we Ziko lesiHlathululimagama leNarha lesiNdebele ngokuya kwesiGaba 8(8) (b) somThetho we-PanSALB (UmThetho 95 we-1995 njengombana ukhitjelelwe, nangokuya kweSaziso seBhodo sama -94 somnyaka we- 2005 iGazede kaRhulumente yeNomb. 28053 yangomhla ka 30 KuKhukulamungu 2005) (ImiThetho elawula ukusebenza kwamaBhodo wamaLimi weNarha).

Amabizo wamalunga aqatjhiweko asatjalalisiwe bona umphakathi wenze iimphakamiso. Amalunga womphakathi ayamenywa bona athumele iimphakamiso nanyana aphikise ngokutlola ngomhla ka 25 uNtaka 2022 nanyana kungakadluli.

Nange iimphakamiso nanyana iimphikiso azifiki ngaphambi kwelanga elibekiweko, amabizo wamalunga aqatjhiweko azakuthathwa aqinisekiswa

	IZIKO LESIHLATHULULIMAGAMA LENARHA LESINDEBELE	
ITHAYITILELA, IBIZO NESIBONGO	ILWAZI	ISIFUNDA ASIJAMELEKO
1. Ksz. Yolanda Lindiwe Magobholi	Zeemali	Mpumalanga
2. Adv Khathazile Simon Mahlangu	Zomthetho	Mpumalanga

limPhakamiso nanyana ukuphikisa kungathunyelwa ku:

IsiPhathiswa esiKhulu

Iya ku: Nom. JJ Dantile

Private Bag X08

Arcadia

0007

Email: ehl@pansalb.org

Tel: 012 341 9638

Fax: 012 341 5938

ISIBHENGEZO SEBHODI

PAN SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGE BOARD ACT OF 1995

(UMTHETHO No. 59 KA1995 njengoko wenziwe izilungiso ngoMthetho No.10 ka1999)

ISIMEMO SOKUBA KUPHAWULWE

ICANDELO LOCHAZOMAGAMA LESIXHOSA LESIZWE

IBhodi yeeLwimi yoMzantsi Afrika (PanSALB) ibhengeza ukuba aba bantu balandelayo bahlonyelwe ukuba babe ngamalungu iCandelo loChazomagama lesiXhosa leSizwe ngokweCandelo 8(8) lomthetho iPanSALB Act (uMthetho No. 95 ka1995 njengoko wenziwe izilungiso, nangokweSibhengezo seBhodi No. 94 sowama2005 seSihlokomiso sikaRhulumente No. 28053 somhla 30 kweyoMsintsi 2005) (iMimiselo yeeBhodi zeeLwimi zeSizwe).

Ke ngoko kwenziwa isibhengezo ngamalungu ahlonyelweyo ukuze uluntu luphawule. Uluntu luyamenywa ukuba lwenze iziphakamiso okanye izibheno ngokubhaliweyo ngomhla okanye phambi komhla 25 kweyoKwindla 2022.

Ukuba akufunyanwanga ziphakamiso okanye zibheno ngalo mhla ubekiweyo, oko kuya kuthathwa ngokuba la malungu ayamkeleka ukuba ahlonyelwe ngokusesikweni.

	IZIKO LOCHAZOMAGAMA LESIXHOSA LESIZWE	
ITAYITILE, IGAMA NEFANI	INKALO YOBUNGCALI	IPHONDO
1. Mr Xolisa Tshongolo	Igosa elihlonyelwe ngenxa yesikhundla	Mpuma Koloni
2. Ms Tabile Ndlazi	INgcali yezoMthetho	Mpuma Koloni
3. Mr Zola Wababa	UMgaqonkqubo weeLwimi	Mpuma Koloni
4. Ms Zingisa Guzana	Igosa elihlonyelwe ngenxa yesikhundla	Mpuma Koloni

Iziphakamiso okanye izibheno mazithunyelwe kule dilesi:

IGosa loLawulo eliyiNtloko

Ingqalelo kaMnu. JJ Dantile

Private Bag X08

Arcadia

0007

I-imeyilel: ehl@pansalb.org

Umnxeba: 012 341 9638

lfeksi: 012 341 5938

TSEBIŠO YA POTO

MOLAO WA 1995 WA POTO YA MALEME KA MOKA A KA AFRIKA BORWA
(MOLAO wa 59 wa 1995 ka ge o hlabolotšwe go MALAO wa 10 wa 1999)

