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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
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No FUTURE QUERIES WILL BE HANDLED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE.

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government
printing

Department:
Government Printing Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

HIGH ALERT: SCAM WARNING!!!

TO ALL SUPPLIERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS

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

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

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

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

Example of e-mails these fraudsters are using:

PROCUREMENT@GPW-GOV.ORG

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fake Tenders

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

How tender scams work

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

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

OR

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

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

Protect yourself from being scammed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIST OF TARIFF RATES FOR PUBLICATION OF NOTICES

COMMENCEMENT: 1 APRIL 2018

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL

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

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

EXTRA-ORDINARY

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

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

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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.gpwonline.co.za

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

All notices received after the closing time will be rejected.

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

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

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

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTES

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

NOTICE SUBMISSION PROCESS

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

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

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

QUOTATIONS

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

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

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

CANCELLATIONS

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

AMENDMENTS TO NOTICES

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

REJECTIONS

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT PRINTER INDEMNIFIED AGAINST LIABILITY

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

LIABILITY OF ADVERTISER

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

CUSTOMER INQUIRIES

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

PAYMENT OF COST

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

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38. Copies of any of the *Government Gazette* or *Provincial Gazette* can be downloaded from the **Government Printing Works** website www.gpwonline.co.za free of charge, should a proof of publication be required.
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GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 2807

2 December 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) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, Act No. 22 of 1994 as amended, that Mr. Matlabeka Masilo Isac lodged a claim for restitution of land rights, on part of the remaining extent of the farm Zoutpan 459 MS, situated within the Vhembe District of the Limpopo. This land claim was lodged on the 4th of December 1998. The area under claim is a grazing area. The Matlabeka Family lost right of land on 1.7305 hectares within the remaining extent of the farm Zoutpan 459 MS. **Further details of the property under claim are as follows:**

FARM NAME	OWNER	EXTENT IN HECTARES	BONDS/ RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS	HOLDER	TITLE DEED
A portion of the remaining extent of the farm Zoutpan 459 MS	National Government of the Republic of South Africa	Total extent is 1367.4962 Claimants lost land rights on 1.7305 ha	N/A	N/A	T21636/1971

Take further notice that the Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Limpopo is investigating this land claim. Any party that has an interest in the above-mentioned property is hereby invited to submit in writing within **30** days of publication of this notice, any comment, and/or objection to the Regional Land Claims Commissioner at the addresses set out below under reference number **KRP 1741**.

Take further notice that a meeting of all interested parties will be convened upon publication of this notice, for the purpose of information sharing and outlining of the Restitution process.

The Office of the Regional Land Claims
Commissioner: Limpopo
Private Bag x9552
POLOKWANE
0700

Submission may also be delivered to:
61 Biccard Street
Koos Smith Bulding
POLOKWANE
0700


L H MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER

DATE: 2022/11/17

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 2808

2 December 2022

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994), as amended, that a claim for restitution of land rights has been lodged by the deceased KGOSHI ZACHARIAH TOMPI SELEKA on behalf of the SELEKA TRIBE, on the 4TH NOVEMBER 1998, in respect of the farms/properties mentioned in the table below, located in the LEPHALALE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, WATERBERG DISTRICT, LIMPOPO

PROPERTIES	TITLE DEED NUMBERS	EXTENT IN HECTARES	LANDOWNERS	ENDORSEMENTS	HOLDERS	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	CLAIMANTS
1. THE FARM BEAUTY 56 LQ							
THE FARM BEAUTY 56 LQ	T6120/1905PTA	2482.0527	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LQ.56	NONE	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE
2. THE FARM BOSCHKOP 87 LQ							
REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM BOSCHKOP 87 LQ	T27908/1961PTA T76009/2009PTA	356.4262	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LQ.87 I-12922/2012CPTA K2415/2001RMPTA K46/1946RMPTA	ANGLO OPERATIONS PTY LTD	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE
PORTION 1 OF THE FARM BOSCHKOP 87 LQ	T193008/1962PTA T76009/2009PTA	712.8524	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LQ.87.1 I-12922/2012CPTA	NONE	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE
PORTION 2 OF THE FARM BOSCHKOP 87 LQ	T27908/1961PTA T76009/2009PTA	375.6924	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LQ.87.2 I-12922/2012CPTA	NONE	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE
3. THE FARM BOSSCHE DIESCH 53 LQ							
THE FARM BOSSCHE DIESCH 53 LQ	T27225/1962PTA	872.6904	SELEKA MOSES	LQ.53 K3897/1986SPTA VA1032/1986- T27225/6PTA VA7688/2011PTA	SELEKA MOSES	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE
4. THE FARM FRIENDSHIP 117 LR							
THE FARM FRIENDSHIP 117 LR	T4884/1961PTA T76009/2009PTA	1424.5540	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LR.117 I-12922/2012CPTA K567/1943RMPTA K5814/1993RMPTA	NONE	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE
5. THE FARM HARRY SMITH 200 LR							
THE FARM HARRY SMITH 200 LR	T935/1944PTA	2057.8381	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LR.200 K20/1944RMPTA K2359/1992RMPTA K5814/1993RMPTA	SAMANCOR LTD	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE

6. THE FARM HUGO DE GROOT 116 LR													
THE FARM HUGO DE GROOT 116 LR	T780/1947PTA T76009/2009PTA	1415.7646	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LR,116 I-12922/2012CPTA K171947RMPTA K2414/2001RMPTA	ANGLO OPERATIONS PTY LTD	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE						
7. THE FARM HONEY 118 LR													
THE FARM HONEY 118 LR	T4884/1961PTA T76009/2009PTA	1371.3991	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LR,118 I-12922/2012CPTA K3415/1992RMPTA K568/1943RMPTA K5814/1993RMPTA	SAMANCOR LTD	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE						
8. THE FARM IMMELMAN 119 LR													
REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM IMMELMAN 119 LR	T27908/1961PTA T76009/2009PTA	617.9716	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LR,119PTA I-12922/2012CPTA I-1095/2007LGPTA K3415/1992RMPTA K568/1943RMPTA K5814/1993RMPTA K664/1952RMPTA	SAMANCOR LTD	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE						
PORTION 1 OF THE FARM IMMELMAN 119 LR	T27908/1961PTA T76009/2009PTA	634.6736	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LR,119,1PTA I-12922/2012CPTA I-1095/2007LGPTA K3415/1992RMPTA K568/1943RMPTA K5814/1993RMPTA K664/1952RMPTA	SAMANCOR LTD	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE						
9. THE FARM KAFFERSKRAAL 55 LQ													
THE FARM KAFFERSKRAAL 55 LQ	T12852/1926PTA	1684.8855	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LQ,55 I-4522/2013LGPTA K7617/1993RMPTA K833/1926SPTA	NONE	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE						
10. THE FARM KLIPSPRUIT 122 LR													
REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM KLIPSPRUIT 122 LR	T28215/1960PTA T80524/2012PTA	477.5766	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LR,122 I-12922/2012CPTA K1354/2000RMPTA	LEBOWA MINERALS TRUST	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE						
PORTION 1 OF THE FARM KLIPSPRUIT 122 LR	T30523/1960PTA 62462/2015PTA	458.9698	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LR,122,1 K1352/2000RMPTA	LEBOWA MINERALS TRUST	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE						
PORTION 2 OF THE FARM KLIPSPRUIT 122 LR	T3620/1961PTA T80523/2012PTA	458.9698	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LR,122,2 I-12922/2012CPTA K1353/2000RMPTA	LEBOWA MINERALS TRUST	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE						
11. THE FARM KWIKSTAART 54 LQ													
THE FARM KWIKSTAART 54 LQ	T683/1887PTA T506/2013PTA	2569.5960	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LQ,54 K1351/2000RMPTA	LEBOWA MINERALS TRUST	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE						

12. THE FARM LILY 47 LQ THE FARM LILY 47 LQ	T3824/1925PTA	2665.8202	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LQ,47	NONE	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE
13. THE FARM MELKBOSCH 125 LR REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM MELKBOSCH 125 LR	T7635/1958PTA T76009/2009PTA	1146.0670	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LR,125 I-12922/2012CPTA K254/1998RMPTA K5434/1993RMPTA K5434/1993RMPTA K5814/1993RMPTA K670/1944RMPTA K8204/1996RMPTA K94/1945RMPTA VA1886/2004PTA VA300/2001PTA VA4626/2003PTA	INGWE COLLIERIES LTD RANDGOLD EXPLORATION CO LTD GOVERNMENT OF LEBOWA	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE
PORTION 1 OF THE FARM MELKBOSCH 125 LR	T14198/1960PTA T76009/2009PTA	604.5446	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LR,125,1 I-12922/2012CPTA	NONE	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE
14. THE FARM OLIFANTSDRIFT 172 LR REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM OLIFANTSDRIFT 172 LR	T23541/1950PTA	841.6126	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LR,172 K3770/2001RMPTA K4790/2003RMPTA K676/1943RMPTA K676/1943RMPTA	ANGLO OPERATIONS PTY LTD DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES PTY LTD	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE MAPELA TRIBE
15. THE FARM REGISTRATIE 69 LR THE FARM REGISTRATIE 69 LR	T4884/1961PTA T76009/2009PTA	1673.4037	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LR,69 I-12922/2012CPTA K3415/1992RMPTA K569/1943RMPTA K5814/1993RMPTA	SAMANCOR LTD	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE
16. THE FARM RIETFONTEIN 45 LQ THE FARM RIETFONTEIN 45 LQ	T4338/1930PTA	2123.6754	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LQ,45 K7639/1930PTA	NONE	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE
17. THE FARM ROB ROY 64 LR THE FARM ROB ROY 64 LR	T25137/1962PTA T79859/2012PTA	3084.1533	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LR,64PTA 1- 12922/2012RMPTA K136/1945RMPTA K5814/1993RMPTA	NONE	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE
18. THE FARM STRYDOMSDRIFT 68 LR REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM STRYDOMSDRIFT 68 LR	T21326/1962PTA	785.3749	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LR,68	NONE	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE

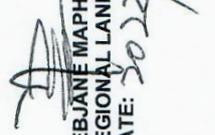
PORTION 1 OF THE FARM STRYDOMSDRIFT 68 LR	T4884/1961PTA T76009/2009PTA	806.6012	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LR, 68,1 I-12922/2012CPTA	NONE	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE
19. THE FARM WITFONTEIN 86 LQ							
PORTION 1 OF THE FARM WITFONTEIN 86 LQ	T7008/1961PTA T76009/2009PTA	356.3081	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LQ, 86,1 I-12922/2012CPTA	NONE	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE
PORTION 2 OF THE FARM WITFONTEIN 86 LQ	T12227/1961PTA T10225/2017PTA	356.3086	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LQ, 86,2	NONE	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE
20. THE FARM WITPOORT 123 LR							
REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM WITPOORT 123 LR	T24146/1961PTA T66532/2001PTA	669.3672	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LR, 123 I-1097/2007LGPTA K103/1944RMPTA K3065/2001RMPTA	ANGLO OPERATIONS PTY LTD	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE
PORTION 1 OF THE FARM WITPOORT 123 LR	T1068/1962PTA T70756/2015PTA	691.3512	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LR, 123,1	NONE	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE
21. THE FARM ZOETENDALSVELEY 120 LR							
THE FARM ZOETENDALSVELEY 120 LR	T780/1887PTA T14903/2013PTA	2569.5960	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	LR, 120 K6312/2000RMPTA	LEBOWA MINERALS TRUST	LEPHALALE	SELEKA TRIBE

The Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Limpopo is investigating this land claim and any party that has an interest on the above-mentioned properties, is hereby invited to submit in writing, within 90 days of publication of this notice, comments or information or objection to the said notice under reference number KRP 1564 to:

Submissions may also be delivered to:

Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Limpopo
Private Bag X9552
Polokwane
0700

15th Floor, Nedbank Thabakgolo Building
50-58 Landros Mare Street
Polokwane
0699


LEBANE MAPUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER
DATE: 2022/11/17

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 2809

2 December 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) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act No. 22 of 1994, as amended, that a land claim for Restitution of Land Rights has been lodged on the farms that appears in the below-mentioned table. These farms are in the Sekhukhune District Municipality of the Limpopo Province.

The late Rhyme Thulare Sekhukhune lodged this land claim on behalf of the Kingdom of Sekhukhune. The land claim was registered under file reference: KRP 11200. The date for lodgement of the land claim falls within the prescribed period for lodgement of land claims as laid down in Section 2(1)(e) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No 22 of 1994), as amended.

The table below indicates the current description of these properties. Several other claims were lodged on some of the farms as those of the Kingdom of Sekhukhune. Detailed information and the status of these claims are also indicated in the below table.

Farm Name	Counter claimants	Status of the counter claim	Current registered owner	Title Deed	Extent	Bonds/ Endorsements	Holder
Balmoral KS 508	No counter claim	N/A	National Government of the Republic of South Africa	T21111/1937 PTA	1730.1718	K4451/2001 RMPTA	Anglo Operation Pty Ltd
Corndale KT 330	No counter claim	N/A	National Government of the Republic of South Africa	T7903/1927P TA T106566/199 9PTA	1475.8817 H	K2909/1991 RM K5867/2002 RM K942/1998 RM K943/1998 RM VA877/2003 VA8769/2003	Hirschmann Herman B/E Cluff Mining PLC United Kingdom Kallmeyer Johanna B-E Harviv Inv Pty Ltd Harviv Inv Pty Ltd Hirschmann Herman B/E
De Paarl 97 KT	Roka Makgalanato (KRP 1440)	Research report approved as non-compliant	National Government of the	T8517/1940P TA	3873.2348 H	K2327/1992 RM	Samancor Ltd

Derdegelid 277 KT	Magadimane Ntweng (KRP1493)	Research 2020/02/19	Republic of South Africa	T15223/1928 PTA	685.2256 H	K2168/1978RMPTA	Modderkuil Langgoed PTY LTD
	Derdegelid community (KRP767)	Research approved	Government of Lebowa			K223/1980RMPTA	Enslin Elizabeth Susanna
						K2337/1983RMPTA	Plessis Florence Cora DU
						K2752/2001RMPTA	Eslin Johannes Marthinus Nocolaas
						K3717/1986RMPTA	Venter Christiaan Rudolf
Drakenstein 784 KS	Kwena Mashabela community (KRP1533/1560)	Under investigation	Government of Lebowa	T1606/1926P TA	2791.3621 H	VA1069/1994PTA	VenterAlexander Ceas Petrus B-E Bapedi Tribe
R/E of Eenzaam 875 KS	Kwena Madihlaba community (KRP1556/2012)	Under investigation	National Government of the Republic of South Africa	T8562/1935P TA	530.5473 H	VA5167/2010PTA	Bapedi Tribe
Genokakop 285 KT	No counter claim	N/A	Government of Lebowa	T2445/1942P TA	1304.1057 H	K2200/2001 RMPTA	Kelgran Africa Pty Ltd
Groot Vygenboom 284 KT	No counter claim	N/A	Government of Lebowa	T2445/1942P TA	1610.0118 H	K3428/1992RMPTA	Samancor Ltd
R/E of Het Fort 329 KT	No counter claim	N/A	National Government of the Republic of South Africa	T7903/1927P TA	1647.4086 H	K1892/2001RMPTA	Kelgran Africa Pty Ltd
						K3428/1992RMPTA	Samancor Ltd
						K7246/1996RMPTA	Randgold & Exploration CO LTD
						K2909/1991RMPTA	Hirschmann Herman B/E
						K5867/2002RMPTA	Cluff Mining PLC United Kingdom
						K942/1988PCPTA	Kallmeyer Hohanna B-E
						K943/1988PCPTA	Hariv INV PTY LTD
						VA8769/2003PTA	Hirschmann Herman

Umkoanestad 419 KS	Baroka Ba Nkwana (KP2550)	The claim meets the restitution entitlement criteria as set out in Section 2(1) of the Act, as per the research report which was approved by the Commissioner on the 10 March 2017. Gazette on the farm Winterveld 417 KS, R/E of Zwartkoppies 413 KS' R/E, Portion 1 & 2 of Jagdlust, R/E of Umkoanestad 419 KS, Zwitserland 473 KS, Indie 474 KS and Portion 1 was Published in the Government Gazette No 43613, Notice No. 880 of 14/08/2020.	Government of Lebowa	T12586/1931 A	2635.1021H	K557/1993MPTA K8862/2008SPTA	AFC LTD Rustenburg Platinum Mines LTD
Wismar 96 KT	Marota (11200) Roka Phasha Makgalanato (KRP1440)	Non complaint The claim is precluded by the provisions of Section 2 (1) of the Act as per the research report which was approved by the Commissioner on 20 January 2003.	National Government of Republic of South Africa	T13052/1946 PTA	2434.4438 H	K2327/1992RMPTA	Samancor LTD
Ptn 2 of Vooruitzicht 787 KS	Magadimane Ntoeng (KRP 1493)	The claim meets the restitution entitlement criteria as set out in Section 2 (1) of the Act, as per the research report which was approved by the Commissioner on 2020/02/19	National Government of Republic of South Africa	T3539/1927P TA	1945.2370 H		
R/E Waterkop 113 KT	Kwena Mashabela (KRP1533)	Under investigation	National Government of Republic of South Africa	T7711/1928P TA	2071.3085 H	K2876/1996RMPTA	Gencor Ltd

Zwitzerland 473 KS	Baroka Ba Nkwana (KRP 2550)	The claim meets the restitution entitlement criteria as set out in Section 2(1) of the Act, as per the research report which was approved by the Commissioner on the 10 March 2017. Gazette on the farm Winterveld 417 KS, R/E of Zwartkoppies 413 KS' R/E, Portion 1 & 2 of Jagdlust, R/E of Umkoanestad 419 KS, Zwitzerland 473 KS, Indie 474 KS and Portion 1 was Published in the Government Gazette No 43613, Notice No. 880 of	Government of Lebowa	T20362/1944 PTA	1952.2520 H	K4173/2001RMPTA	African European INV CO Ltd
Baphoto Community (1939/11040)		Non-compliant					

The Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Limpopo wishes to make it known to the public that it is processing the above-mentioned land claim. Any party that has an interest in the above-mentioned properties is hereby invited to submit in writing within **30 days** of publication of this notice, any comment, and/ or objection to the Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Limpopo at the addresses set out below.

The Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner
Private Bag X 9552
POLOKWANE
0700

or
Submissions may also be delivered to:
61 Biccard Street
POLOKWANE
0700


MR. LEBJANE MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER

DATE: 21.09.2022

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 2810

2 December 2022

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

WHEREAS Ms Shumikazi Felicia Vika lodged a claim which was published in terms of Section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994 ("the Act")
And

WHEREAS during the investigation of the land claims, the office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Eastern Cape Province has reason to believe that the claim was lodged before the cut-off date as per claim form

Notice: is hereby given in terms of Section 11A (2) of the Act that at the expiry of 21 days the notice of claim previously published under section 11 (1) of the Act in Government Gazette Notice mentioned below will be withdrawn unless cause the contrary is shown to the satisfactory.

The details of the Government Gazette Notice No. 540 of 2007 in the Government Gazette No. 29857 of 11 May 2007 relates to the following:

REFERENCE : 6/2/2/D/91/0/0/17
CLAIMANT : SF Vika
PROPERTY : Portion 1 of Farm 373
DISTRICT : Komga
MEASURING : 45.8188 Hectares
DEED OF TRANSFER
DATE CLAIM SUBMITTED : 29/12/1998
CURRENT OWNER : Uitsig Farm Trust

The reason why the office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner believes that the notice must be withdrawn:

- a) Gazette erroneously refers to wrong property, extent, title deed and current owner.

Notice is further given that at the expiry of the aforesaid 21 days period, the office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner shall, unless cause to the contrary has been shown to his satisfaction, withdrawn the notice of claim in accordance with the provisions of the section 11A (2) of the Act.

Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Eastern Cape
Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
P.O. 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. 2811

2 December 2022

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS ACT, 1976
 (ACT No. 15 of 1976)

In terms of the provisions of the Plant Breeders' Rights Act, 1976 (Act No. 15 of 1976), it is hereby made known that all aspects of plant breeders' rights, of which the particulars appear in the Sections herewith have been processed for the period July 2022 to September 2022.

Any objections must be submitted in writing to the Registrar of Plant Breeders' Rights within THREE months with reference to denominations, and within SIX months with reference to applications and grants from the date of publication of this issue, accompanied by the appropriate fees.

The bracketed numbers are reference to the addresses of the applicants and agents which can be found on the plant breeders' rights page, on the www.dalrdd.gov.za website or upon request from the Plant Breeders' Rights Office.

Mr Thapelo Sekele
 Acting Registrar of Plant Breeders' Rights

SECTION 1

RECEIPTS OF APPLICATIONS FOR PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS

AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Kind of plant: *Arachis* L. [Groundnut]

Application No.	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9839	Fuentes	Triotrade Gauteng [1906]	ZA	Triotrade Gauteng [1906]	2022-09-08
PT 9840	Larraga	Triotrade Gauteng [1906]	ZA	Triotrade Gauteng [1906]	2022-09-08

Kind of plant: *Eragrostis tef* (Zucc.) Trotter [Teff grass]

Application No.	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9810	Blue Nile	Capstone Seed [572]	ZA	Capstone Seed [572]	2022-08-29

Kind of plant: *Glycine max* (L.) Merrill [Conventional Soya bean]

Application No.	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9834	LAKE 251	Lake Agriculture [1780]	ZA	Lake Agriculture [1780]	2022-09-23
PT 9835	LAKE 252	Lake Agriculture [1780]	ZA	Lake Agriculture [1780]	2022-09-23

Kind of plant: *Glycine max* (L.) Merrill [GMO Soya bean]

Application No.	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9761	5055001-08	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9749	EX62253R	Limagrain Brazil [2015]	BR	Limagrain Zaad SA [1924]	2022-08-15
PT 9750	EX62258R	Limagrain Brazil [2015]	BR	Limagrain Zaad SA [1924]	2022-08-15
PT 9751	EX62259R	Limagrain Brazil [2015]	BR	Limagrain Zaad SA [1924]	2022-08-15
PT 9752	EX62260R	Limagrain Brazil [2015]	BR	Limagrain Zaad SA [1924]	2022-08-15
PT 9753	LG60259R	Limagrain Zaad SA [1924]	ZA	Limagrain Zaad SA [1924]	2022-08-15
PT 9762	XB53S19R	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9763	XB57M16	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15

Kind of plant: *Helianthus annuus* L. [Sunflower]

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9725	7058B052-01	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva RSA [411]	2022-07-15
PT 9726	7058B053-01	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva RSA [411]	2022-07-15
PT 9727	7058B057-01	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva RSA [411]	2022-07-15
PT 9838	LHA215AC00245	Limagrain Europe [1862]	FR	Limagrain Zaad SA [1924]	2022-09-08

Kind of plant: *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. [Dry bean]

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9730	PAN 9227	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva RSA [411]	2022-07-15
PT 9731	LAKE 103	Lake Agriculture [1780]	ZA	Lake Agriculture [1780]	2022-07-18

Kind of plant: *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench. [Grain Sorghum]

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9728	P85P81	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	US	Corteva RSA [411]	2022-07-15
PT 9745	P85P58	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	US	Pannar [1412]	2022-07-29

Kind of plant: *Zea mays* L. [White Conventional]

Application No.	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9773	1018B990-66	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9774	1018D047-66	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9746	LAKE 401	Lake Agriculture [1780]	ZA	Lake Agriculture [1780]	2022-08-10
PT 9747	LAKE 501	Lake Agriculture [1780]	ZA	Lake Agriculture [1780]	2022-08-10
PT 9748	LAKE 701	Lake Agriculture [1780]	ZA	Lake Agriculture [1780]	2022-08-10
PT 9798	X13F228W	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9809	Zama Select	Lake Agriculture [1780]	ZA	Lake Agriculture [1780]	2022-08-29

Kind of plant: *Zea mays* L. [Yellow Conventional]

Application No.	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9771	1017959-01	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9765	1014B399-01	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9768	1015B196-01	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9772	1015B198-01	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9767	1015B199-01	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9775	1022D019-01	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9766	1024B400-01	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9808	LAKE 404	Lake Agriculture [1780]	ZA	Lake Agriculture [1780]	2022-08-10
PT 9833	LAKE C282	Lake Agriculture [1780]	ZA	Lake Agriculture [1780]	2022-09-23

Kind of plant: *Zea mays* L. [White GMO]

Application No.	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9799	1018A904-44	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9796	1021A170-44	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9793	1023A443-44	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9792	1028B469-44	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9778	1028B470-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9780	1028B478-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9786	1028B478-44	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9770	1028B479-44	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9782	1028B480-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9783	1028B481-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9784	1028B482-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9791	1029A623-44	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9769	1029B636-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9781	PAN 5R-563R	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9797	X35H446WPW	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9794	X25T374WPW	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15

Kind of plant: *Zea mays* L. [Yellow GMO]

Application No.	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9764	1017307-45	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9802	1017959-45	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9787	1018A903-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15

PT 9795	1018A903-44	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9790	1019A154-44	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9805	1024A389-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9806	1024A390-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9804	1024B400-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9779	1026B956-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9801	1026B956-44	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9785	1028B483-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9777	1028B485-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9800	1029A624-44	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9776	P1257PW	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9789	X18T155PW	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9788	X18T155R	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9803	X25N216R	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15
PT 9807	X25T367R	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Corteva Agriscience [411]	2022-08-15

Kind of plant: *Zea mays* L. var. *saccharata* Bailey [Sweetcorn]

Application No.	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9841	Endurance	Plennegy [1540]	ZA	Plennegy [1540]	2022-09-22

VEGETABLE CROPS

Kind of plant: *Allium* L. [Onion]

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9732	Granate	Emerald Seed [761]	US	Sakata Seed SA [1356]	2022-07-19

Kind of plant: *Brassica oleracea* L. [Cabbage]

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9733	Powerslam	Sakata Seed Corporation [44]	JP	Sakata Seed SA [1356]	2022-07-19

Kind of plant: *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. et Nakai [Watermelon]

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9836	El Capitan	Sakata America [1111]	US	Sakata Seed SA [1356]	2022-08-31
PT 9837	Sierra Nevada	Sakata America [1111]	US	Sakata Seed SA [1356]	2022-08-31

Kind of plant: *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. [Tomato]

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9754	Amal	Sakata Seed Corporation [44]	JP	Sakata Seed SA [1356]	2022-08-15
PT 9755	Bellastar	Sakata Seed Corporation [44]	JP	Sakata Seed SA [1356]	2022-08-15
PT 9756	Chocostar	Sakata Seed Corporation [44]	JP	Sakata Seed SA [1356]	2022-08-15
PT 9757	Lemonstar	Sakata Seed Corporation [44]	JP	Sakata Seed SA [1356]	2022-08-15
PT 9758	Luclestar	Sakata Seed Corporation [44]	JP	Sakata Seed SA [1356]	2022-08-15
PT 9759	Oribustar	Sakata Seed Corporation [44]	JP	Sakata Seed SA [1356]	2022-08-15
PT 9760	Rozestar	Sakata Seed Corporation [44]	JP	Sakata Seed SA [1356]	2022-08-15

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Kind of plant: *Chamelaucium* Desf. [Wax flower]

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9714	Alouana	Arnelia Farms [1337]	ZA	Arnelia Farms [1337]	2022-07-06
PT 9715	Carousel	Botanic Gardens & Parks	AU	Arnelia Farms [1337]	2022-07-25

		Authority [1442]			
PT 9716	Cha Cha	Helix Australia [1433]	AU	Arnella Farms [1337]	2022-07-06
PT 9717	Ice Queen	Botanic Gardens & Parks Authority [1442]	AU	Arnella Farms [1337]	2022-07-25
PT 9718	Kalbarri	Botanic Gardens & Parks Authority [1442]	AU	Arnella Farms [1337]	2022-07-25
PT 9719	Local Hero	Botanic Gardens & Parks Authority [1442]	AU	Arnella Farms [1337]	2022-07-25
PT 9720	Niek's Pride	Botanic Gardens & Parks Authority [1442]	AU	Arnella Farms [1337]	2022-07-25
PT 9721	Pinnacle Pink	Botanic Gardens & Parks Authority [1442]	AU	Arnella Farms [1337]	2022-07-25

Kind of plant: *Lavandula* L. [Lavender]

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9819	Anouk Deluxe 1225	L. Koning Beheer BV [1531]	NL	Ball Straathof [108]	2022-09-20

Kind of plant: *Leucospermum* R. Br. [Pincushion]

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9712	FYNLSPMAZE	Future Fynbos [1306]	ZA	Future Fynbos [1306]	2022-07-25
PT 9713	FYNLSPORZE	Future Fynbos [1306]	ZA	Future Fynbos [1306]	2022-07-25

Kind of plant: *x Petchoa* JMH Shaw [Petunia]

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9812	SAKPXC029	Sakata Seed Corporation [44]	JP	Sakata SA [1356]	2022-09-11
PT 9813	SAKPXC030	Sakata Seed Corporation [44]	JP	Sakata SA [1356]	2022-09-11
PT 9814	SAKPXC032	Sakata Seed Corporation [44]	JP	Sakata SA [1356]	2022-09-11
PT 9815	SAKPXC033	Sakata Seed Corporation [44]	JP	Sakata SA [1356]	2022-09-11
PT 9816	SAKPXC034	Sakata Seed Corporation [44]	JP	Sakata SA [1356]	2022-09-11

Kind of plant: *Serruria* Salisb. [Blushing bride]

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9710	FYNSEBRST	Future Fynbos [1306]	ZA	Future Fynbos [1306]	2022-07-04

FRUIT CROPS

Kind of plant: *Actinidia* Lindley [Kiwifruit]

Application No.	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9708	AC 497 076	Universita Degli Studdi Di Udine [1581]	IT	SAPO [59]	2022-07-12
PT 9709	AC 501 022	Universita Degli Studdi Di Udine [1581]	IT	SAPO [59]	2022-07-12
PT 9734	Boverlig003	Societa' Agricola [2021]	IT	Edward Nathan Sonnenbergs [2022]	2022-08-01

Kind of plant: *Malus* Mill. [Apple]

Application No.	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9722	Bay 1938	Dr Michael Neumüller	DE	Stargrow [731]	2022-07-04

PT 9811	GS 66	[1952] Deutsches Obst-Sorten konsortium[1954]	DE	Stargrow [731]	2022-09-25
PT 9735	SPA766	Her Majesty the Queen of Canada [1730]	CA	Stargrow [731]	2022-08-18

Kind of plant: *Persea americana* Mill. [Avocado]

Application No.	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9736	AAE1	AH Ernst & Seuns [1068]	ZA	Von Seidels IP Attorneys [1308]	2022-08-05

Kind of plant: *Prunus avium* (L.) L. [Sweet Cherry]

Application No.	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9723	PA7UNIBO	Alma Mater Studiorum [1856]	IT	Stargrow [731]	2022-07-04
PT 9724	Royal Lana	Zaiger's Inc. Genetics [605]	US	Zaiger SA [1272]	2022-07-13

Kind of plant: *Prunus domestica* L. [Interspecific plum]

Application No.	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9818	Flavor Crunch	Zaigers Inc. Genetics [605]	US	Zaiger SA [1272]	2022-09-01
PT 9821	Redsweet 1	Bradford Farms [456]	US	Topfruit [229]	2022-09-26

Kind of plant: *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch. var *nucipersica* Schneid. [Nectarine]

Application No.	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9829	Burnectthirtyfour	Wanona Packing Co, LLC [1894]	US	DM Kisch Inc. [124]	2022-09-26
PT 9828	Burnecttwentyeight	Wanona Packing Co, LLC [1894]	US	DM Kisch Inc. [124]	2022-09-26
PT 9822	Nabeka	AC Fruit-Association Création Fruitère SAS [1955]	FR	Topfruit [229]	2022-09-26
PT 9823	Nabib	AC Fruit-Association Création Fruitère SAS [1955]	FR	Topfruit [229]	2022-09-26
PT 9824	PRO 775	Viveros Provedo [1271]	SP	Topfruit [229]	2022-09-26
PT 9825	PRO 786	Viveros Provedo [1271]	SP	Topfruit [229]	2022-09-26
PT 9827	Wanectthree	Wanona Packing Co, LLC [1894]	US	DM Kisch Inc. [124]	2022-09-26

Kind of plant: *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch. [Peach]

Application No.	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9826	Burpeachthirty	Wanona Packing Co, LLC [1894]	US	DM Kisch Inc. [124]	2022-09-26
PT 9820	Sweet Lesley	Zaigers Inc. Genetics [605]	US	Zaiger SA [1272]	2022-09-21

Kind of plant: *Vaccinium* L. [Blueberry]

Application No.	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9739	FC11-118	Fall Creek Farm [1219]	US	Adams & Adams [65]	2022-08-16
PT 9738	FC12-205	Fall Creek Farm [1219]	US	Adams & Adams [65]	2022-08-16
PT 9737	FC14-062	Fall Creek Farm [1219]	US	Adams & Adams [65]	2022-08-16
PT 9817	FCM14-031	Fall Creek Farm [1219]	US	Adams & Adams [65]	2022-09-01

Kind of plant: *Vitis* L. [Table grape]

Application No.	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 9742	ARDFORTY	ARD, LLC [1453]	US	Topfruit (Pty) Ltd [229]	2022-08-15
PT 9743	ARDFORTYONE	ARD, LLC [1453]	US	Topfruit (Pty) Ltd [229]	2022-08-15
PT 9744	ARDFORTYTHREE	ARD, LLC [1453]	US	Topfruit (Pty) Ltd [229]	2022-08-15
PT 9740	ARDTHIRTYFIVE	ARD, LLC [1453]	US	Topfruit (Pty) Ltd [229]	2022-08-15
PT 9741	ARDTHIRTY SIX	ARD, LLC [1453]	US	Topfruit (Pty) Ltd [229]	2022-08-15
PT 9711	Itumseven	ITUM SL [1681]	SP	SNFL [1795]	2022-07-15

SECTION 2

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

Kind of plant: *Rubus* L. [Blackberry]

Application No.	Applicant	Agent	Proposed denomination	Date of Withdrawal
PT 7581	Plant Sciences [814]	Stargrow [731]	Incentive	2022-08-23
PT 7580	Plant Sciences [814]	Stargrow [731]	HJ 7	2022-08-23

Kind of plant: *Rubus* L. [Raspberry]

Application No.	Applicant	Agent	Proposed denomination	Date of Withdrawal
PT 7810	Driscoll's Inc. [981]	Adams & Adams [65]	DisRaspEight	2022-08-16
PT 6547	Plant Sciences [814]	Stargrow [731]	Radiance	2022-08-23

SECTION 3

APPLICATIONS REJECTED

Kind of plant: *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench [Grain Sorghum]

Application No.	Applicant	Agent	Proposed denomination	Date of Refusal
N/A	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	Pannar Seed [1412]	P83P27	2022-07-15
N/A	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	Pannar Seed [1412]	P86Y89	2022-07-15

Kind of plant: *Vitis* L. [Grape]

Application No.	Applicant	Agent	Proposed denomination	Date of Refusal
PT 6469	Alfredo Chimenti Agri [1533]	Spoor & Fisher [157]	Chimenti Globe	2022-08-17

IV. DENOMINATIONS

IV.A Application for variety denominations

Vide i

SECTION 4

APPLICATIONS FOR APPROVAL OF ALTERATIONS OF DENOMINATIONS

Kind of plant: *Citrus* L. [Sweet orange]

Application/Registration No.	Applicant	Agent	Previous denomination	Date alteration granted	New denomination
ZA 20186590	Corné Muller [1553]	CGACC [1487]	Val 1	2022-08-03	Rosalate

Kind of plant: *Glycine max* (L.) Merrill [Soyabean]

Application/Registration No.	Applicant	Agent	Previous denomination	Date alteration granted	New denomination
ZA 20196846	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	JAR3238	2022-09-14	PAN 1586 R
ZA 20196847	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	JBC3341	2022-09-14	P54T22 R
ZA 20217468	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	JEM4022	2022-09-14	PAN 1502 R
ZA 20217469	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	JRR4144	2022-09-14	PAN 1507 R

Kind of plant: *Triticum* L. [Wheat]

Application/Registration No.	Applicant	Agent	Previous denomination	Date alteration granted	New denomination
ZA 20207054	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	PAN 3474	2022-07-29	PAN 3774
ZA 20207055	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	PAN 3676	2022-07-29	PAN 3976
ZA 20227640	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	PAN 3583	2022-07-29	PAN 3783
ZA 20186599	Pannar [1412]	Pannar [1412]	PAN 3453	2022-08-19	PAN 3753
ZA 20186601	Pannar [1412]	Pannar [1412]	PAN 3555	2022-08-19	PAN 3855

Kind of plant: *Zea mays* L. [Maize]

Application/Registration No.	Applicant	Agent	Previous denomination	Date alteration granted	New denomination
ZA 20217507	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	X13D093PW	2022-09-14	PAN 3P-900 PW
ZA 20227556	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	X18T155	2022-09-14	PAN 4A-132
ZA 20227560	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	X25T367	2022-09-14	P2362
ZA 20217514	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	X25T367PW	2022-09-14	P2362 PW
ZA 20217537	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	X28D309WPW	2022-09-14	PAN 5P-991 PW
ZA 20217530	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	X30P549WR	2022-09-14	P2851W R
ZA 20217531	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	X30P553WR	2022-09-14	P2863W R
ZA 20217532	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	X30P555WR	2022-09-14	PAN 5R-555 R

SECTION 5

NOTIFICATIONS OF CHANGE OF AGENTS

Kind of plant: *Fragaria x ananassa* Duchesne [Strawberry]

Application/Registration No.	Applicant	Variety Denomination	Previous Agent	New Agent
PT 8868	PLANASA [1081]	Plared 0955	Stargrow [731]	Spoor & Fisher [157]
PT 8870	PLANASA [1081]	Plared 0822	Stargrow [731]	Spoor & Fisher [157]
PT 9341	PLANASA [1081]	Plared 13107	Stargrow [731]	Spoor & Fisher [157]
PT 8869	PLANASA [1081]	Plared 0949	Stargrow [731]	Spoor & Fisher [157]

Kind of plant: *Rubus* L. [Raspberry]

Application/Registration No.	Applicant	Variety Denomination	Previous Agent	New Agent
PT 7550	PLANASA [1081]	Acelita	Stargrow [731]	Spoor & Fisher [157]
PT 7551	PLANASA [1081]	Lupita	Stargrow [731]	Spoor & Fisher [157]

SECTION 6

CHANGES IN THE PERSON OF THE HOLDER OF A PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHT

Kind of plant: *Triticum* L. [Wheat]

Registration No.	Date granted	Variety Denomination	Date of transfer	Portion transferred	Previous Holder	New Holder
ZA 20227645	2022-08-12	SST 0187	2022-08-12	100 %	Sensako [24]	Syngenta SA [809]
ZA 20227646	2022-08-12	SST 3197	2022-08-12	100 %	Sensako [24]	Syngenta SA [809]
ZA 20227647	2022-08-12	SST 8177	2022-08-12	100 %	Sensako [24]	Syngenta SA [809]
ZA 20227648	2022-08-12	SST 8205	2022-08-12	100 %	Sensako [24]	Syngenta SA [809]

SECTION 7

CHANGES IN THE PERSON OF THE APPLICANT OF A PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHT

Kind of plant:

Application No.	Application date	Variety Denomination	Date of change	Previous Applicant	New Applicant

SECTION 8

GRANT OF PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS

AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Kind of plant: *Glycine max* (L.) Merrill. [Soya bean]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 9628	4927IPRO	Monsanto Tech. [1338]	Bayer SA [1514]	ZA 20227698	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9566	5050BF05-08	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227699	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9564	5051BF01-08	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227700	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9567	5059BF09-08	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227701	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9565	5068BF08-08	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227702	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9552	53154RSF IPRO	Asociados DM [1281]	GDM Seeds SA [1708]	ZA 20227703	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9553	55157RSF IPRO	Asociados DM [1281]	GDM Seeds SA [1708]	ZA 20227704	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9629	5714IPRO	Monsanto Tech. [1338]	Bayer SA [1514]	ZA 20227705	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9554	57152RSF IPRO	Asociados DM [1281]	GDM Seeds SA [1708]	ZA 20227706	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9555	57159RSF IPRO	Asociados DM [1281]	GDM Seeds SA [1708]	ZA 20227707	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9556	59160RSF IPRO	Asociados DM [1281]	GDM Seeds SA [1708]	ZA 20227708	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9557	61163RSF IPRO	Asociados DM [1281]	GDM Seeds SA [1708]	ZA 20227709	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9630	6211IPRO	Monsanto Tech. [1338]	Bayer SA [1514]	ZA 20227710	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9558	64161RSF IPRO	Asociados DM [1281]	GDM Seeds SA [1708]	ZA 20227711	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9559	64163RSF IPRO	Asociados DM [1281]	GDM Seeds SA [1708]	ZA 20227712	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9560	66168RSF IPRO	Asociados DM [1281]	GDM Seeds SA [1708]	ZA 20227713	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9143	Bioceres 5.91	Bioceres [1902]	Southern Hemisphere [1573]	ZA 20227714	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 8971	BW1738R	COOP. [1669]	Agri-Seed [1670]	ZA 20227715	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9561	CZ15B40IPRO	Asociados DM [1281]	GDM Seeds SA [1708]	ZA 20227716	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9007	DM52R19	Asociados DM [1281]	GDM Seeds SA [1708]	ZA 20227717	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9562	Don Mario 46i20 IPRO	Asociados DM [1281]	GDM Seeds SA [1708]	ZA 20227718	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9631	M6410IPRO	Monsanto Tech. [1338]	Bayer SA [1514]	ZA 20227719	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9563	NEO610 IPRO	Asociados DM [1281]	GDM Seeds SA [1708]	ZA 20227720	2022-07-07	2042-07-07
PT 9551	O580 IPRO	Asociados DM [1281]	GDM Seeds SA [1708]	ZA 20227721	2022-07-07	2042-07-07

Kind of plant: *Solanum tuberosum* L. [Potato]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 9350	Caribou Russet	University of Maine [2004]	McCain [996]	ZA 20227723	2022-07-19	2042-07-19
PT 9287	Crop60	NZIPFR [1107]	McCain [996]	ZA 20227722	2022-07-08	2042-07-08

Kind of plant: *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench [Grain Sorghum]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 9129	P85P44	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227750	2022-08-23	2042-08-23

Kind of plant: *Zea mays* L. [White GMO]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 9613	1024A393-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227751	2022-08-30	2042-08-30
PT 9603	1028A435-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227752	2022-08-30	2042-08-30
PT 9601	1028A439-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227753	2022-08-30	2042-08-30
PT 9598	1028A440-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227754	2022-08-30	2042-08-30
PT 9597	1028A441-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227755	2022-08-30	2042-08-30
PT 9593	1028A443-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227756	2022-08-30	2042-08-30
PT 9600	1028A444-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227757	2022-08-30	2042-08-30
PT 9599	1028A444-44	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227758	2022-08-30	2042-08-30
PT 9611	1029A623-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227759	2022-08-30	2042-08-30

PT 9163	P1477WPW	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227760	2022-08-30	2042-08-30
PT 9615	P1639WYHR	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227761	2022-08-30	2042-08-30
PT 9616	P1658WYHR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227762	2022-08-30	2042-08-30
PT 9612	P2927WPW	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227763	2022-08-30	2042-08-30
PT 9606	PAN 5P-961PW	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227764	2022-08-30	2042-08-30
PT 8921	X25K091WR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227765	2022-08-30	2042-08-30
PT 9174	X30K274WPW	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227766	2022-08-30	2042-08-30
PT 9604	X30P555WPW	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227767	2022-08-30	2042-08-30
PT 9625	ST7849PGJZ	Monsanto Tech. [1338]	Bayer RSA [1514]	ZA 20227768	2022-08-30	2042-08-30

Kind of plant: *Zea mays* L. [Yellow GMO]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 9582	1022A005-44	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227788	2022-09-09	2042-09-09
PT 9579	1024A391-44	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227795	2022-09-09	2042-09-09
PT 9576	1026A014-44	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227796	2022-09-09	2042-09-09
PT 9575	1028A447-44	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227797	2022-09-09	2042-09-09
PT 9570	1028A448-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227802	2022-09-09	2042-09-09
PT 9589	1029A624-22	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227803	2022-09-09	2042-09-09
PT 9581	P1359YHR	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227789	2022-09-09	2042-09-09
PT 9588	P1366PW	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227798	2022-09-09	2042-09-09
PT 9619	P1380YHR	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227799	2022-09-09	2042-09-09
PT 9587	P1506YHR	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227800	2022-09-09	2042-09-09
PT 9618	P1563YHR	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227801	2022-09-09	2042-09-09
PT 9620	P1870YHRCC	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227790	2022-09-09	2042-09-09
PT 9198	P2636PW	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227791	2022-09-09	2042-09-09
PT 9241	SS6211PGJ1	Monsanto Tech. [1338]	Bayer RSA [1514]	ZA 20227792	2022-09-09	2042-09-09
PT 9242	SS6816PGJ1	Monsanto Tech. [1338]	Bayer RSA [1514]	ZA 20227793	2022-09-09	2042-09-09
PT 9624	ST7882PGJZ	Monsanto Tech. [1338]	Bayer RSA [1514]	ZA 20227794	2022-09-09	2042-09-09
PT 9604	X25P306R	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Corteva RSA [411]	ZA 20227804	2022-09-09	2042-09-09

VEGETABLE CROPS

Kind of plant: *Lactuca sativa* L. [Lettuce]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 9018	Ezilia	Enza Zaden Beheer [248]	Enza Zaden SA [1804]	ZA 20227748	2022-08-17	2042-08-17
PT 9637	Meridian	Sakata America [1111]	Adams Adams [65]	ZA 20227749	2022-08-17	2042-08-17