TALETŠO YA DIKAKANYO

KGORO YA PUKUNTŠU YA SETŠHABA YA SESOTHO SA LEBOA/SEPEDI

Poto ya Maleme ka moka a ka Afrika Borwa (PanSALB) e bolela gore batho bao ba latelago ba kgethilwe go ya le ka maemo a bona go ba maloko a Kgoro ya Pukuntšu ya Setšhaba ya Sesotho sa Leboa/Sepedi go ya le ka Karolo ya 8(8)(b) ya molao wa PanSALB (Malao wa 95 wa 1995 ka ge o hlabolotšwe, go ya le ka Tsebišo ya 94 ya 2005 ya Kasete ya mmušo ya 2005 ya nomoro ya 28053 ya 30 Lewedi 2005) (Melao le melawana ya Mekgahlo ya maleme a Setšhaba).

Maloko a 8 ao a kgethilwego a tla phatlalatšwa gore maloko a setšhaba a kgone go romela dikakanyo. Maloko a setšhaba a laletšwa go tliša dikakanyo tša bona ka mokgwa wa go ngwalwa goba dikganetšo pele goba ka 25 Hlakola 2022.

Ge go ka hlokega dikakanyo goba dikganetšo mo nakong yeo e filwego, gona maina a maloko ao a kgwethilwego a tšewa bjalo ka ao a netefadišwego go ba a kgethilwe.

	KGORO YA PUKUNTŠU YA SETŠHABA YA SESOTHO SA LEBOA/SEPEDI	
Thaetlele, Le/Maina le Sefane	Lefapha la bokgoni	Phorofense yeo o e emelago
1. Mr SJ Dlomo	Morutiši wa Sesotho sa Leboa	Limpopo
2. Prof SJ Chokoe	Mofatlhoši wa Sesotho sa Leboa	Limpopo
3. Mr JR Matlala	Legal	Gauteng
4. Dr KM Makgopa	Mpfatlhoši wa Sesotho sa Leboa	Limpopo

Dikakanyo / dikganetšo di swanetšwe go romelwa go:

Molaodipharephare

Go šedi ya: Mr JJ Dantile

Private Bag X08

Arcadia

0007

Emeili : ehl@pansalb.org

Mogala: 012 341 9638

Fakese : 012 341 5938

NDIVHADZO KHA BODO

BODO NYANGAREDZI YA NYAMBO YA AFRIKA TSHIPEMBE (PANSALB) MULAYO WA 1995(MULAYO WA VHU 59 WA 1995 SA ZWE ZWA SHANDUKISWA NGA MULAYO WA VHU 10 WA 1999)

KHUWELELO YA U T̥AHISA MIHUMBULO

KHORO YA LUSHAKA YA T̥HALUSAMAIPFI YA TSHIVENDA

Vha Bodo Nyangaredzi Ya Nyambo Ya Afrika Tshipembe (PanSALB), vha khou themendela uri vhatu vha tevhelelaho vho tiwa sa mirado ya Khoro ya Lushaka ya Thalusamaipfi ya Tshivenda u ya nga Tshigwi 8(8) (b) tsha Mulayo wa BODO NYANGAREDZI YA NYAMBO YA AFRIKA TSHIPEMBE(PanSALB) (Mulayo wa vhu 95 wa 1995 sa zwe zwa shandukiswa, na nga thendelano ya Ndivhadzo ya Bodo ya vhu 94 ya 2005 Linwalo la Muvhuso la 28053 la 30 Khubvumedzi 2006)(Maitele na Milayo zwa Khoro dza Lushaka dza Nyambo)

Mirado yo tiwaho vha khou anadadza afha hu tshi itelwa vhuḍipfi ha tshitshavha. Mirado ya tshitshavha vha kho rambiwa u t̥ahisa vhuḍipfi kana khanedzo nga u tou riwala nga la kana nga phanda ha 25 Thafamuhwe 2022.