FRUIT CROPS

Kind of plant: *Prunus dulcis* (Mill.) DA Webb [Almond]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 9329	Admont	Amanteco [1930]	Amanteco [1930]	ZA 20227744	2022-08-15	2047-08-15
PT 9098	Kester	University of California [176]	SAPO [59]	ZA 20227745	2022-08-15	2047-08-15
PT 9190	Buralmondtwo	Burchell Nursery [1165]	DM Kisch [124]	ZA 20227746	2022-08-15	2047-08-15
PT 9189	Buralmondthree	Burchell Nursery [1165]	DM Kisch [124]	ZA 20227747	2022-08-15	2047-08-15

Kind of plant: *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch, var *nucipersica* Schneid. [Nectarine]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 5950	Royal Ruby	Zaiger Inc. Genetics [605]	Zaiger SA [1272]	ZA 20227769	2022-09-13	2047-09-13

ORNAMENTAL PLANTSKind of plant: *Chenopodium* L. [Goosefoot]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 9346	Dutchess	Stichting Wageningen Res. [1529]	Adams & Adams [85]	ZA 20227742	2022-08-11	2042-08-11

Kind of plant: *Daphne x transatlantica* [Daphne]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 7203	Blapink	Antony & Susan White [1656]	PSD [82]	ZA 20227771	2022-09-01	2047-09-01

Kind of plant: *Lavandula* L. [Lavender]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 7271	IB910-2	Howard Bentley [1668]	PSD [82]	ZA 20227770	2022-09-02	2042-09-02

Kind of plant: *Liriope muscari* (Decne.) LH Bailey [Border grass]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 7441	VW01	VJ Ciccolella [1691]	PSD [82]	ZA 20227772	2022-09-01	2042-09-07

Kind of plant: *Nandina* Thunb. [Sacred bamboo]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 6605	Aka	AS Herring & A Garza [1551 & 1552]	PSD [82]	ZA 20227734	2022-08-03	2042-08-03
PT 6951	Maldra	PSD [82]	PSD [82]	ZA 20227736	2022-08-03	2042-08-03
PT 6606	Seika	AS Herring & A Garza [1551 & 1552]	PSD [82]	ZA 20227735	2022-08-03	2042-08-03

Kind of plant: *Physocarpus* (Cambess) Raf. [Ninebark]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 7489	Donna May	Bailey Nurseries [1347]	PSD [82]	ZA 20227773	2022-09-01	2047-09-01

Kind of plant: *Rosa* L. [Rose]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 9400	Korcut0043	Kordes Rosen [12]	Ludwig's Rose Farm [14]	ZA 20227731	2022-07-01	2047-07-01
PT 9401	Korlaminez	Kordes Rosen [12]	Ludwig's Rose Farm [14]	ZA 20227732	2022-07-01	2047-07-01
PT 9402	Korsterfue	Kordes Rosen [12]	Ludwig's Rose Farm [14]	ZA 20227733	2022-07-01	2047-07-01
PT 8660	Korwintori	Kordes Rosen [12]	Ludwig's Rose Farm [14]	ZA 20227730	2022-07-01	2047-07-01
PT 8661	Ludbabfil	Ludwig's Rose Farm [14]	Ludwig's Rose Farm [14]	ZA 20227724	2022-07-01	2047-07-01
PT 9403	Ludcojubi	Ludwig's Rose Farm [14]	Ludwig's Rose Farm [14]	ZA 20227725	2022-07-01	2047-07-01
PT 9404	Ludexwes	Ludwig's Rose Farm [14]	Ludwig's Rose Farm [14]	ZA 20227726	2022-07-01	2047-07-01
PT 9405	Ludfairuksha	Ludwig's Rose Farm [14]	Ludwig's Rose Farm [14]	ZA 20227727	2022-07-01	2047-07-01

PT 9406	Ludgulffi	Ludwig's Rose Farm [14]	Ludwig's Rose Farm [14]	ZA 20227728	2022-07-01	2047-07-01
PT 9407	Ludtuhoma	Ludwig's Rose Farm [14]	Ludwig's Rose Farm [14]	ZA 20227729	2022-07-01	2047-07-01
PT 9314	Meibenbino	Meiland Int.SA [16]	Adams & Adams [65]	ZA 20227743	2022-08-30	2047-08-30

Kind of plant: *Salvia* L. [Sage]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 9055	Baisalmispim	Ball Horticultural Company [676]	Ball Straathof [108]	ZA 20227774	2022-09-09	2042-09-09
PT 9122	Purple & Bloom	Ball Horticultural Company [676]	Ball Straathof [108]	ZA 20227775	2022-09-09	2042-09-09
PT 9123	Roman Red	Ball Horticultural Company [676]	Ball Straathof [108]	ZA 20227776	2022-09-09	2042-09-09

Kind of plant: *Sutera* Roth. [Sutera]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 8500	Balmecowite	Ball Horticultural Company [676]	Ball Straathof [108]	ZA 20227777	2022-09-09	2042-09-09

Kind of plant: *Tecomaria* (Endl.) Spach. [Honeysuckle]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 9038	DWOR001	CA de Wet [1457]	CA de Wet [1457]	ZA 20227737	2022-08-11	2047-08-11
PT 9036	DWOY001	CA de Wet [1457]	CA de Wet [1457]	ZA 20227738	2022-08-11	2047-08-11
PT 9035	DWPI001	CA de Wet [1457]	CA de Wet [1457]	ZA 20227739	2022-08-11	2047-08-11
PT 9034	DWRE001	CA de Wet [1457]	CA de Wet [1457]	ZA 20227740	2022-08-11	2047-08-11
PT 9037	DWYE001	CA de Wet [1457]	CA de Wet [1457]	ZA 20227741	2022-08-11	2047-08-11

Kind of plant: *Tulbachia* L. [Wild garlic]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 9045	Flamingo	Ivan van der Walt [1164]	Ivan van der Walt [1164]	ZA 20227778	2022-09-09	2042-09-09

SECTION 9

REFUSAL OF GRANTS FOR PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS

Kind of plant:

Application No.	Applicant	Agent	Variety Denomination	Date of Rejection

SECTION 10

PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS EXPIRED

Registration No.	Genus & species	Common Name	Variety Denomination	Holder	Agent	Date Expired
ZA 20022662	<i>Cucurbita</i> L.	Squash	Carre	Bonanza [153]	Hygrotech [173]	2022-07-01
ZA 20022753	<i>Glycine max</i> (L.) Merrill.	Soyabean	Stork	ARC [254]	ARC [254]	2022-09-30
ZA 20022747	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	Sunflower	AGSUN 4672	ARC [254]	ARC [254]	2022-09-30
ZA 20022748	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	Sunflower	AGSUN 4683	ARC [254]	ARC [254]	2022-09-30
ZA 20022746	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	Sunflower	AGSUN 8251	Agricol [1]	Agricol [1]	2022-09-30
ZA 20022653	<i>Lolium</i> L.	Ryegrass	Captive	ARC [254]	Capstone	2022-04-26

					[572]	
ZA 971800	<i>Malus</i> Mill.	Apple	African Red	ARC [254]	ARC [254]	2022-09-01
ZA 971799	<i>Malus</i> Mill.	Apple	Afrigen 1	ARC [254]	ARC [254]	2022-09-01
ZA 971806	<i>Persea americana</i> Mill.	Avocado	Lamb Hass	Regents of University of California [176]	Spoor & Fisher [157]	2022-09-01
ZA 971801	<i>Pyrus</i> L.	Pear	Royal Red	ARC [254]	ARC [254]	2022-09-01
ZA 971802	<i>Pyrus</i> L.	Pear	Ruby Glo	ARC [254]	ARC [254]	2022-09-01
ZA 971736	<i>Rosa</i> L.	Rose	Delstricoi	Delbard [187]	Ludwig's	2022-09-05
ZA 971730	<i>Rosa</i> L.	Rose	Harwelcome	Harkness [594]	Ludwig's	2022-09-05
ZA 971756	<i>Rosa</i> L.	Rose	Jacopper	Bear Creek [364]	Malanseuns [82]	2022-09-09
ZA 971740	<i>Rosa</i> L.	Rose	Korandpunk	Kordes Söhne [12]	Ludwig's	2022-09-05
ZA 971752	<i>Rosa</i> L.	Rose	Korraffi	Kordes Söhne [12]	Ludwig's	2022-09-09
ZA 971734	<i>Rosa</i> L.	Rose	Macauclad	MC Gredy [98]	Ludwig's	2022-09-05
ZA 971733	<i>Rosa</i> L.	Rose	Macjullat	MC Gredy [98]	Ludwig's	2022-09-05
ZA 971765	<i>Rosa</i> L.	Rose	Meicofum	Meilland [16]	Adams & Adams [65]	2022-09-09
ZA 971750	<i>Rosa</i> L.	Rose	Meiqualis	Meilland [16]	Adams & Adams [65]	2022-09-08
ZA 971762	<i>Rosa</i> L.	Rose	Noaschnee	Noack [423]	KKHI [422]	2022-09-09
ZA 971729	<i>Rosa</i> L.	Rose	Oradon	Est Hort [592]	Ludwig's	2022-09-05
ZA 971795	<i>Vitis</i> L.	Grape	Regal Seedless	ARC [254]	ARC [254]	2022-09-30
ZA 971796	<i>Vitis</i> L.	Grape	Sundance Seedless	ARC [254]	ARC [254]	2022-09-30
ZA 971797	<i>Vitis</i> L.	Grape	White Gem	ARC [254]	ARC [254]	2022-09-30
ZA 20022666	<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Yellow Conventional	DKC 80-10	Monsanto Tech [1338]	Bayer [1514]	2022-07-07
ZA 20022735	<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Yellow Conventional	Phb 32D99	Pioneer [133]	Corteva [411]	2022-09-10
ZA 20022736	<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Yellow Conventional	Phb 32W71	Pioneer [133]	Corteva [411]	2022-09-10

SECTION 11

PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS SURRENDERED

Registration No.	Genus & species	Common Name	Variety Denomination	Holder	Agent	Date Surrendered
ZA 20063521	<i>Ajuga</i> L.	Bugleweed	Chocolate chip	Crescini (1204)	Colorweis [692]	2022-09-19
ZA 20043054	<i>Gerbera</i> L.	Barberton daisy	Moulin Rouge	Colorweis [692]	Colorweis [692]	2022-09-19
ZA 20053325	<i>Gerbera</i> L.	Barberton daisy	Starlight Express	Colorweis [692]	Colorweis [692]	2022-09-19
ZA 20124978	<i>Lolium</i> L.	Italian & Westerworld Ryegrass.	Barultima	Barenbrug Holland [241]	Barenbrug SA [1489]	2022-07-06

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 2812

2 December 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 claim/s for restitution of land rights on:

REF NO.	CLAIMANT	PROPERTY	LOT NUMBER	DISTRICT	CURRENT OWNER	LAND	INTERESTED PARTIES
K0285	Phillemon Nkaiseng	Sello Lot 520, Evaton	Lot 520, Evaton	Emfuleni Local Municipality	Emfuleni Municipality	Local	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality

has/have been submitted to the office of the Regional Land Claim Commission. The Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will investigate the claim in terms of the provisions of 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 No. 22 of 1994 as amended within 7 (seven) working days from the publication date of this notice, any comments/information may be send to:


MR. L.H. MAPHUTHA
 The Regional Land Claims Commissioner
 Gauteng Province
 Private Bag X 03
ARCADIA
 0007
 TEL: (012) 310-6500/6620
 FAX: (012) 323-2961

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY

NO. 2813

2 December 2022

NATIONAL ENERGY REGULATOR OF SOUTH AFRICA

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 5B(3)(a)(i) OF THE ELECTRICITY ACT, 1987 (ACT NO. 41 OF 1987) and SECTION 2(3)(A) OF BOTH THE GAS REGULATOR LEVIES ACT, 2002 (NO. 75 OF 2002) AND THE PETROLEUM PIPELINES LEVIES ACT, 2004 (NO. 28 OF 2004)**Proposed Electricity licence fees, as well as levies on the Piped-Gas and Petroleum Pipeline Industries, for the 2023/24 financial year**

The National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), acting under section 5B(3)(a)(1) of the Electricity Act, 1987 (Act No. 41 of 1987) and section 2(3)(a) of both the Gas Regulator Levies Act, 2002 (Act No. 75 of 2002) and the Petroleum Pipelines Levies Act, 2004 (Act No. 28 of 2004), hereby publishes the proposed licence fees that are payable by generators of electricity, as well as the levies on the piped-gas and petroleum pipeline industries, for the 2023/24 financial year.

The aim is to bring the proposed licence fees and levies to the attention of the stakeholders in the licensed generators of the electricity, piped-gas and petroleum pipeline industries and invite representations to be made to the Energy Regulator within 30 days of the date of this publication.

The total NERSA Budgeted Expenditure amounts to R446,035,926 for 2023/24 (2022/23: R410,449,569) with the specific budgets for the three industries being as follows:

- Electricity Industry: R259,157,478 (2022/23: R239,774,392)
- Piped-Gas Industry: R97,084,405 (2022/23: R88,300,707)
- Petroleum Pipelines Industry: R89,794,043 (2022/23: R82,374,470)

The budgeted expenditure for the Energy Regulator for the 2023/24 financial year represents an increase of 8.7% from the previous year's expenditure budget.

The total budgeted expenditure for the 2023/24 financial year has been reduced by refunds, accumulated in previous financial years, amounting to R70,226,665 (2022/23: R73,429,934) as follows:

- Electricity Industry: R32,428,428 (2022/23: R35,701,786)
- Piped-Gas Industry: R17,791,406 (2022/23: R15,045,528)
- Petroleum Pipelines Industry: R20,006,831 (2022/23: R22,682,620)

The licence fees that are payable by generators of electricity will be effectively reduced by interest and other income of R6,817,899. The piped-gas and petroleum pipelines levies will be reduced by an equal share of R4,886,410.

Taking this into account, the total amount that NERSA will have to recover through licence fees and levy income is R364,104,952 for 2023/24 (2022/23: R330,807,953) for the three industries, as follows:

- Electricity Industry: R219,911,150 (2022/23: R200,427,910)
- Piped-Gas Industry: R76,849,794 (2022/23: R71,971,726)
- Petroleum Pipelines Industry: R67,344,007 (2022/23: R58,408,397)

Proposed licence fee payable by licensed generators of electricity for 2023/24

The proposed licence fee payable by licensed generators of electricity is **0.10477c/kWh** (2022/23: 0.09837c/kWh) in respect of electricity generated for supply by licensed generators during the previous calendar year (year 2023). The licence fees shall be payable to NERSA, as from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024, by the licensed generators.

The proposed licence fee was determined based on an estimated volume of 209.9 million Megawatt per annum and the 2023/24 Annual Performance Plan and Budget requirement for the regulation of the electricity industry of R219,911,150 against the expenditure of R259,157,478, as indicated above.

Proposed Piped-Gas Levy 2023/24

The proposed levy to be imposed on the piped-gas industry is **45.789c/Gj** (2022/23: 42.995c/Gj) in respect of the amount of gas, measured in Gigajoules, delivered by importers and producers to the inlet flanges of transmission and distribution pipelines and will be paid by the person holding the title to the gas at the inlet flange. The levy shall be payable to NERSA, as from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024, by the relevant persons.

The proposed levy was determined based on an estimated volume of 167.8 million Gj per annum and the 2023/24 Annual Performance Plan and Budget requirement for the regulation of the piped-gas industry of R76,849,794 against the expenditure of R97,084,405, as indicated above.

Proposed Petroleum Pipeline Levy 2023/24

The proposed levy to be imposed on the petroleum pipelines industry is **0.41323c/litre** (2022/23: 0.39734 c/litre) in respect of the amount of petroleum, measured in litres, delivered by importers, refiners and producers to the inlet flanges of petroleum pipelines and will be paid by the person holding the title to the petroleum immediately after it has entered the inlet flange. The levy shall be payable to NERSA, as from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024, by the relevant persons.

The proposed levy was determined based on an estimated volume of 16.3 billion litres per annum and the 2023/24 Annual Performance Plan and Budget requirement for the regulation of the petroleum pipelines industry of R67,344,007 against the expenditure of R89,794,043, as indicated above.

Representations must be addressed to:

Ms Bulelwa Pono
Chief Financial Officer
The National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA)
PO Box 40343
Arcadia
0007

Enquiries are to be directed at: the Chief Financial Officer, Ms Bulelwa Pono, at telephone number: 012 401 4621 or via email to: bulelwa.pono@nersa.org.za.



Adv. Nomalanga Sithole
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (NERSA)

FINANCIAL SECTOR CONDUCT AUTHORITY

NO. 2814

2 December 2022

FINANCIAL ADVISORY AND INTERMEDIARY SERVICES ACT, 2002**AMENDMENT OF THE GENERAL CODE OF CONDUCT FOR AUTHORISED FINANCIAL SERVICES PROVIDERS AND REPRESENTATIVES, 2022**

I, Unathi Kamlana, hereby, under section 15 of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002 (Act No. 37 of 2002), promulgate amendments to the General Code of Conduct for Authorised Financial Services Providers and Representatives, 2003, in terms of section 15(1) of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002 (Act No. 37 of 2002), read with section 15(3), as set out in the Schedule hereto.



**UNATHI KAMLANA
COMMISSIONER
FINANCIAL SECTOR CONDUCT AUTHORITY**

SCHEDULE

Interpretation

1. In this schedule, "**General Code**" means the General Code of Conduct for Authorised Financial Services Providers and Representatives, 2003, published in Board Notice No. 80 of 2003, as amended from time to time.

Amendment of section 7 of the General Code

2. Section 7 of the General Code is hereby amended by-

(a) the insertion after subsection (4) of the following subsection:

"(5) A provider who provides products or services to a client other than financial products or financial services, must disclose to the client the fact that the additional products or services are not regulated under the Act and therefore the client is not afforded the same protections in respect of those additional products or services that may apply in respect of the provision of financial products or services in terms of the Act."

Amendment of section 10 of the General Code

3. Section 10 of the General Code is hereby amended by-

(a) the amendment of paragraph (a) of subsection (3) as follows:

"(a) who receives, holds or in any other matter deals with premiums payable under a short-term or long-term reinsurance policy; or"; and

(b) the amendment of paragraph (b) of subsection (3) as follows:

"(b) who is subject to section 45 of the Short-term Insurance Act, 1998 (Act No. 53 of 1998) or section 47A of the Long-term Insurance Act, 1998 (Act No. 52 of 1998), if the provider complies with the requirements contemplated in **[that] those** sections."

Amendment of section 13 of the General Code

4. Section 13 of the General Code is hereby amended as follows:

"A provider, excluding a representative, an insurer as defined in the Insurance Act, 2017 (Act No. 18 of 2017) or a bank as defined in the Banks Act, 1990 (Act No. 94 of 1990) must, if, and to the extent, required by the registrar maintain in force suitable guarantees or professional indemnity or fidelity insurance cover."

Short title and Commencement

5. This Notice is called the Amendment of the General Code of Conduct for Authorised FSPs and Representatives, 2022, and comes into operation on publication in the Government Gazette.

FINANCIAL SECTOR CONDUCT AUTHORITY

NO. 2815

2 December 2022

FINANCIAL ADVISORY AND INTERMEDIARY SERVICES ACT, 2002**AMENDMENT OF THE QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCES AND CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL AS COMPLIANCE OFFICER, 2022**

I, Unathi Kamlana, hereby, under section 17(2) of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002 (Act No. 37 of 2002), promulgate amendments to the Notice on Qualifications, Experiences and Criteria for the Approval as a Compliance Officer, 2010, in terms of section 17(2) of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002 (Act No. 37 of 2002), as set out in the Schedule hereto.



**UNATHI KAMLANA
COMMISSIONER
FINANCIAL SECTOR CONDUCT AUTHORITY**

SCHEDULE

Interpretation

1. In this Schedule “**the Notice**” means the Notice on Qualifications, Experiences and Criteria for the Approval as a Compliance Officer, 2010, as published by Board Notice 127 of 2010 in Government *Gazette* No. 33537 on 9 September 2010, and as amended by Board Notice 148 of 2016 in Government *Gazette* No. 40239 on 31 August 2016.

Amendment of paragraph 1 of the Notice

2. Paragraph 1 of the Notice is hereby amended by-
 - (a) the substitution for the definition “application form” of the following definition:

“**“application form”** means form 6 and 12 of the Application by Financial Services Providers for Authorisation by the Financial Sector Conduct Authority, FSCA FAIS Notice 1 of 2018;”;
 - (b) the deletion of the definition “Determination of Qualifying Criteria and Qualifications”;
 - (c) the substitution for the definition “Fit and Proper Requirements” of the following definition:

“**“Fit and Proper Requirements”** means the Determination of Fit and Proper Requirements for Financial Services Providers, 2017, published by Board Notice 194 of 2017 in Government *Gazette* No. 41321 on 15 December 2017;”;

and
 - (d) the substitution for the definition “regulatory examination” of the following definition:

“**“regulatory examination”** in relation to an applicant seeking approval to render compliance services in respect of-

 - (a) a Category I or IV FSP, means the RE 1 regulatory examination developed in terms of the criteria set out in Table 1 of Annexure Five of the Fit and Proper Requirements;
 - (b) Category II or IIA FSP, means the –
 - (i) RE 1 regulatory examination developed in terms of the criteria set out in Table 1 of Annexure Five of the Fit and Proper Requirements; and
 - (ii) RE 3 regulatory examination developed in terms of the criteria set out in Table 2 of Annexure Five of the Fit and Proper Requirements;
 - (c) Category III FSP, means the-
 - (i) RE 1 regulatory examination developed in terms of the criteria set out in Table 1 of Annexure Five of the Fit and Proper Requirements; and
 - (ii) RE 4 regulatory examination developed in terms of the criteria set out in Table 3 of Annexure Five of the Fit and Proper Requirements;”.

Amendment of paragraph 7 of the Notice

3. Paragraph 7 of the Notice is hereby amended by-
 - (a) the amendment of item (a) of subparagraph (4) as follows:

“(a) in respect of non-unit standards based qualifications, the individual must have successfully completed a minimum of three subjects listed in Annexure 3[Table A], or subjects that are similar in subject matter to those so listed, and at least one of the subjects must be-”; and

(b) the deletion of “Table A” in subparagraph (4).

Amendment of Annexure 2 of the Notice

4. Annexure 2 of the Notice is hereby amended by the substitution thereof of the Annexure 2 attached to this Schedule below.

Amendment after Annexure 2 of the Notice

5. The Notice is hereby amended by the insertion after Annexure 2 to the Schedule of the Notice of the following Annexure:

ANNEXURE 3		
APPROPRIATE SUBJECT LIST		
COMPLIANCE OFFICERS		
Accounting	Equity/ Equities	Mercantile Law
Advanced Investment Advice	Equity Investments	Micro-economics
Anti-money laundering laws and regulations	Equities Settlement	Money Laundering Control
Anti-terrorist finance laws and regulations	Estate and Trust Law	Money laundering schemes
Asset Classes & Basic Investment Principles	Estate Planning	Money Market
Auditing	Ethics	Money Market Settlement
Auditing and Internal Control	Finance	Network Administration
Authorisations and Approvals (Trading)	Finance for Non-Financial Managers	Operational Risk Management

ANNEXURE 3 APPROPRIATE SUBJECT LIST		
COMPLIANCE OFFICERS		
Banking	Financial Accounting	Payment of Entitlement
Banking Operations	Financial Advice	Performance and Risk Strategy
Basic Economic Principles	Financial Analysis	Personal Financial Planning
Behavioural Finance & Economics	Financial Calculations	Personal Insurance Products and Practice
Business Economics	Financial Crime	Portfolio Management
Bond and stock markets	Financial Crime Prevention	Practical Accounting Data Processing
Blockchain	Financial Engineering	Primary, secondary and wholesale markets
Bonds	Financial Governance	Principles of Crime Prevention, Reduction and Control
Bonds Settlement	Financial Management	Principles of Ethics in a Business Environment
Business Administration	Financial Market Operations	Principles of Insurance
Business Assurance	Financial Market Regulatory Environment	Principles of Life Insurance
Business Economics	Financial Markets	Principles of Strategy, Risk & Financial Management
Business Entities	Financial Operations	Principles of Taxation

ANNEXURE 3
APPROPRIATE SUBJECT LIST

COMPLIANCE OFFICERS

Business Environment	Financial Planning	Process Management (Process Modelling and Control)
Business Ethics	Financial Planning Principles	Production Management
Business Finance	Financial Reporting	Prudential Requirements
Business Information Systems	Financial Services Industry	Quality Control in Call Centres
Business Insurance	Financial Services Operations	Quantitative Finance
Business Integration	Financial Statements	Quantitative Techniques
Business Management	Forex Exposure Management	Quantitative Investment Analysis
Business Management & Financial Risk Assessment	Fraud Risk Management	Regulatory Environment
Business-To-Business Marketing	Fundamentals of Financial Services	Retirement Finance
Call Centre Management	General Management	Responsibilities of Financial Institutions
Capital Market Frameworks and Concepts	Global Business Environment	Responsibilities of the regulatory authorities
Claims Management	Governance, Risk and Compliance Management	Retirement Planning
Client/ Customer Services	Group Retirement Benefits	Retirement Related Legislation

ANNEXURE 3 APPROPRIATE SUBJECT LIST		
COMPLIANCE OFFICERS		
Collateral Management	Health Benefits/ Health Care Benefits	Retirement Wealth Preservation
Collective Investment Scheme Product Solutions	Independent audits and reviews	Risk Financing
Commercial Insurance Products and Practice	Informatics	Risk Management
Commercial Law	Information Technology Architecture	Risk Management and Insurance
Companies Law	Information Technology Enterprise	Securities Markets
Complaints and Disputes	Investigation Methodology	Settlement (Finance)
Compliance Function	Insurance	Small Business Management
Compliance Legislation	Insurance & Risk Management	South African Financial System
Compliance Management	Interest-Bearing Investment	STRATE
Compliance Principles	International Finance	Strategic Communication Management Skills
Computer Architecture	International Trade	Strategic Management
Conduct of Business (Regulation)	Interpretation of Statutes	Strategy
Corporate Finance	Introduction to The Financial Markets	Structured Systems Analysis and Design

ANNEXURE 3 APPROPRIATE SUBJECT LIST		
COMPLIANCE OFFICERS		
Corporate Financial Planning	Introductory Financial Accounting	Supervision and Enforcement
Corporate Governance	Investment Management	Tax/ taxation
Corporate Law	Investment Planning	Techniques
Cost Accounting	Investor Psychology	The Bond Market
Cost and Financial Management	Law of Contract or Delict	The Derivatives Market
Costing and Estimating	Law of Succession	The Equity Market
Creation of Wealth	Legal Environment	The Regulation and Ethics of The South African Financial Markets
Credit Risk Management	Legislative Impact on Financial Advisors/ Planners	The South African Foreign Exchange Market
Crime Risk Perspectives	Long-Term Product Solutions	The South African Money Market
Crypto Banking	Management	Trading on the Exchange
Crypto Currency	Managing Client Assets	Treasury Management
Debt Instrument Solutions	Managing Regulatory Risk	Terrorist Sanctions
Descriptive Statistic and Probability	Marketing	Trustee management

ANNEXURE 3		
APPROPRIATE SUBJECT LIST		
COMPLIANCE OFFICERS		
E-Commerce in Business	Market Conduct	Wealth Creation
Econometrics	Market Risk Management	Wealth Management
Economic Crime Schemes	Mathematical Analysis	
Economics/ Macro Economics/ Micro Economics	Mathematical Statistics	
Employee Benefits	Mathematics	
Enterprise Risk Management	Mathematics for Finance and Business	
Entrepreneurship	Medical Schemes	

Repeal

6. The Amendment Notice on the Determination of Recognised Qualifications for Financial Services Providers and Compliance Officers, 2017, published by Board Notice 51 of 2017 in *Government Gazette* No. 40785 on 13 April 2017 is hereby repealed.

Short title and commencement

7. This Notice is called Amendment of the Qualifications, Experiences and Criteria for Approval as Compliance Officer, 2022, and comes into operation on date of publication.

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
1154	ADVANCED CERTIFICATE IN COMPLIANCE	116	INTERNATIONAL COMPLIANCE ASSOCIATION	FSB0502	0	0 G
879	ADVANCED CERTIFICATE: BANKING SERVICES	4	MILPARK BUSINESS SCHOOL	90842	6	120 G
1115	ADVANCED CERTIFICATE: FRAUD EXAMINER	347	ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED FRAUD EXAMINERS	67269	7	120 G
880	ADVANCED CERTIFICATE: MANAGEMENT	4	MILPARK BUSINESS SCHOOL	90665	6	120 G
944	ADVANCED CERTIFICATE: FINANCIAL PLANNING	198	PSG KONSULT LIMITED	66612	6	125 G
944	ADVANCED CERTIFICATE: FINANCIAL PLANNING	250	CENTURION AKADEMIE	111089	6	120 G
944	ADVANCED CERTIFICATE: FINANCIAL PLANNING	265	MOONSTONE BUSINESS SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE (PTY) LTD	110441	6	120 G
944	ADVANCED CERTIFICATE: FINANCIAL PLANNING	265	MOONSTONE BUSINESS SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE (PTY) LTD	83347	6	120 G
620	ADVANCED DIPLOMA IN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	165	SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT	67689	6	400 G
1126	ADVANCED DIPLOMA IN MANAGEMENT: FINANCE	15	UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN CAPE	21778	7	120 G
1219	ADVANCED DIPLOMA: ACCOUNTANCY	385	NELSON MANDELA UNIVERSITY	101447	7	120 G
1304	ADVANCED DIPLOMA: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	162	REGENT BUSINESS SCHOOL	109030	7	120 G
1164	ADVANCED DIPLOMA: TRUST AND ESTATE ADMINISTRATION	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	97594	7	120 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
1020	ADVANCED PROGRAMME: RISK MANAGEMENT	1	UNISA	FSB0369	0	0 G
604	ASSOCIATE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	128	THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	FSB071	0	0 G
510	BACCALAUREUS ARTIUM	5	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA	23375	7	360 G
834	BACCALAUREUS COMMERCII: MARKETING MANAGEMENT	194	GRADUATE ACADEMY OF SOUTH AFRICA	FSB0203	6	360 G
600	BACCALAUREUS COMPUTATIONIS	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	16906	7	688 G
1314	BACCALAUREUS COMPUTATIONIS	20	UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO	FSB0640	0	0 G
1039	BACCALAUREUS JURIS	300	UNIVERSITY OF NAMIBIA	FSB0389	0	0 G
567	BACCALAUREUS JURIS	5	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA	FSB0457	0	0 G
567	BACCALAUREUS JURIS	256	UNIVERSITY OF TRANSKEI	FSB0292	0	0 G
560	BACCALAUREUS PROCURATIONIS	13	RAU	FSB0288	0	0 G
154	BACCALAUREUS PROCURATIONIS	14	UNIVERSITY OF PORT ELIZABETH	4581	6	360 G
520	BACCALAUREUS TECHNOLOGIE: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	26	PORT ELIZABETH TECHNIKON	FSB0282	0	0 G
1116	BACHELOR COMMERCIE: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY	1	UNISA	FSB0472	0	0 G
1116	BACHELOR COMMERCIE: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY	25	NELSON MANDELA METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	FSB0592	0	0 G
1279	BACHELOR OF ACCOUNTANCY	72	CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY FREE STATE	FSB0613	0	0 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
1260	BACHELOR OF ACCOUNTING	8	UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG	90622	7	360 G
254	BACHELOR OF ACCOUNTING	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	16946	7	688 G
254	BACHELOR OF ACCOUNTING	339	BOSTON CITY CAMPUS	103057	7	360 G
204	BACHELOR OF ACCOUNTING HONOURS	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	17470	8	120 G
63	BACHELOR OF ACCOUNTING SCIENCE	1	UNISA	5535	6	408 G
63	BACHELOR OF ACCOUNTING SCIENCE	7	UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND	49923	7	360 G
63	BACHELOR OF ACCOUNTING SCIENCE	199	WALTER SISULU UNIVERSITY	80190	7	360 G
63	BACHELOR OF ACCOUNTING SCIENCE	252	REGENESYS BUSINESS SCHOOL	111745	7	360 G
1296	BACHELOR OF ACCOUNTING SCIENCES: TAXATION	1	UNISA	86226	7	360 G
746	BACHELOR OF ADMINISTRATION	1	UNISA	5553	9	360 G
746	BACHELOR OF ADMINISTRATION	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	8555	7	440 G
746	BACHELOR OF ADMINISTRATION	12	UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL	72826	6	384 G
746	BACHELOR OF ADMINISTRATION	352	CHARTALL BUSINESS COLLEGE	99380	7	360 G
1067	BACHELOR OF ADMINISTRATION: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	12	UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL	81823	7	384 G
1151	BACHELOR OF ADMINISTRATION: PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	19	UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE	FSB0499	0	0 G
1043	BACHELOR OF AGRICULTURE	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	8475	7	360 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
1043	BACHELOR OF AGRICULTURE	19	UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE	3393	7	384 G
87	BACHELOR OF ARTS	12	UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL	84727	7	360 G
1168	BACHELOR OF ARTS HONOURS: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT / ECONOMICS	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	FSB0513	0	0 G
1140	BACHELOR OF ARTS HONOURS: COMMERCE	362	NAPIER UNIVERSITY, EDINBURGH	FSB0488	0	0 G
972	BACHELOR OF ARTS: INVESTMENT & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	273	LONDON METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	FSB0326	0	0 G
918	BACHELOR OF ARTS: APPLIED ECONOMICS WITH FRENCH STUDIES	243	KINGSTON UNIVERSITY	FSB0270	0	0 G
1025	BACHELOR OF ARTS: BUSINESS STUDIES	299	THE MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	FSB0374	0	0 G
279	BACHELOR OF ARTS: ECONOMICS	253	UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS	FSB0286	0	0 G
1004	BACHELOR OF ARTS: ECONOMICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	289	CONNECTICUT COLLEGE NEW LONDON	FSB0353	0	0 G
1239	BACHELOR OF ARTS: LAW SUBJECTS	360	NORTH WEST UNIVERSITY	23375	7	360 G
289	BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	252	REGENESYS BUSINESS SCHOOL	84027	7	360 G
289	BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	307	TSIBA	61469	7	369 G
867	BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	154	HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY	FSB0284	0	0 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
867	BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	278	SOLUSI UNIVERSITY	FSB0333	0	0 G
867	BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	283	UNIVERSITY OF PHOENIX	FSB0342	0	0 G
867	BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	308	UNIVERSITY OF MALAWI	FSB0396	0	0 G
867	BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	309	MING CHUAN UNIVERSITY	FSB0398	0	0 G
867	BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	341	WOODFIELD UNIVERSITY	FSB0466	0	0 G
1200	BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION: BANKING	252	REGENESYS BUSINESS SCHOOL	96456	7	360 G
963	BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	12	UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL	72833	7	384 G
914	BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION: MARKETING MANAGEMENT	101	IMM GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MARKETING	80967	7	400 G
817	BACHELOR OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	28	UNIVERSITY OF HAMPSHIRE	FSB0187	0	0 G
847	BACHELOR OF BUSINESS SCIENCE	186	RHODES UNIVERSITY	108855	8	480 G
878	BACHELOR OF BUSINESS SCIENCE	92	MONASH SOUTH AFRICA	88603	7	374 G
1280	BACHELOR OF BUSINESS SCIENCE	12	UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL	FSB0614	0	0 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
1267	BACHELOR OF BUSINESS SCIENCE: MANAGEMENT	12	UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL	81070	8	480 G
1064	BACHELOR OF BUSINESS SCIENCE: ECONOMICS	9	UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN	FSB0412	9	120 G
872	BACHELOR OF BUSINESS STUDIES	221	DUBLIN CITY UNIVERSITY	FSB0227	0	0 G
905	BACHELOR OF BUSINESS STUDIES HONOURS	22	UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE	FSB0261	0	0 G
1122	BACHELOR OF BUSINESS: FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT	349	EDITH COWAN UNIVERSITY AUSTRALIA	FSB0477	0	0 G
1038	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE	340	THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO	FSB0463	0	0 G
706	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE	9	UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN	FSB0207	7	432 G
706	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE	20	UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO	FSB0285	0	0 G
964	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE	77	INDEPENDENT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION	84706	7	366 G
964	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE	379	CTI EDUCATION GROUP	80730	7	364 G
131	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE	1	UNISA	5563	6	384 G
131	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE	4	MILPARK BUSINESS SCHOOL	90509	7	370 G
131	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE	5	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA	7027	7	386 G
131	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE	7	UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND	9843	6	360 G
131	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE	18	UNIVERSITY OF POTCHEFSTROOM	13758	7	384 G
131	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE	162	REGENT BUSINESS SCHOOL	71778	7	360 G
131	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE	172	UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND	94058	7	360 G
131	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE	186	RHODES UNIVERSITY	15147	7	360 G
518	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE	25	NELSON MANDELA METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	87057	7	360 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
738	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ECONOMICS	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	16920	6	504 G
1153	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE BANKING AND FINANCE HONOURS DEGREE	365	MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY	FSB0501	0	0 G
598	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE HONOURS	1	UNISA	5687	8	120 G
598	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE HONOURS	162	REGENT BUSINESS SCHOOL	79326	8	120 G
593	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE HONOURS INSURANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT	29	MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY	FSB0132	0	0 G
1147	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE HONOURS: MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING	10	UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH	FSB0544	0	0 G
1147	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE HONOURS: MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	FSB0497	0	0 G
313	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE HONOURS: ACCOUNTING	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	16948	8	120 G
874	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE HONOURS: ACTUARIAL SCIENCE	30	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	FSB0229	0	0 G
733	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE HONOURS: BUSINESS FINANCE, ECONOMICS	12	UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL	79007	8	128 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
1014	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE HONOURS: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	1	UNISA	FSB0363	0	0 G
576	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE HONOURS: ECONOMETRICS	8	UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG	3173	8	160 G
930	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE HONOURS: ECONOMICS	1	UNISA	FSB0276	0	0 G
930	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE HONOURS: ECONOMICS	10	UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH	FSB0465	0	0 G
949	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE HONOURS: FINANCIAL ANALYSIS	10	UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH	FSB0302	0	0 G
923	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE HONOURS: RISK MANAGEMENT	17	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH WEST	FSB0274	0	0 G
389	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE HONOURS: TAXATION	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	FSB0498	0	0 G
711	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE IN COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING	21	UNIVERSITY OF VENDA	9175	6	424 G
1201	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ACCOUNTING	172	UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND	FSB0548	0	0 G
1082	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	1	UNISA	FSB0534	0	0 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits Recognition
1082	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH	FSB0508	0	0 G
1082	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	25	NELSON MANDELA METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	FSB0434	0	0 G
1104	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS	5	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA	FSB0621	0	0 G
1104	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS	8	UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG	FSB0561	0	0 G
1104	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS	19	UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE	FSB0462	0	0 G
1104	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS	385	NELSON MANDELA UNIVERSITY	FSB0562	0	0 G
1142	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: CHARTERED ACCOUNTANCY	360	NORTH WEST UNIVERSITY	FSB0490	0	0 G
1144	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS	25	NELSON MANDELA METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	FSB0491	0	0 G
1226	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS	9	UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN	4437	6	432 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
1173	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ECONOMICS, FINANCE	12	UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL	FSB0519	0	0 G
966	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: GENERAL	19	UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE	FSB0322	0	0 G
983	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, MARKETING	12	UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL	FSB0332	0	0 G
1141	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY AND LABOUR RELATIONS MANAGEMENT	360	NORTH WEST UNIVERSITY	FSB0489	0	0 G
1102	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	47	DAMELIN	61649	6	360 G
1241	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	16922	6	488 G
2	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: INTERNAL AUDITING	5	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA	16390	7	464 G
1171	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: MANAGEMENT	19	UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE	FSB0553	0	0 G
1171	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: MANAGEMENT	360	NORTH WEST UNIVERSITY	FSB0517	0	0 G
1190	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: MANAGEMENT	172	UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND	FSB0539	0	0 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
1268	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: MANAGEMENT STUDIES	9	UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN	FSB0602	0	0 G
1176	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: MANAGEMENT, ECONOMICS	12	UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL	FSB0522	0	0 G
1186	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: MANAGEMENT, HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	12	UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL	FSB0537	0	0 G
1172	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: MARKETING, ECONOMICS	12	UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL	FSB0518	0	0 G
514	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ACCOUNTANCY AND LAW	17	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH WEST	FSB0298	0	0 G
568	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ACCOUNTING	21	UNIVERSITY OF VENDA	FSB0394	0	0 G
51	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ACCOUNTING	15	UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN CAPE	7259	6	360 G
51	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ACCOUNTING	19	UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE	17394	7	384 G
51	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ACCOUNTING	47	DAMELIN	58004	7	360 G
51	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ACCOUNTING	199	WALTER SISULU UNIVERSITY	80806	7	360 G
166	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ACCOUNTING	8	UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG	73772	6	432 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits Recognition
803	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ACCOUNTING	12	UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL	14780/790 09	6	416 G
803	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ACCOUNTING	162	REGENT BUSINESS SCHOOL	90913	7	360 G
803	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ACCOUNTING	200	MIDRAND GRADUATE INSTITUTE	48853	7	540 G
1130	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ACCOUNTING FINANCE	355	GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA	FSB0483	0	0 G
1085	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ACCOUNTING FOR CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS	25	NELSON MANDELA METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	FSB0438	0	0 G
197	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ACCOUNTING SCIENCES	5	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA	7033	7	493 G
734	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ACTUARIAL SCIENCE	10	UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH	FSB0250	0	0 G
575	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	5	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA	FSB0281	0	0 G
837	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: AUDITING, MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING, FINANCE	12	UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL	79006	7	384 G
513	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: BANKING	172	UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND	FSB0294	0	0 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits Recognition
259	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: BANKING	1	UNISA	84327	7	360 G
724	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: BUSINESS FINANCE, ECONOMICS	12	UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL	79006	0	0 G
1058	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: BUSINESS INFORMATICS	1	UNISA	86267	7	360 G
152	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	113	DA VINCI INSTITUTE	84767	7	360 G
152	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	380	PRESTIGE ACADEMY	84887	7	365 G
876	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: COMMUNICATION	13	RAU	FSB0230	0	0 G
853	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ECONOMETRICS	13	RAU	FSB0216	0	0 G
917	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCE	10	UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH	19585	7	386 G
913	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ECONOMICS	20	UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO	19680	6	360 G
153	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ECONOMICS	21	UNIVERSITY OF VENDA	9209	7	476 G
1042	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ECONOMICS	305	MCGILL UNIVERSITY	FSB0391	0	0 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
946	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ECONOMICS AND ECONOMETRICS	8	UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG	FSB0300	0	0 G
780	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ECONOMICS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE	17	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH WEST	72773	7	360 G
165	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ECONOMICS AND LAW	9	UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN	4427	6	432 G
992	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ECONOMICS AND RISK MANAGEMENT	17	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH WEST	FSB0340	0	0 G
585	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ENTREPRENEURSHIP	1	UNISA	5563	6	360 G
585	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ENTREPRENEURSHIP	5	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA	16687	7	448 G
1117	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	17	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH WEST	FSB0473	0	0 G
11	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: FINANCE	205	BOND UNIVERSITY	24462	7	360 G
982	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANCY	9	UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN	FSB0421	0	0 G
766	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: FINANCIAL JOURNALISM	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	16923	6	536 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
691	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	1	UNISA	0201 1 FIM	6	360 G
691	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	21	UNIVERSITY OF VENDA	22854	6	424 G
691	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	76	MANAGEMENT COLLEGE OF SOUTH AFRICA (MANCOSA)	94677	7	360 G
761	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SCIENCE	5	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA	7063	7	471 G
307	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: FINANCIAL PLANNING	14	UNIVERSITY OF PORT ELIZABETH	66093	6	366 G
307	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: FINANCIAL PLANNING	403	AKADEMIA NPC	99642	7	370 G
511	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: GENERAL	15	UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN CAPE	19408	7	360 G
1071	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: GENERAL ACCOUNTING	14	UNIVERSITY OF PORT ELIZABETH	FSB0433	7	360 G
414	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	1	UNISA	5563	6	360 G
414	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	5	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA	7067	7	455 G

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ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
256	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY	21	UNIVERSITY OF VENDA	9411	7	476 G
726	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND MARKETING	17	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH WEST	FSB0291	0	0 G
35	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT	5	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA	16386	6	473 G
35	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT	13	RAU	73777	7	432 G
994	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND BANKING	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	FSB0351	0	0 G
164	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: LAW	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	16909	6	360 G
164	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: LAW	15	UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN CAPE	86172	7	375 G
164	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: LAW	77	INDEPENDENT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION	93729	7	376 G
164	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: LAW	335	PEARSON INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION	86306	7	403 G
164	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: LAW	360	NORTH WEST UNIVERSITY	100948	7	360 G
264	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: LAW	8	UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG	73778	6	448 G
264	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: LAW	10	UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH	15594	6	369 G
264	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: LAW	339	BOSTON CITY CAMPUS	104712	7	360 G
643	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: LAW	1	UNISA	FSB0362	0	0 G
643	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: LAW	12	UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL	FSB0411	0	0 G
643	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: LAW	25	NELSON MANDELA METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	FSB0453	0	0 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
1119	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: LOGISTICS	1	UNISA	FSB0475	0	0 G
419	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: MANAGEMENT	1	UNISA	5563	6	384 G
419	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: MANAGEMENT	80	LYCEUM COLLEGE	80286	7	432 G
898	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: MANAGEMENT	238	UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN	FSB0254	0	0 G
898	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: MANAGEMENT	328	THE UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND	FSB0431	0	0 G
1105	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: MANAGEMENT MARKETING	339	BOSTON CITY CAMPUS	88683	7	374 G
127	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: MANAGEMENT SCIENCES	10	UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH	19587	6	370 G
915	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: MANAGEMENT, MARKETING	12	UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL	FSB0266	0	0 G
1094	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: MANAGEMENT, INFORMATION SYSTEMS & TECHNOLOGY	12	UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL	FSB0454	0	0 G
996	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: MANPOWER STRATEGY AND LABOUR RELATIONS	8	UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG	FSB0344	6	360 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
912	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: MARKETING MANAGEMENT	8	UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG	73780	7	432 G
912	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: MARKETING MANAGEMENT	76	MANAGEMENT COLLEGE OF SOUTH AFRICA (MANCOSA)	96745	7	360 G
869	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: MARKETING MANAGEMENT	17	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH WEST	FSB0484	0	0 G
869	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: MARKETING MANAGEMENT	25	NELSON MANDELA METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	FSB0568	0	0 G
1018	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES	10	UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH	FSB0368	1	1 G
956	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: PHILOSOPHY, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS	9	UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN	15170	7	432 G
1032	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: RATIONUM	14	UNIVERSITY OF PORT ELIZABETH	91998	7	480 G
664	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: RECREATION AND SPORT MANAGEMENT	5	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA	7103	0	0 G
664	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: RECREATION AND SPORT MANAGEMENT	17	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH WEST	FSB0278	0	0 G
890	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: RETAIL MANAGEMENT	1	UNISA	FSB0246	0	0 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
493	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: RISK MANAGEMENT	1	UNISA	5563	7	384 G
934	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: STATISTICS	5	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA	7109	7	410 G
1048	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: STRATEGIC SUPPLY MANAGEMENT	1	UNISA	FSB0395	0	0 G
1120	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	5	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA	FSB0476	0	0 G
619	BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: TOURISM MANAGEMENT	5	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA	7113	6	426 G
928	BACHELOR OF ECONOMICS	186	RHODES UNIVERSITY	7999	7	360 G
1026	BACHELOR OF ECONOMICS	300	UNIVERSITY OF NAMIBIA	FSB0375	0	0 G
1065	BACHELOR OF ECONOMICS: BUSINESS SCIENCES	19	UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE	FSB0413	0	0 G
916	BACHELOR OF FINANCE	242	LA TROBE UNIVERSITY	FSB0267	0	0 G
921	BACHELOR OF LAW (LLB)	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	8861	8	752 G
921	BACHELOR OF LAW (LLB)	17	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH WEST	73057	7	480 G
950	BACHELOR OF LAW AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION: MARKETING	259	INTERDISCIPLINARY CENTER	FSB0303	0	0 G
911	BACHELOR OF LAW: B.JURIS WITH ENDORSEMENT IN FINANCIAL PLANNING	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	8877	7	480 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits Recognition
1062	BACHELOR OF LAW: CANON AND CIVIL	318	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND	FSB0409	0	0 G
1231	BACHELOR OF LAWS	35	UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL	FSB0638	0	0 G
871	BACHELOR OF LAWS	173	UNIVERSITY OF LONDON	FSB0385	0	0 G
871	BACHELOR OF LAWS	220	THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO	FSB0226	0	0 G
871	BACHELOR OF LAWS	371	UNIVERSITY OF RHODESIA	FSB0516	0	0 G
871	BACHELOR OF LAWS	416	UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER	FSB0618	0	0 G
677	BACHELOR OF LAWS (LLB)	1	UNISA	6009	7	480 G
677	BACHELOR OF LAWS (LLB)	5	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA	6875	6	528 G
677	BACHELOR OF LAWS (LLB)	10	UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH	7355	7	480 G
677	BACHELOR OF LAWS (LLB)	19	UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE	15577	7	144 G
677	BACHELOR OF LAWS (LLB)	193	SGB LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING	22993	7	480 G
1220	BACHELOR OF LITERATURE: ENGLISH	396	ANHUI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	FSB0563	0	0 G
1282	BACHELOR OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES: INTERNAL AUDITING	72	CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY FREE STATE	101959	8	480 G
1076	BACHELOR OF PERSONNEL LEADERSHIP	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	FSB0432	0	0 G
1238	BACHELOR OF PUBLIC MANAGEMENT: ECONOMIC POLICY	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	FSB0582	0	0 G
1036	BACHELOR OF SCIENCE	343	QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY BELFAST	FSB0468	0	0 G
1143	BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS: MANAGEMENT AND SYSTEMS	363	THE CITY UNIVERSITY, LONDON, SIR JOHN CASS BUSINESS SCHOOL	FSB0492	0	0 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS							
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits	Recognition
1233	BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN QUANTITATIVE RISK MANAGEMENT	360	NORTH WEST UNIVERSITY	FSB0578	0	0	G
1099	BACHELOR OF SCIENCE: ACTUARIAL SCIENCE	8	UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG	FSB0459	0	0	G
1138	BACHELOR OF SCIENCE: FINANCIAL MATHEMATICS	360	NORTH WEST UNIVERSITY	FSB0487	0	0	G
1242	BACHELOR OF SCIENCE: INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS	404	UNIVERSITY OF BUCKINGHAM	FSB0585	0	0	G
1170	BACHELOR OF SCIENCE: PROPERTY STUDIES	7	UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND	FSB0515	0	0	G
1096	BACHELOR OF SCIENCE: AGRICULTURE	177	UNIVERSITY OF NATAL	78125	8	512	G
768	BACHELOR OF SCIENCE: APPLIED ECONOMICS	226	HOF-STRA UNIVERSITY (NEW YORK)	FSB0242	0	0	G
828	BACHELOR OF SCIENCE: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	401	THE GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	FSB0573	0	0	G
910	BACHELOR OF SCIENCE: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	241	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, HAYWARD	FSB0264	0	0	G
512	BACHELOR OF SCIENCE: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMPUTER SCIENCE: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT	1	UNISA	FSB0290	0	0	G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
919	BACHELOR OF SCIENCE: MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE WITH ENDORSEMENT FINANCIAL MATHEMATICS	8	UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG	80374	7	360 G
1069	BACHELOR OF SCIENCE: MATHEMATICAL STATISTICS	5	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA	FSB0415	0	0 G
1021	BACHELOR OF SCIENCE: MATHEMATICS AND MANAGEMENT	173	UNIVERSITY OF LONDON	FSB0370	0	0 G
785	BACHELOR OF SCIENCE: OPERATIONS RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS	1	UNISA	6059	7	360 G
1136	BACHELOR OF SCIENCE: QUANTITY SURVEYING	357	SGB QUANTITY SURVEYING	49094	7	360 G
650	BACHELOR OF SCIENCE: STATISTICS AND ECONOMICS	9	UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN	FSB0372	0	0 G
1050	BACHELOR OF SOCIAL SCIENCE: ECONOMICS	9	UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN	FSB0399	0	0 G
1089	BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK AND ADMINISTRATION	158	MAKERERE UNIVERSITY, UGANDA	FSB0449	0	0 G
899	BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING	25	NELSON MANDELA METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	87079	7	480 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
899	BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING	34	TSHWANE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	72382	7	480 G
899	BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING	36	CAPE PENINSULA UNIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY	78689	7	480 G
899	BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING	199	WALTER SISULU UNIVERSITY	80131	7	480 G
899	BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING	279	MANGOSUTHU UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	72278	7	480 G
1101	BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY: FINANCIAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS	25	NELSON MANDELA METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	87086	7	480 G
1101	BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY: FINANCIAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS	72	CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY FREE STATE	65297	7	480 G
1101	BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY: FINANCIAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS	360	NORTH WEST UNIVERSITY	87086	7	120 G
1088	BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	1	UNISA	62311	7	480 G
845	BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY: ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS	34	TSHWANE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	72387	7	480 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
142	BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY: INTERNAL AUDITING	25	NELSON MANDELA METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	87093	7	480 G
142	BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY: INTERNAL AUDITING	86	Vaal University of Technology	72684	7	480 G
623	BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY: MANAGEMENT	1	UNISA	62335	7	480 G
1198	BETRIEBSÖKONOM FH	390	ZURCHER FACHHOCHSCHULE	FSB0546	0	0 G
614	CERTIFICATE IN SECURITIES AND INVESTMENTS	85	CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR SECURITIES & INVESTMENT	FSB072	0	0 G
1016	CERTIFICATE OF RDR COMPLIANT QUALIFICATIONS	85	CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR SECURITIES & INVESTMENT	FSB0364	0	0 G
865	CERTIFICATE: CERTIFIED ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	218	ASSOCIATION OF CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS	20397	5	390 G
866	CERTIFICATE: CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANT	218	ASSOCIATION OF CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS	63550	8	915 G
39	CERTIFICATE: FINANCIAL PLANNING/ HIGHER CERTIFICATE: FINANCIAL PLANNING	4	MILPARK BUSINESS SCHOOL	62810	5	120 G
897	CERTIFICATE: THEORY OF ACCOUNTANCY	12	UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL	FSB0253	0	0 G
1270	CERTIFICATE: PROGRAMME FOR MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT	5	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA	FSB0603	0	0 G
573	CERTIFIED INTERNAL AUDITOR (CIA)	89	INSTITUTE OF INTERNAL AUDITORS	FSB 083	0	0 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS							
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits	Recognition
412	CHARTERED FINANCIAL ANALYST (CFA)(FOREIGN QUALIFICATION)	98	CFA INSTITUTE	FSB001	0	0	G
1261	CII LEVEL 4 DIPLOMA IN FINANCIAL PLANNING(QCF)	61	CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE	FSB0598	0	0	G
1196	CII LEVEL 6 ADVANCED DIPLOMA: FINANCIAL PLANNING (QCF)	61	CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE	FSB0584	0	0	G
1271	CISI LEVEL 6 DIPLOMA: INVESTMENT COMPLIANCE	85	CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR SECURITIES & INVESTMENT	FSB0604	0	0	G
906	COURSE IN COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT	9	UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN	FSB0262	0	0	G
864	DEGREE OF CERTIFIED BANKING MANAGER LEVEL 2 (BANKFACHWIRT)	224	FRANKFURT SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT(GERMANY)	FSB0234	0	0	G
1215	DIPLOMA IN COMMERCE: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	77	INDEPENDENT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION	84787	6	364	G
843	DIPLOMA IN MANAGEMENT STUDIES	76	MANAGEMENT COLLEGE OF SOUTH AFRICA (MANCOSA)	36084	7	240	G
1221	DIPLOMA: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	162	REGENT BUSINESS SCHOOL	97561	6	360	G
1052	DIPLOMA: ACCOUNTANCY	8	UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG	90506	6	368	G
1121	DIPLOMA: ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL COMPUTING	77	INDEPENDENT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION	58667	5	240	G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
981	DIPLOMA: ADVANCED BUSINESS MANAGEMENT: ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT	8	UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG	77044	6	240 G
228	DIPLOMA: BANKING	4	MILPARK BUSINESS SCHOOL	FSB0233	0	0 G
566	DIPLOMA: BANKING	1	UNISA	14373	6	360 G
939	DIPLOMA: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING	47	DAMELIN	66992	6	360 G
939	DIPLOMA: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING	339	BOSTON CITY CAMPUS	93597	6	374 G
615	DIPLOMA: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	138	THE CHARTERED ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS	FSB073	0	0 G
762	DIPLOMA: INVESTMENT ADVICE LEVEL 4	85	CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR SECURITIES & INVESTMENT	FSB0243	0	0 G
1113	DIPLOMA: MANAGEMENT	345	HENLEY MANAGEMENT COLLEGE	FSB0470	0	0 G
345	DIPLOMA: MARKETING MANAGEMENT	101	IMM GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MARKETING	79546	6	360 G
1045	DIPLOMA: MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT	306	MOSCOW STATE HUMANITIES UNIVERSITY	FSB0393	0	0 G
1183	DIPLOME DE L'ECOLE DE MANAGEMENT LEONARD DE VINCI	378	ÉCOLE DE MANAGEMENT LÉONARD DE VINCI (EMLV)	FSB0532	0	0 G
686	DIPLOME DE LICENCIE EN ECONOMIE ET DEVELOPPEMENT	245	FACULTES CATHOLIQUES DE KINSHASA	FSB0271	0	0 G
920	DIPLOME DE LICENCIE EN SCIENCES ET TECHNIQUES DE DEVELOPPEMENT	245	FACULTES CATHOLIQUES DE KINSHASA	FSB0272	0	0 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS							
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits	Recognition
894	DIPLOMPRUFUNG FUR KAUFLEUTE	236	UNIVERSITY OF WURZBURG	FSB0251	0	0	G
896	DOCTOR OF JURISPRUDENCE	237	STANFORD UNIVERSITY	FSB0252	0	0	G
1222	DOTTORE IN ECONOMIA E COMMERCIO	398	UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI URBINO	FSB0565	0	0	G
1072	EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	1	UNISA	FSB0418	0	0	G
1001	FAHIGKEIT/SZEUGNIS	287	KV ZURICH BUSINNESS SCHOOL	FSB0349	0	0	G
469	FELLOW OF ACTUARIAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA (FASSA)	118	ACTUARIAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA	FSB 062	8	0	G
1114	FELLOW OF THE INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES	346	INSTITUTE AND FACULTY OF ACTUARIES	FSB0471	0	0	G
940	FURTHER DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION: COMMERCE	36	CAPE PENINSULA UNIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY	FSB0293	0	0	G
836	GRADUATE CERTIFICATE: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT "Betriebswirt VWA Dipl. -inh"	196	THE ACADEMY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT SAARLAND	FSB0206	0	0	G
1210	HIGHER CERTIFICATE: ACCOUNTING	162	REGENT BUSINESS SCHOOL	73493	5	120	G
937	HIGHER CERTIFICATE: BANKING	1	UNISA	84286	5	120	G
925	HIGHER CERTIFICATE: INVESTMENT ADMINISTRATION	4	MILPARK BUSINESS SCHOOL	93949	5	120	G
842	HIGHER CERTIFICATE: WEALTH MANAGEMENT	198	PSG KONSULT LIMITED	83346	5	120	G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
842	HIGHER CERTIFICATE: WEALTH MANAGEMENT	265	MOONSTONE BUSINESS SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE (PTY) LTD	83346	5	120 G
564	HIGHER DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION - COMMERCE	10	UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH	FSB 082	6	480 G
1106	ICA INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMA: ANTI MONEY LAUNDERING	116	INTERNATIONAL COMPLIANCE ASSOCIATION	FSB0464	0	0 G
1080	ICA PROFESSIONAL POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN GOVERNANCE, RISK AND COMPLIANCE	327	THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER	FSB0428	0	0 G
543	ILPA	163	ILPA	FSB0119	0	0 G
159	INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMA IN COMPLIANCE	116	INTERNATIONAL COMPLIANCE ASSOCIATION	FSB 010	0	0 G
1057	INVESTMENT ADMINISTRATION QUALIFICATION	316	SECURITIES INSTITUTE	FSB0406	0	0 G
1002	JURIS DOCTOR	226	HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY (NEW YORK)	FSB0350	0	0 G
1037	LICENCE EN DROIT	261	THE UNIVERSITY OF YAOUNDE II	FSB0386	0	0 G
1092	LICENTIATE DIPLOMA: TRUSTEE	3	INSTITUTE OF BANKERS	FSB0451	0	0 G
888	LICENTIATE IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION/ ECONOMICS	225	UNIVERSITY OF ST. GALLEN	FSB0241	0	0 G
756	LICENTIATUS RERUM POLITICARUM BETRIEBSWIRTSCHAFT	247	UNIVERSITAT BERN	FSB0275	0	0 G
974	MAGISTRA DER SOZIAL-UND WIRTSCHAFTS-WISSENSCHAFTEN: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE	275	UNIVERSITAT WIEN	FSB0327	0	0 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
1262	MAITRISE DE SCIENCES DE GESTION (MASTERS IN MANAGEMENT SCIENCES)	410	UNIVERSITE PARIS X NANTERRE	FSB0599	0	0 G
1070	MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT DIPLOMA PROGRAMME	25	NELSON MANDELA METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	FSB0416	6	242 G
1129	MASTER OF APPLIED FINANCE	353	MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY	FSB0482	0	0 G
995	MASTER OF ARTS	305	MCGILL UNIVERSITY	FSB0474	0	0 G
995	MASTER OF ARTS	369	WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY	FSB0507	0	0 G
1019	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	252	REGENESYS BUSINESS SCHOOL	97886	9	225 G
1019	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	360	NORTH WEST UNIVERSITY	94938	9	210 G
931	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	22	UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE	FSB0442	0	0 G
931	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	23	UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL	FSB0277	0	0 G
931	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	237	STANFORD UNIVERSITY	FSB0496	0	0 G
931	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	263	UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE	FSB0435	9	180 G
931	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	277	SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY	FSB0331	0	0 G
931	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	295	UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI	FSB0430	0	0 G
931	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	312	VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY	FSB0402	0	0 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS							
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits	Recognition
931	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	320	IE BUSINESS SCHOOL	FSB0414	0	0	G
931	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	321	TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY	FSB0417	0	0	G
931	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	329	STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK	FSB0426	0	0	G
931	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	351	DE MONTFORT UNIVERSITY	FSB0481	0	0	G
931	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	372	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY	FSB0524	0	0	G
931	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	373	UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO	FSB0526	0	0	G
931	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	381	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE CHILTERN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	FSB0533	0	0	G
931	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	383	BARUCH COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK	FSB0536	0	0	G
931	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	384	SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY	FSB0538	0	0	G
931	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	397	PEKING UNIVERSITY	FSB0564	0	0	G
931	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	409	BENTLEY COLLEGE	FSB0594	0	0	G
504	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	162	REGENT BUSINESS SCHOOL	73297	8	300	G
504	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	201	HENLEY BUSINESS SCHOOL	65089	8	180	G
504	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	252	REGENESYS BUSINESS SCHOOL	58185	8	240	G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
504	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	310	HARVARD UNIVERSITY	96395	9	210 G
763	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (OXFORD BROOKES UNIVERSITY)	205	BOND UNIVERSITY	FSB0217	0	0 G
980	MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION: GENERAL	162	REGENT BUSINESS SCHOOL	73297	8	300 G
580	MASTER OF BUSINESS LEADERSHIP	1	UNISA	5789	8	360 G
193	MASTER OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	10	UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH	19608	8	120 G
1157	MASTER OF COMMERCE: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	9	UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN	5107	9	120 G
1307	MASTER OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS	424	DEVI AHILYA VISHWAVIDYALAYA, INDORE	FSB0636	0	0 G
1311	MASTER OF MANAGEMENT IN FINANCE AND INVESTMENT	7	UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND	97752	9	190 G
589	MASTER OF SCIENCE IN INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT	87	THE CITY BUSINESS SCHOOL LONDON	FSB0109	0	0 G
1079	MASTER OF SCIENCE: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	325	EDINBURGH NAPIER UNIVERSITY	FSB0425	0	0 G
802	MASTER OF SCIENCE: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	173	UNIVERSITY OF LONDON	FSB0126	0	0 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
1033	MASTER OF SCIENCE: INSURANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT	290	CITY UNIVERSITY LONDON	FSB0382	0	0 G
463	MASTER OF TECHNOLOGY: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	26	PORT ELIZABETH TECHNIKON	87185	8	120 G
770	MASTERS OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (Heriot-Watt University)	154	HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY	FSB0093	0	0 G
487	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: COMMERCIAL PRACTICE	37	DURBAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	72219	6	360 G
1243	NATIONAL CERTIFICATE: MARKETING	8	UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG	FSB0586	0	0 G
22	NATIONAL CERTIFICATE: WEALTH MANAGEMENT	188	SGB INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT	57608/66611	5	120 G
1287	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: ENGINEERING: INDUSTRIAL	86	VAAI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	72728	6	360 G
120	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: MARKETING AND SALES MANAGEMENT	26	PORT ELIZABETH TECHNIKON	FSB0511	0	0 G
1078	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: ENTREPRENEURSHIP	1	UNISA	FSB0423	0	0 G
1245	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: IMPORT AND EXPORT MANAGEMENT	72	CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY FREE STATE	FSB0587	6	360 G
1224	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: LOGISTICS	400	TECHNIKON PRETORIA	FSB0569	0	0 G
624	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: ACCOUNTING	37	DURBAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	72209	6	360 G
685	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: ACCOUNTING	34	TSHWANE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	72546	6	360 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
835	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: ACCOUNTING	8	UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG	FSB0205	6	360 G
835	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: ACCOUNTING	8	UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG	FSB0220	0	0 G
627	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT FINANCIAL	34	TSHWANE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	72547	6	360 G
1086	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT GENERAL	1	UNISA	62369	6	360 G
1031	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING	34	TSHWANE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	FSB0381	0	0 G
676	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING	25	NELSON MANDELA METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	87115	6	360 G
676	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING	72	CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY FREE STATE	65302	6	360 G
676	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING	129	TECHNIKON SA	62379	6	360 G
253	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING	36	CAPE PENINSULA UNIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY	78620	6	360 G
253	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING	86	Vaal UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	72723	6	360 G
581	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: CREDIT MANAGEMENT	8	UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG	74076	6	360 G
975	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: ECONOMICS	25	NELSON MANDELA METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	71635	6	375 G
967	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING PUBLIC	1	UNISA	62391	6	360 G
967	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING PUBLIC	34	TSHWANE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	72584	6	360 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
987	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING PUBLIC	5	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA	FSB0337	0	0 G
973	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: FINANCIAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS	199	WALTER SISULU UNIVERSITY	80163	6	360 G
530	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: FINANCIAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS	25	NELSON MANDELA METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	87122	6	360 G
645	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: FINANCIAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS	37	DURBAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	72234	6	360 G
938	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: GOVERNMENT FINANCE	34	TSHWANE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	72593	6	360 G
475	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: INTERNAL AUDITING	25	NELSON MANDELA METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	78303	6	360 G
475	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: INTERNAL AUDITING	34	TSHWANE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	72600	6	360 G
475	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: INTERNAL AUDITING	72	CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY FREE STATE	65327	6	360 G
178	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: INTERNAL AUDITING	68	COMMITTEE OF TECHNIKON PRINCIPALS	2165	6	360 G
924	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: MANAGEMENT	1	UNISA	62401	6	360 G
924	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: MANAGEMENT	25	NELSON MANDELA METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	87130	6	360 G
924	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: MANAGEMENT	34	TSHWANE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	48640	6	360 G
725	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: MARKETING	36	CAPE PENINSULA UNIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY	78649	6	360 G
594	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: RETAIL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	36	CAPE PENINSULA UNIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY	78666	6	360 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
578	NATIONAL DIPLOMA: TAXATION	37	DURBAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	72265	6	360 G
1158	NATIONAL HIGHER CERTIFICATE: ACCOUNTANCY	8	UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG	FSB0509	0	0 G
1281	NATIONAL HIGHER CERTIFICATE: ACCOUNTING	72	CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY FREE STATE	101939	5	264 G
926	NATIONAL HIGHER CERTIFICATE: ACCOUNTANCY	199	WALTER SISULU UNIVERSITY	80183	6	240 G
941	NATIONAL HIGHER CERTIFICATE: FINANCIAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS	72	CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY FREE STATE	102020	5	240 G
753	NATIONAL HIGHER CERTIFICATE: FINANCIAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS	199	WALTER SISULU UNIVERSITY	80184	6	240 G
1285	NATIONAL HIGHER DIPLOMA COST ACCOUNTING	400	TECHNIKON PRETORIA	FSB0616	7	0 G
1131	OCCUPATIONAL CERTIFICATE: COMPLIANCE OFFICER	354	COMPLIANCE INSTITUTE	91671	6	240 G
606	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN FINANCIAL PLANNING	4	MILPARK BUSINESS SCHOOL	76943	8	160 G
606	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN FINANCIAL PLANNING	12	UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL	98919	8	128 G
606	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN FINANCIAL PLANNING	15	UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN CAPE	94571	8	120 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
1312	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT	382	MILPARK EDUCATION	94678	8	120 G
970	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	252	REGENESYS BUSINESS SCHOOL	84066	8	120 G
1148	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA: CHARTERED ACCOUNTANCY	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	97681	8	120 G
1166	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	93929	8	120 G
1163	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA: ESTATE PLANNING	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	96459	8	120 G
1150	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA: GENERAL ACCOUNTANCY	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	97843	8	128 G
1217	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA: INTERNAL AUDITING	385	NELSON MANDELA UNIVERSITY	84146	8	120 G
1162	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA: INVESTMENT PLANNING	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	93909	8	120 G
1161	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA: PERSONAL FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	97689	8	120 G
971	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA: PROJECT MANAGEMENT	76	MANAGEMENT COLLEGE OF SOUTH AFRICA (MANCOSA)	62110	8	120 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
1149	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA: TAX STRATEGY AND MANAGEMENT	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	62909	8	124 G
171	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA: ACCOUNTING	15	UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN CAPE	96614	0	0 G
943	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA: BANKING	4	MILPARK BUSINESS SCHOOL	93608	8	120 G
764	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	9	UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN	66517	8	120 G
764	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	97200	8	136 G
1000	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	285	ICFAIAN BUSINESS SCHOOL	FSB0347	0	0 G
700	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA: COMPLIANCE	8	UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG	FSB0249	0	0 G
334	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA: FINANCIAL PLANNING	11	UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE	48866	7	160 G
334	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA: FINANCIAL PLANNING	25	NELSON MANDELA METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	66096	7	120 G
498	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA: RISK MANAGEMENT	1	UNISA	79926	8	120 G

ANNEXURE 2 QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNISED FOR COMPLIANCE OFFICERS						
No	Qualification title	Inst No	Institution	SAQA ID	Level	Credits/Recognition
1046	POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA: SMALL ENTERPRISE CONSULTING	307	TSIBA	90822	8	120 G
443	PROFESSIONAL ADVANCED QUALIFICATION: GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION	90	CHARTERED SECRETARIES SOUTHERN AFRICA	60655	6	120 G
341	PROFESSIONAL POSTGRADUATE QUALIFICATION: COMPANY SECRETARIAL AND GOVERNANCE PRACTICE	207	GENERAL SGB 03	60654	7	120 G
813	PROGRAMME IN ADVANCED BANK MANAGEMENT	1	UNISA	FSB0181	7	96 G
891	PROGRAMME IN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	1	UNISA	FSB0297	0	0 G
93	PROGRAMME IN RISK MANAGEMENT	1	UNISA	75949	6	108 G
293	REGISTERED PERSONS EXAM: EQUITY MARKET	51	SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF FINANCIAL MARKETS (SAIFM)	FSB030	6	168 G
942	SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF STOCKBROKERS MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATIONS	120	SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF STOCKBROKERS	FSB0296	0	0 G
1155	ZWEITE JURISTISCHE STAATSPRÜFUNG	366	LANDEJUSTIZPRÜFUNGSAMT IN NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	FSB0504	0	0 G

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

NO. 2816

2 December 2022

**WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION ACT, 1999
(ACT NO. 49 OF 1999)****PROCLAMATION OF LAND SITUATED IN THE EASTERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCES AS
PART OF THE CAPE FLORAL REGION PROTECTED AREAS WORLD HERITAGE SITE**

I, Barbara Dallas Creecy, Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, hereby, under section 1(xxiv)(a) of the World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act No. 49 of 1999), proclaim the land situated in the Eastern and Western Cape Provinces as part of the Cape Floral Region Protected Areas World Heritage Site, as set out in the Schedule hereto.



**BARBARA DALLAS CREECY
MINISTER OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

SCHEDULE

GARDEN ROUTE COMPLEX

Doringrivier Wilderness Areas

1. The Farm Modderaas Kloof No. 132, George Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1418.628 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T13744/1942;
2. The Farm Modderaas Kloof No. 133, George Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1912.863 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T13744/1942;
3. Portion 1 of the Farm Klein Moeras Riviersspruiten No. 218, Oudtshoorn Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1492.128 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T13744/1942;
4. The Farm Bad Hope No. 219, Oudtshoorn Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 607.444 hectares, under unregistered state land;
5. The Farm Zebrafontein No. 220, Oudtshoorn Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 2615.026 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T13744/1942;
6. The Farm Bad Hope No. 221, Oudtshoorn Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 337.885 hectares, under unregistered state land;
7. The Farm Kandelaarsand Doorn Riviers Spruiten No. 222, Oudtshoorn Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1134.475 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T13744/1942;

Goukamma Nature Reserve

8. Portion 7 of the Farm Moerasfontein No. 204, Knysna Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 5.583 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T14585/1980;
9. Portion 8 of the Farm Moerasfontein No. 204, Knysna Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.478 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T2637/1980;
10. Portion 9 of the Farm Moerasfontein No. 204, Knysna Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 2.525 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T14585/1980;
11. Portion 10 of the Farm Moerasfontein No. 204, Knysna Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 3.065 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T14585/1980;
12. Portion 38 of the Farm Ruygte Vally No. 205, Knysna Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 4.693 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T54400/1987;
13. Portion 39 of the Farm Ruygte Vally No. 205, Knysna Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 9.077 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T23372/1964;
14. Portion 81 of the Farm Ruygte Vally No. 205, Knysna Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 15.222 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T23201/1974;
15. Portion 111 of the Farm Ruygte Vally No. 205, Knysna Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 77.771 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T19650/1967;
16. Portion 112 of the Farm Ruygte Vally No. 205, Knysna Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 15.134 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T26351/1974;

17. Portion 113 of the Farm Ruygte Vally No. 205, Knysna Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1.555 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T26351/1974;
18. Portion 114 of the Farm Ruygte Vally No. 205, Knysna Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 3.049 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T9519/1976;
19. Remainder of the Farm Groen Valleï No. 207, Knysna Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 365.978 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T10197/1991;
20. Portion 1 of the Farm Groen Valleï No. 207, Knysna Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.640 hectares;
21. Portion 18 of the Farm Ganzvlei No. 208, Knysna Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 684.706 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T6018/1963;
22. Portion 23 of the Farm Ganzvlei No. 208, Knysna Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 25.699 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T45552/1984;
23. Portion 26 of the Farm Ganzvlei No. 208, Knysna Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 92.896 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T14585/1980;
24. Portion 27 of the Farm Ganzvlei No. 208, Knysna Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 4.034 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T2637/1980;
25. The Farm Buffalo Bay Forest Reserve No. 211, Knysna Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 564.918 hectares;
26. The Farm Walker's Point No. 215, Knysna Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 329.442 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.G11/1947;

Keurbooms River Nature Reserve

27. Portion 3 of the Farm Keurbooms River Forest Reserve No. 522, Knysna Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 684.706 hectares, under unregistered state land;

Robberg Nature Reserve

28. The Farm Robberg No. 454, Knysna Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 196.567 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T58614/1983;

Ruitersbos Nature Reserve

29. Remainder of the Farm Paardekop No. 13, Mossel Bay Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 609.434 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T12108/1964;
30. Portion 2 of the Farm Paardekop No. 13, Mossel Bay Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 147.208 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T12108/1964;
31. The Farm Rooi-Hoogs-Kloof No. 15, Mossel Bay Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1490.729 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T4774.1937;

32. The Farm Koumas Hoek No. 16, Mossel Bay Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1269.128 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T3330/1937;
33. The Farm Ruitersbosch No. 17, Mossel Bay Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 558.272 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T34734/1996;
34. The Farm Groot Hoek No. 19, Mossel Bay Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 2651.234 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T5697/1937;
35. The Farm Bosch-Berg No. 20, Mossel Bay Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1539.631 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T4773/1937;
36. Portion 4 of the Farm Kouma-Kloof No. 63, Mossel Bay Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 65.028 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T4774/1937;
37. Portion 1 of the Farm Forest Reserve No. 64, Mossel Bay Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 639.967 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T38/1938;
38. Portion 1 of the Farm Schaap-Plaats No. 69, Mossel Bay Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 249.171 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T13708/1937;
39. The Farm Molen Rivier No. 72, Mossel Bay Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 289.886 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T4774/1937;
40. The Farm Paarde Vleiberg No. 203, Oudtshoorn Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 481.014 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T14198/1962;
41. Portion 1 of the Farm Fouriesberg No. 204, Oudtshoorn Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1910.635 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T14198/1962;
42. The Farm Eende Kraal No. 205, Oudtshoorn Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 2023.314 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T3397/1942;
43. The Farm Osse Hoek No. 206, Oudtshoorn Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 960.991 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T3397/1942;
44. The Farm Ruitersberg No. 207, Oudtshoorn Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 146.486 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T35/1886;

Witfontein Nature Reserve

45. The Farm Camfer Kloof No. 96, George Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1672.850 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T4581/1942;

46. The Farm Annex Afgunst River No. 100, George Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 319.914 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. G37/1951;
47. The Farm Boven Lange Valley No. 128, George Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 2749.242 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.G43/1939;
48. The Farm North Station No. 129, George Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 821.777 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.G182/1950;
49. The Farm North Station No. 130, George Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 815.788 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.G182/1950;
50. Remainder of the Farm Malgaskraal No. 142, George Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1833.931 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T1694/1954;
51. Portion 3 of the Farm Malgaskraal No. 142, George Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.137 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T1694/1954;
52. Portion 4 of the Farm Malgaskraal No. 142, George Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.368 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T1694/1954;

AGULHAS COMPLEX

Demond Nature reserve

53. Portion 3 of the Farm Bushy Park No. 269, Bredasdorp Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 147.117 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T2289/1940;
54. Portion 4 of the Farm Bushy Park No. 269, Bredasdorp Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 3.414 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T15864/1961;
55. Portion 5 of the Farm Bushy Park No. 269, Bredasdorp Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 279.053 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T2565/1981;
56. Portion 1 of the Farm Klip Fonteyn No. 272, Bredasdorp Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 150.322 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T9904/1939;
57. Portion 9 of the Farm Zoetendals Vlei No. 280, Bredasdorp Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 343.639 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T16579/1979;

Quoin Point Nature Reserve

58. The Farm Forest Reserve No. 301, Bredasdorp Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 42.606 hectares, under unregistered state land;

59. The Farm No. 303, Bredasdorp Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 15.640 hectares, under unregistered state land;
60. The Farm No. 304, Bredasdorp Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 49.929 hectares, under unregistered state land;
61. Remainder of the Farm No. 305, Bredasdorp Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 713.804 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T8057/1965;
62. Portion 1 of the Farm No. 305, Bredasdorp Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 188.892 hectares, under unregistered state land;
63. The Farm Quoin Point Sands No. 306, Bredasdorp Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 113.117 hectares, under unregistered state land;
64. The Farm Quoinlig No. 307, Bredasdorp Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.092 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.G146/1956;

Soetendalsvlei Nature Reserve

65. The Farm De Mond No. 276, Bredasdorp Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 414.656 hectares, under unregistered state land;

ANYSBERG NATURE RESERVE

66. Remainder of the Farm Touwsfontein No. 1, Ladismith Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 2675.277 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T25577/1995;
67. Portion 1 of the Farm Touwsfontein No. 1, Ladismith Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 915.487 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T25577/1995;
68. Portion 2 of the Farm Touwsfontein No. 1, Ladismith Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 132.827 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T25577/1995;
69. Portion 3 of the Farm Touwsfontein No. 1, Ladismith Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 2.898 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T25577/1995;
70. Portion 4 of the Farm Touwsfontein No. 1, Ladismith Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 2931.430 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T25577/1995;
71. The Farm Touwsfontein No. 2, Ladismith Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 537.605 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T25577/1995;
72. The Farm Kookers Kloof No. 3, Ladismith Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 217.961 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T25577/1995;
73. Portion 1 of the Farm Klipgat No. 4, Ladismith Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1125.346 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T25577/1995;
74. Portion 2 of the Farm Klipgat No. 4, Ladismith Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1016.703 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T25577/1995;

75. The Farm Klipgat No. 5, Ladismith Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 62.621 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T25577/1995;
76. Portion 3 of the Farm Klipgat No. 6, Ladismith Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 562.029 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T25577/1995;
77. The Farm Anysberg Forest Reserve No. 7, Ladismith Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 5197.084 hectares, under unregistered state land;
78. The Bosch Kloof No. 17, Ladismith Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 660.204 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T112211/1998;
79. Portion 2 of the Farm Annex Ezelsfontein No. 141, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 771.887 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T51051/1987;
80. The Farm Keurkloof No. 167, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1237.740 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T51051/1987;
81. Remainder of the Farm Riet Kloof No. 173, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 525.206 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T86255/2000;
82. Portion 2 of the Farm Riet Kloof No. 173, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1350.413 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T86255/2000;
83. The Farm Matjes Kloof No. 175, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1531.743 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T51051/1987;
84. The Farm Vyvers Hoek No. 176, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1381.635 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T51051/1987;
85. Portion 1 of the Farm Kleynspreeuwfontein No. 177, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 4916.652 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T51051/1987;
86. Portion 2 of the Farm Kleynspreeuwfontein No. 177, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1008.413 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T51051/1987;
87. Portion 3 of the Farm Kleynspreeuwfontein No. 177, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1004.963 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T51051/1987;
88. Portion 4 of the Farm Kleynspreeuwfontein No. 177, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 811.950 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T51051/1987;
89. Remainder of the Farm Wilger Fontein No. 258, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1272.176 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T25577/1995;
90. Portion 1 of the Farm Wilger Fontein No. 258, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 934.090 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T25577/1995;
91. Remainder of the Farm Witte Poort No. 259, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 6138.344 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T25577/1995;

92. Portion 1 of the Farm Witte Poort No. 259, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 3142.186 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T25577/1995;
93. Portion 2 of the Farm Witte Poort No. 259, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1237.167 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T25577/1995;
94. Portion 3 of the Farm Klipbok Krans No. 259, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 231.046 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T54716/1987;
95. Remainder of the Farm Tap Fontein No. 260, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 3209.133 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T54716/1987;
96. Portion 1 of the Farm Tap Fontein No. 260, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 216.880 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T54716/1987;
97. Remainder of the Farm Anysberg East No. 261, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 306.110 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T54716/1987;
98. Portion 1 of the Farm Anysberg East No. 261, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 2369.579 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T54716/1987;
99. Remainder of the Farm Anysberg West No. 262, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 2360.114 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T54716/1987;
100. Portion 1 of the Farm Anysberg West No. 262, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 479.843 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T54716/1987;
101. Remainder of the Farm De Vlakte No. 263, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 3033.447 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T18222/1990;
102. Portion 1 of the Farm De Vlakte No. 263, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 556.522 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T54716/1987;
103. Portion 2 of the Farm De Vlakte No. 263, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 211.819 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T54716/1987;
104. Portion 3 of the Farm De Vlakte No. 263, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1225.942 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T54716/1987;
105. Portion 4 of the Farm De Vlakte No. 263, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1352.859 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T54716/1987;
106. The Farm Drie Hoek No. 264, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 326.365 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T54716/1987;

107. Remainder of the Farm Keurskloof No. 265, Montagu Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1918.582 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T54716/1987;
108. Portion 1 of the Farm Keurskloof No. 265, Montagu Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 556.522 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T54716/1987;
109. The Farm Annex Allemergens No. 266, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 556.522 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T54716/1987;
110. Remainder of the Farm Kruis Rivier No. 20, Montagu Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 2008.928 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T86255/2000;
111. Portion 1 of the Farm Kruis Rivier No. 20, Montagu Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1842.840 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T86255/2000;
112. Remainder of the Farm Allemorgens Fontein No. 21, Montagu Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 2638.540 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T86255/2000;
113. Portion 2 of the Farm Allemorgens Fontein No. 21, Montagu Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 3183.081 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T86255/2000;
114. Portion 3 of the Farm Allemorgens Fontein No. 21, Montagu Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 4.366 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T10757/1930;
115. Portion 4 of the Farm Allemorgens Fontein No. 21, Montagu Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 233.671 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T25577/1995;
116. The Farm Riet Kraal No. 22, Montagu Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1883.071 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T90079/2001;
117. The Farm Groot Vlakte No. 23, Montagu Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1909.015 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T90079/2001;
118. The Farm Spits Kop No. 24, Montagu Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 3161.783 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T86255/2000;

BAVIAANSKLOOF COMPLEX

119. Portion 5 of the Farm North East of Weldedacht No. 174, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 94.877 hectares;
120. Remainder of the Farm Blaaw Bank No. 168, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 2512.648 hectares;
121. Portion 1 of the Farm Blaaw Bank No. 168, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 889.716 hectares;
122. Remainder of the Farm Nahoogte No. 167, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 1073.787 hectares;

123. Remainder of the Farm Welbedacht No.175, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 1816.8983 hectares;
124. Remainder of the Farm Annex Welgebosch No. 166, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 748.9545 hectares;
125. Portion 5 of the Farm Tollberg No. 157, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 186.685 hectares;
126. Portion 14 of the Farm Schilpadbeen No. 158, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 4.312 hectares;
127. Portion 1 of the Farm Nahoogte No. 167, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 199.590 hectares;
128. Portion 1 of the Farm Annex Schilpadbeen No. 159, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 382.958 hectares;
129. Portion 1 of the Farm Ruigte Fontein No. 160, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 215.506 hectares;
130. Portion 4 of the Farm Tollberg No. 157, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 104.505 hectares;
131. Remainder of the Farm Nietvoorby No. 170, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 495.671 hectares;
132. Remainder of the Farm Adams Kraal No. 199, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 1345.052 hectares;
133. Remainder of the Farm Rocksand No. 207, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 416.144 hectares;
134. Portion 2 of the Farm Rocksand No. 207, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 66.114 hectares;
135. Portion 1 of the Farm Rocksand No. 207, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 256.008 hectares;
136. Remainder of the Farm Nieuwe Kloof No. 202, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 2179.300 hectares;
137. Portion 2 of the Farm Riet Rivier No. 205, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 565.333 hectares;
138. Remainder of the Farm Middleplaats No. 210, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 1457.727 hectares;
139. Portion 2 of the Farm Kasey No.208, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 112.738 hectares;
140. Remainder of the Farm Verlaaten Rivier No. 209, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, 325.635 hectares;
141. Remainder of the Farm Kasey No. 208, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, 91.457 hectares;
142. Portion 1 of the Farm Riet Rivier No. 205, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 547.362 hectares
143. Remainder of the Farm Rooi Banke Forest Reserve No. 257, Steytlerville Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 708.682 hectares;
144. Portion 3 of the Farm Riet Rivier No. 205, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 29.510 hectares;

145. Portion 1 of the Farm Verlaaten Rivier No. 209, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 509.699 hectares;
146. Portion 4 of the Farm Riet Rivier No. 205, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 7.089 hectares;
147. Portion 6 of the Farm Riet Rivier No. 205, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 502.750 hectares;
148. Remainder of the Farm Riet Rivier No. 205, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 970.710 hectares;
149. Remainder of the Farm Gonpha and Numah No. 211, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 4124.134 hectares;
150. Remainder of the Farm Matjesfontein No. 206, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 2602.725 hectares;
151. Remainder of the Farm Rietfontein No. 252, Steytlerville Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 847.102 hectares;
152. Portion 5 of the Farm Orange Grove No. 219, Steytlerville Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 232.839 hectares;
153. Portion 2 of the Farm Eenzaamheid No. 225, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 513.270 hectares;
154. Portion 1 of the Farm Mierhoop Plaat No. 275, Uitenhage Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 317.914 hectares;
155. Remainder of the Farm Oss Plaat No. 280, Uitenhage Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 2034.831 hectares;
156. Remainder of the Farm Eenzaamheid No. 225, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 1002.782 hectares;
157. Portion 4 of the Farm Eenzaamheid No. 225, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 84.572 hectares;
158. Portion 1 of the Farm Mistkraal No. 229, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 193.255 hectares;
159. Remainder of the Farm Mistkraal Noord No. 226, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 104.263 hectares;
160. Remainder of the Farm Strydom Berg No. 281, Uitenhage Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 1606.138 hectares;
161. Portion 2 of the Farm Mistkraal No. 229, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 136.303 hectares;
162. Portion 2 of the farm Mierhoop Plaat No. 275, Uitenhage Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 745.090 hectares;
163. Portion 1 of the Farm De Doorn No. 261, Uitehage Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 266.230 hectares;
164. Portion 1 of the Farm Deysels Plaat No. 279, Uitehage Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 147.637 hectares;
165. Remainder of the Farm Mistkraal No. 229, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 240.469 hectares;
166. Portion 5 of the Farm Eenzaamheid No. 225, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 1.070 hectares;

167. Remainder of the Farm Groot Plaat No. 282, Uitenhage Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 1400.318 hectares;
168. Remainder of the Farm Grass Nek No. 17, Humansdorp Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 416.037 hectares;
169. Portion 2 of the Farm Couga No. 231, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 382.873 hectares;
170. Remainder of the Farm Elandsrivier Forest Nature Reserve No. 349, Uitenhage Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 21191.524 hectares;
171. Remainder of the Farm Mistkraal Suid No. 230, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 31.224 hectares;
172. Portion 1 of the Farm Groot Plaat No. 282, Uitenhage Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 871.029 hectares;
173. Portion 3 of the Farm Koud Neks Rante No. 243, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 283.930 hectares;
174. Remainder of the Farm Harland No. 361, Uitenhage Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 1290.212 hectares;
175. Remainder of the Farm Noaga No. 58, Humansdorp Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 2030.565 hectares;
176. Remainder of the Farm Heathercliff No. 362, Uitenhage Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 636.948 hectares;
177. Remainder of the Farm Stinkhout Berg No.59, Humansdorp Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 1409.557 hectares;
178. Remainder of the Farm Berg Kraal No.61, Humansdorp Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 1597.652 hectares;
179. Remainder of the Farm Highlands No. 368, Uitenhage Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 1648.398 hectares;
180. Remainder of the Farm Glencraig No.341, Uitenhage Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 158.028 hectares;
181. Remainder of the Farm Honeyclough Heights No.60, Humansdorp Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 1330.552 hectares;
182. Portion 10 of the Farm Elandfontein No. 369, Uitenhage Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 80.327 hectares;
183. Portion 21 of the Farm Elandfontein No. 369, Uitenhage Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 30.079 hectares;
184. Portion 6 of the Farm Elandfontein No. 369, Uitenhage Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 198.654 hectares;
185. Portion 1 of the Farm Springfontein No. 338, Uitenhage Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 83.113 hectares;
186. Remainder of the Farm Elandsrivier Forest Reserve Lot E No. 389, Uitenhage Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 505.448 hectares;
187. Remainder of the Farm Otterford No.170, Humansdorp Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 1559.428 hectares;
188. Portion 1 of the Farm Sand River Heights No. 376, Uitenhage Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 735.331 hectares;

189. Remainder of the Farm Quarry Farm No.372, Uitenhage Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 138.530 hectares;
190. Remainder of the Farm Rietfontein No. 251, Steytlerville Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 400.039 hectares;
191. Portion 6 of the Farm Eenzaamheid No. 225, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 574.118 hectares;
192. Portion 3 of the Farm Mistkraal No. 229, Willowmore Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 116.460 hectares;
193. Remainder of the Farm Ravenscliff No. 367, Uitenhage Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 1171.898 hectares;
194. Remainder of the Hankey Forest Reserve No 3, Humansdorp Registration Division, Eastern Cape, in extent 2071.231 hectares.