Arali ha sa vha na vhuḍipfi kana khanedzo nga ḍuvha lo netshedzwaho, madzina a mirado yo tiwaho aḍo dzhiwa sa one o tendwaho.

	KHORO YA LUSHAKA YA THALUSAMAIPFI YA TSHIVENDA	
TSHIIMO, MADZINA NA TSHIFANI.	FHETHU HUNE VHA WELA HONE	VUNDU LO IMELWAHO
1. Mr Mboneni Samuel Munyai	Zwa Masheleni	Limpopo

Vhuḍipfi kana khanedzo vhu nga rumelwa kha:

Muofisi Mulangi Muhulwane
Kha: Vho JJ Dantile

Private Bag X08
Arcadia
0007

Imeili: ehl@pansalb.org
Thing: 012 341 9638
Fax: 012 341 5938

CONTINUES ON PAGE 130 OF BOOK 2

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



Government Gazette Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA

Vol. 680

25

February
Februarie

2022

No. 45954

PART 2 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

ISSN 1682-5845



9 771682 584003



4 5 9 5 4



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

XITIVISO XA HUVO

NAWU WA HUVO YO ANGARHELA YA TINDZIMI TA AFRIKA-DZONGA WA 1995

(NAWU wa Nomboro ya 59 WA 1995 tanihilaha wu nga antswisiwa ha kona hi NAWU wa Nomboro ya 10 wa 1999)

KU KOMBERIWA SWIBUMABUMELO

YUNITI YA RIXAKA YA LEKISIKHOGIRAFI YA XITSONGA

Huvo yo Angarhela ya Tindzimi ta Afrika-Dzonga (HATAD) hikokwalaho ka leswi yi hlambanya leswaku vanhu lava landzelaka va hlawuriwile hi mfanelo tanihi swirho swa Yuniti ya Rixaka ya Lekisikhogirafi ya Xitsonga hi ku ya hi milawu ya Xiyenge xa 8(8) (b) xa Nawu wa HATAD (Nawu wa Nomboro ya 95 wa 1995 tanihilaha wu nga antswisiwa hakona, na hi mayelana ni Xitiviso xa Huvo xa Nomboro ya 94 xa 2005 xa Gazete ya Mfumo xa Nomboro ya 28053 xa 30 Ndzati 2005) (Milawu na Swinawana swa Tihuvo ta Tindzimi)

Swirho leswi hlawuriweke hikokwalaho ka leswi swi kandziyisiwile ku va vaaki va bumabumela. Swirho swa vaaki swa rhambiwa ku rhumela swibumabumelo kumbe swisolo hi ku tsala hi kumbe ku nga si fika 23 Nyenyakulu 2022.

Loko swibumabumelo kumbe swisolo swi nga amukeriwangi hi siku ro hetelela leri bohiweke, endzhaku ka sweswo vito ra munhu loyi a hlawuriweke swi ta tekiwa ku va ri tiyisiwa ku va ri hlawuriwile.

	YUNITI YA RIXAKA YA LEKISIKHOGIRAFI YA XITSONGA	
XIYIMO, (MA)VITO NA XIVONGO	XIYENGE XA VUTOKOTI	XIFUNDZANKULU LEXI YIMERIWAKA
1. Mr Mishack Dick Maswanganye	Swa xihofisi, Vunkota, na Swa Timali	Gauteng

Swibumabumelo na/swisolo swi fanele ku rhumeriwa eka:

Mufambisinkulu

Mukongomisiwa: Tfn JJ Dantile

Private Bag X08

Arcadia

0007

Imeyili: ehl@pansalb.org

Riq: 012 341 9638

Fek: 012 341 5938

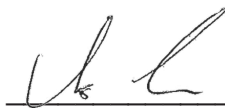
BOARD NOTICE 220 OF 2022
FINANCIAL SECTOR CONDUCT AUTHORITY

FINANCIAL MARKETS ACT, 2012

**APPROVED AMENDMENTS TO THE JSE DEBT LISTING
REQUIREMENTS – SUSTAINABILITY**

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 the JSE Debt Listing 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 the JSE (www.jse.co.za).

The amendments come into operation on date of publication.



Ms. Astrid Ludin
Deputy Commissioner
Financial Sector Conduct Authority

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