BOLAND MOUNTAIN COMPLEX

Brandvlei Nature Reserve

195. Portion 1 of the Farm Sidouws Berg No. 436, Worcester Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 319.901 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T15621/1959;
196. Portion 2 of the Farm Sidouws Berg No. 436, Worcester Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 136.717 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T5741/1965;
197. Portion 4 of the Farm Brandvlei No. 437, Worcester Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 59.896 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T18178/1958;
198. The Farm No. 503, Worcester Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 374.319 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T18425/1964;
199. Remainder of the Farm Wagenboomsberg No. 504, Worcester Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1232.670 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T12205/1967;
200. Portion 2 of the Farm Wagenboomsberg No. 504, Worcester Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 13.305 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T19159/1977;

Bradie Link/ Kogelberg Nature Reserve

201. Portion 115 of the Farm Hangklip No. 559, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 22.086 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T10057/2002;
202. Portion 116 of the Farm Hangklip No. 559, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 21.526 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T34877/1999;
203. Portion 162 of the Farm Hangklip No. 559, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 70.376 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T34877/1999;
204. Portion 159 of the Farm Hangklip No. 559, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 22.245 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T27742/2006;

205. Portion 160 of the Farm Hangklip No. 559, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 51.665 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T27742/2006;
206. Portion 161 of the Farm Hangklip No. 559, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 69.261 hectares;
207. Portion 163 of the Farm Hangklip No. 559, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 68.808 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T27742/2006;
208. Portion 164 of the Farm Hangklip No. 559, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 56.678 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T27742/2006;
209. Portion 165 of the Farm Hangklip No. 559, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 49.709 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T27742/2006;
210. Portion 168 of the Farm Hangklip No. 559, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 22.032 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T27742/2006;
211. Portion 169 of the Farm Hangklip No. 559, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 22.600 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T27742/2006;

Kogelberg Sonchem Link Nature Reserve

212. Portion 186 of the Farm Hangklip No. 559, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 393.522 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T27742/2006;

Helderberg Nature Reserve

213. The Farm Helfor No. 721, Stellenbosch Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 51.665 hectares, under unregistered state land;

Rooisand (Botrivier) Nature Reserve

214. The Farm Rooisand No. 564, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 216.939 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. G3/1946;
215. The Farm No. 565, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 76.330 hectares, under unregistered state land;

Simonsberg Nature Reserve

216. The Farm No. 967, Paarl Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 263.505 hectares, under unregistered state land;
217. The Farm Johannes Dal Annex No. 1200, Paarl Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 8.016 hectares, under unregistered state land;
218. The Farm No. 46, Stellenbosch Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 188.911 hectares, under unregistered state land;

Voëlvlei Nature Reserve

219. The Farm Vogel Valley No. 207, Tulbagh Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 200.2688 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T20006/1948;
220. The Farm Vogel Vallij No. 253, Tulbagh Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 225.0053 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T20091/1948;

Waterval Nature Reserve

221. The Farm Kloofs Berg No. 209, Tulbagh Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 372.357 hectares, under unregistered state land;
222. Portion 1 of the Watervals Berg No. 250, Tulbagh Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 429.191 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T150/1913;
223. Portion 6 of the Watervals Berg No. 250, Tulbagh Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1036.650 hectares, under unregistered state land;
224. Portion 7 of the Watervals Berg No. 250, Tulbagh Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 44.273 hectares, under unregistered state land;
225. The Farm No. 252, Tulbagh Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 415.707 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T20091/1948;
226. The Farm Kasteels Kloof No. 255, Tulbagh Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 779.949 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T20091/1948;
227. Portion 1 of the Farm Kasteels Kloof No. 255, Tulbagh Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 169.808 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T20091/1948;
228. The Farm Elands Kloof Forest Reserve No. 313, Tulbagh Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 3495.354 hectares, under unregistered state land;

CEDERBERG COMPLEX**Matjiesrivier Nature Reserve**

229. The Farm Niewe Gift No. 312, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 4853.522 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T79231/1994;
230. The Farm Vyfhoek No. 313, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 189.914 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T79231/1994;
231. The Farm Vaal Vlei No. 314, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1727.596 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T79231/1994;
232. The Farm Riffels No. 323, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 769.854 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T79231/1994;
233. The Farm Matjes Rivier No. 324, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 490.623 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T79231/1994;
234. Remainder of the Farm Stadsaal Ooord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1830.993 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T79231/1994;

235. Portion 1 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 134.145 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
236. Portion 2 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.077 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
237. Portion 3 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.063 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
238. Portion 4 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.068 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
239. Portion 5 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.073 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
240. Portion 6 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.073 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
241. Portion 7 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.066 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
242. Portion 8 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.065 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
243. Portion 9 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.073 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
244. Portion 10 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.066 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
245. Portion 11 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.00.061 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
246. Portion 12 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.068 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
247. Portion 13 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.067 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
248. Portion 14 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.068 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;

249. Portion 15 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.066 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
250. Portion 16 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.081 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
251. Portion 17 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.091 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
252. Portion 18 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.076 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
253. Portion 19 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.075 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
254. Portion 20 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.069 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
255. Portion 21 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.058 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
256. Portion 22 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.071 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
257. Portion 23 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.070 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
258. Portion 24 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.072 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
259. Portion 25 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.066 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
260. Portion 26 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.063 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
261. Portion 27 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.069 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
262. Portion 28 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.072 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;

263. Portion 29 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.068 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
264. Portion 30 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.061 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;
265. Portion 31 of the Farm Stadsaal Oord No. 578, Clanwilliam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.067 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T79231/1994;

GROOT WINTERHOEK COMPLEX

Groot Winterhoek Nature Reserve

266. The De Trap Farm No. 68, Tulbagh Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 704.812 hectares, under unregistered state land;

HEXRIVIER COMPLEX

Ben-Etive Nature Reserve

267. The Ben-Etive 385, Ceres Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 5088.934 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No.T22805/1971;

Bokkeriviere Nature Reserve

268. The Farm No. 346, Ceres Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1012.432 hectares, under unregistered state land;
269. The Farm No. 354, Ceres Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 427.414 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T1456/1897;
270. The Farm No. 355, Ceres Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 2760.640 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T1456/1897;
271. Portion 1 of the Farm Karbonaatjes Kraal No. 38, Worcester Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 353.281 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T1456/1897;
272. The Farm Witte Berg No. 40, Worcester Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1568.447 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T210/1888;
273. The Farm Fonteintjes Berg No. 189, Worcester Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 3982.970 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T210/1888;

Wittebrug Nature Reserve

274. Reminder of Erf 1886, Ceres Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 469.859 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. G61/1954;

275. The Farm Talls Berg No. 280, Tulbagh Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 26.864 hectares, under unregistered state land;
276. The Paerde Kraal Forest Reserve No. 292, Tulbagh Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 590.066 hectares, under unregistered state land;
277. The Donker Kloof Forest Reserve No. 293, Tulbagh Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 519.654 hectares, under unregistered state land;

LANGEBERG COMPLEX

Gracia Nature Reserve

278. The farm Karee Kop No. 66, Riversdale Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1110.827 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T3813/1957;
279. The farm Kristal Kloof No. 71, Riversdale Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 786.329 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T3813/1957;
280. The farm Kampsche Berg No. 72, Riversdale Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 249.117 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T7882/1942;
281. The farm Mozambique Kop No. 73, Riversdale Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1021.136 hectares, under unregistered state land;
282. The farm Rheebofs Laagte Outspan No. 74, Riversdale Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 21.198 hectares, under unregistered state land;
283. The farm Brandwacht No. 75, Riversdale Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 329.620 hectares, under unregistered state land;
284. The farm Oudebosch Forest Reserve No. 76, Riversdale Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1421.744 hectares, under unregistered state land;
285. The farm Forest No. 77, Riversdale Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 993.411 hectares, under unregistered state land;
286. The farm Assagaalbosch No. 101, Riversdale Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 163.366 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T7096/1964;
287. The Farm No. 239, Riversdale Registration Division, Western Cape Province, held by Deed of Transfer No. T46219/2000;
288. The Farm No. 240, Riversdale Registration Division, Western Cape Province, held by Deed of Transfer No. T46219/2000;
289. The Farm No. 241, Riversdale Registration Division, Western Cape Province, held by Deed of Transfer No. T46219/2000;

Grootvadersbosch Nature Reserve

290. The Farm Grootvadersbos No. 656, Swellendam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 332.994 hectares, under unregistered state land

Marloth Nature Reserve

291. The Farm Forest Reserve No. 177, Montagu Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1216.033 hectares, under unregistered state land;

292. The Farm Forest Reserve No. 183, Montagu Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1125.566 hectares, under unregistered state land;
293. Remainder of the Farm Swellendam Forest Reserve No. 169, Swellendam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 332.994 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T25361/1993;
294. Portion 1 of the Farm Swellendam Forest Reserve No. 169, Swellendam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 25.314 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T34667/1998;
295. The Farm Leeuw River Berg Forest Reserve No. 170, Swellendam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 642.366 hectares, under unregistered state land;
296. The Farm Leeuw River Berg Forest Reserve No. 171, Swellendam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 4296.083 hectares, under unregistered state land;

Paardeberg Nature Reserve

297. The Farm Paarde Berg Forest No. 150, Riversdale Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 559.225 hectares, under unregistered state land;

Spioenkop Nature Reserve

298. The Farm Spion Kop Reserve No. 143, Riversdale Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 127.817 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T153/1950;
299. Portion 4 of the Farm De Berg No. 144, Riversdale Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1128.751 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T20057/1966;

Twist Niet Nature reserve

300. The Farm Twist Niet Forest reserve No. 162, Montagu Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1176.950 hectares, under unregistered state land;

Tygerberg Nature Reserve

301. The Farm Witte Els Berg No. 44, Riversdale Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1130.474 hectares, under unregistered state land;
302. The Farm Tygerberg No. 55, Riversdale Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 812.095 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T25478/1968;
303. The Farm Paarden Berg No. 152, Riversdale Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 835.845 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T56009/2001;

Witbosrivier Nature reserve

304. Portion 1 of the Farm Waterfall No. 121, Montagu Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 504.379 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T7727/1897;

Zuurberg Nature Reserve

305. The Farm Forest Reserve No. 72, Swellendam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1229.858 hectares, under unregistered state land;

RIVIERSONDEREND NATURE RESERVE

306. The Farm Oliphants Berg No. 29, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1593.986 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. G214/1952;
307. The Farm Krom Draai No. 30, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1366.042 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. G214/1952;
308. The Farm Lange Berg No. 31, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 2063.340 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. G214/1952;
309. The Farm Gelge Berg No. 34, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 762.496 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. G214/1952;
310. The Farm State Land No. 35, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 40.413 hectares, under unregistered state land;
311. The Farm Zilvermyn No. 36, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 763.733 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T24914/2010;
312. The Farm Molen Rivier No. 49, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 418.044 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T38020/1970;
313. The Farm Voorste randt No. 50, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 241.575 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. G214/1952;
314. Remainder of the Farm Donkerhoek No. 64, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, held by Deed of Transfer No. T14993/1973;
315. Portion 1 of the Farm Donkerhoek No. 64, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, held by Deed of Transfer No. T25713/1974;
316. The Farm Uitkyk Suid No.121, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, held by Deed of Transfer No. G24/1955;
317. Portion 4 of the Farm No. 144, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 177.850 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T7682/1970;
318. The Farm Zonder End forest No. 168, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1100.154 hectares, under the unregistered state land;
319. Portion 1 of the Farm Vooruitzigt No. 175, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 376.144 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T33829/1980;
320. The Farm Oliphants Bosch No. 176, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 418.044 hectares;
321. Remainder of the Farm Big Tiger Berg No. 84, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 713.533 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T/A15621/1959;

322. Portion 1 of the Farm Big Tiger Berg No. 84, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 454.693 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T15621/1959;
323. The Farm Oliphants Kloof No. 185, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 921.673 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T/A18194/1959;
324. The Farm No. 780, Caledon Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 2193.671 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. G214/1952;
325. The Farm Jonas Plaats No. 145, Robertson Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1034.304 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T7487/1932;
326. The Farm No. 176, Robertson Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 933.957 hectares, under unregistered state land;
327. The Farm No. 185, Robertson Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 2778.911 hectares, under unregistered state land;
328. The Farm No. 188, Robertson Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 324.123 hectares, under unregistered state land;
329. The Farm Dassiedale No. 401, Swollendam Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1651.967 hectares, under unregistered state land;
330. The Farm Watervals Kloof No. 586, Worcester Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 4437.739 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T10462/1937;

SWARTBERG COMPLEX

Gamkaberg Nature reserve

331. Portion 42 of the Farm Uitvlugt No. 80, Calitzdorp Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1.133 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T13342/1979;
332. Portion 43 of the Farm Uitvlugt No. 80, Calitzdorp Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 0.768 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T13342/1979;
333. Portion 45 of the Farm Uitvlugt No. 80, Calitzdorp Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 102.779 hectares, under unregistered state land;
334. The Farm Brakkerivier No. 81, Oudtshoorn Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 2001 hectares, held by Deed of Transfer No. T11365/1972;
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375. The Farm Seven Weeks No. 214, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 2025.127 hectares, under unregistered state land;
376. The Farm No. 215, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 21.754 hectares;
377. The Farm Annex Buffels River No. 227, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 1469.054 hectares, under unregistered state land;
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379. The Farm Annex Zuikerbosch Fontein No. 229, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 412.125 hectares, under unregistered state land;
380. The Farm Annex Doorn River No. 230, Laingsburg Registration Division, Western Cape Province, in extent measuring 761.116 hectares, under unregistered state land;

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

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**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: BIODIVERSITY ACT, 2004
(ACT NO. 10 OF 2004)****CONSULTATION ON THE DRAFT MULTI-SPECIES BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
VULTURES IN SOUTH AFRICA**

I, Barbara Dallas Creecy, Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, hereby publish the draft Multi-Species Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) for Vultures in South Africa, developed under section 43(1)(b) and (c), read with section 99 and 100 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004), as set out in the Schedule hereto, for public comment.

Members of the public are invited to submit written comments on the Draft Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP), within 30 (thirty) days from the date of publication of the notice in the Gazette or in the newspaper, whichever date is the last date, to the following addresses:

By post to: The Director General: Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
Attention: Ms Humbulani Mafumo
Private Bag X447
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By hand at: Environment House, 473 Steve Biko Road, Arcadia, Pretoria, 0083.

By email: ConservationManagement@dffe.gov.za

Telephone No: Ms Humbulani Mafumo, 012 399 9586

Electronic copies of the Draft BMPs can be downloaded from the link:
<http://www.environment.gov.za/Documents/>.

Comments received after the closing date may not be considered.



BARBARA DALLAS CREECY
MINISTER OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

SCHEDULE**DRAFT BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT PLAN (BMP) FOR
THE CONSERVATION OF SEVEN VULTURE SPECIES IN
SOUTH AFRICA**

Authors: Jointly developed and reviewed by the drafting team of the National Vulture Task Force

Lead Agency (cies): National Vulture Task Force (As established by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environmental Affairs)

Implementing Organisations:

Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environmental Affairs; South African Police Services; South African National Biodiversity Institute; South African National Parks; Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd; Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency; Limpopo Economic Development Environment and Tourism; Mpumalanga Tourism and Park Agency; North West Department of Rural & Agriculture, Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, BirdLife South Africa; Endangered Wildlife Trust; VulPro; Wildlife ACT; Wildlife Poisoning Prevention & Conflict Resolution; University of KwaZulu-Natal; Raptor Rescue; University of Witwatersrand; South African Hunters & Game Conservation Association; Youth Programmes, People and Parks

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APNR	Associated Private Nature Reserves
AV	African vultures
AVC	African Vulture Crisis
BMP	Biodiversity Management Plan
BARESG	Birds and Renewable Energy Specialist Group
BESU	Biodiversity Economy and Sustainable Use Unit
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CE	Critically Endangered
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
COGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CS	Conservation Standards
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (The Department), before the name change to DFFE
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (The Department)
DOH	Department of Health
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EC	Eastern Cape
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EST	Environmental Screening Tool
EWT	Endangered Wildlife Trust
EZEMVELO	Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife
GSD	Greater species diversity
HWC	Human-Wildlife Conflict
IOC	International Ornithological Congress
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KNP	Kruger National Park
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LC	Least Concern
LTT	Lead Task Team
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding on Birds of Prey
MsAP	Convention on Migratory Species Multi-Species Action Plan to Conserve African-Eurasian Vultures
N&S	Norms and Standards
NBA	National Biodiversity Assessment
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NEMBA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act
NEMPAA	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act
NEMWA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
NSAIDs	Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
NT	Near Threatened

NVTF?	National Vulture Task Force
NWPPS	National Wildlife Poisoning Prevention Strategy
NWPPWG	National Wildlife Poisoning Prevention Working Group
NZG	National Zoological Gardens
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
REDZ	Renewable Energy Development Zones
SA	South Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SANparks	South African National Parks
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TFCA	Transfrontier Conservation Areas
TFP	Transfrontier Parks
TOPs	Threatened or Protected Species Regulations
UKZN	University of Kwa-Zulu Natal
WEFs	Wind energy facilities
WITS	University of the Witwatersrand

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DEFINITIONS

In this Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP), unless the context indicates otherwise, a word or expression defined in the Biodiversity Act or Protected Areas Act or the Norms and Standards for the development of BMPs has the same meaning.

Term	Definition
Target	An element of biodiversity (species, habitat, or ecological system) at a project site on which a project has chosen to focus. All targets should collectively represent the biodiversity of concern at the site.
Strategy	A set of activities with a common focus that work together to achieve specific goals and objectives by targeting key intervention points, optimising opportunities, and limiting constraints. A good strategy meets the criteria of being <i>linked, focused, feasible, and appropriate</i> .
Threat	A human activity that directly or indirectly degrades one or more targets. Typically tied to one or more stakeholders.
Contributing Factor	Generic term for an element of a situation model, including direct and indirect threats, and opportunities. It is often advantageous to use this generic term since many factors – for example, tourism – could be both a threat and an opportunity.
Situation Model	A visual diagram of a situation analysis. A situation model (diagram) represents relationships between key factors identified in a situation analysis believed to impact or lead to one or more conservation targets. A good model should link the conservation targets to threats, opportunities, stakeholders, and key intervention points. Also called a Conceptual Model
Theory of Change	A series of causally linked assumptions about how a team thinks its actions will help it achieve both intermediate results and longer-term conservation and human well-being goals. A theory of change can be expressed in text, diagrammatic (e.g. results chains), or other forms.

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FOREWORD

South Africa is a special country with exceptional biodiversity. This includes a variety of species much of which are unique and endemic and contribute to our status as one of the world's 17 megadiverse nations. This biodiversity wealth gives people tangible benefits such as pollination, food, clean water, medicine, and materials; it supports agricultural and fisheries production and helps protect us from natural disasters like floods and droughts. It also provides the basis of a vibrant tourism industry while offering natural spaces for recreational and cultural activities. Greater species diversity contributes to ecosystem integrity for all life forms. The cost of replacing the ecosystem services derived from this diversity, if possible, would be extremely high. With this rich endowment comes the responsibility and challenge of ensuring our species and ecosystems are conserved for the benefit of all South Africans now and into the future.

The recently published National Biodiversity Assessment, NBA 2018, however, highlighted the plight of species including vultures and the ecosystems that support them. Vultures are distinctive and important components of our biodiversity. They provide critical ecosystem services by cleaning up carcasses and other organic waste in the environment. These sanitation services may reduce the impact of diseases in both wild and domestic animals and pathogenic risks to humans.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List status of African-Eurasian vultures highlights the level of threat facing these species in recent years. South Africa has seven resident vulture species. Three of these species are listed as globally Critically Endangered, the highest category of threat, indicating a high risk of extinction in the wild. Unless effective conservation action is implemented nationally, there is a likelihood that several of these species will become extinct in the near future. The main drivers of decline are poisoning, electrocution and collisions with energy infrastructure as well as habitat changes. In Africa, the threat of poisoning has accelerated in recent years, with a range of drivers, which all lead to carcasses being laced with toxic substances. Sometimes vultures are the intended targets, but often they are, through their scavenging habits, the unintended victims. The immense scale and extent of the population declines of vultures in Africa have only recently been exposed and has led to the term 'African Vulture Crisis'.

Some outstanding work has been, and continues to be, done to conserve vultures. In addition to the development of this Biodiversity Management Plan, the establishment of a National Vulture Task Force brings together representatives from relevant government departments and other stakeholders to facilitate an integrated approach to vulture conservation. The National Wildlife Poisoning Prevention Working Group developed amongst others, a National Wildlife Poisoning Prevention Implementation Plan that is aligned to international strategies, whilst the Lead Task Team is overseeing the process to develop quantitative, measurable targets consistent with achieving the vision of 'ensuring that wildlife in South Africa is not harmed by exposure to lead'.

This is a clear demonstration that many stakeholders concerned with vulture conservation are working together towards the conservation of our vulture species to ensure that all South Africans will continue to benefit from the ecosystem services provided by vultures.

Ms Barbara Creecy
MINISTER OF, FORESTRY FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Vultures play a crucial role in the environments in which they live, and it is for this reason that they are also known as nature's clean-up crew. That is, they do the dirty work of cleaning up after animals die, helping to keep ecosystems healthy as they act as natural carcass recyclers.

On the African continent, vulture populations have declined considerably in most range states over the last 30 years. The lack of collective and decisive action has ensured these declines are continuing on a continental scale, to which South Africa is not unique. South Africa is home to nine vulture species, seven of which have established breeding populations, and these vulture populations continue to face varying degrees of threats of extinction. This continued decline and extinction risk supports the need for a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) for South Africa's vulture populations, without which it is highly probable that a number of species will become extinct in the not too distant future. This BMP was developed through a consultative process with various stakeholder engagements, including that of the drafting team that was established specifically to develop this BMP.

This BMP envisages healthy growing vulture populations in South Africa, fulfilling their essential ecosystem services through the achievement of a safe and secure environment in which all the components of a vulture's life cycle are fulfilled. This will be achieved through the reduction of the key threats facing the species (intentional and unintentional poisoning, interactions with energy infrastructure, habitat change), the improvement of stakeholder involvement, improving knowledge gaps and developing best practice guidelines for *ex situ* conservation action.

The BMP will ensure co-ordinated conservation action amongst all vulture stakeholders and will enable an environment of improved communication, access to resources and ensuring responsibilities are actioned accordingly through the implementation of this BMP. The BMP provides the framework for South Africa to fulfil the obligations required within the CMS Multi-Species Action Plan for Vultures.

1. INTRODUCTION

Africa is home to 11 of the 15 species of Old World vultures (Botha et al. 2017). Vultures are a characteristic and spectacular component of Africa's biodiversity. They provide critical ecosystem services by disposing of carcasses quickly and efficiently (Şekercioğlu 2006; Şekercioğlu et al. 2004; Markandya et al. 2008; Berlinguer et al. 2021). Once common and widespread across the continent, African vultures have been undergoing widespread, multi-species declines over the last 30 years (Ogada et al. 2016a, b), not unlike the Asian Vulture Crisis in late 1990s which saw populations of three species of *Gyps* vulture collapse throughout South Asia, by >96% in just 10 years (Ogada et al. 2016b).

South Africa is home to nine vulture species, seven of which have established breeding populations in the range state and are currently facing threats of extinction (Taylor et al. 2015). Cliff-nesting species include the Bearded Vulture *Gypaetus barbatus meridionalis* and the Cape Vulture *Gyps coprotheres*. Tree-nesting species include the Hooded Vulture *Necrosyrtes monachus*, White-backed Vulture *Gyps africanus*, Lappet-faced Vulture *Torgos tracheliotus*, White-headed Vulture *Trigonoceps occipitalis*, and Palm-nut Vulture *Gypohierax angolensis*. The Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus*, although once considered a resident breeding species, has not bred within South Africa since the 1920's (Roberts et al. 2005) and is considered a non-breeding species for the purpose of this BMP. According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species (2021), three of the seven vulture species that breed in South Africa have moved from globally Vulnerable or Endangered to Critically Endangered between the 2014 and 2015 assessment periods. These include the White-headed, Hooded and White-backed Vulture. The Lappet-faced Vulture moved from Vulnerable to Endangered. Regionally, the Bearded Vulture has been assessed as Critically Endangered due to the declines in the local population as well as range contraction (Krüger 2015). In December 2021, the Cape Vulture was down listed from Endangered to Vulnerable.

African vulture population declines have largely been due to widespread poisoning, both intentional and unintentional (Ogada et al. 2012; Murn and Botha 2017), collisions and electrocutions with energy infrastructure as well as habitat change (Botha et al. 2017). The declines are further exacerbated by the lack of collective and decisive action by African governments. Therefore, an integrated approach to safeguard the vulture populations regionally, as set out in the framework of the Vulture Multi-Species Action Plan to Conserve African-Eurasian Vultures (MsAP) (Botha et al. 2017) is needed but requires strengthening at a national level in each country. Hence there is a need for a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) for local breeding vulture populations in order to address the problem in South Africa.

1.1 Vision and desired state

Vision: *Healthy, growing populations of vultures in South Africa fulfilling essential ecosystem services.*

Desired state: *A safe and secure environment that allows vultures to fulfil all components of their life cycle.*

To achieve this vision and desired state, the BMP proposes the following objectives:

1.2 Objectives

1. To reduce and eventually halt the practice of intentional poisoning of vultures and its impact.
2. To work alongside traditional medicine practitioners to ensure the implementation of responsible and sustainable practices that will contribute to the conservation of the species.
3. To ensure the critical ecosystem services and health benefits that vultures provide to society as a whole persist and to allow for a better understanding of the cultural value of vultures.
4. Veterinary and human pharmaceuticals and with a proven or suspected likelihood of impacting wildlife are kept out of the food chain.
5. Provide environmentally friendly alternative measures to control damage causing animals to avoid causing harm to non-target species.
6. Reduce the impact of lead on vultures to acceptable level.
7. To substantially reduce vulture mortalities caused by existing energy infrastructure and mitigate any losses to vultures from new energy infrastructure.
8. To use a range of conservation mechanisms for increasing the land under biodiversity protection.
9. To support vulture conservation through cross-cutting policies, legislation and actions to enable mitigation of critical threats.
10. To monitor the status of all species of vulture that occur in South Africa at an appropriate interval to inform policy and conservation actions.
11. Develop a standardised marking and tagging system for all vulture species.
12. Identify research gaps and conduct research to generate knowledge, create a centralised data hub and provide information relevant to conservation management requirements, both *in situ* and *ex situ*.
13. Ensure appropriate *ex situ* management practices that benefit vulture conservation.
14. Promote vulture conservation through effective education, promotion, and awareness.

1.3 Benefits of the BMP

- Key stakeholders and their respective roles in achieving the objectives of this plan are identified, alongside policy opportunities and barriers to effect wide-scale changes.
- The establishment of a functional framework for the development and implementation of the conservation actions for the species nationally.
- This BMP creates communication and resource mobilisation opportunities.

1.4 Anticipated outcomes

The anticipated outcomes of the implementation of this BMP for the next five years are as follows: -

- Collaborative and concerted efforts for the conservation of the seven vulture species of conservation concern in South Africa
- An understanding of the urgency for implementing the actions amongst the role players and stakeholders.
- An agreed structure responsible for implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- Clarity and acceptance of roles, responsibilities and accountability amongst role players.
- Acceptance and support for the plan amongst stakeholders.
- A plan that comprehensively and concisely covers all aspects related to the conservation requirements of the species and provides realistic targets for the five-year life of this iteration.
- Achieving the conservation targets set for the species.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Summary of the conservation status of South Africa's vulture species

The seven resident breeding vulture species found in South Africa are listed in Table 1, along with their conservation status, a brief description of the regional decline, and the population estimates for each species within South Africa.

2.2 Summary of everything known about the species and anything pertinent to its management, in sufficient details, including needs to be researched

The MsAP (Botha et al. 2017) contains brief species' summaries which can be referred to. Section 5 of this document provides detailed information about each species covered in this BMP. This section briefly highlights important details which are relevant to the general management of vultures and their conservation needs. There are various natural history traits that are important to understand for the effective management and conservation of vultures.

- (i) Vultures are obligate scavengers, and they range over large areas to find food, as carcasses are not predictable in space or time. Consequently, vultures often range over provincial and national borders, which necessitates cross-border collaboration in the conservation of vultures.
- (ii) Most vulture species are social feeders; and one carcass may be attended by several other vultures, which makes them susceptible to particular threats such as poisoning. Therefore, any provisioned food must be safe (it cannot contain most Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), lead fragments, poisons, certain veterinary drugs etc.), and it cannot be in an area that attracts vultures to a nearby threat (such as powerlines, wind developments, etc.).
- (iii) Vultures are particularly susceptible to lead poisoning due their scavenging lifestyle and their highly acidic stomachs. Carcasses or offal from animals, containing fragments of lead, that are left in the veld pose a risk to vultures.
- (iv) The frontal field of view typical to vultures during foraging and flight, makes them particularly susceptible to collisions with overhead energy infrastructure, such as power lines and wind turbine blades.
- (v) The occurrence and placement of wind turbines in areas regularly used by thermalling, traversing and soaring vultures, compounded by the rotor blur and speed of wind turbine blades, increases their likelihood of collisions with wind turbines.
- (vi) Vultures are large bodied, and regularly perch and roost on unsafe energy infrastructure, often in large numbers, making them increasingly prone to electrocutions.
- (vii) A final consideration is that vulture body parts are used in traditional medicine, to varying degrees in different parts of the country, but particularly in the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo provinces (Pfeiffer et al. 2015).

The constitution of South Africa provides for the equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms under section 9. According to section 31, it states that persons belonging to a cultural, religious or linguistic community may not be denied the right to enjoy their culture, practise their religion and use of their language. However, this right may not be exercised in a manner inconsistent with any provision of the Bill of Rights, contained in the constitution. Pertinent to this, is section 24 which highlights the right to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that prevent pollution and ecological degradation and promote conservation (Constitution of the Republic of South Africa no. 108 of 1996). The indiscriminate killing of vultures for use in traditional medicine, however, is unsustainable (McKean et al. 2013). If the practice is not drastically curtailed the long-standing cultural beliefs that relate to vultures will no longer be feasible.

A significant amount of work was initiated in the last 10 years to better understand vulture biology and conservation. Current research gaps include the following questions: (i) What is the role that vultures play in disease ecology? (ii) What is the effect of the use of vultures in traditional medicine on vulture populations in South Africa? (iii) Are mitigation techniques used on power infrastructure helping to reduce mortalities? (iv) Have the numbers of nest-predator species increased due to land-use change? (v) What are the effects of untested NSAIDs on vultures in South Africa?

Table 1. Vulture species that occur in South Africa, their conservation status* and rate of decline. Species are listed in taxonomic order according to the International Ornithological Congress (IOC) World Bird List (Gill and Donsker 2020).

No.	Species	Global status	Regional status ^A	Regional decline	National population estimates	References
1.	Hooded Vulture <i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	CR	CR	≥ 25% in 1 generation	100-200 mature individuals in SA	a, e
2.	White-backed Vulture <i>Gyps africanus</i>	CR	CR	80% over 3 generations	3 435 breeding pairs in SA	a, e
3.	White-headed Vulture <i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>	CR	CR	≥ 25% in 1 generation	68 breeding pairs (in SA)	a, e, h, i
4.	Lappet-faced Vulture <i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>	EN	EN	≥ 50% in 3 generations (45 y)	166 breeding pairs (in SA)	a, e
5.	Cape Vulture <i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	VU	EN	≥ 50% in 3 generations (48 y)	4 400 pairs (10 000 individuals) regionally	a, e
6.	Palm-nut Vulture <i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>	LC	NA	Not threatened, but data deficient	40 individuals in RSA	a, b
7.	Bearded Vulture <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	NT	CR	83% of 3 generations (53 years)	352 to 390 individuals (c. 200 mature birds) regionally	a, c, d

*Status' refers to the global threat category according to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN 2020), where NA= Not Assessed, LC = Least Concern, NT = Near Threatened, vu = Vulnerable E = Endangered and CR = Critically Endangered. ^A'Regional' refers to the Republic of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. a = IUCN (2020), b = Rushworth and Piper (2004), c = Krüger (2014), d = Krüger et al. (2014a), e = Taylor et al. (2015), f = Snyman (1999), g = Venter (2017), h = B. Hoffman (pers. comm.), i = B. Coverdale (pers. comm.).

3. CONSERVATION STATUS AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

South Africa is a party to a number of international Conventions and other intergovernmental policy frameworks that provide a platform for tackling the main threats to vulture populations. This section outlines legislation that is binding to South Africa.

3.1 International legislation, regional and sub-regional legal instruments governing species conservation

3.1.1 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in September 2015 by 193 Member States of the United Nations General Assembly as part of the wider global development framework, Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2030 Agenda adopts sustainable development as the organising principle for global cooperation through the 17 Goals. These Goals reflect the Agenda's five key themes of: people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships. The 17 goals are further refined into 169 targets.

SDG 14 and SDG 15 are derived directly from the Aichi Targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) but it is the cross cutting nature of the SDGs that provides the opportunity to engage across sectors and to highlight the role that vultures play in the broader environment and how their conservation can contribute to the achievement of wider aims such as improvement in human health and development. The SDGs are, however, not legally binding. There is an emphasis on 'national ownership' of the goals: to be as effective as possible, they need to be translated into nationally owned sustainable development strategies and integrated national financing frameworks.

3.1.2 Convention on Biological Diversity

South Africa ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1995. South Africa is committed to sustainable development and international cooperation on matters relating to the environment, development and human rights. The objectives of this Convention, to be pursued in accordance with its relevant provisions, are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding.

The CBD in 2010 adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 at the 10th Meeting of the Parties (COP10) Nagoya, Japan. The plan outlines 20 Aichi Targets to achieve global biodiversity conservation. These include, amongst others, strategic Goals A and C respectively:

Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Article 8 of the Convention refers to *in situ* conservation and outlines contracting parties' obligations to: (i) establish systems of protected areas (8(a)); (ii) maintain viable populations of species *in situ* (8(d)); promote the recovery of threatened species by implementing plans or other strategies (8(f)); and cooperate in providing financial support for *in situ* conservation (8(m)). Article 8(k) states that contracting parties shall '[d]evelop or maintain necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations'. This has direct relevance to the vulture species that occur in South Africa, most of which are highly threatened. It would be thus reasonable, if not a requirement, for South Africa to adopt legislation that provides for the implementation of various domestically binding instruments that provide for the conservation and protection of vultures.

3.1.3 The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

South Africa is a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which aims to ensure that international trade in wild animals and plants is legal, sustainable and traceable, and does not threaten the survival of the species in the wild. All the vulture species endemic to South Africa are listed on Appendix II of CITES, through the Order listing "Falconiformes". This implies that trade in specimens (live and dead animals, including their parts and derivatives) of the species is regulated by means of a permit system subject to relevant conditions. (Appendix II listing consists of species not necessarily threatened with extinction but may become so unless trade is regulated, and species whose specimens in trade look like those of species listed for conservation reasons).

3.1.4 The International Union for Conservation of Nature

The IUCN was established in France in 1948 as the "International Union for the Protection of Nature". The IUCN brings together states, government agencies and a diverse range of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working at field and policy levels, together with scientists and experts to protect nature. The IUCN Red List is a tool to determine the risk of extinction to species and plays an important role in guiding conservation activities of governments, NGOs and scientific institutions.

South Africa became a State Member of the IUCN on 23 July 1993. The IUCN is increasingly playing a prominent role in guiding conservation activities of governments, NGOs and scientific institutions with a goal of providing information and analyses on the status, trends and threats to species in order to inform and catalyse action for biodiversity conservation. As such, an entire series of guidelines on mitigating the impacts of renewable energy, including onshore wind energy, have been generated through the IUCN structures. The IUCN uses a scientifically rigorous approach to determine risks of extinction that is applicable to all species in order to produce the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The IUCN Species Programme, working with the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and with members of the IUCN, draws on and mobilises a network of scientists and partner organisations working in almost every country in the world, which collectively hold what is likely the most complete scientific knowledge base on the biology and conservation status of species. The major role of the SSC is to provide information to IUCN on the conservation of species and on the inherent value of species and their role in:

- ecosystem health and functioning,
- the provision of ecosystem services, and
- the provision of support to human livelihoods.

3.1.5 The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species

South Africa became a party to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) of Wild Animals (also known as the CMA or Bonn Convention) on the 1st of December 1991. This convention aims to conserve terrestrial, aquatic and avian migratory species throughout their range. The mandate for the Vulture MsAP was established at the 11th CMS Conference of Parties (COP11) in November 2014. CMS Resolution 11.14 on the Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways was adopted, and Action 9 of the Resolution, under the Species Conservation Actions section, seeks to promote the development, adoption and implementation of species action plans for priority species in line with CMS priorities for concerted and cooperative action.

During the CMS 12th Conference of Parties (COP12) held in Manila in 2017, a MsAP for the conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures was adopted. The Vulture MsAP aims to provide a comprehensive, strategic conservation Action Plan covering the geographic ranges of all 15 species of migratory African-Eurasian vultures and to promote concerted, collaborative and coordinated international actions towards the recovery of these populations to acceptable levels by 2029. The Vulture MsAP has been designed to ensure that it is relevant to each and every one of the 128 Range States covered by the plan.

South Africa is one of the 128 range states included in the MsAP. Each range state is encouraged to utilise the Vulture MsAP to develop a tailored National Vulture Conservation Strategy focusing on the species that occur within their jurisdiction and address the specific threats each species is facing. All the vultures that occur in South Africa (except for the Bearded Vulture and the Palm-nut Vulture) are listed on CMS Appendix I, which comprises endangered migratory species. CMS parties are encouraged by the IUCN's Hawaii Recommendation (IUCN 2016); 'Find a path forward to address concerns over the use of lead ammunition in hunting', to engage with hunters, industry and other stakeholders (section 2.a) and to phase-out 'lead ammunition used for hunting in areas where scavengers are at particular risk from the use of lead ammunition'.

In addition to the species listings, the CMS have adopted a number of resolutions and guidelines related to the energy sector. The CMS Energy Task Force was established in 2015, in accordance with Resolution 11.27 (Rev. COP13) Renewable Energy and Migratory Species, to support the implementation of these resolutions and the use of relevant guidelines.

3.1.6 CMS Memorandum of Understanding on Birds of Prey

On the 4th December 2008, South Africa signed the CMS Memorandum of Understanding on Birds of Prey (i.e. the CMS Raptors MoU), which is a non-binding Multilateral Environmental Agreement aiming to improve domestic legal protection for migratory birds of prey. The Raptors MoU is responsible for the overarching coordination and implementation of the Vulture MsAP across the range.

3.1.7 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) was adopted on 22 May 2001 and entered into force on 17 May 2004 (UNEP 2009). It aims to protect human and environmental health by regulating and banning POPs to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants. The Convention's list of regulated POPs (the list for all regulated POPs is in Annex A of the convention, and includes dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) and dieldrin can be accessed at: (<http://chm.pops.int/TheConvention/Overview/TextoftheConvention/tabid/2232/Default.aspx>).

Organochlorine pesticides have been linked to population-level reproductive problems in raptors worldwide (Ames 1966; Grier 1982; Opdam et al. 1987; Newton and Haas 1988; Olsen et al. 1992). Although South Africa became a signatory to the Convention in 2001 and ratified it in 2002 and particularly following the malaria epidemic in 2000, it registered for exemption to continue the use of DDT only for disease vector control in accordance with the World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines. The occurrence of residues of DDT and its metabolites (dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene and DDD) in White-backed, Lappet-faced and Cape Vultures in South Africa (Van Wyk et al. 1993; Van Wyk et al. 2001) is likely to persist in the vulture populations foraging in the malarial areas of southern Africa as a result of the previous and continued use of DDT.

3.1.8 Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

The Rotterdam Convention was signed in 1998 and entered into effect in 2004 (UNEP-FAO 2017). It focuses on prior informed consent as a key tool for developing countries to make informed decisions on the import and use of highly toxic chemicals. It enables member governments (including South Africa) to exchange information on banned or severely restricted chemicals and to prevent unwanted trade in certain chemicals (Annex III). This list comprises pesticides that have been banned or severely restricted for health or environmental reasons and it includes carbofuran, an agricultural pesticide that can kill non-target species, such as humans and vultures, where poisoning could occur via the food chain, by secondary exposure and by direct poisoning with laced bait (Otieno et al. 2010). It should also be noted that the Convention does not ban or restrict any chemicals, nor does it mean that any individual country must automatically prohibit their import, it is for information exchange about the chemical characteristics, in order to provide for a national decision-making process on their import and export. The Rotterdam Convention should result in a reduction on the use of these chemicals, but some of these still seem to be widely available in South Africa and have been implicated in numerous vulture mass-poisoning events (Ogada et al. 2016a). Indeed, the easy availability of carbamate, organophosphate and other pesticides, could be the key cause of intentional and unintentional poisoning of vultures in South Africa (Ogada 2014). South Africa became a Party to the Rotterdam Convention on 04 September 2002.

3.1.9 Agreements to create Transfrontier Conservation Areas

Although there is no specific legislation that provides for transfrontier initiatives, there are multilateral agreements between South Africa and various neighbouring countries, which have resulted in six

transfrontier conservation areas being established. These include the /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park, Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park, Great Limpopo TFCA, Greater Mapungubwe TFCA, Lubombo TFCA and Maloti-Drakensberg TFCA (Department of Environmental Affairs 2019). The latter is particularly important for vultures, as it comprises much of the breeding range of southern Africa's geographically and genetically isolated population of Bearded Vultures (Krüger et al. 2014a; Krüger et al. 2015a). Similarly, the 35 000 km² Great Limpopo TFCA contains breeding populations of four vulture species (Murn et al. 2013; Thompson et al. 2017a), and the South African section of the Lubombo TFCA might be important for White-backed (Taylor et al. 2015) and Palm-nut Vultures (BirdLife International 2016). The South African Development Community's (SADC) Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement requires each of the states that have signed memorandums of understanding to establish TFCAs to cooperate in the conservation and sustainable use of their shared wildlife resources (SADC 1999).

3.1.10 Southern African Development Community Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement

The SADC is a regional organisation that was established in 1992, to continue strengthening ties within the southern African region. SADC protocols are legally binding documents, to which member states are committed. SADC passed its Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement in 1999. The Protocol aims to establish a common framework for the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources among member states and to assist with the enforcement of laws governing those resources (SADC 1999). It encourages SADC states to cooperate over shared resources and discourages them from damaging biodiversity (Wolmer 2003; Holmes-Watts and Watts 2008; Blackmore and Trouwborst 2018).

Old World vultures can be considered a shared resource, because their large home ranges transcend international borders: South African legislation can affect vultures that travel between Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi, Namibia and Angola (Phipps et al. 2013; Krüger et al. 2014b; Botha et al. 2017), all of which are among the 14 SADC members. SADC states are required to develop public education programmes concerning wildlife conservation, to support research that contributes to the sustainable use and conservation of wildlife and to adopt and enforce policy and legal instruments necessary to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources (Articles 5, 6 and 7). Parties must also have restrictions on trade in wildlife resources and products and protect wildlife resources and wildlife habitats to ensure the maintenance of viable wildlife populations (Article 7). Parties must also cooperate in wildlife law enforcement and allocate appropriate financial and human resources required for the effective application of the legislation governing the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife (Article 9).

The Protocol provides an effective vehicle for neighbouring SADC countries to set up TFCAs and transfrontier parks (TFP) (Article 4). A TFCA differs from a TFP (which is a legally declared conservation area) in that it contains multiple land uses that promote the conservation of, *inter alia*, biodiversity (Wolmer 2003). In both instances (TFCAs and TFPs), the threat to vultures (e.g. poisoning, persecution) could be specifically regulated, if not precluded. As mentioned earlier, the Protocol is a powerful tool that could be used specifically for the protection of vultures at a regional scale.

3.1.11 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972

The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972 (also known as the World Heritage Convention) (UNESCO 1972), links nature conservation to the preservation of cultural properties. Its definition of 'natural heritage' includes 'areas that constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals' (Article 2). South Africa ratified the convention in 1997 and as of 31 January 2017, 193 states were part of the convention. The states recognise that their heritage constitutes a world heritage and they accept that it is their duty to protect it (Article 6).

Where a world heritage site includes habitat critical for the survival of one or more species of vultures and should this habitat be included in the outstanding universal value that led to the site's inscription, the state party responsible for the site would be obliged to safeguard that habitat as part of a global heritage. Should, however, the vulture habitat not be included in the outstanding universal value that led to the site's inscription, the Convention would provide little if any impetus to have the habitat safeguarded. Furthermore, whereas the Convention covers both natural and cultural physical characteristics in intangible heritage (Articles 2 and 3), a species irrespective of its threatened status or its global charisma, by definition, cannot qualify as an 'outstanding universal value'. In many respects, such limitations add to the sentiment that the scope of the Convention requires reconsideration (Strasser 2002). Once a World Heritage Site is declared under the World Heritage Convention Act (Act no 49 of 1999), it is recognised as a protected area under NEMPAA. The area is then also covered under the Regulations for the Proper Administration of Special Nature Reserves, National Parks and World Heritage Sites as amended (2014) These regulations provide for the same protection for vultures and vulture habitat occurring inside inscribed World Heritage Sites as in National Parks.

3.1.12 African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

The African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (also known as the Maputo Convention) was adopted in Maputo in 2003 and entered into force in 2016 and was amended by its parties in 2017 (African Union 2003). This Convention aims to 'enhance environmental protection' and 'foster the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources' (Article II) and it supports the creation of a network of conservation areas and environmental management that is based on scientific research (Article XVIII). Despite the Convention only being ratified by South Africa in 2013, the aims and principles had already influenced the drafting of South Africa's biodiversity conservation legislation (Blackmore 2018). Parties are obliged, under Article IX, to 'maintain and enhance species and genetic diversity of plants and animals', paying particular attention to 'socially, economically and ecologically valuable species that are threatened'. With regards to hunting and capturing, the Convention prohibits the use of indiscriminate means of taking and the use of means that are capable of causing serious disturbance to populations of a species (Article IX, 3 (b) (iii)), which must include drugs and poisons. It is the most comprehensive regional treaty on the conservation of natural resources and the environment, however, as with most Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), there are few penalties for non-compliance, making full implementation very unlikely (Ogada 2014). Nonetheless, this Convention, together with the SADC Protocol, provides individual and collective foundation for, at least, southern African states to conserve and protect vultures.

3.2 National legislation governing species conservation

South Africa's legislation and policies for environmental management, including biodiversity conservation, has undergone profound changes in the past decade. South Africa has only recently introduced an obligation for management plans as part of the regulations promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (NEM:BA) (Act No. 10 of 2004). This policy and legal development process is on-going. Systems to implement and enforce legislation are in place but the challenge is complex. Collaboration amongst stakeholders is required if the decline of vulture species is to be curbed.

3.2.1 The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa

Conservation in South Africa is premised on Section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996) which provides:

Everyone has the right:-

- (a) To an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing, and
- (b) To have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislation and other measures that
 - i) Promote conservation, and
 - ii) Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economical and social development.

If Section 24 were to be paraphrased to highlight the importance of conserving vultures, the rights of citizens of South Africa would be impinged upon in the following manner according to each section:

- (a) An environment without vultures and their role in cleaning the environment of animal carcasses poses a risk to the health and wellbeing of all South Africans.
- (b) Vultures are an integral part of the environmental system that needs to be conserved for present and future generations. If the current declines continue unabated, local extinctions will occur.

Furthermore, various sections of the Constitution afford protection to persons who utilise vultures either within a cultural or traditional context. No one right supersedes another, and any conservation action needs to be cognisant of these sections. Such sections include:

- Section 31. Cultural, religious and linguistic communities:

(1) Persons belonging to a cultural, religious or linguistic community may not be denied the right, with other members of that community- (a) to enjoy their culture, practise their religion and use their language; and (h) to form, join and maintain cultural, religious and linguistic associations and other organs of civil society.

(2) The rights in subsection (1) may not be exercised in a manner inconsistent with any provision of the Bill of Rights.

It is however important to also note,

- (i) that in some instances the poisoning of vultures is driven by the demand for vulture parts amongst a certain sector of the community;

- (ii) harvesting vultures for sale to traditional healers is a source of income for some people while;
 - (iii) use of vultures is a practice by both the traditional healers' and the sector of the community that believes in the healing powers of the vulture made traditional medicine.
- Section 15 of the Constitution entitles people to believe in what they choose to: Everyone has the right to freedom of conscience, religion belief, thought and opinion.

Section 9 of the Constitution guarantees equality before the law and further adds: quality included the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms.

The protection of vultures and the ecosystem services that they provide is afforded protection by the Constitution and the rights contained therein which should be balanced to ensure the survival of vultures and the future sustainable use of the resource. The unregulated use of vultures, i.e. harvesting of vultures will ultimately result in the extinction of the species and thus appropriate legal mechanisms must be implemented to align with Section 24(b) of The Constitution.

3.2.4 National Environmental Management Act

NEMA creates the fundamental legal framework that gives effect to the environmental right guaranteed in section 24 of the Constitution. The Act provides for cooperative governance in relation to environmental matters by establishing the necessary government institutions that will ensure proper implementation of environmental protection and management. NEMA provides a framework in which development or resource use projects are established in a sustainable manner, taking into account their possible negative impact on the environment. Within this framework, development or resource use in South Africa are now considered economically, socially and environmentally integrated processes.

NEMA provides general principles of environmental management that are to be applied in all decision making undertaken by the state where the environment may be affected (Section 2). The primary purpose of these principles is to ensure the progressive achievement of the 'environmental right' held in the Bill of Rights in the country's constitution (Republic of South Africa 1996).

NEMA includes a requirement for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to be undertaken prior to any activity taking place that may significantly harm the environment (Section 22 and 28). These activities are listed in three Government Gazette notices. It is common cause that the effectiveness of the EIA process is directly dependent on the environmental assessment practitioner, avian specialists and, importantly the assessing government official, to understand the susceptibility of vultures to both direct and indirect consequences of a potentially harmful activity being undertaken. Such understanding would need to include the applicability of mitigation and remediation measures that would render the impact on vultures negligible should the activity be permitted. DFFE has developed a screening tool that includes requirements for specific studies and activities if certain conditions occur. As part of the screening tool, specific Protocols are published in the Government Gazette. The Birdlife Africa guidelines for Wind and Solar Development that has been used in the past, has been strengthened and published as a Protocol

on Birds, specifically pertaining to infrastructure. The Protocol contains requirements a year-long avifaunal study of the windfarm facility site before the EIA is initiated, for activities close to for instance roosts and feeding sites, and requires a study on cumulative impacts in a 10km radius and modelling of expected mortality and monitoring during operations. A specific Protocol for the mitigation of impacts of Wind Energy on Vultures are also in the process of being developed, based on the risk model and map by UCT. The decision-making process also takes into consideration the guidelines for transmission and distribution infrastructure developed by ESKOM.

NEMA also provides for the promulgation of specific environmental legislation, and a number of sections within both NEM:PAA and NEM:BA could be utilised to further strengthen vulture conservation.

3.2.5 National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act

The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEM:PAA) (Act No. 57 of 2003) provides for the protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's biological diversity and its natural landscapes and seascapes. In addition, it provides for the establishment of a national register of all national, provincial and local protected areas, for the management of those areas in accordance with national norms and standards, for intergovernmental cooperation and public consultation in matters concerning protected areas and for the continued existence, governance and functions of South African National Parks (SANParks). NEMPAA distinguishes between several categories of protected areas, namely: special nature reserves, national parks, world heritage sites, nature reserves, and protected environments. It also recognises world heritage sites, marine protected areas, specially protected forest areas, and mountain catchment areas. Protected areas are vital for ecological sustainability and adaptation to climate change, serving as nodes in the ecological infrastructure network. Chapter 3 provides reasons for the declaration of protected areas, including the protection of species and their habitats. This has special relevance to South Africa's vulture species, most of which are endangered or critically endangered and provide important, if not critical, environmental services to people and livestock (Whelan et al. 2008; Moleón et al. 2014; Morales-Reyes et al. 2018).

3.2.6 National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act

The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (NEM:BA) (Act No. 10 of 2004) provides for, among others, the management and conservation of biological diversity within the Republic; the use of indigenous biological resources in a sustainable manner; the fair and equitable sharing among stakeholders of benefits arising from bio-prospecting involving indigenous biological resources; and to give effect to ratified international agreements relating to biodiversity which are binding on the Republic.

The Minister may, in terms of Section 56 of NEMBA and by Notice in the Gazette, publish a list of species that are threatened or in need of national protection. Currently, with the exception of the Palm-nut Vulture, all breeding vulture species are listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or protected. Subsequent to the substantial review of the threatened or protected species list, all vulture species are included in one of these categories. More specifically, NEMBA regulates restricted activities involving listed threatened or protected species through a permit system. Section 57(1) of NEMBA specifies that a

person may not carry out a restricted activity involving a specimen of a listed threatened or protected species without a permit issued in terms of Chapter 7 of the Act. Unfortunately, this is presently only addressing trade issues, and no other activities.

Section 43(1)(b) of NEMBA provides that any person, organisation or organ of state desiring to contribute to biodiversity management may submit to the Minister for his or her approval a draft management plan for an indigenous species listed in terms of section 56; or which is not listed in terms of section 56 which does warrant special conservation attention; or a migratory species to give effect to the Republic's obligations in terms of an international agreement binding on the Republic.

3.2.7 Threatened or Protected Species Regulations

To achieve the objectives of NEM:BA, the Department promulgated the Threatened or Protected Species (TOPS) Regulations, 2007. The purpose of these regulations, amongst others, is to:

- further regulate the permit system set out in Chapter 7 of the NEMBA in so far as that system applies to restricted activities, as defined in NEM:BA involving specimens of listed threatened or protected species;
- provide for the registration of captive breeding operations, commercial exhibition facilities, game farms, nurseries, scientific institutions, sanctuaries and rehabilitation facilities and wildlife traders;
- provide for the regulation of the carrying out of a specific restricted activity, namely hunting;
- provide for the prohibition of specific restricted activities involving specific listed threatened or protected species;
- provide for the protection of wild populations of listed threatened species

In terms of the TOPS Regulations a risk assessment is compulsory if the restricted activity involves a wild population of a listed critically endangered species. These measures provide a framework for coordinated action to conserve *inter alia* vulture species.

3.2.8 National Environmental Management: Waste Act

The National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008) (Republic of South Africa 2009) regulates waste management to protect public health and the environment. It provides for measures to prevent pollution and ecological degradation and for the remediation of contaminated land. Habitat used by vultures for bathing, breeding and foraging may be protected under Part 6, section 26(1) (a) of the Act, which prohibits the illegal disposal of waste on land or in water bodies. Similarly, littering is prohibited under section 27(2)(a) of the Act and this should benefit Cape Vultures in particular, as this species is known to ingest small pieces of plastic and glass (Benson et al. 2004; Pfeiffer et al. 2017b).

3.2.9 National Heritage Resources Act

The National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999) (Republic of South Africa 1999) empowers civil society to conserve, at a national level, the Republic's national heritage resources 'so that

they may be bequeathed to future generations'. The NHRA also provides for provincial heritage resources authorities to designate heritage areas to 'protect any place of environmental or cultural interest' (section 31). Many South Africans have strong cultural beliefs surrounding vultures and therefore the NHRA could perhaps be used to designate areas that protect vultures, such as breeding, bathing and foraging habitat.

3.2.10 Animal Protection Act

Sections 2(d) and 2(j) of the Animals Protection Act (Act No. 71 of 1962) (Republic of South Africa 1962) respectively state that an offence has been committed by: Any person who – 'lays or exposes any poison or any poisoned fluid or edible matter of infectious agents, except for the destruction of vermin or marauding domestic animals or without taking reasonable precautions to prevent injury or disease being caused to animals' or 'lays any trap or other device for the purpose of capturing or destroying any animal, wild animal or wild bird the destruction of which is not proven to be necessary for the protection of property or for the prevention of the spread of disease'.

3.2.11 South African National Forest Act

Under Section 15(1) of the South African National Forests Act (Act No.84 of 1998), 'no person may cut, disturb, damage, destroy or remove any protected tree: or collect, remove, transport, export, purchase, sell, donate or in any other manner acquire or dispose of any protected tree, except under a licence granted by the Minister' (Republic of South Africa 1998). Contravention of this Act is an offence and may result in a fine and/or imprisonment for up to three years. Certain vulture nesting trees, including *Breonadia salicina*, in which Hooded Vultures nest in Limpopo Province, are protected under this Act (Republic of South Africa 2011) and the current sale of furniture made from this tree species at various locations in the Lowveld without a permit, is an offence and requires investigation and enforcement (Thompson and Blackmore 2020). Another vulture nesting tree species listed as protected is *Vachellia erioloba*, which is widely used by nesting White-backed Vultures in the Northern Cape and Free State provinces (Mundy et al. 1992). Despite its protection, *V. erioloba* is vulnerable to clearing for 'improved grazing', irrigation pivots used in agriculture and it is used for firewood and building materials (Seymour and Milton 2003; Colahan 2004). This is especially prevalent in the southern-most breeding clusters for White-backed vultures in the Northern Cape along the Vaal-Gariep system.

3.2.12 Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act

Section 7 (2) (a) of the Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act No. 36 of 1947) (Republic of South Africa 1947) requires that: 'No person shall for reward or in the course of any industry, trade of business –

- (i) use, or recommend the use of, any agricultural remedy or stock remedy for a purpose or in a manner other than that specified on the label on a container thereof or described on such container

- (ii) use any agricultural remedy unless he is a pest control operator registered in terms of this Act or otherwise than in the presence and under the supervision of a pest control operator so registered.'

Under Section 7 (2) (b) of the Act, there is an exemption for veterinarians to use stock remedies for purposes other than those instructed on the label.

3.2.13 The Hazardous Substances Act

The Hazardous Substances Act (Act No. 15 of 1973) (Government of South Africa 2000), controls the importation, manufacture, sale, use, operation and application of hazardous substances, including those that are toxic, corrosive and irritant. Substances listed as Group I or Group II hazardous substances have specific requirements for their sale and distribution. Group IA hazardous substances includes leaded paint (Department of Health 2009), which has been shown to reduce fertility of captive Cape Vultures (Naidoo et al. 2012). Group I hazardous substances also includes some pesticides, such as strychnine, which was widely used in South Africa to poison mammalian predators and indirectly poisoned vultures (Berliner 1984; Allan 1989).

3.2.14 CITES Regulations

It is a requirement of CITES that Parties must regulate international trade through national legislation, hence the promulgation of the CITES Regulations in 2010 under NEMBA, in order to give effect to the provisions of CITES. All vultures are listed in Appendix II of CITES and international trade is regulated.

3.2.15 Norms and Standards for Biodiversity Management Plans for Species

NEMBA makes provision for the development of Biodiversity Management Plans for Species (BMP-S). To effect this, the Department developed Norms and Standards (N & S) for BMP-S which were gazetted in March 2009 for implementation. The purpose of these N & S is to provide a national approach and minimum standards for the development of a BMP-S. A BMP-S can be developed by any person, or organ of state desiring to contribute to the management of biodiversity in South Africa and achievement of the objectives of the NEMBA. Additionally, a BMP-S can be developed for any indigenous or migratory species. The BMP aims to provide for the long-term survival of a species in the wild and provides the platform for an implementing organisation or responsible entity as appointed by the Minister to monitor and report on the progress regarding the implementation of the BMP.

3.3 Provincial legislation (Ordinances)

The protection of vultures in each of South Africa's nine provinces is governed by the provisions set out in their respective legislation as conservation is a concurrent competency in terms of the Constitution. However, not all the vulture species are afforded the same level of protection under such provincial legislation, as certain existing provincial legislation is outdated. Contravening the various provisions

within these varying suites of legislation, may result in fines of varying amounts and/or imprisonment of varying periods, depending on the level of protection afforded to vultures under these Acts/Ordinances. These varying degrees of protection provide further support for a National BMP for vultures.

4. SPECIES DETAILS

Taxonomy

Kingdom: Animalia
 Phylum: Chordata
 Class: Aves
 Order: Accipitriformes
 Family: Accipitridae
 Subfamily: Aegypiinae and Gypaetinae
 Genus: Gyps, Necrosyrtes, Coprotheres, Torgos, Trigoniceps, Gypohierax, and Gypaetus

4.1 Bearded Vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus meridionalis*)

Global status: Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2022)

Regional status: Critically Endangered (Krüger 2015)

Distribution: Regional population restricted to highlands of Lesotho and South Africa along the Drakensberg escarpment of eastern KwaZulu-Natal, north-eastern Eastern Cape and north-eastern Free State (Krüger, 2015) (Figure 1).

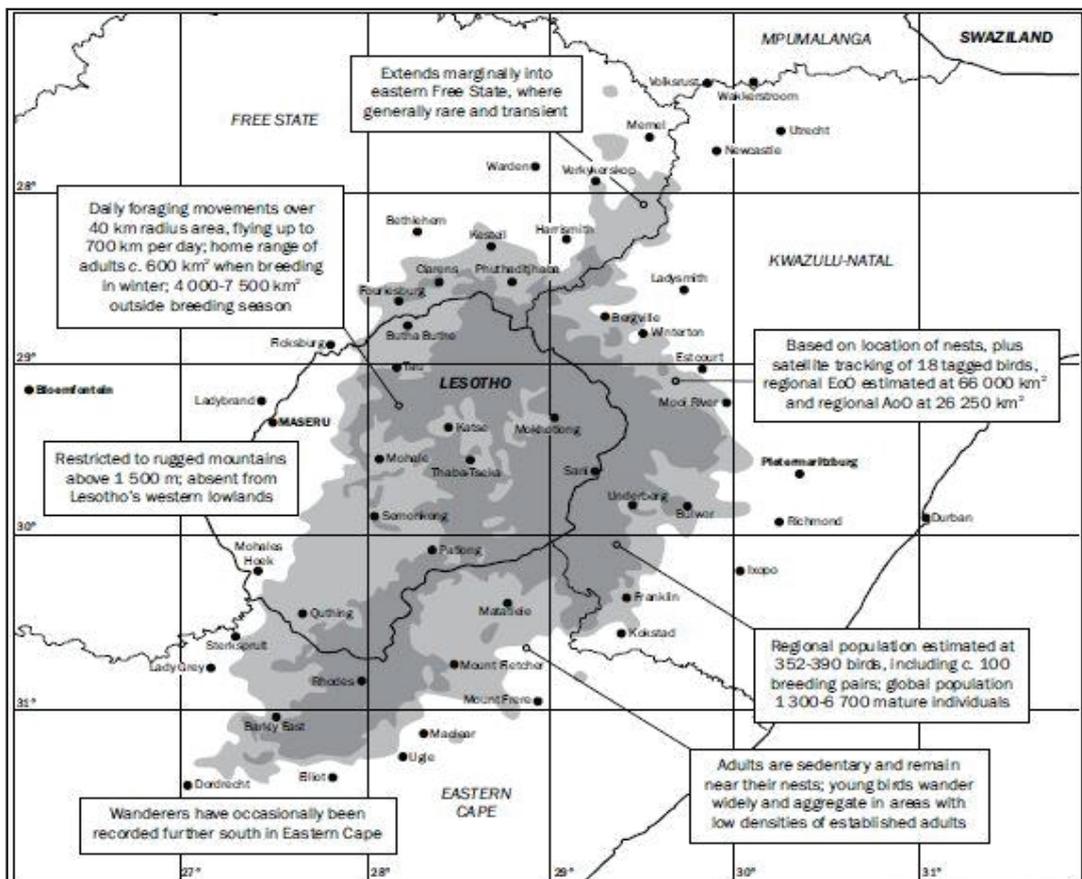


Figure 1: Distribution of Bearded Vulture within southern Africa (Krüger 2015)

Population size and trend: The regional population is estimated at 352-390 birds of which c. 200 are mature individuals (Krüger et al. 2014a). The decline over the last three generations (i.e. 53 years) is estimated at 82.8% (Krüger 2014). The achievement of a positive growth rate would require a reduction in mortality rates of >50% and an increase in productivity of >25% (Krüger 2015).

Movements: In southern Africa, a tracking study indicated that breeding birds are largely sedentary and forage within close proximity of their nests; juvenile and immature birds can cover most of the species' range while foraging, regularly crossing the border between Lesotho and South Africa (Krüger et al. 2014b).

Habitat: The species occupies remote mountainous areas, with precipitous terrain, usually above 1,000 m. In southern Africa, the species is restricted to higher altitudes such as the Maloti-Drakensberg Mountains. In southern Africa it is almost entirely dependent on livestock carcasses for food due to the low density of wild ungulates over much of its range.

Ecology: As a scavenger, Bearded Vultures consume prey remains left by predators or other scavengers; 70% of the biomass of their diet is bones. Of the remainder, 25% consists of soft tissue and 5% skin (Hiraldo et al. 1979). Only during the period when they are raising young do they need soft tissue. Bearded Vultures preferentially consume large bones up to 25 cm in length and 3.5 cm in diameter (Llopis 1996). Bones too big to be swallowed whole are dropped onto a rocky surface from a 20-70 m height while in flight, with the birds collecting the fragments and the marrow (Boudoint 1976). They construct large nests (averaging 1 m in diameter), composed of branches and wool, situated in remote potholes or caves or, less frequently, on remote overhanging cliff ledges that are re-used over the years. Breeding occurs from May-December in southern Africa (Ferguson-Lees and Christie 2001). Eggs are incubated for 54 days on average and nestlings fledge after almost four months in the nest (Margalida 2002). In the case where two eggs are laid, obligatory 'cainism' occurs in which the older sibling kills the younger (Thaler and Pechlaner 1980), a common trait in larger raptors.

Major threats:

Unintentional poisoning (poison baits). Feeding on carcasses poisoned by poison baits targeting mammalian predators is thought to be the most significant cause for declines in this species in southern Africa (Krüger 2014).

Collision with energy infrastructure (powerlines). Mortalities of birds colliding with power lines and other cables are known from southern Africa (Krüger 2014). Collisions are likely to increase due to increased electrification of the Lesotho highlands (Rushworth and Krüger 2014). There is indirect evidence to support that the abandonment of territories is based on the density of power lines within a pair's territory (Krüger et al. 2015b)

Unintentional poisoning (lead). A study by Krüger and Amar (2018) revealed lead accumulation in the bones of Bearded Vultures in southern Africa suggesting a long-term exposure to this heavy metal in southern Africa. Ingestion of lead particles when feeding on carcasses containing lead shot or fragments of lead bullets is a source of exposure.

Direct persecution. The species is targeted for the traditional medicine trade or use of body parts such as feathers for ceremonial purposes (Mundy et al. 1992; Maphisa 1997; Mander et al. 2007). The birds are either poisoned, trapped or shot. Gin traps and Coyote Getters have been used to capture and kill Bearded Vultures in the Free State Province (Ambrose 1983; Colahan 1991; Colahan and Esterhuizen 1997), in Lesotho (Ambrose 1983; Blair and Blair 1983) and in KwaZulu-Natal (pers. Obs., S. Krüger). Direct persecution through shooting may increase as the number of firearms increases in Lesotho (Maphisa 1997). One of the marked birds in South Africa was shot and killed in the Free State province in 2017 and a fledgling was killed in Thaba-Tseka District in Lesotho in 2019 (pers. Obs. S. Krüger, C. Kelly).

Secondary threats:

Decline of food availability. A loss of wild ungulates, improved animal husbandry practices and improved animal hygiene is resulting in reduced food supply (Boshoff et al. 1983).

Disturbance at nest sites. A range of human activities in close proximity to nesting sites may have an impact on breeding success and may cause abandonment of previously successful nests (Guy 1974; Brown 1991; Vernon and Boshoff 1997; Kopij 2001; Krüger et al. 2015b). These include theft of eggs or nestlings from the nest, veld fires, livestock farming activities and recreational activities such as mountaineering, climbing and aviation. A range of developments and construction could have a similar effect.

Habitat loss and degradation. The change in land use from livestock farming to monocultures has and will further reduce the foraging range of the species.

Potential threats:

Collision with energy infrastructure (wind farms). Proliferation of wind farms in various parts of the species' range (e.g. Eastern Cape and Lesotho) should be closely monitored to assess and record any impact on the species. Rushworth and Krüger (2014) and Reid et al. (2014) predict devastating consequences for the southern African Bearded Vulture population should the several thousand wind turbines currently planned for development in the Lesotho Highlands, materialise.

Genetic bottlenecks. The small, isolated southern African population could in the long term suffer a reduction in genetic diversity which could influence breeding success and its ability to adapt to global change, and ultimately reduce the probability of the persistence of this population. This could also apply to planned re-introductions, if these reintroduced populations are geographically isolated and genetic exchange with existing wild populations is unlikely and/or continued genetic supplementation does not take place.

Climate change. It is predicted that species breeding at higher altitudes, such as Bearded Vulture in southern Africa, may experience range contractions due to increased temperatures (Simmons and Jenkins 2007).

4.2 White-headed Vulture (*Trigonoceps occipitalis*)

Global Status: Critically Endangered (BirdLife International 2022)

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (Allan 2015a)

Distribution: This species has an extremely large range in sub-Saharan Africa from Senegal, Gambia and Guinea-Bissau, east to Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia, and south to easternmost South Africa and Swaziland (Figure 2). Occurs in northern regions of South Africa and in eastern Swaziland (Mundy 1997). Regionally confined to conservation areas in Lowveld regions of Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces, the Zululand region of KwaZulu-Natal and the Swaziland Lowveld.

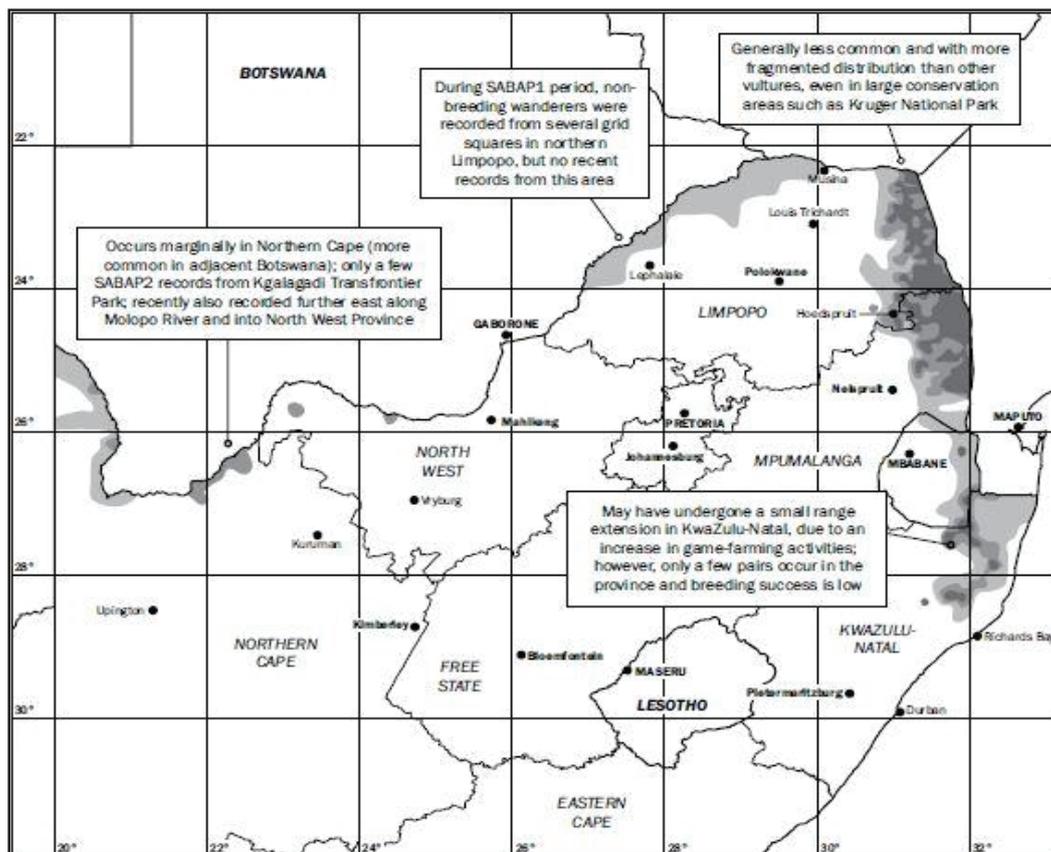


Figure 2: Distribution of White-headed Vulture in South Africa & Eswatini (Allan 2015a)

Population size and trend: The species has undergone a rapid population decline across its range.

Movements: Adults are largely sedentary, perhaps more so than any other African vulture; however, immatures are more nomadic (del Hoyo et al. 1994; Ferguson- Lees and Christie 2001). Compared to many vulture species, there is little knowledge of the movements (Murn and Holloway 2014) but recent results from satellite-tracked individuals in South Africa (Coordinating Unit of the Raptors MOU 2015) show individuals moving between South Africa and Mozambique, albeit with apparently smaller home ranges than some of the other African vultures.

Habitat: White-headed Vultures prefer mixed, woodland at low altitudes, avoiding semi-arid thorn belt areas (Mundy et al. 1992). It generally avoids human habitation (Mundy et al. 1992).

Ecology: It is a predator (Murn 2014) but also feeds on carrion and bone fragments from large and small carcasses. It feeds alone or in pairs, rarely more than two pairs congregating at larger carcasses. It often snatches food from other vulture species, consuming it nearby and it is often the first vulture species to arrive at a carcass (Mundy et al. 1992). It is known to take small or weak live prey, but may also scavenge from other raptors (del Hoyo et al. 1994). The species is thought to be a long-lived resident that maintains a territory (Murn and Holloway 2014; del Hoyo et al. 1994). It nests and roosts in trees, most nests being in *Vachellia* or *Senegalia* spp. or baobabs (Mundy et al. 1992). The species is highly sensitive to land use and is largely restricted to protected areas (Murn et al. 2015).

Major threats:

Unintentional poisoning (poison baits). Poisoned baits targeting mammalian carnivores causing livestock losses kill these birds when they feed directly on the baits themselves or secondarily when they feed on animals killed by poison baits (Ogada et al. 2016).

Habitat loss and degradation. Land use changes through agricultural intensification and development threaten this species throughout its range (Mundy et al. 1992; BirdLife International 2017).

Intentional poisoning (for use in African traditional medicine). This is a major threat in West, Central and southern Africa (Roxburgh and McDougall 2012; Buij et al. 2016).

Secondary threats:

Intentional poisoning (sentinel poisoning). Especially in southern Africa (Roxburgh and McDougall 2012 Ogada et al. 2015), carcasses of large mammals such as elephant, buffalo and other large herbivores are deliberately laced with poison after being poached, to reduce vulture numbers in areas where poachers are active.

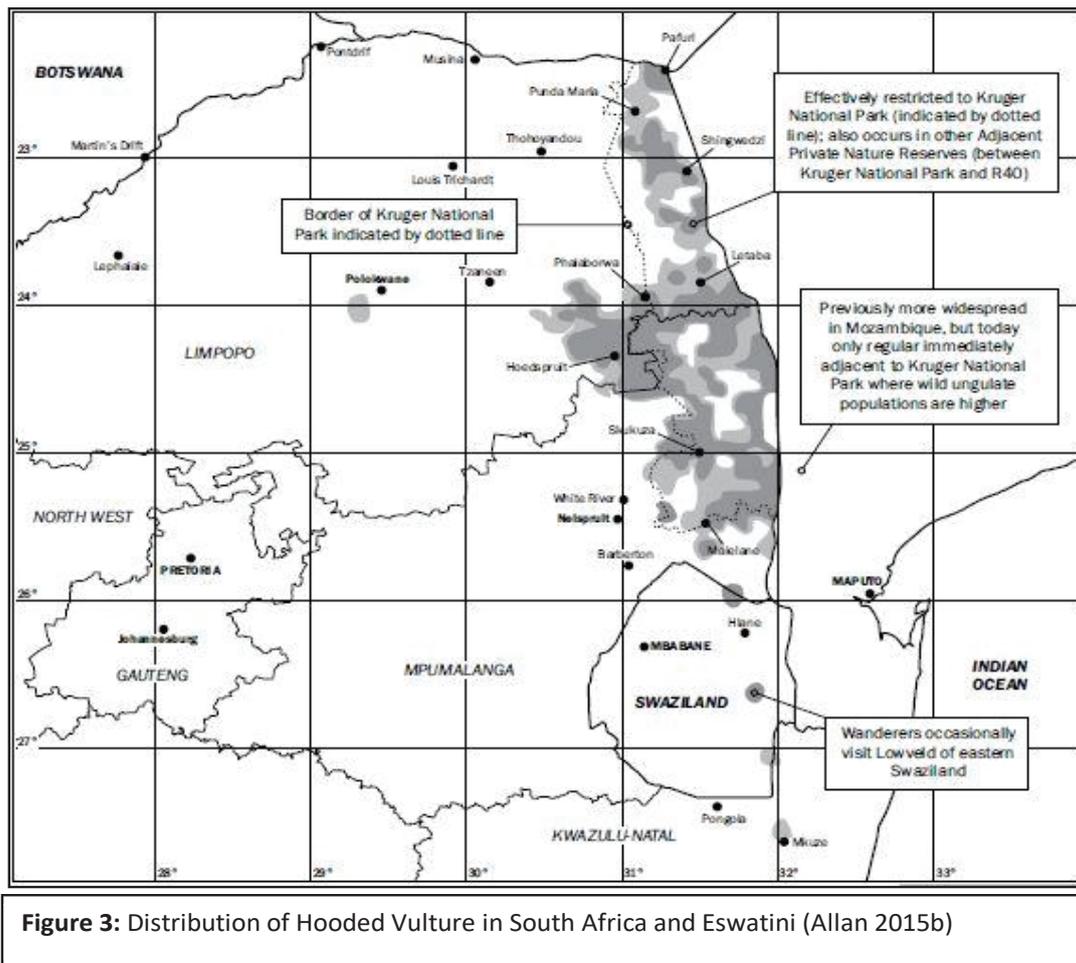
4.3 Hooded Vulture (*Necrosyrtes monachus*)

Global Status: Critically Endangered (BirdLife International 2022)

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (Allan 2015b)

Distribution: A widespread resident throughout, and endemic to, sub-Saharan Africa, including densely forested areas in Central Africa (Figure 3).

Population size and trend: Range-wide decline of 83% over the last three generations (Botha et al. 2017). Regional population estimated at 100-200 mature individuals (Allan 2015b).



Movements: The species is generally considered sedentary, with some dispersal of non-breeders and immature birds, especially in response to rainfall (Ferguson-Lees and Christie 2001). Recent satellite tracking has shown that individuals move several hundred kilometres from their capture sites between South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe (Coordinating Unit of the Raptors MOU 2015).

Habitat: In southern Africa, it tends to avoid human settlements and often breeds in large trees along river courses (Roche 2006).

Ecology: The species feeds on carrion, it is gregarious at larger carcasses but because of its smaller size is often dominated by larger species. In southern Africa it is generally more solitary and is largely found in conservation areas where it relies on natural food for most of its diet (Anderson 1999). Breeding in southern Africa occurs in May-December. It is an arboreal nester and lays a clutch of one egg. Its incubation period lasts 46–54 days, followed by a fledging period of 80–130 days. Young are dependent on their parents for a further 3-4 months after fledging (Ferguson-Lees and Christie 2001).

Major threats:

Intentional poisoning (for use in African traditional medicine). The industry surrounding African traditional medicine has been implicated in some poisoning incidents. Poisons used included organophosphate and carbamate (Ogada et al. 2016).

Intentional poisoning (sentinel poisoning). Carcasses of large mammals such as elephants, buffalo and other large herbivores are laced with poison after being poached, to reduce vulture numbers in areas where poachers are active.

4.4 White-backed Vulture (*Gyps africanus*)

Global status: Critically Endangered (BirdLife International 2022)

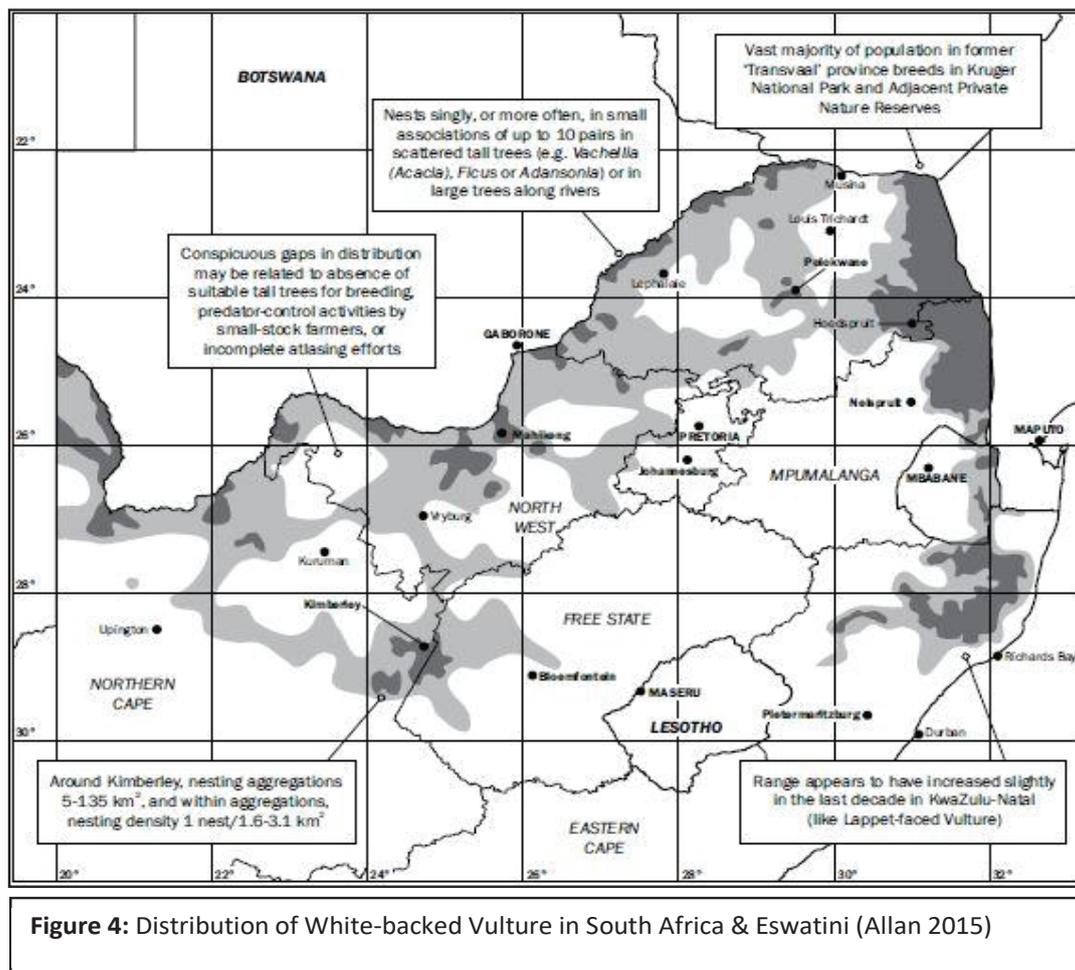
Regional status: Critically Endangered (Allan 2015c)

Distribution: The White-backed Vulture is the most common and widespread vulture species in Africa, occurring extensively throughout West, East and southern Africa (Figure 4). Regionally it occurs in the northern parts of South Africa and in eastern Eswatini (Mundy 1997), only absent in two of South Africa's nine provinces (i.e. the Western Cape and the Eastern Cape).

Population size and trend: Currently estimated at 270,000 individuals globally and rapidly declining; this decline has been projected at 90% (range 75-95%) over the last three generations (Ogada et al. 2016). The best estimate puts the regional population at 3,675 breeding pairs (7,350 mature individuals), (Allan 2015c).

Movements: The adults of the species are generally considered more sedentary, but individuals will cover huge areas in search of food (BirdLife International 2017; Ferguson-Lees and Christie 2001) whereas juveniles and immatures, in particular disperse over vast areas. For example, six immature birds tracked from South Africa were found to range across six countries (South Africa, Namibia, Angola, Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe) and three were noted to travel more than 900 km from their place of capture (Oschadleus 2002; Phipps et al. 2013a) with mean foraging range of 269,103 km². Some populations are thought to shift their ranges in response to food availability and seasonal rains (Bildstein 2006; Ferguson-Lees and Christie 2001).

Habitat: Primarily a lowland species of open wooded savannah, particularly areas of *Vachellia*. They require tall trees for nesting, usually in loose clusters of 2-13 nests (del Hoyo et al. 1994). The species has also been recorded nesting on electricity pylons in South Africa (Anderson and Hohne 2007; de Swardt 2013).



Ecology: The White-backed Vulture is a highly gregarious species congregating at carcasses, in thermals and at roost sites. The species feeds on carrion and bone fragments of larger carcasses, mainly soft muscle and organ tissue. They soar together with other vultures, which can facilitate efficient foraging. After feeding, they often bathe together with other species at favoured sites (del Hoyo et al. 1994). In South Africa, Monadjem et al. (2013) showed that adult survival was high for with many regularly visiting supplementary feeding sites.

Major threats:

Intentional poisoning (sentinel poisoning). Prevalent in southern Africa (Roxburgh and McDougall 2012; Ogada et al. 2015; Murn and Botha 2017), this is the deliberate poisoning of the carcasses of large mammals such as elephant, buffalo and other large herbivores after being poached to reduce vulture numbers in an area where poachers are active; large numbers of birds have been killed in this manner. All vultures occurring in areas where this is practiced are susceptible to this threat, but the threat to White-backed Vultures is particularly severe because of the large number of birds of this species that congregate at carcasses.

Intentional poisoning (for use in African traditional medicine) is a significant threat in southern Africa (McKean et al. 2013; BirdLife International 2017).

Unintentional poisoning (poison baits). This is a major threat in southern Africa (Ogada and Keesing 2010; Otieno et al. 2010; Kendall and Virani 2012; Roxburgh and McDougall 2012; Botha et al. 2015; Botha et al 2017).

Habitat loss and degradation. This results mainly from rangeland conversion to crop farming (Virani et al. 2011) and from bush encroachment (Schultz 2007) as well as loss of suitable nesting trees due to high elephant stocking rates (Rushworth et al. 2018).

Secondary threats:

Electrocution on energy infrastructure. The species is vulnerable to electrocutions by smaller electricity pylons, as well as collisions while in flight with overhead transmission lines.

Human disturbance. The species is sensitive to human disturbance, especially when breeding, typically restricting nesting to protected or sparsely populated areas.

NSAIDs. NSAIDs such as diclofenac are not known to be widely used for veterinary purposes (nor are they licensed for use in the region), but are known to be toxic to the species (Naidoo et al. 2011). Ketoprofen is also widely available and is equally toxic to White-backed Vultures (Naidoo et al. 2009a).

Drowning in farm reservoirs. White-backed Vultures occasionally drown in circular farm dams. Poisoned birds may be especially vulnerable, as the poison may generate extreme thirst.

Unintentional poisoning (lead poisoning). Unintentional poisoning may occur via the ingestion of lead bullets or lead fragments, another threat, the impact of which has previously been underestimated (Kenny et al. 2015; Naidoo et al. 2017; van den Heever et al. 2019).

4.5 Cape Vulture (*Gyps coprotheres*)

Global Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2022)

Regional Status: Endangered (Allan 2015d)

Distribution: The Cape Vulture occurs mainly in South Africa with small populations in Lesotho, Botswana and Mozambique. It formerly bred in Eswatini, Zimbabwe and Namibia, and a small number of roost sites are still used in these countries (Figure 5).

Population size and trend: The global population estimate in 2013 was 4,700 pairs or 9,400 mature individuals (Taylor et al. 2015). Although Piper et al. (1999) reported continued declines in the population in the late 1990s, there have been recent population increases (Benson 2015) and the South Africa population is currently considered to be stable to increasing.

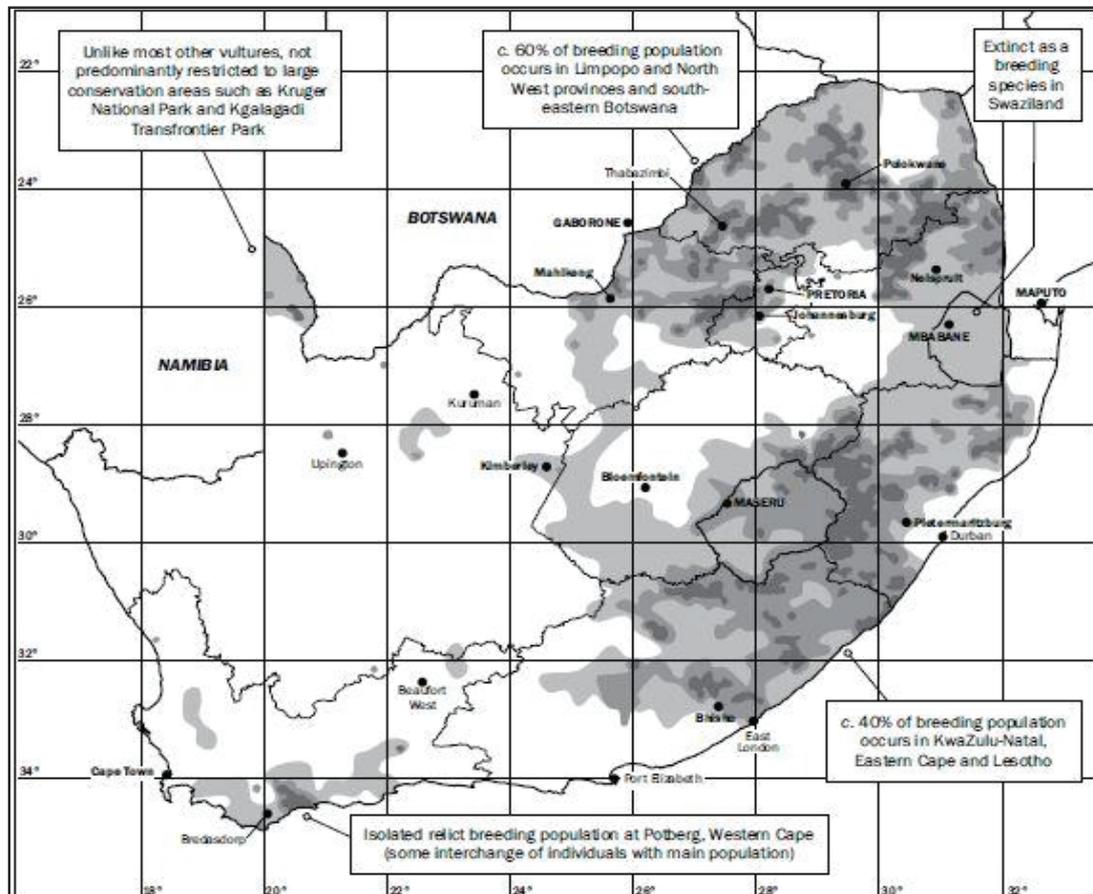


Figure 5: Distribution map of the Cape Vulture in South Africa, Lesotho and Eswatini (Allan 2015d)

Movements: Recent satellite tracking projects have shown that individuals can cover large distances. Phipps et al. (2013b) reported average home ranges of 121,655 km² for five adults and 492,300 km² for four immature birds satellite tagged in South Africa. Bamford et al. (2007) showed similar results for juveniles in Namibia, but significantly smaller ranges for adults (21,320 km²). The tagged vultures travelled more than 1,000 km from the capture site. Long-distance, cross-border movements were not unusual with five countries (Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Lesotho and South Africa) entered by different vultures. A Cape Vulture satellite tracked in 2014 moved more than 1,000 km between South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique (C. Hoogstad, pers. comm.).

Habitat: Savanna and open grassland, usually near mountains; the most significant breeding sites are located in the savanna biome while smaller colonies are found along the Drakensberg escarpment and along the south-east coastal regions of South Africa. This species uses cliffs for nesting and roosting (Mundy et al. 1992; Del Hoyo et al. 1994).

Ecology: It is a carrion feeder specialising on larger carcasses, mainly soft muscle and organ tissue. Cape Vultures are highly gregarious, often soaring in groups using conspecifics to help locate food. They are colonial cliff nesters.

Major threats:

Unintentional poisoning (poison baits). The practice of the placement of poisoned baits targeting mammalian carnivores that kill these birds when they feed on the baits themselves or the animals that were killed by them is known to be the most significant threat that affects this species across its range (Boshoff and Anderson 2006).

Electrocution on or collision with energy infrastructure. More than 1000 Cape Vultures have been killed by powerline collisions and electrocutions in South Africa since 1996 (Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) Mortalities Database). The proposed development of extensive wind energy installations within the breeding range of the Cape Vulture in South Africa and Lesotho may increase the impact of energy infrastructure on this species in future (Pfeiffer and Ralston-Paton 2016).

Intentional poisoning (for African traditional medicine). Cape Vultures are among those caught and consumed for purported medicinal and psychological benefits (McKean and Botha 2007). It is estimated that 160 vultures are sold annually and that there are 59,000 vulture-parts consumed in eastern South Africa each year, involving an estimated 1,250 hunters, traders and healers. At recent harvest levels, the populations of Cape Vultures in the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Lesotho could become locally extinct within 44-53 years (McKean et. al. 2013).

Secondary threats:

Human disturbance. A range of human activities in proximity to known breeding colonies may have an impact on breeding success and may cause collapse of previously successful colonies (Borello and Borello 2002). These include recreational and tourism related activities such as mountaineering, climbing and recreational aviation such as paragliding.

Intentional poisoning (sentinel poisoning). Almost all sentinel poisoning incidents in southern Africa have occurred outside of the breeding range of this species, so there have been few recorded mortalities from this practice among Cape Vultures to date. However, as the trend in elephant poaching, and the sentinel poisoning associated with it, seems to be expanding and increasing in southern Africa, and South Africa in particular, this is likely to change (Botha et al. 2017).

Habitat loss and degradation. Schultz (2007) indicated the foraging ability in certain parts of the species' range may be severely impeded by bush encroachment and thickening which affects the birds' ability to detect food on the ground.

Unintentional poisoning (lead poisoning). This occurs via the ingestion of lead bullets or lead fragments and may be another threat the impact of which has previously been underestimated (Naidoo et al. 2017; van den Heever et al. 2019).

Drowning in farm reservoirs. Vultures occasionally drown in circular farm dams. Poisoned birds may be especially vulnerable, as the poison may generate extreme thirst.

NSAIDs. NSAIDs such as diclofenac are not known to be widely used for veterinary purposes (nor are they licensed for use in the region), but are known to be toxic to the species (Naidoo et al. 2011). Ketoprofen is also widely available and is equally toxic to Cape Vultures (Naidoo et al. 2009b).

Climate change. Cape Vulture breeding areas within the north or western extent of their distribution and those at lower altitudes are likely to be lost, gradually decline, or exhibit decreased breeding activity due to increasing temperatures (Simmons and Jenkins 2007; Phipps et. al. 2017) at higher elevations may be lost due to increases in temperatures (Simmons and Jenkins 2007).

4.6 Lappet-faced Vulture (*Torgos tracheliotos*)

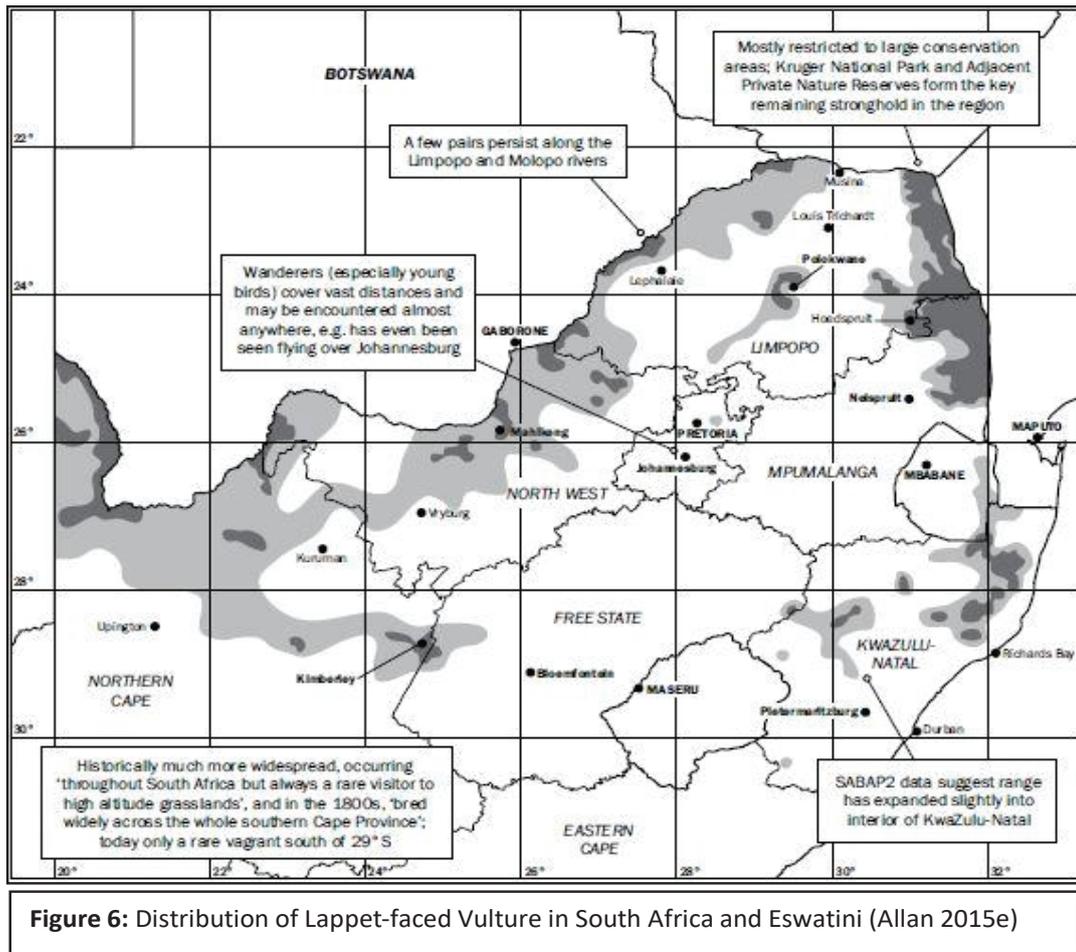
Global Status: Endangered (BirdLife International 2022)

Regional Status: Endangered (Allan 2015e)

Distribution: The species occurs in the northern regions of South Africa and in eastern Eswatini (Mundy 1997) (Figure 6). It has disappeared as a breeding species from the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Northern Cape south of the Orange River.

Population size and trend: The African population has been estimated to be at least 8,000 individuals (Mundy 1992).

Movements: Lappet-faced Vultures are regarded as a partial migrant that makes significant movements in response to rainfall (Bildstein 2006). Tagged birds had an average home range size of 22,000 km² and moved between Kenya and Tanzania (Coordinating Unit of the Raptors MOU 2015). Murn and Botha (ibid.) satellite-tagged an individual which moved more than 200 km from the capture site in South Africa and travelled into Mozambique. Two immature individuals satellite tagged in Saudi Arabia (Shobrak 2014) had a mean home range size of 283,380 km² and moved about 400 km before returning in the autumn.



Habitat: The species inhabits dry savanna, arid plains, deserts and open mountain slopes (Shimelis et al. 2005), up to 3,500 m in altitude (BirdLife International 2017).

Ecology: Lappet-faced Vultures range widely when foraging and whilst they take a broad range of carrion, they are also known to hunt, probably taking a variety of small reptiles, fish, birds and mammals (Mundy et al. 1992). Although usually a more solitary species, up to 50 birds may gather with other vultures at larger carcasses. Lappet-faced Vultures usually build solitary nests often in *Senegalia* but also in *Balanites*, *Terminalia* and *Maerua* spp. (Shimelis et al. 2005, Shobrak 2011). They do not usually breed until at least six years of age and fledge on average 0.4 young/pair/year (Mundy et al. 1992). Timing of breeding can vary significantly across the species' range, for example in Mozambique, egg-laying occurs from late April until mid-August, with a peak in May and June (Parker 2005).

Major threats:

Habitat loss and degradation: Land use changes through agricultural intensification and development threaten this species throughout its range (BirdLife International 2019).

Intentional poisoning (African traditional medicine). During a poisoning incident in the Gonarezhou National Park in Zimbabwe, most of the 15 Lappet-faced Vultures killed had their bills removed, presumably for use in African traditional medicine (Groom et al. 2013).

Intentional poisoning (sentinel poisoning). According to Ogada et al. (2015), this is the deliberate poisoning of the carcasses of large mammals such as elephant, buffalo and other large herbivores after being poached to reduce vulture numbers in areas where poachers are active. Lappet-faced Vultures, like most other species occurring in areas where this practise is prevalent, are susceptible to this threat.

Secondary threats:

Farm reservoirs. Vultures occasionally drown in circular farm dams. Poisoned birds may be especially vulnerable, as the poison may generate extreme thirst.

Unintentional poisoning (poison baits) at carcasses deliberately laced with pesticides to kill feral dogs or wild carnivores, especially in eastern and southern Africa (Komen 2009, Otieno et al. 2010, Groom et al. 2013, Kendall and Virani 2012).

Human disturbance. This is particularly significant at nests on the Arabian Peninsula where low tree densities result in people establishing dwellings under or near trees used by this species for breeding, causing them to abandon nesting sites (Shimelis et al. 2005; Shobrak 2011). The same probably applies in areas of sparse tree cover elsewhere within the species' range. In large, protected areas containing elephants, nesting trees have also been pushed over and destroyed by these animals (Murn and Botha 2017).

Electrocution on or collision with energy infrastructure. Shimelis et al. (2005) highlight the threat to Lappet-faced Vultures from electrocutions and collisions from power lines, particularly power poles, reporting 49 individuals known to have been killed between 1996 and 2003.

4.7 Palm-Nut Vulture (*Gypohierax angolensis*)

Global Status: Least Concern (BirdLife International 2016).

Regional Status: Not assessed (considered peripheral) (Taylor et al. 2015).

Distribution: Palm-nut vultures are found throughout most of the coastal areas of the African continent from The Gambia to Kenya and as far South as South Africa (Van Zyl 2006). The only Southern African subregions to have the breeding resident pairs of Palm-nut vulture are South Africa, Mozambique and Malawi. The breeding distribution of the Palm-nut Vulture during the 1970s census period was centred on the Raffia Palm *Raphia australis* groves of the Kosi Bay system and Mtunzini. Its distribution is linked to the presence of the Raffia Palm at all permanently occupied sites, and the existence of this species at Mtunzini is entirely due the artificial cultivation of Raffia Palms (Hockey et al. 2005). There seems to be an expansion in range of the species southward with birds being recorded as far south as Scottburgh on the south coast of KwaZulu-Natal and breeding being confirmed in urban eThekweni.

Population size and trend: The total African population is estimated to be 80,000 pairs (Mundy et. al. 1992), with no evidence of decline being reported. The population is thought to be stable (Birdlife international 2022) with in excess of 12 breeding pairs in South Africa in 2003 (Hockey et. al. 2005).

Movements: Partial migrant, with juveniles dispersing from breeding areas (Bildstein 2006). Dean and Le Maitre (2008) counted a lower percentage of juveniles in October than in May along the Congo River, probably indicating dispersal. Most movements are probably a response to changes in the availability of watered areas. Vagrants occasionally turn up far outside the usual range.

Habitat: Found mostly in savannas, at the edges of moist tropical and riparian forests, in coastal habitats, lagoons, and in areas of oil palm plantations. Brown and Amadon (1968) also listed mangrove swamps as a preferred habitat. Its distribution in West and central Africa coincides closely with the presence of the oil palm *Elaeis guineensis* and in southern Africa, with the palm *Raphia vinifera*. Typically a lowland species, but in Kenya may be found as high as 1,825 m (Clancey 1985) and up to 2,300 in Malawi (Dowsett-Lemaire and Dowsett op cit.). Spends much of its time perched near food trees, or walking about on beaches, sandbars, and riverbanks. Does not soar as much as other vulture species and can be seen commuting between feeding and nesting areas. Gregarious, roosting in small groups in trees, but forages singly.

Ecology: It breeds in forest and savannah across sub-Saharan Africa, usually near water, its range coinciding with that of the oil and Raffia Palms. It is quite approachable, like many African vultures, and can be seen near habitation, even on large hotel lawns in the tourist areas of countries such as The Gambia.

Major threats: This species is currently not persecuted, but it is affected by habitat loss in certain parts of its range. The expansion of palm plantations has increased nest site availability (BirdLife International 2022; Hockey et. al. 2005). The threats to this species in South Africa are not well understood. The low population size makes the species vulnerable to stochastic events and habitat loss through open cast sand dune mining and urban expansion could reduce suitable habitats. The cultivation of Raphia Palms for their ornamental value is currently increasing providing additional food and nesting sites. There is also a large portion of its habitat protected by the iSimangaliso Wetland Park. There are no current species-specific conservation initiatives as this species is the only vulture species in South Africa where the population size is increasing.

5. THE STATEMENT OF THREATS ADVERSELY AFFECTING THE SPECIES

Due to their life history traits and ranging behaviour, vultures are highly susceptible to human induced threats (Virani et al. 2011). They are wide ranging birds that cannot be confined within the boundaries of protected areas, they often cover vast distances searching for food and scavenge even in non-protected lands. This increases their exposure to anthropogenic threats, including both intentional and unintentional poisoning, persecution, electrocution and collision with energy infrastructure, shortage of safe food supplies, loss of suitable habitat, disturbance and climate change. These threats are constantly changing and evolving, some are on the increase and some come and go, and in most cases are difficult to manage. The current situation is critical and vultures are declining across the African continent with a 90% decline recorded for some species in just over three decades, while declines of 50-60% have been measured in the savannas of southern and East Africa (Ogada et al 2015).

5.1 Poisoning

Poisoning, in its various forms, is one of the most significant threats that impacts on South African vultures. In the context of vultures there are two broad types of poisoning: unintentional (secondary) poisoning, where vultures are not the intended target; and intentional (primary) poisoning, where vultures are intentionally targeted.

The use of poisons to kill wildlife intentionally has a long history not only in South Africa but worldwide. Natural plant and animal-based toxins and synthetic pesticides have been used to kill wildlife, a method that is silent, cheap, easy and effective (Ogada 2014). Many classes of pesticides have been used to poison wildlife, including organochlorines, organophosphates, carbamates and pyrethroids.

Populations of scavengers have been decimated by feeding on poisoned carcasses (Virani et al. 2011; Botha et al. 2012; Ogada et al. 2012). Vultures, for which the primary food source is meat, soft tissue and organs from carcasses, are obviously at risk. The majority of South African vulture populations are affected to varying degrees by unintentional and intentional poisoning.

Poisoning incidents are spread across the African continent (Figure 7).

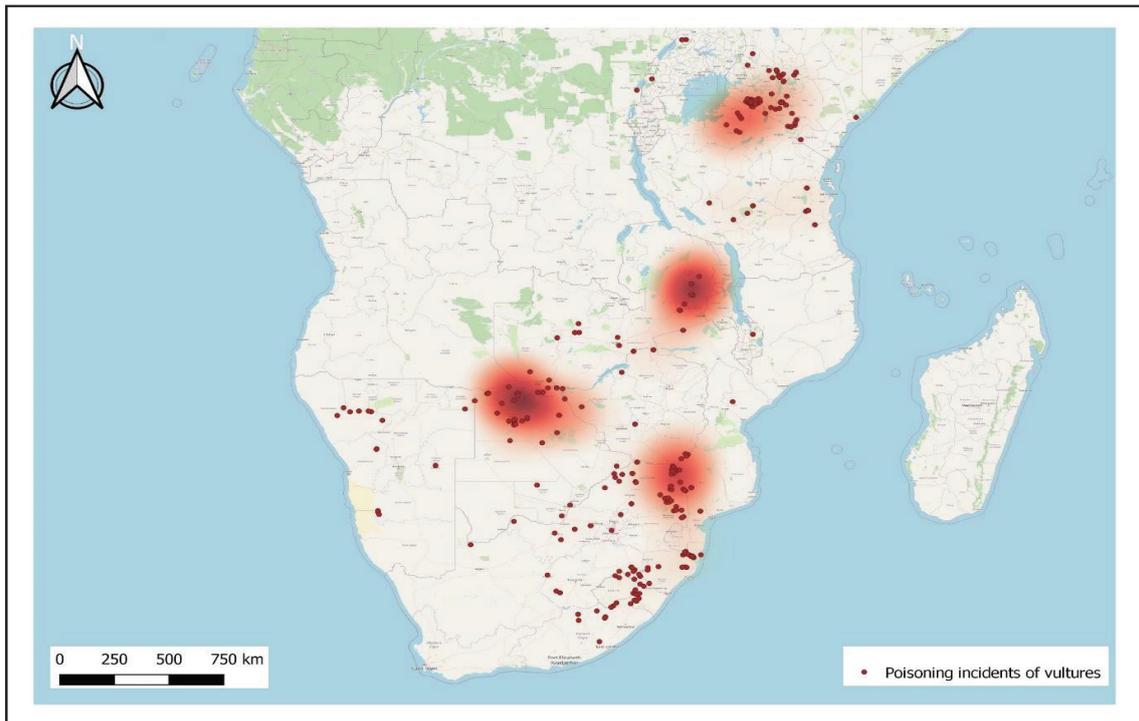


Figure 7: Locations of known vulture poisoning incidents reported to the African Wildlife Poisoning Database (2000 to 2020). African Wildlife Poisoning Database (Endangered Wildlife Trust and The Peregrine Fund. 2021; <https://awpd.cloud/>).

5.1.1 Unintentional (secondary) poisoning

Unintentional poisoning occurs when vultures: 1. Consume poisoned carcasses set out to target other species to alleviate human-wildlife conflict. 2. Feed on the carcasses of animals that have died as a result of consuming a poisonous substance. 3. When they consume livestock that has been treated with NSAIDs or other veterinary medicines harmful to vultures. 4. Consume food that contains lead fragments or traces of lead (such exposure can either be lethal within a short space of time or lead to long term side effects). Pollution of the environment by a range of chemicals due to spills and the dumping of chemical waste and other substances that can affect vultures' food or water sources also pose a threat although the impact is not yet well documented.

5.1.1.1 NSAIDs and other veterinary medicines

Unintentional poisoning of *Gyps* vultures in Asia due to the ingestion of NSAIDs has caused rapid and severe declines in three formerly common and widespread species with serious consequences for the ecosystem and knock-on economic, sanitary, human health and cultural effects. The main factor causing the declines has been shown to be the veterinary use of the common NSAID, diclofenac. Although veterinary diclofenac is not available in South Africa, Voltaren®, a human diclofenac medication is widely used and easily available. Additionally, Ketoprofen was identified as being lethal to *Gyps* vulture species in 2009 (Naidoo et al. 2010) and several other NSAIDs commonly used to treat livestock and equines are

thought to be toxic to vultures and include nimesulide (Cuthbert et al. 2016), carprofen (Cuthbert et al. 2007), flunixin (Zorrilla et al. 2014) and phynylbutozone (Fourie et al. 2015).

Only two safe alternatives, meloxicam (Swarup et al. 2007) and tolfenamic (Chandramana, 2022), have been identified so far (see <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.08.23.456758v1>). The availability of new NSAIDs is increasing (Khan 2013) although most are untested with regard to their toxicity to vultures. At the volumes required to effectively treat livestock and equines, the exorbitant price of Meloxicam will prevent its routine use in these animals. Cost-effective alternatives need to urgently be found and recommended to the veterinary officials, farmers and equine owners.

5.1.1.2 Human-wildlife conflict and problem animal control

Farmers who experience frequent crop-raiding by elephants, hippopotamus, buffalo and other herbivores, or whose livestock or game populations fall prey to predators, may resort to poisoning to alleviate such problems. Synthetic pesticides are widely used as the poison of choice for killing 'problem' predators such as lion, leopard, hyena and jackal. Such use of pesticides is illegal in South Africa but implementation and enforcement of the regulations is often weak; consequently, poisoning has become the most widely used means of killing these animals.

Poisoned baits are often large carcasses, such as livestock, killed by predators. This poisoning is indiscriminate and often does not affect the targeted individual or species, but instead kills a multitude of unintended species, including vultures. Vultures are especially vulnerable to this type of poisoning and can die in large numbers during a single incident due to their social feeding behaviour (Ogada et al. 2015). There are also ample data that show that the target animals killed are themselves also a significant source of secondary poisoning when vultures feed on such poisoned animals.

In other cases, small parcels of meat laced with pesticide are placed in strategic locations, targeting problem animals. White-headed Vultures, in particular, are vulnerable to this type of poisoning (Botha et al. 2017; Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife and Wildlife ACT, 2016).

Conflict between livestock owners and vultures due to the predation on weakened ewes and lambs has been recorded during drought periods resulting in the illegal killing of vultures and complaints about vultures 'annexing' waterholes and troughs which other animals tend to then avoid using.

5.1.1.3 Lead

Lead has been demonstrated across the world, including in South Africa, to be a significant environmental contaminant and risk to people, and potentially to the persistence of certain species of wildlife. While there are strict health and safety regulations to minimise human exposure to lead, there is a general lack of appreciation of the risks to the environment, and few management guidelines, policies or legal instruments are in place or being implemented to minimise environmental exposure. Plaza and Lambertucci (2019) highlight the threat that lead poses to vulture species, however this is often not recognised. Not all potential sources of lead for vultures are well understood. Lead, from lead-based ammunition (used in amongst others, hunting, wildlife-management, agricultural practices and problem animal control), poses a serious threat to African vulture populations (Naidoo et al. 2017; Garbett et al.

2018; van den Heever et al. 2019). Vultures are highly mobile obligate scavengers and are particularly susceptible to lead poisoning, predominantly through the ingestion of lead fragments present in the carcasses of animals shot using leaded ammunition. Their highly acidic stomachs, which dissolve more lead than the stomachs of other animals, increase the absorption of the heavy metal (Pain et al. 2009).

In wild African vultures, elevated blood lead levels have been linked to areas and seasons that experience increases in hunting activity (Garbett et al. 2018). In South Africa, non-scavenging birds do not have elevated blood lead levels, while scavenging birds do. Interestingly, in South Africa, it was found that White-backed Vulture nestlings too had elevated lead levels, leading van den Heever et al. (2019) to conclude that nestlings are likely receiving food containing lead fragments from their parents. Krüger and Amar (2018) found that although blood lead levels in Bearded Vulture were low, bone lead levels in individuals found dead were elevated and probably contributed to their deaths. There is a general lack of awareness amongst the relevant role-players of the potential risks to vultures associated with the use of lead-based ammunition. In addition, availability of suitable, affordable alternatives is a challenge not only in South Africa, but also the rest of Africa.

Whilst more immediate and direct mortality from poisoning and other threats is highly visible, African vultures are long lived and at a high trophic level (high up the food chain), which increases their vulnerability to bioaccumulation. Although most of the attention has been given to the lethal impacts of toxins on vultures, bioaccumulation may have sub-lethal but significant negative effects on reproductive success, immune response and behaviour. Gongoso et al. (2009) discovered evidence of bioaccumulation in Egyptian vultures causing reduced mineralisation in the bone as lead contamination increased. Furthermore, bioaccumulation was more evident in males than females, suggesting that this effect may be important for declining species. Additional research relating to bioaccumulation in vultures in South Africa is necessary. Recent research on White-backed Vulture chicks suggests that lead interferes with 'chicks' ability to manufacture haemoglobin, resulting in anaemia (L. van den Heever, unpublished data).

5.1.2 Intentional (targeted) vulture poisoning

5.1.2.1 African Traditional Medicine

Pesticides are increasingly used to acquire wild animals or their body parts for consumption and commercial trade. Where vultures are concerned, a major driver of this trade is referred to here as African traditional medicine, in which wildlife parts and derivatives are used to treat a range of physical and mental diseases, or to bring good fortune. The trade associated with African traditional medicine has existed for many years in some areas (especially parts of West, Central and southern Africa) and is accepted as cultural practice. With the rapid growth of human populations, and more effective harvesting methods (through highly toxic substances), with an already declining vulture population, the impact of harvesting for traditional use is becoming more apparent. Figure 8 highlights the known localities of poisoning events specifically for traditional medicine use. It should also be stated that the remains of other wildlife species killed by means of poisoning for trade that are left out in the veld pose a secondary poisoning risk to vultures and other avian scavengers. For example, in most instances where lions were

targeted for trade by being poisoned in the northern Kruger National Park (KNP), vultures were poisoned when feeding on the remains of the poisoned predators (A. Botha pers comm).

In the eastern parts of South Africa, White-backed Vultures are one of the preferred vulture species in trade, according to a survey of traditional healers and traders (McKean et al. 2013). During 2019 and early 2020, over 90 vulture carcasses were recovered following a spate of targeted poisonings in northern KwaZulu-Natal. These incidents included 83 White-backed, six Lappet-faced and one White-headed Vulture. It is believed that the last adult White-headed Vulture resident in the northern cluster of KwaZulu-Natal's vulture breeding population (the area including Mkuze, Pongola and Magudu) was killed during these events (Wildlife ACT and Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife pers. comm. 2020). These incidents combined with other environmental pressures continue to place pressure on the existing population, thereby supporting the McKean et. al (2013) prediction that such populations could become locally extinct by 2034.

McKean et al. (2013) further predicted that the Cape Vulture populations in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal could become locally extinct within 54 years should harvesting levels of White-backed Vultures remain unabated. With a decreasing White-backed Vulture population in KwaZulu-Natal, a larger proportion of the harvesting pressure could be brought to bear on Cape Vultures.

A study on the use of vultures by an association of traditional health practitioners in Bushbuckridge, estimated that this single association of over 400 healers may use as many as 400-800 vultures a year (Mashele et al. 2021a, b).

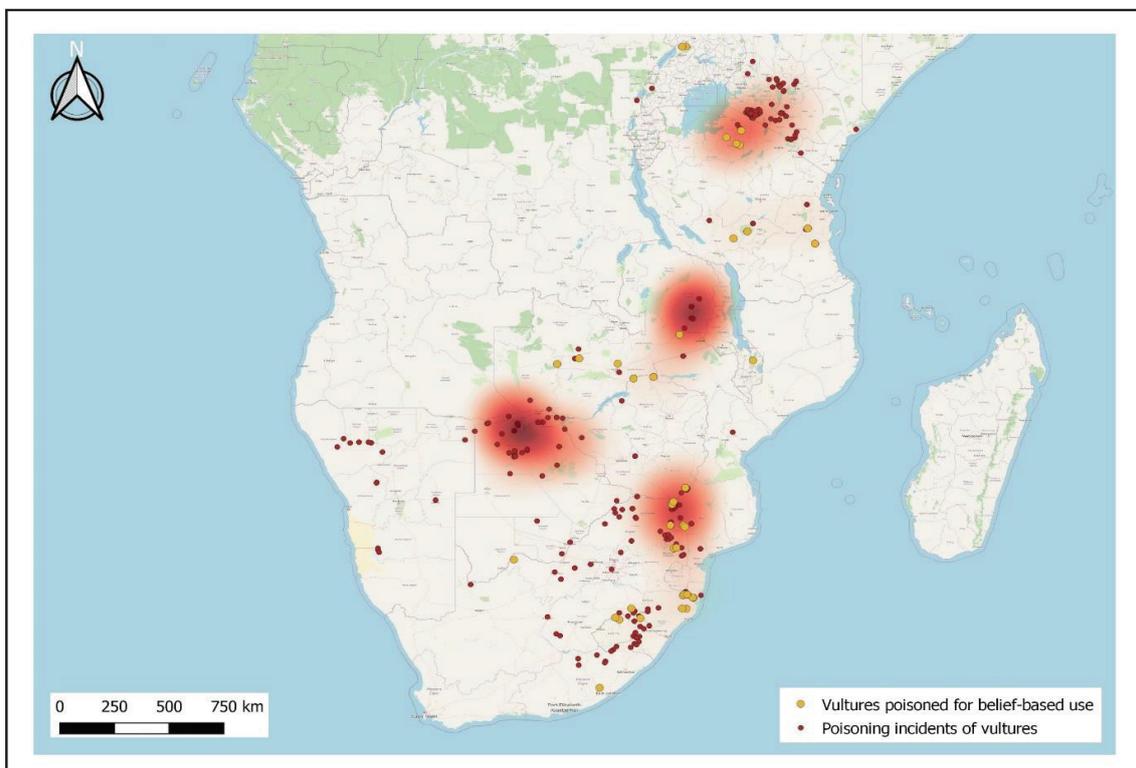


Figure 8: Locations of known vulture poisoning incidents for Traditional medicine use reported to the African Wildlife Poisoning Database (2000 to 2020). (Endangered Wildlife Trust and The Peregrine Fund. 2021, <https://awpd.cloud>).

5.1.2.2 Sentinel poisoning

The increase in poaching of elephants in Africa has resulted in an increase in mass poisoning of vultures. Vultures are deliberately poisoned by poachers who may use large quantities of toxic pesticides on elephant carcasses because circling vultures signal potential illicit activities to those who are combating poaching (Ogada 2014; Ogada et al. 2015; Richards et al. 2017); vultures are killed because they act as sentinels of poaching. Vulture mortality associated with ivory poaching has increased more rapidly than that associated with any other types of poisoning, accounting for one third of all vulture poisonings recorded in Africa since 1970.

This phenomenon has now been recorded in South Africa, where two incidents resulted in the deaths of 154 White-backed Vultures after feeding from poisoned elephant carcasses in the Kruger National Park (Murn and Botha 2017). Since January 2019, at least 450 vultures of four threatened species, eight Lions, two Leopards, Spotted Hyaenas and several other species have been killed in at least 13 incidents in the Kruger National Park alone due to the lacing of poached animal carcasses with poisons. To date, most of the incidents have occurred in the northern regions of the park. Poisoning is evidently increasing and expanding with, for example, at least three new incidents recorded in the southern half of the Kruger National Park since February 2020. Several incidents of poisoning of vultures associated with subsistence poaching of herbivores for meat have also been recorded in the Kruger National Park in recent years, and the rationale may also be sentinel poisoning, since no parts were harvested from the dead vultures (G. Tate pers. comm).

The frequency of the incidents, and the number of vultures that have been poisoned in each incident is very concerning and is likely to have significant population impacts.

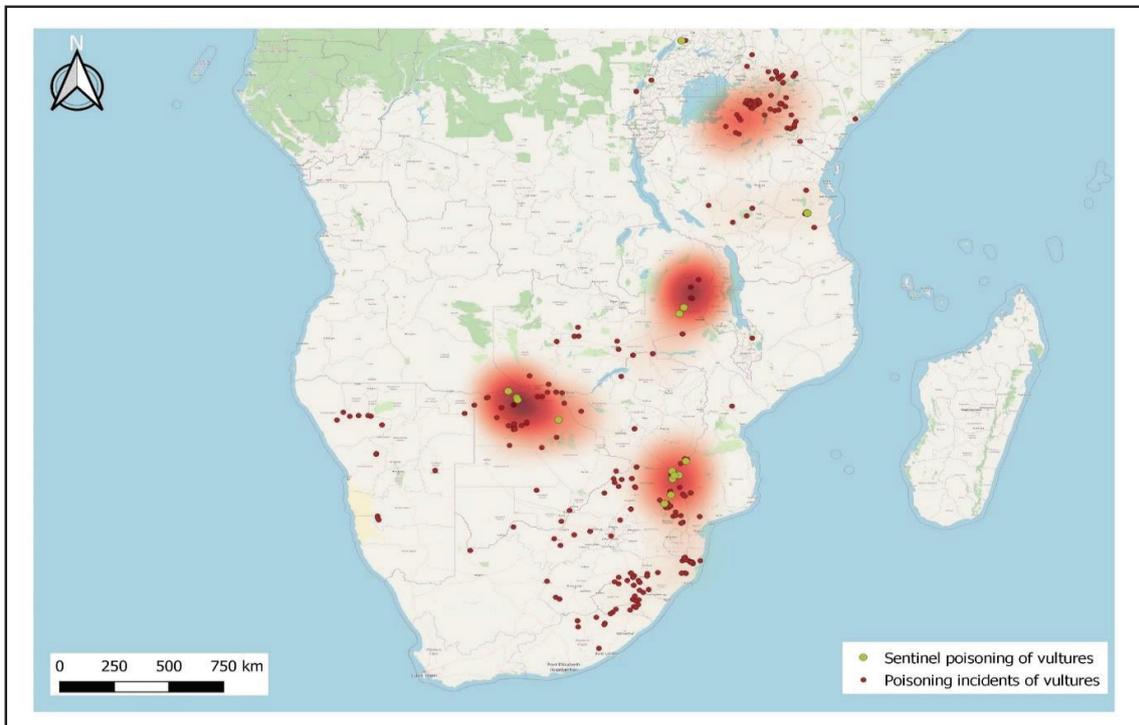


Figure 9: Locations of incidents where vultures were killed through sentinel poisoning, reported to the African Wildlife Poisoning Database (2000 to 2020). (Endangered Wildlife Trust and The Peregrine Fund. 2021, <https://awpd.cloud.>)

5.2 Energy infrastructure

5.2.1 Electrocutation

Avifaunal mortality by electrocution on power lines is a global problem and it is a significant threat to vultures in South Africa (BirdLife International 2017). South Africa's power line grid is extensive (Figure 10) and is becoming more prevalent as energy demand increases, resulting in infrastructure growth (van Rooyen 2000).

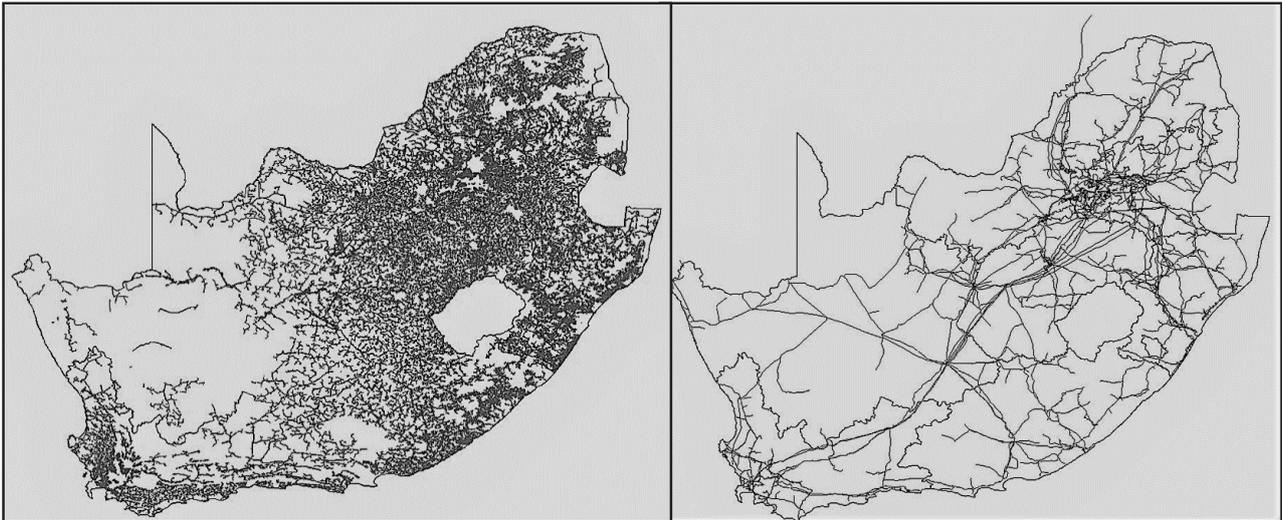


Figure 10: Powerline distribution (left) and transmission (right) networks in South Africa. (Eskom/EWT Strategic Partnership database unpublished 2020).

The electrocution of avifauna occurs when the gap of electrical components is bridged between two live or one live and one earth component of a power line (Kagan 2016). Electrocutation can also occur through flashovers as a result of excrement (also known as streamers), which are electrically conductive, creating a conductive path between the bird and the associated infrastructure (van Rooyen et al. 2002). Due to their large wingspan and gregarious roosting, large bird species such as vultures, are particularly vulnerable to electrocution and South Africa has experienced numerous vulture mortalities as a result of electrocutions (Figures 11 and 12) (van Rooyen 2000).

Electrocution risks can be significant in poorly designed or uninsulated energy infrastructure, particularly older distribution medium voltage power lines (Kagan 2016). Effective planning, design and mitigation measures can dramatically reduce the impact of energy infrastructure on avian populations (BirdLife International 2017). Electrocutation from power lines is one of the key threats for the long-term protection of vultures in South Africa, with data suggesting that this cause of mortality makes a significant contribution to low juvenile and immature survival rates (van Rooyen 2000; Shimelis 2005; Boshoff and Anderson 2006).

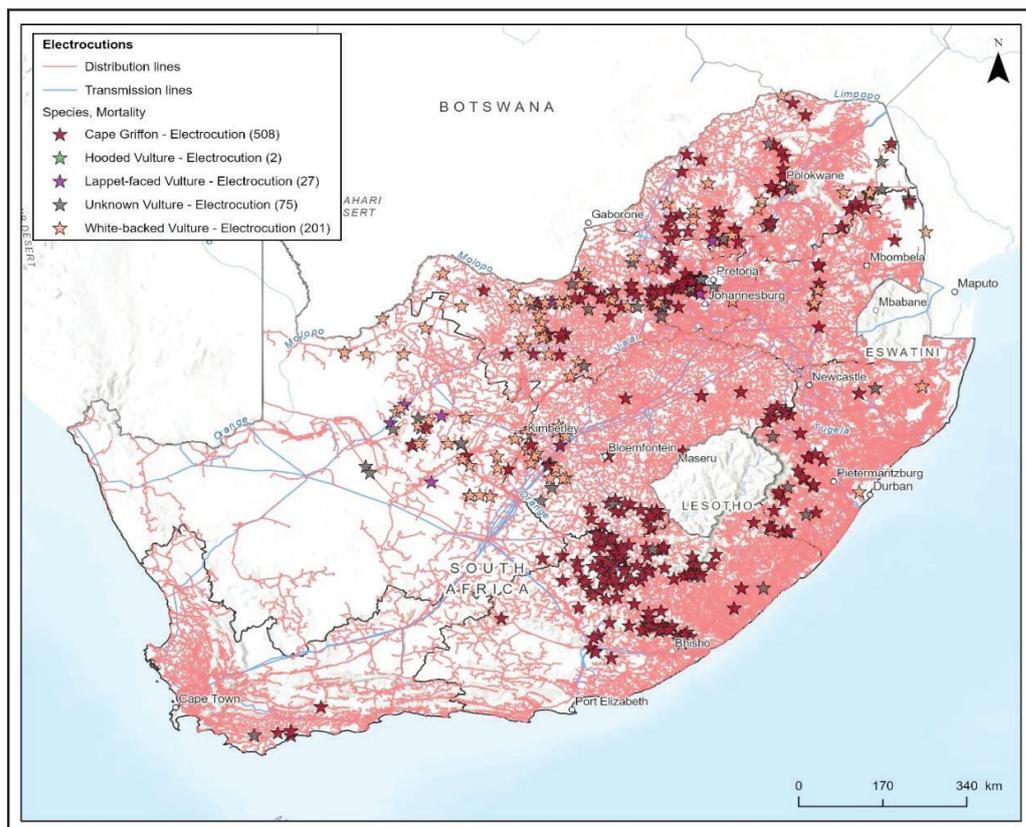


Figure 11: Fatal vulture electrocutions on powerlines across South Africa reported to the EWT/Eskom Central Incident Register from 1996-2022 (Eskom/EWT Strategic Partnership database unpublished, 2022). Numbers in legend indicate the count of fatalities for each species.

5.2.2 Collisions

Energy infrastructure has played a role in avifaunal mortalities and injuries as a result of collisions with power lines, often leading to the decline of sensitive species at a global level (Boshoff et al. 2011). Collisions with power lines are a significant threat to vultures, where they are susceptible largely due to their size and relatively poor manoeuvrability (van Rooyen 2000). A number of additional factors increases the likelihood of vultures colliding with power lines which include poor light at certain times of the day and inclement weather conditions (Harris and Miranda 2013). Since 1996, many vulture mortality incidents have been recorded on the Eskom/EWT Strategic Partnership Central Incident Register (CIR) database and this partnership is working to mitigate unsafe lines and structures across South Africa. Wildlife mortalities are reported to the EWT toll free number (0860 111 535) and wep@ewt.org.za to trigger the Eskom Wildlife Incident Management Process. However, many more incidents go unreported as vultures often collide and carcasses are scavenged, collide in inaccessible areas, or they are injured and move away and out of sight from the power line servitudes (Shaw et al. 2015). A large number of vulture mortalities are associated with powerline collisions and this is one of the main factors that have caused major declines of Cape, White-backed and Lappet-faced Vultures in South Africa (Shimelis 2005; Boshoff et al. 2011; BirdLife International 2017) (Figures 13 and 14).

The increase in renewable energy installations (e.g. wind, solar and geothermal generation facilities) will inevitably lead to an expansion of the power line distribution network which will likely increase the

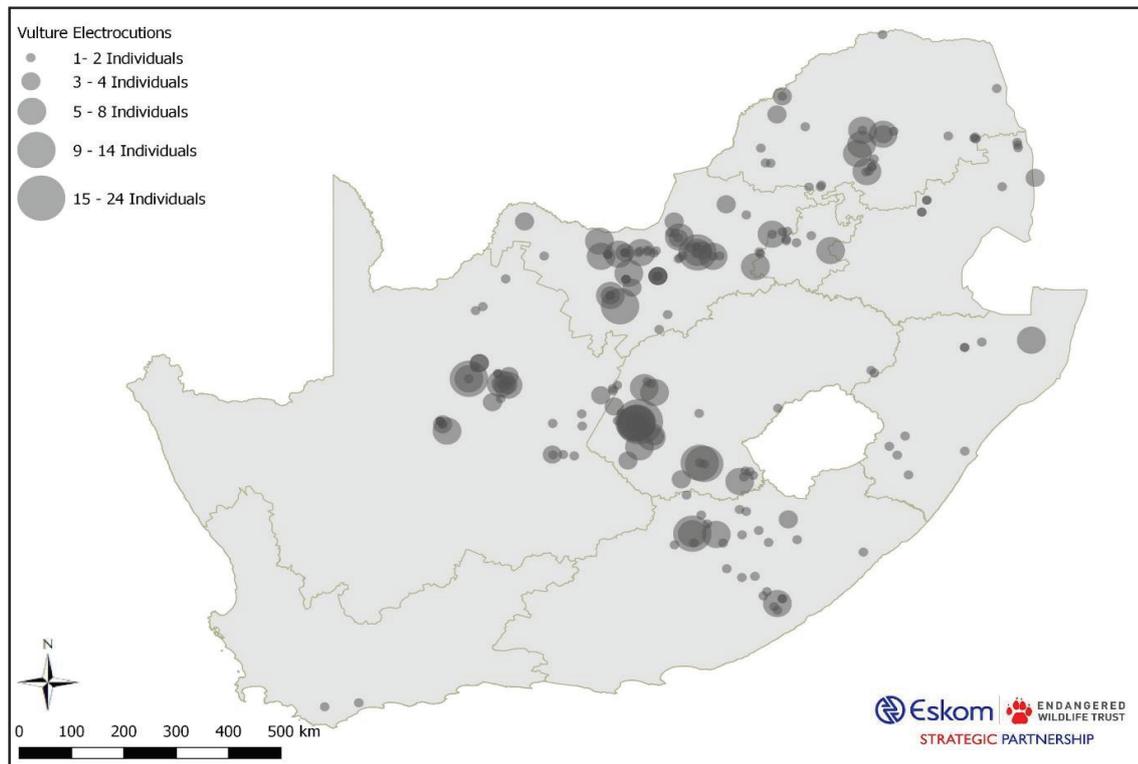


Figure 12: Map reflecting power line vulture electrocution incidents in South Africa (Eskom/EWT Strategic Partnership database unpublished 2020).

risk of collisions for vultures in certain areas. Despite their acute vision, vultures' field of view and normal head position when foraging can make them unaware of obstructions in their direction of travel, and they may be particularly vulnerable to collisions with infrastructure such as wind turbines and power lines (Martin et al. 2012). The proliferation of renewable energy initiatives can therefore be detrimental to vultures if the locations of turbines and associated infrastructure are in areas favoured by these birds (Jenkins et al. 2010).

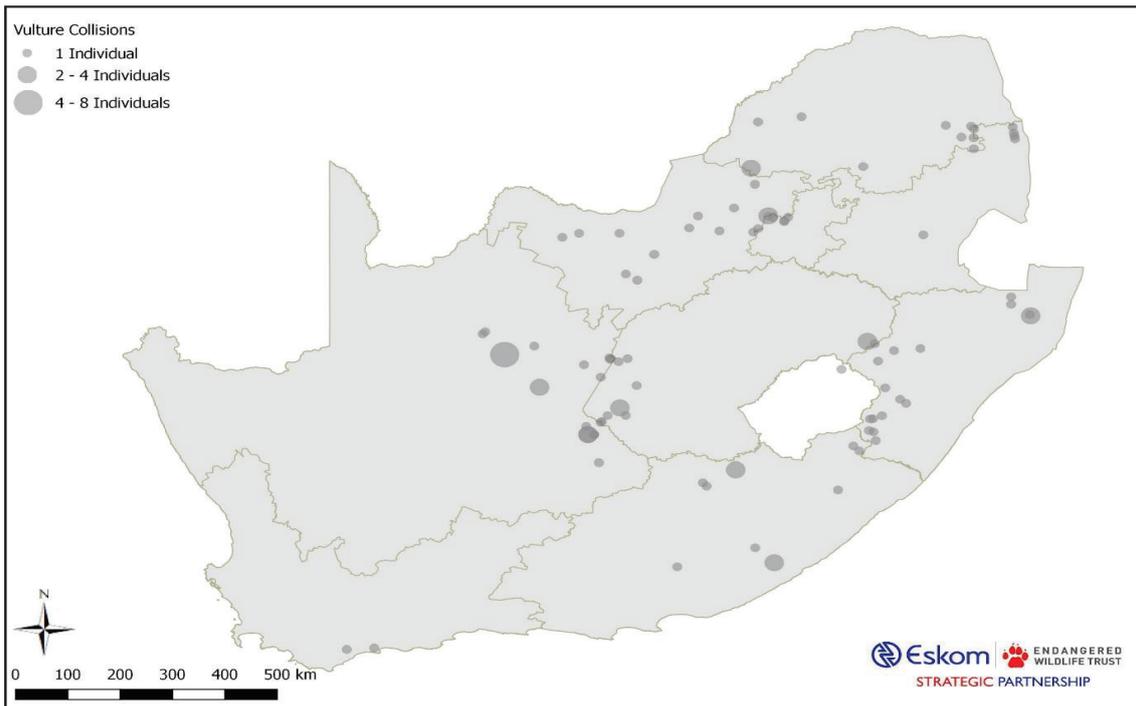


Figure 13: Powerline vulture collision incidents in South Africa (Eskom/EWT Strategic Partnership database unpublished 2020).

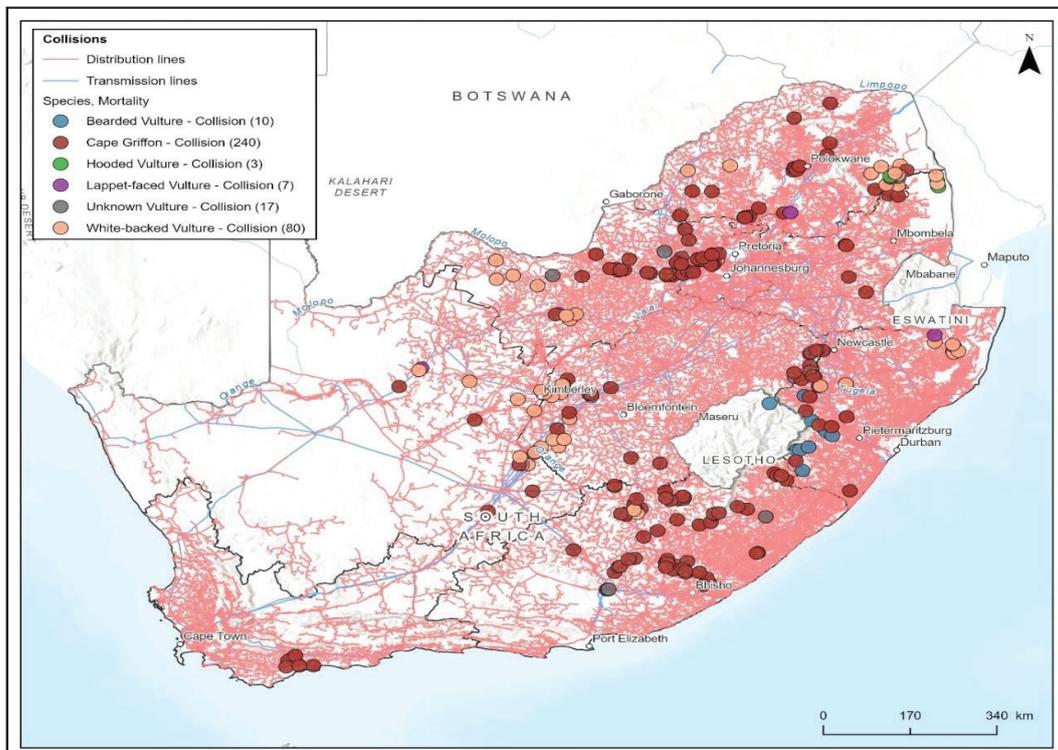


Figure 14: Fatal vulture collisions on powerlines across South Africa reported to the EWT/Eskom Central Incident Register from 1996-2022 (Eskom/EWT Strategic Partnership database unpublished 2022). Numbers in legend indicate the count of fatalities for each species

The rapid development of wind energy in southern Africa represents an additional threat to the already fragile populations of African vultures. The distribution of the Vulnerable Cape Vulture in particular, overlaps considerably with wind energy development areas in South Africa, creating conflicts that can hinder both vulture conservation and sustainable energy development. Cape Vultures are known to collide with wind turbines on wind energy facilities (WEFs). Indeed, the last five years have shown concerning numbers of mortalities on wind farms, particularly in the Eastern Cape (G. Tate pers. comm). There have been 24 Cape and three White-backed Vulture fatalities at wind farms reported to date (this includes a few electrocutions). The current fatality rate of Cape Vultures at South Africa's WEFs is 0.008 birds per turbine per year (S. Ralston, unpublished data). It is important to note that these figures are not an accurate reflection of the actual number of vulture fatalities. Not all wind farms are monitoring, reporting and/or mitigating fatalities.

When Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZ) are taken into account, a significant overlap exists between the Cape Vulture range and both operational and proposed WEFs. Subsequently, there is pressing concern around the potential cumulative impact of WEFs on the Cape Vulture population within these areas of overlap. This concern is compounded by the recent gazetting and fast tracking of REDZ across the country, which is sure to increase the level of collision risk for Cape Vultures and other collision prone species (Figure 15).

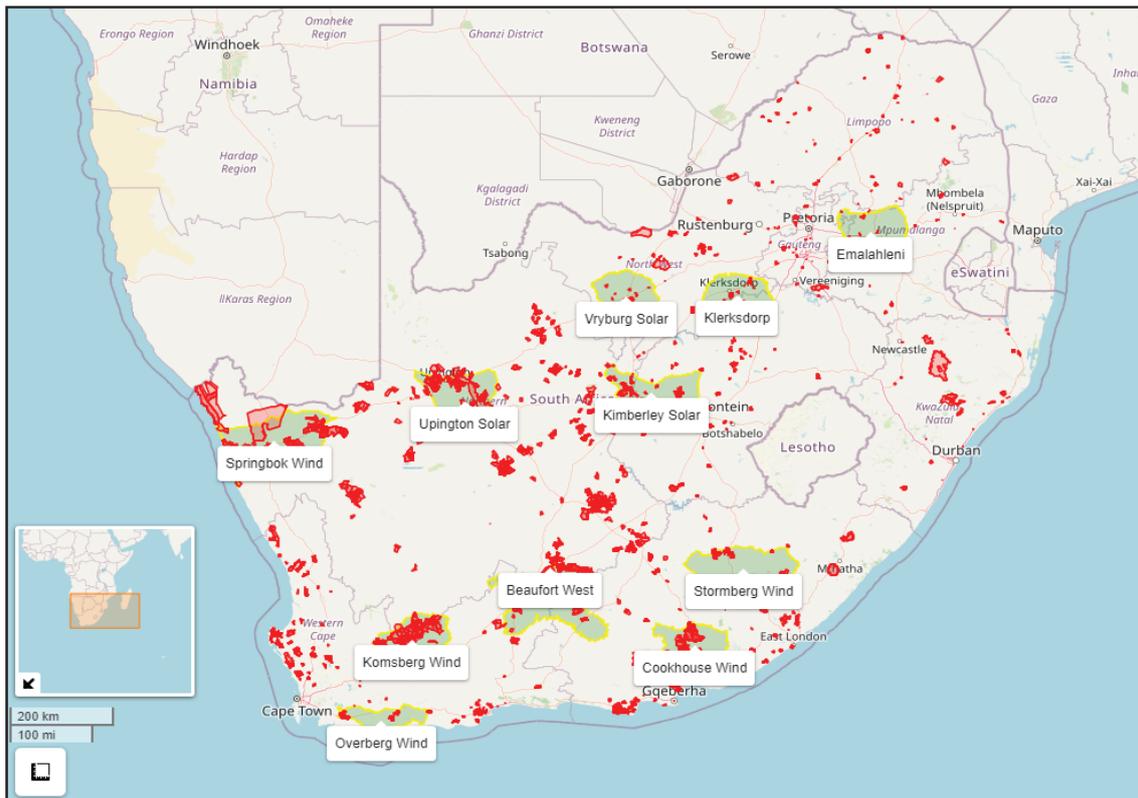


Figure 15: Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZ) (shaded regions with yellow outline) within South Africa as well as the 2021 fourth quarter South Africa Renewable Energy EIA Applications indicated by red shaded regions. Endangered Wildlife Trust 2022.

A controversial wind farm development in the Maloti mountains of Lesotho, an important site for both Bearded and Cape Vultures, was given approval in 2014 (Anonymous 2014), and is likely to result in significant vulture mortalities if substantial mitigation measures are not implemented. Even relatively small-scale wind energy developments in the Lesotho Highlands pose a threat to local vulture populations (Reid et al. 2014; Rushworth and Krüger 2014) and could lead to local extinctions.

Sensitivity models are currently being developed for Cape Vulture (Cervantes *et al.* in review) and have been completed for Bearded Vulture (Reid et al. 2014). Habitat suitability models for all breeding vulture species in South Africa is currently being developed between BirdLife South Africa, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, Wildlife ACT and the Endangered Wildlife Trust.

5.3 Climate change

Mainstream projections of climate change suggest that average global temperatures will be 3-5°C higher in the year 2100 compared to 2000 (IPCC 2014). However, analyses of weather data for southern Africa reveal that temperatures are increasing faster than projected by IPCC models, with warming by 2015 already exceeding the increases predicted for 2035, and with rates of heating highest in arid zones (van Wilgen et al. 2016). Sustained periods of hot weather negatively impact body condition and breeding success in a number of southern African arid-zone birds (du Plessis et al. 2012; Cunningham et al. 2013; van de Ven et al. 2020), and the fitness costs of increasing heat exposure as a consequence of climate change are expected to drive major declines in avian diversity in the subregion's semi-desert and desert habitats (Conradie et al. 2019).

Importantly, in addition to the increase in average temperature and average maximum temperature, there is expected to be a significant increase in the frequency of extreme temperature events (IPCC 2014; Coldrey 2019). The increase in the frequency of extreme weather events associated with climate change may cause direct avian mortality (McKechnie et al. 2021) and drive local avian population dynamics (Parmesan et al. 2000). While little work has been done on the subject, tree-nesting vultures may be particularly vulnerable to the direct impacts of rising air temperatures in coming decades. Solar heat loads experienced in nests partly or entirely exposed to the sun elevate the operative temperatures experienced by vulture nestlings well above air temperature, creating conditions under which even small increases in air temperature are likely to cause large increases in the thermal challenges posed by hot weather. The most obvious of these challenges concerns the risks of hyperthermia to embryos and later to nestlings. The second closely related risk is that of nestling dehydration arising from increases in evaporative cooling requirements, when operative temperatures exceed body temperature and evaporative water loss becomes the only mechanism whereby body temperature can be maintained below lethal limits. Parent vultures may mitigate some of the effects of solar radiation load on eggs and nestlings through shading behaviour, which could be critical for nestling survival (e.g. Williams et al. 2011). However, high thermal loads incurred by adults during hot weather may mean parents are forced to leave chicks exposed if air temperature exceeds critical thresholds. In addition, the time spent shading the chick could conceivably reduce available foraging time, although the large size of vultures makes this less of an issue than the provisioning-thermoregulation trade-offs in smaller birds.

It is speculated that the vulture species breeding at higher altitudes (Bearded and Cape Vultures) in southern Africa may experience range contractions due to increased temperatures associated with accelerated climate change (Simmons and Jenkins 2007), although recent analyses provided no support for the hypothesis that climate change may be driving Bearded Vulture nest site abandonment (Krüger et al. 2015b). There are concerns that Cape Vulture breeding colonies in the north of the species' range are at greater risk from the effects of climate change than those in the south and that areas currently containing the bulk of the breeding population may become unsuitable for breeding (Phipps et al. 2017). The overall impact of climate change can be more severe when it occurs with other major threats such as habitat loss and reduction in available food sources.

Bush encroachment is taking place across much of southern Africa and increases in atmospheric CO₂ concentrations from anthropogenic activities are likely to be at least partially responsible for driving this process (Bond and Midgley 2012; O'Connor et al. 2014). Carcass utilisation by vultures may be constrained by the surrounding vegetation, as high vegetation densities may leave insufficient space for the vultures to take-off once satiated (Bamford et al. 2009). For example, White-backed Vultures were reluctant to land at carcasses from which the angle required to clear the surrounding vegetation on take-off was greater than 6°, and Cape Vultures were not observed on carcasses from which the required angle of take-off was greater than 4°. Increasing vegetation densities due to bush encroachment may therefore decrease available foraging habitat (Bamford et al. 2009). Experimental provisioning indicated that bush encroachment levels above 2,600 trees per hectare are avoided by foraging *Gyps* vultures (Schultz 2007). It is possible, however, that the expansion of trees into currently unsuitable areas (grasslands) will create more suitable areas for tree-nesting vulture breeding.

It is expected that there will be direct and indirect impacts of global climate change on vultures; however, additional research and monitoring of anticipated and actual effects of climate change on vultures in South Africa is necessary.

5.4 Disturbance of nest sites

A wide range of human activities can cause disturbance and displacement, such as construction of infrastructure, agriculture, aviation, mining, blasting and quarrying.

Generally, White-backed Vultures are vulnerable to nest harvesting or disturbance by humans, especially outside protected areas (Bamford et al. 2009). Komen (1985) considered human disturbance at breeding colonies of Cape Vulture a significant problem. Benson and Dobbs (1985) indicated that mountaineering impacts nesting Cape Vultures in South Africa.

Aviation may cause disturbance, which may be a significant problem for already rare species. The South African Air Force maintains a policy of keeping a flight-restricted 2 km buffer from Cape Vulture colonies in the Magaliesberg to avoid disturbance, but as far as it is known, such measures are not widespread elsewhere nor are these regulated and monitored. Recreational aviation has been suggested to cause disturbance and is on the increase in certain areas (Wolter pers comm 2022).

5.5 Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation

The impact of habitat change on vulture populations is complex although it is often cited as a contributing factor to vulture declines. This may concern large scale modification affecting food supply (considered above) or other ecological factors. More specifically, cliff or tree-nesting vultures have specific breeding site requirements, which are easily affected by human activities such as: quarrying; building of tourist or leisure facilities near breeding cliffs; widening of roads and highways; logging, other forms of deforestation and clearance of large trees in agricultural areas.

Schultz (2007) suggests that bush encroachment in northern Namibia, exacerbated by increasing CO₂ levels worldwide, reduces foraging success in both Cape and White-backed Vultures. This coincided with long term declines in the Cape Vulture population in that country. Land use changes in southern Africa are varied and include degradation by intensive agriculture, cultivation, urbanisation, roads, dams, mines, desertification, afforestation and alien vegetation. Further quantitative research is needed to determine how these factors affect various species of vultures in South Africa. For instance there is already evidence that supplementary feeding in the vicinity of Cape Vulture breeding colonies during the nest-building stage can increase the number of breeding pairs and ultimately the number of offspring (Schabo et al. 2016).

The biodiversity component of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment's newly developed Environmental Screening Tool (EST) is a result of a partnership between South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), the EWT and BirdLife South Africa. All registered environmental assessment practitioners (EAPs) are required to generate an EST report for the site at which a potential development occurs. The EST report flags the presence of threatened species according to different sensitivity levels, which are based on the variety of species data (e.g. nest records, occurrence records or predictive models). Based on the sensitivity level that is triggered by the EST, EAPs are then required to adhere to the legislation in NEMA's Terrestrial Plant/Animal Species Protocols. If threatened bird species such as vultures, are found to be nesting on the potential development site, a specialist bird survey will be required as mandatory during the EIA process.

5.6 Diseases

Although there has been evidence of infectious diseases such as avian influenza (Ducatez et al. 2007), West-Nile virus and avian malaria in various vulture species across the world, no information on the prevalence of disease and its threat to wild and captive vultures in South Africa is known. However, across vulture ranges, exposure to poultry diseases (e.g., avian influenza, Newcastle's disease) are a potential risk. The increase in global temperatures may facilitate microbial activity which in turn could have a negative impact on both domesticated and wild animals. The absence of competitive regulation by vultures may also result in increased numbers of mammalian scavengers (e.g., jackals and feral dogs) at carcasses, which may facilitate the spread of diseases such as rabies and canine distemper. This may pose a significant risk to humans, livestock and other wildlife. (van den Heever et al. 2021).

5.7 Poor enforcement of legislation i.e. prosecution

Despite the existing contemporary legislation providing protection for South Africa's vulture species, the enforcement thereof, has been lacking. The contributing factors include *inter alia* staff turnover within the judiciary and South African Police Service, the non-charismatic nature of the species (in comparison to Rhino, Lion and Elephant) and the inability for conservationists to quantify an economic value for the species. Compounding the lack of enforcement, is the inability to link poisoning events to suspects and the limited resources available to investigate environmental crimes. Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife and Wildlife ACT have responded to poisoning events and provided intelligence, however, no follow up takes place. When suspects are apprehended, sentences are either wholly suspended or inadequate.

5.8 Other threats

A range of additional threats affect vulture populations throughout South Africa but these are often more species-specific, with more localised effects than the threats discussed above. However, particularly at breeding sites, these can have locally significant impacts on productivity, the importance of which is likely to increase if vultures continue to decline and populations become more fragmented.

5.8.1 Elephants

The impact from the ever-expanding Elephant populations in various protected areas in South Africa is of increasing concern for tree-nesting vultures. To date, Elephant damage to most of the White-backed Vulture nest-trees has been recorded in Atherstone Nature Reserve in Limpopo (J. Heymans, LEDET, pers. comm.), and is suspected to be somewhat overlooked in many other areas. There is ongoing research in the Associated Private Nature Reserves (APNR) along the western boundary of the Kruger National Park, looking at impacts and mitigation options for Elephant damage to vulture nest-trees. This is an aspect that requires further assessment and monitoring across reserves and private conservation areas that have elephants, and which also serve as important breeding sites for tree-nesting vultures.

5.8.2 Poor management plans and approaches

In many cases existing reserve management plans do not specifically address vulture conservation and therefore actions to address threats to the species are not considered or implemented.

5.8.3 Quality of protected areas

Protected areas, and the diversity of species contained therein, play a vital role within the biodiversity conservation matrix. Understanding the local context of a protected area and the human impact thereon is an important aspect for overall biodiversity conservation (Jones et al. 2018). The lack of appropriate management and resources can impact upon the overall quality of a reserve's biodiversity assets. An example is the case of the Cape Vultures breeding colony at Moletjie Nature Reserve, Limpopo Province, which is currently declining due to disturbance and killings for African traditional medicine (Hirschauer et al. 2021).

5.8.4 Drowning

Historically, Cape Vultures were susceptible to drowning with records of at least 120 individuals (21 incidents) being killed in small farm reservoirs in southern Africa between the early 1970s and late 1990s (Anderson et al. 1999). Modifications to many reservoirs have now been made (Boshoff et al. 2009) but

drownings do still occur. It is unclear, whether this is still a significant threat to Cape Vultures. Seven White-backed Vultures drowned in the Mokala National Park area of the Northern Cape during 2020-2021 (R. Visagie, in litt.).

5.8.5 Predation

Predation may be contributing to the decreased vulture breeding success in certain areas of South Africa (K. Wolter pers. comm. 2021). These have been attributed to Leopards, Pythons and Baboons in the Olifants River Private Game Reserve in the 2018 and 2019 surveys. Predation can be expected to increase at certain times, e.g., with drought, but these remain natural occurrences. It is however important that such cases should be monitored and captured in a mortalities database. Predation in this reserve is suspected to be associated with drought impacts, but whether this effect will persist beyond the drought is yet to be determined.

The predation of White-back Vulture eggs by Pied Crows *Corvus albus* has been documented (Johnson and Murn 2019) however further research is required to determine the extent and impact thereof on breeding productivity on other vulture species.

5.8.6 Illegal killing, taking and trade

Other forms of illegal killing, taking and trade in various forms not covered above, can also be directly targeted at vultures. The latest case is where vulture eggs were illegally harvested from South Africa and taken to the United Kingdom where they were confiscated at Heathrow Airport (The Guardian 2018). There are also reports from local communities of vulture killings attributed to boredom and disrespect for the species.

5.8.7 Collisions with aircraft

Aircraft and aviation collisions continue to pose a threat to vultures and there have been a handful of incidents in South Africa with the most recent one (2017) being at one of the Magaliesberg Cape Vulture colonies. Two people flying a small two-seater Cessna aircraft collided with a Cape Vulture above the colony. Both individuals died as a result as well as the vulture (K. Wolter pers. comm. 2021).

5.8.8 Collisions with other modes of transport and fencing

Vultures are occasionally killed on roads and railway lines but there is little substantive data about this in South Africa. Two Cape Vulture (in 1983 and 2015) and two White-backed Vulture (in 2001 and 2017) roadkill records were submitted to the EWT Wildlife Roadkill Application (<https://endangeredwildlifetrust.wordpress.com/2013/12/21/the-ewt-launches-citizen-science-roadwatch-data-app/>). Train mortalities have been recorded in the APNR in the Lowveld and in Pongola Game Reserve in KwaZulu-Natal (Botha and Coverdale pers. comm.).

Collision with and entanglement in electrical, woven and barbed wire fencing (five Cape Vulture (2006-2016) and two White-backed Vulture (2015-2017) (VulPro unpublished data)) has been recorded in South Africa. Given the high security concerns in South Africa this threat may increase and needs to be monitored.

6. THREATS PER SPECIES AND LEVEL OF THREAT

The drafting team worked as a group to rate threats and strategies as well as produce a diagram of threats to vultures and proposed conservation interventions. The drafting team used the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation, or Conservation Standards (CS), framework, under the guidance and facilitation of Claire Relton (EWT) (Figures 16 and 17). The Conservation Standards (CS), developed by the Conservation Measures Partnership in 2002, are a widely adopted set of principles and best practices from evidence-based conservation, adaptive management, and other decision-support approaches. The CS brings together common concepts, approaches and terminology for conservation project design, management and monitoring to help improve the practice of conservation. The CS can be applied at any geographic, temporal, or programmatic scale. The CS is being used by projects, programmes, organisations and agencies around the world:

(<https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=1SjO0wTkLMeavaWZuSiJagd4Tak0&ll=23.634986547680523%2C27.12113459646116&z=2>), and are continuously being updated by the CMP in collaboration with the broader community. This open-source, strategic process helps conservation teams achieve lasting impact (<https://conservationstandards.org/about/>). At its core, the CS is oriented around a five-step management cycle:

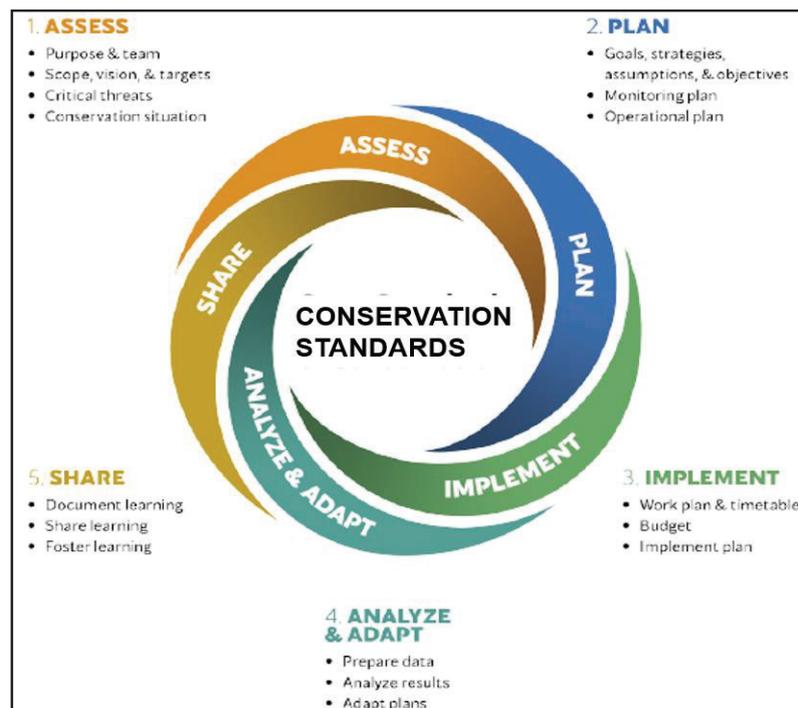


Figure 16: The five-step management cycle of the Conservation Standards

The first step is to create a situation model which is a visual diagram of a situation analysis that represents the relationships between key factors identified in a situation analysis believed to impact or lead to one or more conservation targets. Such an analysis was conducted, and the model shown in Figure 18.

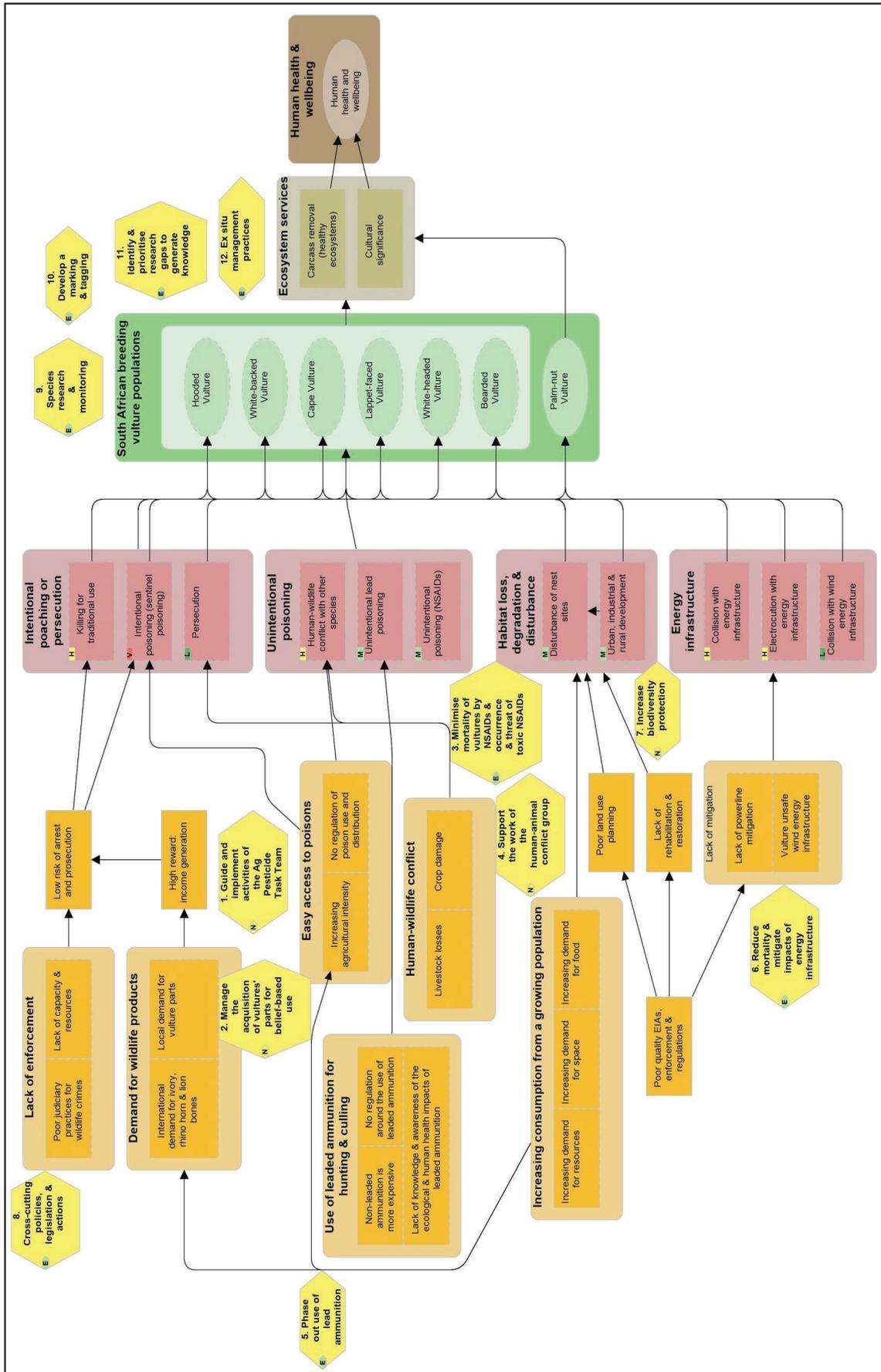


Figure 17: A situation model describing the current situation for vultures in South Africa. The scope of the project (green rectangle) shows the vulture species as the conservation targets (green oval) and the direct threats that affect these species (pink boxes). The orange boxes show the drivers of those direct threats while yellow hexagons display the strategies to be implemented that will reduce the direct threats and/or improve the vulture conservation targets.

Direct threats are defined as primarily human actions that immediately degrade one or more of the conservation targets (in this case, vultures). There are a number of tools and processes to help teams prioritise and rank threats. Most tools assess the extent of the threat and the severity of its impacts on the conservation targets. Together, these two criteria provide an overall threat magnitude. Other frequently used criteria include irreversibility and/or urgency. We used the Threat Analysis function in the online Miradi Share site, which is the software that allows users to implement all five steps of the CS. To rank and prioritise threats, the Threat Analysis function in Miradi Share is based on three criteria: scope (the proportion of the species or habitat expected to be affected by the threat within 10 years); severity (the level of damage to the species or habitat expected if current trends continue); and irreversibility (the degree to which the species or habitat can be restored if the threat is removed) (see Appendix A1 for more details). The Threat Analysis combines the Scope and Severity to give the threat magnitude which is then combined with the Irreversibility to give the threatening rating of a single threat on a single conservation target (i.e. specific vulture species). The rating has four potential levels of low, medium, high or very high of that threat on the target. This helps teams to then determine which are the most important threats for each target and which are the most important threats across all targets. This result of this rating for each threat can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of each threat and its accompanying rating

Threats/ Targets	Hooded Vulture	White-backed Vulture	White-headed Vulture	Cape Vulture	Bearded Vulture	Lappet-faced Vulture	Palm-nut Vulture	Summary Threat Rating
Human-wildlife conflict with other species	Medium	Medium	Low	High	High	Medium	Not Specified	High
Unintentional lead poisoning	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Specified	Medium
Collision with wind energy infrastructure	Not Specified	Low	Not Specified	Medium	High		Not Specified	Low
Persecution	Not Specified	Low	Not Specified	Low	Low	Low	Not Specified	Low
Disturbance of nest sites	Medium	Medium	Not Specified	Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Specified	Medium
Intentional poisoning (sentinel poisoning)	Very High	Very High	Very High	Medium	Not Specified	High	Not Specified	Very High
Unintentional poisoning (NSAIDs)	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Specified	Medium
Killing for traditional use	Medium	High	High	High	High	Medium	Low	High
Collision with energy infrastructure	Low	Medium	Low	High	High	Medium	Low	High
Electrocution with energy infrastructure	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	High
Urban, industrial and rural development	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Summary Target Ratings:	High	High	High	High	High	High	Low	Very High

In the CS, a strategy is a set of activities with a common focus that work together to achieve specific goals and objectives by targeting key intervention points, optimising opportunities and limiting constraints. Strategies are placed within a situation model as yellow hexagons (see Fig. 18) and are specifically design to help them project team change the conservation situation by ultimately reducing the impact of direct threats and/or directly improving the conservation target(s). Teams tend to define many strategies and it is often relevant to rank the strategies against one another. This is called strategy prioritisation or strategy rating. Within the CS, strategies are ranked using two criteria: Potential Impact and Feasibility (Appendix A2). Combining the potential impact and feasibility gives a strategy summary rating of the effectiveness of a strategy. The rating has five potential levels of very effective, effective, less effective, not effective and needs more information (Appendix A2). This helps teams to then determine which are the most important strategies to be focusing on that will be the most effective. This result of this rating for each strategy can be seen in Table 3¹.

¹ The assessments will be workshopped annually to address the actions required in the BMP

Table 3. Strategy prioritisation/rating for the strategies defined the in the situation model in Figure 17

Strategy	Potential Impact	Feasibility	Summary Rating
1. Guide and implement activities of the Agricultural Pesticide Task Team	Medium	High	Need More Info
2. Manage the legal acquisition of vulture parts for use in African traditional medicine	Medium	Medium	Need More Info
3. Veterinary (NSAIDs) and human pharmaceuticals with a proven or suspected likelihood of impacting wildlife are kept out of the food chain (Vultures are included in the wildlife)	High	High	Effective
4. Support the work of the human-animal conflict group	Medium	High	Need More Info
5. Reduce the impact of lead on vultures to acceptable levels	High	High	Effective
6. Reduce mortality and mitigate other impacts of energy infrastructure	High	High	Effective
7. Increase biodiversity protection	Medium	High	Need More Info
8. Cross-cutting policies, legislation and actions	High	High	Effective
9. Species research and monitoring	Very High	High	Effective
10. Develop a marking and tagging system	High	Very High	Effective
11. Identify and prioritise research gaps to generate knowledge	High	Very High	Effective

12. <i>Ex situ</i> management practices	High	High	Effective
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7. CURRENT CONSERVATION MEASURES

South Africa has a proud history of vulture conservation extending back several decades. Various conservation initiatives including monitoring, awareness and education, and research and advocacy have been implemented under the guidance of provincial conservation agencies and various NGOs, with the publication and implementation of the Biodiversity Management Plan for the Bearded Vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus meridionalis*) for Southern Africa, published on 8 May 2014 as Government Gazette Notice No 37620 (Krüger 2013) being the most notable. Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife has guided vulture conservation in KwaZulu-Natal through the adoption of a provincial conservation strategy and the adoption of formal monitoring programmes.

Other notable activities include:

7.1 International Vulture Awareness Day (IVAD): (initially called the Sasol National Vulture Awareness Day) has been celebrated on the first Saturday of September each year since 2005. The aims of this day are to raise awareness of our threatened vulture species, and also to highlight the work done by all stakeholders to monitor populations and implement effective conservation measures for vultures and their habitats.

7.2 The Bearded Vulture Recovery Programme: An international collaboration between South Africa and Lesotho aimed at improving the conservation status of the species across its southern African range, guided by the Bearded Vulture BMP. Conservation activities implemented under the programme include a captive breeding programme, monitoring, awareness and advocacy.

7.3 Vulture Safe Zones: A new, collaborative initiative, aimed at engaging with landowners and encouraging them to remove threats to vultures in key vulture foraging and breeding areas, as identified using tracking data. The success of implementation of the Vulture Safe Zone concept relies upon the cooperation of all parties advocating such and underscores the need to establish a Vulture Safe Zone Alliance (“**VSZA**”) to coordinate, establish, and effectively implement VSZ across South Africa.

7.4 Poison response training: Conservation Officers, game rangers, guides and other on-the-ground staff working in wildlife poisoning hotspots are trained to respond to poisoning incidents to *inter alia* limit the impact of poisoning events and to ensure that the necessary evidence is collected to ensure that criminal processes can be pursued.

7.5 Tagging, marking and tracking: Various agencies have implemented tagging, marking and tracking programmes to improve the understanding of vulture species biology and movements to influence conservation action.

7.6 Awareness: Various organisations are implementing awareness initiatives aiming to reduce the impact on vultures. This includes the Vulture **Heritage Programme** initiated through SAHGCA to raise awareness of and contribute to vulture conservation activities through their members (<http://sahunters.co.za/index.php/conservation-news/conservation-articles-2/511-vultures-heritage-programme>). In addition, they have initiated the “Learn About Lead Awareness Programme.

Unfortunately, some of these activities have been uncoordinated resulting in duplication of effort or confusing outcomes. This BMP is intended to ensure a coordinated approach to conservation activities.

8. RESEARCH INVENTORY AND SUMMARY

Previous research on vultures in South Africa has focused on diet (Brown and Plug 1990), movement ecology (Urios et al. 2010; Phipps 2012; Phipps et al. 2013, Krüger et al. 2014a; Pfeiffer et al. 2015; Thompson et al. 2020a), breeding parameters and nest-site selection (Kemp and Kemp 1975; Herholdt and Anderson 2006; Murn and Holloway 2014; Benson 2015; Krüger et al. 2015b; Murn et al. 2017; Pfeiffer et al. 2017; Thompson et al. 2017a, b), baseline health parameters (Naidoo et al. 2008a, b; Naidoo et al. 2016), longevity records (Paijmans et al. 2017), attitudes towards vultures (Hiltunen 2008; Brink et al. 2020a; Mashele et al. 2021a), the efficacy of supplementary feeding sites (Yarnell et al. 2015; Kane et al. 2016; Zimunya 2018; Brink et al. 2020b), parasites (Hoogstraal et al. 1968), population estimates (Anderson et al. 2002; Wolter et al. 2007; Murn et al. 2013; Krüger et al. 2014a; Murn et al. 2015; Benson and McClure 2020) and population declines (Krüger 2014; Thorley and Clutton-Brock 2017), distributions (Mundy 1978; Krüger et al. 2014b; Hirschauer et al. 2017), morphometrics (Mabhikwa et al. 2017, Hirschauer et al. 2018), conservation planning (Jarvis et al. 1974; Boshoff and Anderson 2007), the legislation protecting vultures (Loon 1995; Thompson and Blackmore 2020), vulture rehabilitation (Bartels et al. 2007), and observations of *ex situ* vulture behaviour (Naidoo et al. 2011; Hirschauer and Wolter 2017).

Research has also focused on the threats to vultures in South Africa, including drowning (Anderson et al. 1999), electrocutions (Ledger and Annegarn 1981; Boshoff et al. 2011), climate change (Simmons and Jenkins 2007), NSAIDs (Anderson et al. 2005; Swan et al. 2006a,b; Naidoo et al. 2008c; Naidoo et al. 2009a,b; Naidoo et al. 2010; Fourie et al. 2015), lead poisoning (Naidoo et al. 2012; Naidoo et al. 2017; Krüger and Amar 2018; van den Heever et al. 2019), wind-farm collision risk (Rushworth and Krüger 2014; Reid et al. 2015); traditional medicine (McKean and Mander 2007; McKean et al. 2013; Mashele et al. 2021b), destruction of vulture nest trees by elephants (Vogel et al. 2014; Rushworth et al. 2018), various forms of poisoning (Van Wyk et al. 2001a, b; Ogada et al. 2016; Monadjem et al. 2018), and other threats (Thompson et al. 2020b).

9. THE SUMMARY OF THE PLANNING METHODOLOGY

The development of this BMP followed the process that is provided in the Standards for Biodiversity Management for Species (BMP-S) of 2009. That is, identification of stakeholders and appropriate stakeholders engagements towards the development of BMP. Development of the background document is based on the format provided in the Norms and Standards for BMP-S.

9.1 Identified key role players

Table 4 below provides the list of organisations which are key role players involved in the conservation and management of Vultures in South Africa. The list of all stakeholders involved in the development and the implementation of this BMP is provided for in Appendix 1 of this document.

Table 4: Organisations that are involved in developing and implementing various aspects of the Vulture species BMP for South African breeding vulture species

National Governments and their Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Department of Environmental Affairs (Biodiversity and Conservation Legal Authorisations and Compliance Inspectorate (LACI)) ● Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries ● South African National Biodiversity Institute ● South African National Parks ● South African National Police Services ● Department of Health ● Eskom
Provincial Government and their Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Eastern Cape Province: Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism ● Free State Province: Department Economic, Small Business Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs ● Gauteng Province: Department of Agriculture and Rural Development ● Limpopo Province: Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism ● Northern Cape Province: Department of Environment and Nature Conservation ● CapeNature ● Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency ● Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife ● Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency
Community Organisations and Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● People and Parks Programme ● Traditional Healers Organisations
Academic Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● University of the Free State

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● University of Cape Town: Animal Demography Unit ● University of Western Cape ● Stellenbosch University ● University of KwaZulu-Natal
Non-Government Organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● African Raptor Trust ● BirdLife South Africa ● Endangered Wildlife Trust ● South African Hunters and Game Conservation Association (SA Hunters) ● VulPro ● Wildlife ACT

9.2 Stakeholder engagements

South Africa, through the National Vulture Task Force (NVTF), initiated the development of this BMP for seven (7) South African vulture species. This was initiated in 2018 in a workshop to discuss the implementation of the Resolution 12.10 of the CMS on the Vulture MSAP. Stakeholders at this workshop established a drafting team who developed the actions and a plan for the development of this BMP and a team to review the document before finalisation and take it through the public participation process. A background document consisting of all current information on vulture species was developed based on the Vulture MSAP and distributed to the drafting team for inputs and discussed at the National Vulture Task Force meeting in October 2019.

9.2.1 Drafting Bootcamp

The drafting team met in March 2020 to consider comments from the October 2019 workshop. The revised draft BMP was circulated to the NVTF members and other relevant stakeholders for inputs and comments before finalising for a formal public participation process as prescribed by the Biodiversity Act.

The drafting team consisted of the representatives from several sectors namely, Government (National department, provincial conservation Authorities and relevant entities), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) and industry.

9.2.2 Identification of Lead Agency

The NVTF is to oversee the implementation of this BMP as per the action plan contained in the BMP.

9-2.3 Expert review of the BMP

An expert review panel was established consisting of officials representing the following organisations: DFFE, SANParks, EWT and SA Hunters.

10 THE ACTION PLAN STATING THE OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS FOR DEALING WITH EACH OF THE THREATS ADVERSELY AFFECTING THE SPECIES

In order to ensure that the decline of vulture populations in South Africa is halted and reversed, this BMP identifies a number of key actions that are required to address the threats facing these species. Actions are grouped according to the 13 objectives identified and include the responsible persons, collaborators, deliverables, measurable outcomes and the timeframes within which such must be achieved.

Table 5. Objectives and actions

Actions	Lead Party	Collaborators	Resources Needed	Deliverables	Timeline	Measurable Outcomes
Objective 1: To reduce and eventually halt the practice of intentional poisoning of vultures and its impact * Cross-reference the NWPPWG work plan						
1.1 To ensure risks to vultures are included in the work of the Agricultural Pesticide Task Team of the NWPPWG - Report to the National Vulture Task Force Annually	DFFE DARDLA DoH A designated NVTF member	Provincial Conservation Authorities, NGOs Agricultural Pesticide Task Team	Time, funding, social capital, inter-governmental platforms for engagement	Annual feedback report on activities of the group. A NVTF member is assigned to represent such on the Agricultural Pesticide Task Team.	Annually	Significant reduction in number of vultures poisoned each year as a result of agricultural pesticides (OBJECTIVE 1 and 2 of the NWPPWG Implementation plan).

Actions	Lead Party	Collaborators	Resources Needed	Deliverables	Timeline	Measurable Outcomes
<p>Objective 2: To work alongside traditional medicine practitioners to ensure the implementation of responsible and sustainable practices that will contribute to the conservation of the species.</p>						
<p>2.1 Use existing platforms e.g., MoUs nationally for engagement with all parties including traditional healers, government, traders etc.</p>	<p>DFFE - Conservation Management/ BESU</p>	<p>DOH, NVTF Traditional healers Traditional leaders Communities</p>	<p>Funding</p>	<p>Minutes, agenda, presentations, TORs, constituted meeting, provincial structures, environmental monitors, traditional healers and leaders A committee of Traditional Healers, Traditional Leaders, conservationists, and Lawyers to be established to deal with regulations to outlaw poisoning (combine section 24 and NEMBA).</p>	<p>1-2 yrs, ongoing after the publication of the BMP in the gazette</p>	<p>Relationship with communities, consumers, traditional healers and conservation organisations;</p>

Actions	Lead Party	Collaborators	Resources Needed	Deliverables	Timeline	Measurable Outcomes
2.2 Create a database of all Traditional Practitioners and investigate feasibility of compulsory membership	DOH	DFFE Provincial Conservation Authorities Traditional Healers	Funding	Functional and working database	1 year after publication of BMP	Accessible database to conservation officials.
2.3 Improve the understanding of the cultural value and demand for vulture parts and investigate the feasibility of sustainable use of vultures, through the formation of a sub-committee.	DOH	DOH, NVTF Traditional healers Traditional leaders Research Institution	Funding	Minutes of the sub-committee Awareness campaign implemented Demand and feasibility studies (<i>Understanding the turnover, usage, alternative to vultures, body parts used</i>)	1-2 yrs, ongoing after the publication of the BMP in the gazette	Completed feasibility and demand study

Actions	Lead Party	Collaborators	Resources Needed	Deliverables	Timeline	Measurable Outcomes
<p>Objective 3: Veterinary and human pharmaceuticals with a proven or suspected likelihood of impacting wildlife are kept out of the food chain. (Refer to the National Poison Prevention Working Group)</p>						
<p>3.1 To ensure risks to vultures are included in the work of the NWPPWG - Report form the Chair of the NWPPWG</p>	<p>DFFE - the coordinator of the NWPPWG Implementation Plan</p>	<p>DoH, DARDLA Provincial Conservation Authorities, NGOs Veterinary institutions Member of the NVTF that are represented on the NWPPWG</p>	<p>Time, funding, social capital, inter-governmental platforms for engagement</p>	<p>Annual feedback report on activities of the group. A NVTF member is assigned to represent on NWPPWG</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing</p>	<p>Significant reduction in number of vultures exposed to harmful veterinary and human pharmaceuticals and capture drugs (OBJECTIVE 4 of the NWPPWG implementation Plan)</p>

Actions	Lead Party	Collaborators	Resources Needed	Deliverables	Timeline	Measurable Outcomes
Objective 4: Provide environmentally friendly alternative measures to control damage causing animals to avoid causing harm to non-target species						
4.1 To support the work of the NWPPWG	DFFE - the coordinator of the NWPPWG Implementation Plan	NGOs, Provincial Conservation Authorities, DARDLA	Time, funding, expertise	Information brochures, train the trainer/extension workshops	Annually	Proactive HWC mitigation tools and support in place. OBJECTIVE 3 of the NWPPWG Implementation Plan
Objective 5: Reduce the impact of lead on Vultures to acceptable level (Refer to the Lead task team - the actual work to be carried out by the Lead Task Team						
5.1 To support the activities of the lead task team of the NWPPWG	The Chair of the Lead Task Team	DFFE, Provincial Conservation Authorities, Lead Task team	Time, funding, expertise	Annual report on activities of the lead task team as they pertain to vultures A NVTF member is assigned to represent on the Lead Task Team	Ongoing	Significant reduction in vulture blood lead levels across all colonies. Significant reduction in bone lead levels from vultures found dead OBJECTIVE 10 and 11 of the NWPPWG Implementation Plan

Actions	Lead Party	Collaborators	Resources Needed	Deliverables	Timeline	Measurable Outcomes
Objective 6: To substantially reduce vulture mortalities caused by existing energy infrastructure and mitigate any losses to vultures from new energy infrastructure						
6.1 Undertake a risk assessment of all new and existing energy infrastructure and implement mitigation measures	Eskom COGTA DFFE	DFFE, Municipalities NGOs, provincial authorities Eskom/EWT Partnership (or appropriate independent body)	Time, funding, capacity	Distribution power lines within a 2.5km radius of breeding sites, roosting sites, foraging sites and registered supplementary feeding sites must have bird friendly structures and/or be mitigated as necessary and where possible. Transmission power lines within a 2.5km radius of breeding sites, roosting sites, foraging sites and registered artificial feeding sites must be marked with visible bird flight diverter devices. EIA specialist studies must be conducted by SACNASP registered ornithologists, for wind farms and power lines (132kv and above) within areas with	1-5 years, ongoing	Percentage of bird friendly Distribution structures, spans of marked Distribution and Transmission power lines, number of EIA avifaunal specialist studies done for Transmission power lines and wind farms.

Actions	Lead Party	Collaborators	Resources Needed	Deliverables	Timeline	Measurable Outcomes
6.2 Assess the effectiveness of existing and proposed mitigation measures	Eskom COGTA	DFFE, Municipalities NGOs, provincial authorities	Time, funding, capacity	vulture breeding sites, roosting sites, key foraging sites and Supplementary feeding sites and areas with flight corridors. Comparing differences in fatalities and injuries before and after a structure was mitigated; analysis of results	1-5 years, ongoing	Number of publications resulting from the analysis
6.3 Promote the consideration of vultures in planning, impact assessment and environmental management programmes for renewable	DFFE provincial authorities	Municipalities NGOs, environmental assessment practitioners, renewable energy industry SAWEA (e.g.)	Time, funding, capacity	Strategic Environmental Assessments, EIAs and Environmental Management Programmes (EMPrs) are informed by guidelines bird-friendly energy technology (e.g. CMS, IUCN guidelines and Birds and Renewable Energy Specialist Group endorsed guidelines).	1-5 years, ongoing	Number of vulture fatalities per MW per year.

Actions	Lead Party	Collaborators	Resources Needed	Deliverables	Timeline	Measurable Outcomes
energy infrastructure.				<p>Commitments to protect vultures are reflected in environmental authorisations and EMPs. Implementation of these commitments are audited and enforced so that all high-risk unsafe energy infrastructure is mitigated.</p> <p>Fatalities of vultures at renewable energy facilities are monitored and reported.</p>		
Objective 7: To use a range of conservation mechanisms for increasing the land under biodiversity protection						
7.1 Identify all known national nesting sites and key foraging areas which are not formally protected as well as areas for range expansion	SANBI	Universities, DFFE, SANParks, NGO landowners, Provincial Conservation Authorities	Funding, time, capacity	Identification of previously unknown nest sites and key foraging areas, engagement with landowners, farmers and communities in areas surrounding nest sites and key foraging areas	5 years, ongoing	Number of individuals and communities engaged in key areas, number of nest sites and key foraging areas identified

Actions	Lead Party	Collaborators	Resources Needed	Deliverables	Timeline	Measurable Outcomes
and then encourage participation in conservation stewardship programmes						
7.2 Ensure that vultures are included in both provincial and national Protected Area expansion strategies and other key conservation planning tools	DFFE - Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Area Systems Management	SANBI SANParks, Provincial Conservation Authorities, NGOs	Time	Nesting sites and key foraging sites nationally form part of Protected Areas Network	5 years, ongoing	Percentage of key areas (nest sites and key foraging areas) protected
7.3.1 Coordinate the establishment of the Vulture Safe Zone Alliance 7.3.2 Coordinate the development and	NVTF	NGOs/ Provincial Conservation Authorities	Funding, time, capacity	Vulture Safe Zone Alliance established through and MoU developed. An online tool (developed using GIS modelling) identifying areas	3 years and ongoing	Signed Vulture Safe Zone Alliance MoU A Vulture Safe Zone concept, and the implementation thereof, that

Actions	Lead Party	Collaborators	Resources Needed	Deliverables	Timeline	Measurable Outcomes
implementation of the Vulture safe zones	Vulture Safe Zone Alliance	DFFE- PASM (OECM) and the TFCA unit Landowners and communities		covering key vulture habitat that should be established as Vulture Safe Zones Establishment of areas identified in (1) as Vulture Safe Zones, including all protected areas that host vulture populations In collaboration with regional country partners, TFCAs that host vulture populations are established as Vulture Safe Zones.		helps drive the threat mitigations identified in this document
Objective 8: To support vulture conservation through cross-cutting policies, legislation and actions to enable mitigation of critical threats						
8.1 Ensure that vulture breeding and roosting data (and risk models) are included in DFFE's EIA screening tool	DFFE and SANBI	Provincial Conservation Authorities, SANParks, Universities,	Funding, time, capacity	Spatial layer created Protocol for assessing and reporting impacts on cliff nesting vultures gazetted.	2 years and ongoing	The use of spatial layer in EIA process

Actions	Lead Party	Collaborators	Resources Needed	Deliverables	Timeline	Measurable Outcomes
8.2 Ensure that all national and provincial legislation is updated to address the current conservation status of all vultures.	DFFE and SANBI	Provincial Conservation Authorities, COGTA	Funding, time, capacity	Updated legislation	3 years and ongoing	Conservation status of all vultures assessed and legislation amended
8.3 Ensure that there is no conflict between the BMP and new proposed environmental and biodiversity legislation	DFFE	NVTF	Funding, time, capacity	Amended BMP (where applicable) or comment submitted when conflict exists.	Ongoing	Compatible legislation
8.4 Creating an effective information sharing service for information exchange on vulture conservation.	SANBI	NVTF	Funding, time, capacity	Effective information sharing service on vulture conservation developed and implemented	3 years and ongoing	Shared resources

Actions	Lead Party	Collaborators	Resources Needed	Deliverables	Timeline	Measurable Outcomes
Objective 9: To monitor the status of all species of vulture that occur in South Africa at an appropriate interval to inform policy and conservation actions.						
9.1 Review and assess current gaps of all existing monitoring programmes being undertaken in South Africa	DFFE and SANBI	Provincial Conservation Authorities, SANParks, Universities, NGOs	Time, funding	Expand monitoring programmes to address gaps (all species and locations) but continue with existing monitoring	6 months post publication of BMP	Assessment report
9.2 Develop a monitoring plan for all Vultures in South Africa	DFFE and SANBI	Provincial Conservation Authorities, SANParks, Universities, NGOs	Time, capacity, funding	Development of a monitoring plan for each species	5-year plan	Completion and implementation of monitoring plans for each species
9.3 Create a national repository for all vulture monitoring	SANBI	Universities, NGOs, Provincial Conservation Authorities	Time, funding, networking, IT systems	National data spatially explicit data repository, with links to existing databases such as movebank (with protection	Ongoing, December 2025	National functional, searchable database

Actions	Lead Party	Collaborators	Resources Needed	Deliverables	Timeline	Measurable Outcomes
				options and restricted access to certain datasets)		
9.4 Establish a monitoring subcommittee of the NVTF	DFFE, provincial nature conservation authorities	NGOs, Universities	Time	Establish a group of high reputable researchers, conservationists and academics	1 year	Finalization of a monitoring sub-committee
Objective 10. Develop a standardised marking and tagging system for all vulture species						
Establish norms and standards (to be adopted by provincial conservation authorities who issue permits) for the marking (tagging) of vultures.	DFFE – (TOPS and CITES sections)	NGOs, Universities, Provincial Conservation Authorities, animal welfare Institutions, SAFRING, IUCN	Time	Establish baseline sizes (dimensions and weight) of marking and monitoring devices per species Renew existing protocols based on published data Review the effects of monitoring techniques and methods on the	December 2022	Norms and standards are in place (and included as a condition in provincial permits).

Actions	Lead Party	Collaborators	Resources Needed	Deliverables	Timeline	Measurable Outcomes
		SSC Vulture Specialist Group		welfare, survival and movement of vultures Inform all applicable ethics committees of the accepted standards		
Objective 11: Identify research gaps and conduct research to generate knowledge, create a centralised data hub and provide information relevant to conservation management requirements, both in situ and ex situ						
11.1 Establish a research sub-committee of the NVTF	SANBI, DFFE	NGOs, Universities	Time	Establish a group of high reputable conservationists and academics	Year 1	Appointment of research sub-committee
11.2 Develop a national vulture research action plan	SANBI, DFFE, provincial nature conservation authorities	NVTF, NGOs, Universities	Capacity, time	A research action plan document that identifies, lists, and regularly updates, priority research needed to fill important knowledge gaps (around key and emerging threats to vultures);	1 Year	Encourage research on vultures that addresses the identified priorities research areas and knowledge gaps

Actions	Lead Party	Collaborators	Resources Needed	Deliverables	Timeline	Measurable Outcomes
11.3 Establish central repository for all research data	SANBI	Academic and Conservation Institutions and NGOs	Funding, capacity, time	Central repository for all research and monitoring data established	3 Year and ongoing	A hub of available data to be used for research project to benefit the species
11.2 Investigate the feasibility of reintroduction of EV						
11.3 Stimulate the research programme on use of vulture parts in African traditional medicine	SANBI, Traditional Healers	Academic and Conservation Institutions and NGOs	Funding, Time Students	A formal state of knowledge assessment. Scientific papers and recommendations	Ongoing and yearly updates	Improved understanding of the use of vulture parts in African traditional medicine, recommendations
11.4 Develop an SOP for collection of Vulture samples for subsequent	SANBI,	Provincial Conservation Authorities Academic Institutions	Funding, Time Students	An SOP for collection and storage for DNA analysis to conserve vulture genetic material developed	1 year	Collection and BioBanking of genetic samples

Actions	Lead Party	Collaborators	Resources Needed	Deliverables	Timeline	Measurable Outcomes
molecular analysis and BioBanking		NGOs				
11.5 Co-ordinate the creation of genetic markers for all South African vulture species.	SANBI	Provincial Conservation Authorities Academic Institutions NGOs	Funding, Time Students	Complete genetic markers for all species Genetic management system, Vudis (Vulture DNA index system),	2 years	Complete understanding of genetic composition of South Africa's vultures VUDIS System in place and functional
Objective 12: Ensure appropriate ex situ management practices that benefit vulture conservation						
12.1 Develop vulture care and release protocols for rehabilitation facilities	DFFE	Provincial Conservation Authorities, CORE - Collaboration of all	Funding, time, capacity	Basic minimum protocols workshopped and developed	Year 3	Rehabilitation and release protocols for all species in place

Actions	Lead Party	Collaborators	Resources Needed	Deliverables	Timeline	Measurable Outcomes
		Rehab centres Welfare institutions				
12.2 Establish a coordinated mechanism for the NVTf to receive and assess captive breeding proposals	DFFE, SANBI	NGOs, Provincial Conservation Authorities BVRP	Funding, time, capacity	Basic minimum protocols workshopped and developed	1 year	Protocols for assessment in place
12.3 Develop ex-situ breeding programmes that support in-situ vulture conservation.	DFFE, SANBI	NGOs, Provincial Conservation Authorities	Funding, time, staffing capacity, birds to breed with	Criteria to determine when a species requires captive breeding. Determine Identified species requiring captive breeding.	Ongoing	The number of species breeding pairs producing progeny to augment the wild population.

Actions	Lead Party	Collaborators	Resources Needed	Deliverables	Timeline	Measurable Outcomes
		BVRP		Criteria as to when and how releases are planned		
Objective 13: Promote vulture conservation through effective education and awareness						
13.1 Establish an Awareness sub-committee to formulate an awareness strategy	DFFE and Sub-committee	NGO's, Provincial Conservation Authorities, Tertiary Institutions,	Funding, time, expertise	An awareness strategy with appropriate awareness material	1 year	Approved and implemented Strategy
13.2 Provide information for members of the Traditional Health Practitioners sector and communities regarding the conservation status of vultures and the	DFFE	THO* and the National Vulture Task Force <small>*There are about 44 organisations of Traditional Healers, but the THO is the largest organisation with 78 000 members.</small>	Funding, time and expertise	Ensure that new appropriate material developed by the awareness strategy about vultures is shared with Traditional Healers through formal engagements.	ongoing but reviewed annually	Awareness material available and displayed in communities and Traditional Healers meetings and establishments.

Actions	Lead Party	Collaborators	Resources Needed	Deliverables	Timeline	Measurable Outcomes
role they play within ecosystems		National Vulture Task Force, NGO's, Provincial Conservation Authorities		Ensure that new appropriate material developed by the awareness strategy shared with communities, through meetings, awareness campaigns and other initiatives		
13.3 Celebrate International Vulture Awareness Day (IVAD) each year (1st Saturday of September each year), by holding outreach activities.	DFFE	National Vulture Task Force	Funding	The IVAD is integrated into the awareness strategy and celebrated annually with increasing number of participants.	ongoing but reviewed annually	IVAD Annual report compiled by the National Vulture Task Force to assess reach and number of participants.

11. IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK

The Department established a NVTF to assist the country in dealing with Vulture Conservation issues including the development of the BMP for seven vulture species.

The main objectives of the NVTF amongst others are to:

- coordinate the implementation of the Multi-Species BMP for South Africa's Vultures
- promote the implementation of other relevant policies and plans that contribute to the conservation of vultures
- advise on vulture matters in the country
- facilitate resource mobilisation
- report on progress and monitor implementation of the BMP.
- Encourage Lead Parties to implement actions required within the BMP, and where progress is not made to initiate mechanisms to achieve such
- Funding mechanism and avenues to explore to secure funding for the implementation of the BMP
 - GEF7 and 8. Internal budgets. Grants, etc

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APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Miradi Sharesite Threat analysis

Threats were ranked using three criteria: Scope, Severity, and Irreversibility.

- **Scope:** proportion of the target expected to be affected by the threat within 10 years or three generations.

4 = Very High: The threat is likely to be pervasive in its scope, affecting the target across all or most (71-100%) of its occurrence/population.

3 = High: The threat is likely to be widespread in its scope, affecting the target across much (31-70%) of its occurrence/population.

2 = Medium: The threat is likely to be restricted in its scope, affecting the target across some (11-30%) of its occurrence/population.

1 = Low: The threat is likely to be very narrow in its scope, affecting the target across a small proportion (1-10%) of its occurrence/population.

- **Severity:** level of damage to the target expected if current trends continue.

4 = Very High: Within the scope, the threat is likely to destroy or eliminate the target, or reduce its population by 71-100% within ten years or three generations.

3 = High: Within the scope, the threat is likely to seriously degrade/reduce the target or reduce its population by 31-70% within ten years or three generations.

2 = Medium: Within the scope, the threat is likely to moderately degrade/reduce the target or reduce its population by 11-30% within ten years or three generations.

1 = Low: Within the scope, the threat is likely to only slightly degrade/reduce the target or reduce its population by 1-10% within ten years or three generations.

- **Irreversibility:** degree to which the target can be restored if the threat is removed.

4 = Very High: Effects of the threat cannot be reversed and it is very unlikely the target can be restored, and/or would take >100 years to achieve.

3 = High: Effects of the threat can technically be reversed and the target restored, but it is not practically affordable and/or it would take 21-100 years to achieve.

2 = Medium: The effects of the threat can be reversed and the target restored with a reasonable commitment of resources and/or within 6-20 years.

1 = Low: The effects of the threat are easily reversible and the target can be easily restored at a relatively low cost and/or within 0-5 years.

Scope + Severity = Threat Magnitude

		Scope			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Severity	Very High	Very High	High	Medium	Low
	High	High	High	Medium	Low
	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Threat Magnitude + Irreversibility = Threat Rating

		Irreversibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Magnitude	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	High
	High	Very High	High	High	Medium
	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Low
	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low

Appendix 2: Miradi Strategy ranking criteria

Strategies are ranked using two criteria: Potential Impact and Feasibility.

Potential Impact: Degree to which the strategy (if implemented) will lead to desired changes in the situation at your project site.

- Very High – The strategy is very likely to completely mitigate a threat or restore a target.
- High – The strategy is likely to help mitigate a threat or restore a target.
- Medium – The strategy could possibly help mitigate a threat or restore a target.
- Low – The strategy will probably not contribute to meaningful threat mitigation or target restoration.

Feasibility: Degree to which your project team could implement the strategy within likely time, financial, staffing, ethical, and other considerations.

- Very High – The strategy is ethically, technically, AND financially feasible.
- High – The strategy is ethically and technically feasible but may require some additional financial resources.
- Medium – The strategy is ethically feasible, but either technically OR financially difficult without substantial additional resources.
- Low – The strategy is not ethically, technically, OR financially feasible.

		Feasibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Potential Impact	Very High	Very Effective	Effective	Less Effective	Not Effective
	High	Effective	Effective	Less Effective	Not Effective
	Medium	Less Effective	Less Effective	Less Effective	Not Effective
	Low	Not Effective	Not Effective	Not Effective	Not Effective

Appendix 3: National Poison Prevention Working Group - Work Plan

Appendix 4: Terms of Reference

LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE BMP DEVELOPMENT PROCESS:

Organisation	Nominated representative
African Raptor Trust	Shannon Hoffman
BirdLife South Africa	Dr Hanneline Smit-Robison Dr Melissa Howes-Whitecross Ms Linda van den Heever
CapeNature	
Department of Agriculture, Forest & Fisheries (DAFF)	Ms Morongwa Senyatsi
Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (EC: DEDTEA)	Mr Dean Pienkie
Eastern Cape Province	
Endangered Wildlife Trust	Dr Gareth Tate, Dr Lindy Thompson, Mr Andre Botha
Free State	
Gauteng Department of Agriculture & Rural Development (GDARD)	Dr Craig Whittington-Jones
Eskom	Mr Kishaylin Chetty
Ezemvelo KwaZulu Natal Wildlife (EKZNW)	Mr Brent Coverdale Dr Sonja Krüger
Limpopo (LEDET)	Mr Joseph Heymans
Maloti Drakensberg Transfrontier Programme	Joyce Loza
Mpumalanga (MTPA)	
North West (READ)	Nedick Bila
Northern Cape (DENC)	
People & Parks: Community	Ms Lulama Matyolo Mr Daniel Motshegare

People & Parks: Youth in Conservation	Mr Sicelo Mpemba
South African Hunters and Game Conservation Association (SAHGCA)	Ms Lizanne Nel Mr Boetie Kirchner
South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)	Dr Theresa Sethusa
South African National Parks (SANParks)	Dr Danny Govender
Traditional Healers Organisation	Gogo Phephisile Maseko
VulPro	Ms Kerri Wolter
Wildlife ACT	Mr Chris Kelly

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

NO. 2818

2 December 2022

ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT, 1982 (ACT No. 63 OF 1982)

ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS REGULATIONS: AMENDMENT 2022

The Minister of Health intends, under section 38 of the Allied Health Professions Act, 1982 (Act No. 63 of 1982), after consultation with the Allied Health Professions Council, to make the regulations as set out in the Schedule.

Interested persons are invited to submit substantiated comments or representations in writing on the proposed amendments to the Regulations, to the Director-General: Health, Private Bag X828, Pretoria, 0001 (for the attention of the Director: Public Entities Governance, Ms M Mushwana, MushwM@health.gov.za), within one month of the date of publication of this notice.



Dr. M.J. PHAAHLA

MINISTER OF HEALTH, MP

DATE: 14/11/2022

SCHEDULE

Definition

1. In these Regulations, "Regulations" means the regulations published by Government Notice No. R. 127 of 12 February 2001 as amended by Government Notice No. R. 266 of 26 March 2001.

Amendment of regulation 1 of the Regulations

2. Regulation 1 of the Regulations is hereby amended by—
 - (a) the insertion after the definition of "energy" of the following definition:
"“**Fees Table**” means the Table in Annexure F;”
 - (b) the insertion after the definition of "homoeopathic techniques" of the following definition:
"“**interest**” with reference to outstanding amounts of money due to the council means 2% of the principal amount owed;”
 - (c) the insertion after the definition of "NQF" of the following definition:
"“**ordinary place of residence**” means the location which is recorded in the relevant register as the practitioner’s residence;
 - (d) the insertion after the definition of "qi gong" of the following definition:
"“**registered**” means registered with the council in accordance with the Act and the Regulations;

Substitution of Chapter 2 of the Regulations

3. The following Chapter is hereby substituted for Chapter 2 of the Regulations:

"CHAPTER 2

REGISTRATION OF PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS

Procedure for application for registration

20.(1) Any person who is eligible to be registered as a practitioner of an Allied Health profession must apply to the Council for registration by completing an application form in

the form of **Annexure A**, accompanied by prescribed registration fee as reflected in the Fees Table, all documentation as required in terms of part C of Annexure A and proof as contemplated in section 15(1) and, where applicable, section 15(2) of the Act.

- (2) A certificate of registration must reflect -
 - (a) the applicant's -
 - (i) full names; and
 - (ii) identity number;
 - (b) the Council's -
 - (i) registration number; and
 - (ii) certificate number;
 - (c) the date of registration; and
 - (d) the professional register in which the applicant is registered.
- (3) The particulars referred to in sub-regulation (2)(a) to (c) must be entered in the appropriate register by the Registrar.
- (4) Subject to sub-regulation (5), if a practitioner has paid his or her fees for any particular year, he or she shall be deemed to be re-registered for that year.
- (5) The names of all practitioners who have not paid the required fees by 31 March of each year must be submitted by the registrar to the relevant professional board for a recommendation that such practitioners be de-registered which, upon approval by the full council, must be duly executed by the registrar.
- (6) A person who is practising a profession at the time when the register is opened for such profession, must apply to the council for registration within six months of such register being opened.

Indication of profession

21. A person who is registered as a practitioner in an Allied Health profession may, in terms of section 17 of the Act, indicate the title of such profession or category of professional registration upon his or her name plate, business card, letterhead or stationery used by such practitioner in the conduct of his or her practice only as indicated below:

(a) **Title of profession: Acupuncture**

Category of professional registration: Acupuncturist or Registered Acupuncturist.

- (b) **Title of profession: Ayurveda**
Category of professional registration: Ayurveda Practitioner or Registered Practitioner of Ayurveda.
- (c) **Title of profession: Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture**
Category of professional registration: Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture Practitioner or Registered Practitioner of Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture.
- (d) **Title of profession: Chiropractic**
Category of professional registration: Chiropractor, Registered Practitioner of Chiropractic or Registered Chiropractor.
- (e) **Title of profession: Homeopathy**
Category of professional registration: Homeopath, Registered Practitioner of Homeopathy or Registered Homeopath.
- (f) **Title of profession: Naturopathy**
Category of professional registration: Naturopath, Registered Practitioner of Naturopathy or Registered Naturopath.
- (g) **Title of profession: Osteopathy**
Category of professional registration: Osteopath, Registered Practitioner of Osteopathy or Registered Osteopath.
- (h) **Title of profession: Phytotherapy**
Category of professional registration: Phytotherapist, Registered Practitioner of Phytotherapy or Registered Phytotherapist.
- (i) **Title of profession: Therapeutic Aromatherapy**
Category of professional registration: Therapeutic Aromatherapist or Registered Therapeutic Aromatherapist.
- (j) **Title of profession: Therapeutic Massage Therapy**
Category of professional registration: Therapeutic massage therapist or Registered Therapeutic Massage Therapist.
- (k) **Title of profession: Therapeutic Reflexology**
Category of professional registration: Therapeutic Reflexologist or Registered Therapeutic Reflexologist.
- (l) **Title of profession: Unani-Tibb**
Category of professional registration: Unani-Tibb Practitioner or Registered Practitioner of Unani-Tibb.

Temporary registration

- 22.(1) An application for temporary registration must be made on the Council's application form provided for in **Annexure B** and must be accompanied by—
- (a) documentary proof of the qualification which in the applicant's submission entitles him or her to temporary registration;
 - (b) a registration fee and an application fee in the amounts specified in the Fees Table;
 - (c) proof of identity, South African citizenship or permanent residence, good character and the authenticity and validity of the qualification contemplated in paragraph (a);
 - (d) proof of being in good standing with any council, board or authority which controls or previously controlled or regulates or previously regulated the profession in respect of which the applicant is applying for registration; and
 - (e) any further documentation and information that the Council may reasonably request.
- (2) The registrar may refer an application contemplated in sub-regulation (1) to the relevant professional board for recommendation to the Council for approval.
- (3) A person intending to sit for an examination contemplated in section 16C (3) of the Act must pay an examination fee in the amount specified in the Fees Table to the Council in respect of each sitting of the examination.
- (4) A person who has failed the examination contemplated in sub-regulation (3) on two occasions is not permitted to sit again for such an examination unless the relevant professional board recommends such further sitting to the Council and the Council approves the recommendation.

Registration of students

- 23.(1) Any person who qualifies to be registered as a student of an Allied Health profession must apply to the Council for such registration on the Council's application form in the form of **Annexure C** accompanied by—
- (a) in the case of a first-year student—

- (i) a copy of the student's identity document indicating his or her identity number, full names, surname and nationality;
 - (ii) a copy of the student's matriculation or highest secondary school certificate and, if the student is already registered under the Act, the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974), the Pharmacy Act, 1974 (Act No. 53 of 1974) or the Nursing Act, 2005 (Act No. 33 of 2005), a copy of his or her registration certificate and a copy of the qualification which allowed him or her such registration;
 - (iii) a certificate from the relevant educational institution on its official letter head indicating the date of enrolment, date of commencement of studies, student number and the course of study for which the student is enrolled; and
 - (iv) subject to sub-regulation (4), the application fee for registration as a student indicated in the Fees Table;
- (b) in the case of a student applying for registration beyond the first year—
- (i) a certificate from the relevant educational institution on its official letter head indicating the date of enrolment, date of commencement of studies, student number, the course of study and the year of study in which the student enrolled;
 - (ii) proof of any relevant previously completed subject or qualification which entitles the person to enrolment; and
 - (iii) subject to sub-regulation (4), the annual student registration fee indicated in the Fees Table.
- (2) An application contemplated in sub-regulation (1) -
- (a) is subject to—
 - (i) a register being established in terms of the Act; and
 - (ii) enrolment at an approved educational institution as contemplated in section 16A of the Act;
 - (b) must be submitted to the registrar within three months after commencement of a student's studies at an educational institution in a profession regulated by the council.
- (3) The Council may, at its discretion, on receipt of a duly motivated submission, grant an extension of the period referred to in subregulation (2)(b).

- (4) A student who fails to comply with subregulation (2)(b) and makes a late application for registration as a student must pay a penalty fee for late registration as specified in the Fees Table.
- (5) The registrar must enter the name of a student registered by the Council into a student register and issue a student registration certificate to such student that reflects -
 - (a) the student's registration number allocated by the registrar;
 - (b) the student's full names and identity number;
 - (c) the course of study, the name of the educational institution and the date of registration; and
 - (d) the period of validity of such certificate.
- (6) A student must inform the registrar in writing of any change to the information that he or she indicated on his or her application form contemplated in sub-regulation (1) within one month of such change occurring.

Removal of names from register of students

- 24.(1)** The Council, in consultation with the relevant professional board, may remove the name of a student from the relevant register of students kept in terms of section 18 of the Act—
- (a) if the student is registered as a practitioner or intern in terms of the Act;
 - (b) if evidence to the satisfaction of the registrar has been submitted that the student has abandoned his or her course of study in the Republic for an interrupted period exceeding one year;
 - (c) if evidence to the satisfaction of the registrar has been submitted that the student has been expelled from the educational institution concerned for reasons of conduct, failure to meet academic requirements or for any other reason;
 - (d) if the student's registration has been suspended or cancelled by an educational institution due to injury, illness or other similar circumstance;
 - (e) if the student's registration has been suspended or cancelled by the Council after he or she has been found guilty of unprofessional conduct by the Council's disciplinary committee or has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the Council or professional board concerned, constitutes improper or disgraceful conduct;

- (f) on the written request of the student; or
 - (g) as soon as evidence to the satisfaction of the registrar has been submitted that the student has died.
- (2) If a student's registration has been suspended or cancelled by an educational institution as contemplated in sub-regulation (1)(d), that student may appeal to the relevant professional board to intervene.
- (3) The registrar must give written notice of the removal of a student's name from the register by virtue of the provisions of sub-regulation (1)(a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) to the
- (a) student concerned by registered mail to the student's address as it appears in the register; and
 - (b) educational institution concerned by registered post.
- (4) A student may apply to the Council for restoration of his or her name to the register, and such application must be lodged with the registrar within 30 days of the date of the removal of such student's name from the register and must be considered by the Council in consultation with the relevant professional board.
- (5) As from the date on which notice was given to a student in terms of sub-regulation (3)(a), that student must cease to be enrolled as a student for the profession for which her or she was enrolled at an educational institution until his or her name has been restored to the register.
- (6) The Council may, after consultation with the relevant professional board and upon application by a student on the form provided for in **Annexure D**, instruct the registrar to restore the name removed from the register of students by virtue of the provisions of sub-regulation (1)(a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) if the student concerned—
- (a) pays the appropriate restoration fee as stipulated in the Fees Table; and
 - (b) has no disciplinary cases pending against him or her.
- (7) The registrar must give written notice of the restoration of a student's name to the register to the educational institution concerned and to the student in the same manner as contemplated in sub-regulation (3).

Registration as intern

- 25.(1) The register for interns kept in terms of section 14 of the Act must reflect at least the following information:

- (a) The date of registration as an intern;
 - (b) the intern's—
 - (i) full names; and
 - (ii) identity number;
 - (c) the name of the educational institution where the intern obtained his or her qualification in an allied health profession;
 - (d) the internship registration number allocated to the intern by the Council;
 - (e) the profession in which the internship is being undertaken;
 - (f) the reasonably anticipated duration of the internship;
 - (g) the date of completion of the internship registration in the register; and
 - (h) the council registration number and the date of registration by the Council.
- (2) A person who applies to the council for registration as an intern in terms of section 19 of the Act must submit—
- (a) his or her application to the relevant professional board on an application form provided for in **Annexure E** which must be obtained from the registrar;
 - (b) proof that he or she holds a qualification contemplated in section 16B of the Act for purposes of registration as a practitioner;
 - (c) payment of the relevant intern registration fee as specified in the Fees Table; and
 - (d) the name of the facility or institution to which he or she was allocated by the relevant professional board to undergo training as an intern within one week of being allocated thereto.
- (3) A person who has been allocated a facility or institution at which he or she is to undergo training as an intern, may apply to the relevant professional board in writing in advance if he or she wishes to change from that facility or institution to another facility or institution.

Internship training

26.(1) Internship training must:-

- (a) subject to sub-regulation (3), not exceed 12 months in duration and, where it is interrupted, must consist of periods which, when added together, do not exceed 12 months in total, including vacation leave not exceeding one month in duration and sick leave not exceeding one month's duration;

- (b) be completed within a period of 24 months from the date of registration as an intern under section 19 of the Act;
 - (c) be served at a facility approved by the relevant professional board.
- (2) If an intern does not complete his or her internship training within 24 months, his or her registration under section 19 of the Act must be cancelled unless he or she provides the relevant professional board with satisfactory reasons why his or her registration should not be cancelled.
- (3) Subject to sub-regulation (1)(b) the professional board may, in the event that the intern fails to complete his or her internship to its satisfaction, require the intern to complete a further period of internship".

Substitution of Chapter 5 of the Regulations

4. The following Chapter is hereby substituted for Chapter 5 of the Regulations:

"CHAPTER 5
FUNDS OF COUNCIL

Accounts of council and professional boards

- 36.(1) A banking account in the name of the Council and a banking account for each professional board must be opened at one bank, and all monies received by the registrar on behalf of the Council or a professional board must be deposited to the credit of the Council's account and funds may be transferred by the registrar to the banking accounts of the professional boards as and when necessary: Provided that all banking accounts of the professional boards are approved by the Council.
- (2) Subject to sub-regulation (3), all payments from the accounts of the Council and the professional boards and of the funds administered by the Council and the professional boards must be made by—
- (a) an electronic transfer of funds—
 - (i) by the registrar or, in the absence of the registrar, a member of staff designated by the Council to act for the registrar; and

- (ii) authorised by one of two designated members of the Council or of the professional board designated by the Council or the professional board, as the case may be; and
 - (b) debit cards issued by a registered South African banking institution for the use of the registrar and one other employee of the Council designated by the Council.
- (3) An amount specified in the Fees Table may, at the request of the registrar, be advanced by the Council to the registrar from time to time as required, to meet petty expenses incurred by the Council and the professional boards.

Annual registration fees

- 37.(1) Subject to sub-regulation (2), every practitioner who—
- (a) on the first day of January of any year is registered with the Council for one or more professions must, pay the amount as specified in the Fees Table to the Council as an annual fee;
 - (b) after the first day of January of any year is registered with the Council must, irrespective of the number of professions for which he or she is registered, pay to the council, in respect of the year of registration, the fees as specified in the Fees Table, where registration takes place—
 - (i) before the first day of April, the full annual fee contemplated in paragraph (a);
 - (ii) after the last day of March and before the first day of July, 75% of the annual fee contemplated in paragraph (a);
 - (iii) after the last day of June and before the first day of October, 50% of the annual fee contemplated in paragraph (a);
 - (iv) after the last day of September, 25% of the annual fee contemplated in paragraph (a).
- (2) A registered practitioner who attains the age of 70 years while registered must thereafter receive a 50% rebate on the registration fee and all other fees payable to the Council by him or her, while a practitioner who attains the age of 75 years must thereafter pay only 15% of the annual registration fee.
- (3) The fee payable for the registration of a specialty as contemplated in section 15(7) of the Act is as specified in the Fees Table.

- (4) The fees contemplated in sub-regulation (1) are due and payable before registration, and thereafter on the first day of January each year and must be paid before the expiry of a period of three months from the date upon which such fees become due and payable.

Exemptions and reductions regarding annual fees

38. The registrar may, at his or her discretion, upon receipt of a fully substantiated application, which must reach him or her before 15 January of a particular year, grant exemption from or reduction of the annual fee or permit the annual fee to be paid in instalments, whereupon the registrar must inform the applicant in writing of the conditions on which such exemption or reduction is being granted.

New application for registration

39. The application fee contemplated in section 15(1)(b) of the Act must be as specified in the Fees Table.

Examination fees and fees for the issue of certificates

- 39A. The fees payable in terms of sections 4(d) and 10D(c) of the Act must be as specified in the Fees Table.

Restoration Fees

- 40.(1) The fees payable in terms of sections 4(c) and 10D(a) of the Act for the restoration of a person's name which was previously removed from the register—
- (a) at the request of that person in cases where he or she had no disciplinary cases pending against him or her and no outstanding fees due and payable to the Council, must be—
- (i) the restoration application fee as specified in the Fees Table;
- (ii) on approval of the restoration application by the Council, the pro-rated annual registration fee for the current year;

- (iii) the fee for the issuing of a registration certificate as specified in the Fees Table;
 - (b) as a result of non-payment of fees must be any outstanding registration and other fees due and payable to the council including interest thereon and-
 - (i) the restoration application fee as specified in the Fees Table;
 - (ii) on approval of the restoration application by the Council, the pro-rated annual registration fee for the current year;
 - (iii) the fee for the issuing of a registration certificate as specified in the Fees Table; or
 - (c) as a result of disciplinary action by the Council against such person, must be-
 - (i) the restoration application fee as specified in the Fees Table;
 - (ii) on approval of the restoration application by the Council, the pro-rated annual registration fee for the current year;
 - (iii) the fee for the issuing of a registration certificate as specified in the Fees Table; and
 - (iv) the reasonable legal costs of the Council incurred as a result of the disciplinary action concerned.
- (2) An applicant who has not been registered for a period of two or more years must again write the relevant professional board examination to prove his or her clinical competence and must pay the relevant examination fee as specified in the Fees Table.

Duplicate registration certificate

41. A fee in the amount specified in the Fees Table must be payable by the student or the applicant for the issue of a duplicate letter of registration or certificates by the registrar.

Student fees

- 42.(1) A first-year student must pay the fee specified in the Fees Table to the Council upon first application for registration as a student in terms of section 18 of the Act.
- (2) A student other than one contemplated in sub-regulation (1) must for each year of registration as a student pay the fee specified in the Fees Table to the Council.

Allowances for members of council and board

- 43.(1) The Council must pay to a member of the Council or a member of a professional board, with the exception of a member in the full-time employment of the State, who attends any meeting of the Council, a professional board or a committee of the Council or who may otherwise be engaged in any approved business of the Council or a professional board at the direction of the Council, the amount specified in the Fees Table calculated from the latest time at which the member concerned can reasonably leave his or her ordinary place of residence until the earliest time at which he or she can reasonably arrive back at his or her ordinary place of residence.
- (2) The Council must pay a member contemplated in sub-regulation (1)-
- (a) who makes use of air, train or other public transport from his or her ordinary place of residence to attend to the business of the Council or at the direction of the council, the actual fare: Provided that if a member travels to a meeting or on other council or professional board business for more than one day's duration and has been notified beforehand of such journey, he or she must be paid an allowance for only one forward and return journey ;
 - (b) who makes use of a shuttle, taxi or car-hire transport in the performance of his or her Council or professional board duties, the cost relating to such transport to and from his or her ordinary place of residence; or
 - (c) where such member prefers to use his or her own transport in order to attend meetings outside of Pretoria approved by the Council, or to attend other Council business at places not more than 750 kilometres distant from his or her ordinary place of residence, a motor allowance in the amount specified in the Fees Table per kilometre covered.
- (3) The Council may, in circumstances where a member's actual expenditure exceeds the amounts determined in these Regulations, authorise the payment of an additional allowance to defray the member's actual expenditure.

Extracts from the Register

43A. The fee payable to the Council for an extract from the register is the amount specified in the Fees Table.

Examinations fee

43B.(1) The fee payable to the Council in respect of an examination contemplated in section 15(2) of Act is the amount specified in the Fees Table.

(2) The fee payable for an examination on bioethics and jurisprudence required by the Council in terms of section 16C(3) of the Act is the amount specified in the Fees Table.

Annual fee increases

43C. The Council may determine the amount by which annual fees payable by practitioners and students may be increased annually, provided that the annual fees may not be increased by more than 20% of the current annual fees, and must publish the amount of the current fee together with the amount of the increased fee by Notice in the *Gazette*.

Fees for external institutional reviews

43D.(1) The fees specified in the Fees Table must be payable to the Council for conducting a review of an external educational institution in fulfilment of its functions contemplated in section 4(g) and 4(gA) of the Act by the institution concerned.

(2) The Council must pay to a member of the Council or a member of a professional board, with the exception of a member in the full-time employment of the State, who visits an institution of higher education and training, so authorised in terms of section 16D(1) of the Act, for the purposes of investigation of matters relating to educational training of certain classes of persons, the amount specified in the Fees Table calculated from the latest time at which the member concerned can reasonably leave his or her ordinary place of residence until the earliest time at

which he or she can reasonably arrive back at his or her ordinary place of residence, additionally also the amounts specified in Regulations 43(2) or 43(3).

Applications for the opening of new registers

43E. The fee payable for an application for the opening of a new register for an Allied Health profession is as specified in the Fees Table.

Fees payable for accreditation of continuing professional development events and courses

43F.(1) Fees payable in respect of accreditation by the Council of activities for the purpose of continuing professional development, are as specified in the Fees Table.

(2) The following activities and time spent planning, organising or facilitating these activities must not be eligible for accreditation by the Council for the purpose of continuing professional development:

- (a) Non-referenced letters to the editors of accredited journals;
- (b) written assignments completed pursuant to lectures, seminars, courses or similar activities;
- (c) compilation of student training manuals for internal use;
- (d) staff or administrative meetings;
- (e) tours or viewing of exhibits or technological demonstrations;
- (f) meetings arranged by pharmaceutical companies or manufacturers or importers or distributors of products, technology or devices (including assistive device technologies) or their representatives purely for the purpose of marketing or promoting the product, technology or device.

Fees Payable for letters of good standing

43G. The fee payable for a letter of good standing from the council is as specified in the Fees Table.

Insertion of Annexure F

5. The following **Annexure** is hereby inserted in the Regulations after Annexure E:

**“Annexure F
FEES TABLE”**

Regulation	Description	Fee Payable (Rands)
15(1)(b)	Application fee for new registration	2600
22(1)(b)	Application fee for temporary registration	2600
22(1)(b)	Registration fee for temporary registration	2350
22(3)	Examination fee for persons who are temporarily registered	5000
23(1)(a)(iv) and 42(1)	Application and registration fee for first year students	600
23(1)(b)(iii) and 42(2)	Annual student registration fee for years subsequent to the first year	600
23(4)	Fee for late registration as student	4500
24(6)(a)	Student restoration fee	1200
36(3)	The amount the council may advance to the registrar	2000
37(1)(a)	Annual registration fee in respect of one profession where fees are paid on or after 1 January and before 1 April	2400
37(1)(a)	Annual registration fee in respect of one profession where fees are paid on or after 1 April and before 1 May	2700
37(1)(a)	Annual registration fee in respect of one profession –where fees are paid on or after 1 May and before 1 June	3000
37(1)(a)	Annual registration fee in respect of one profession where fees are paid on or after 1 June	3300
37(1)(a)	Annual registration fee in respect of two professions where fees paid on or after 1 January and before 1 April	4800

Regulation	Description	Fee Payable (Rands)
15(1)(b)	Application fee for new registration	2600
37(1)(a)	Annual registration fee in respect of two professions where fees are paid on or after 1 April and before 1 May	5400
37(1)(a)	Annual registration fee in respect of two professions where fees are paid on or after 1 May and before 1 June	6000
37(1)(a)	Annual registration fee in respect of two professions where fees are paid on or after 1 June	6600
37(1)(a)	Annual registration fee in respect of three or more professions where fees are paid on or after 1 January and before 1 April	7200
37(1)(a)	Annual registration fee in respect of three or more professions where fees are paid on or after 1 April and before 1 May	8100
37(1)(a)	Annual registration fee in respect of three or more professions where fees are paid on or after 1 May and before 1 June	9000
37(1)(a)	Annual registration fee in respect of three or more professions where fees are paid on or after 1 June	9900
39	Application fee where applicant does not possess the prescribed qualification	2600
39A	Council fee for the conduct of examination where the applicant has a foreign qualification or is applying for restoration	5000
39A	Professional board examination fee in terms of section 4(d) and 10D(c) of the Act	5000
39A	Professional board fee for issuing of a certificate	900
39A, 40,	Fee for issue of a registration certificate	900

Regulation	Description	Fee Payable (Rands)
15(1)(b)	Application fee for new registration	2600
24(6)(a)		
24(6)(a) and 40	Restoration application fee	2600
24(6)(a) and 40	Restoration fee in the case of non-payment of fees by the practitioner or student	(i) twice the amount of the current annual registration fee as a restoration fee where the practitioner or student applies for restoration within six months of the date of his or her de-registration; or (ii) three times the amount of the current annual registration fee as a restoration fee where the practitioner or student applies for restoration after six months of the date of his or her de-registration
24(5)(a) and 40	Restoration fee in the case of disciplinary action by the council against the practitioner or student.	(i) four times the current annual registration fee where the person

Regulation	Description	Fee Payable (Rands)
15(1)(b)	Application fee for new registration	2600
		applies for restoration after six months from the date of de-registration but within 12 months of the date of deregistration; or (ii) five times the current annual registration fee where the person applies for restoration after 12 months of the date of de-registration
23(1)(a)(iv)	Fee payable to the council by a first year student upon first application for registration as a student	600
25(2)(c)	Fee payable to the council an intern for each year of registration as an intern beyond the first year.	1010
41	Fee for the issue to a practitioner of duplicate letters of registration or certificates by the registrar.	950
43(1)	Allowances (honoraria) payable by the Council in respect of - (a) the attendance of meetings of the council, executive committee of the council and professional boards by members of the council,	

CONTINUES ON PAGE 258 OF BOOK 3

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

Regulation	Description	Fee Payable (Rands)
15(1)(b)	Application fee for new registration	2600
	the executive committee of the council or professional boards are as follows– (i) to the chairperson and vice-chairperson of the council, members of the executive committee of the council and chairpersons of the professional boards (ii) to the vice-chairpersons of the council and professional boards, other council and professional board members (b) the attendance of other meetings such as that of the Finance Committee or the Education Committees of the council	R2850 per meeting R2400 per meeting R2400 per meeting
43(2)(c)	Allowance payable where a member of the council or professional board prefers to use his or her own transport in order to attend meetings out of Pretoria or to attend other council business at places not more than 750 kilometres distant from his or her ordinary residence	In accordance with the current travel allowances published by the South African Revenue Services on its website but not exceeding the amount of the economy class
		airfare that would have been payable had the member travelled by air to the meeting
43A	Extract from the register	N/A
43B(1)	Professional board examination fee	5000
43B(2)	Fee for bioethics and jurisprudence examination	1000

Regulation	Description	Fee Payable (Rands)
15(1)(b)	Application fee for new registration	2600
43D(1)	Fee for conducting a review of an external educational institution	Actual costs plus 25%
43D(2)	Allowance (honorarium) payable by the Council in respect of visits to external education institutions for review purposes	4000
43E	Fee for an application for the opening of a new register	130 000
43F(1)	<p>Accreditation fees payable to the council for continuing professional development activities -</p> <p>Level 1: Activities encompassing non-measurable outcomes-</p> <p><u>Large groups(100 delegates or more):</u></p> <p>(i) Conferences or seminars;</p> <p>(ii) Congresses</p> <p>(iii) Symposia</p> <p>(iv) Web-based seminars</p> <p>(v) International conferences</p> <p><u>Small groups (less than 100 delegates):</u></p> <p>(i) Formally organised meetings by professional societies</p> <p>(ii) Structured small group discussions with a minimum of three practitioners involved</p> <p>(iii) Case study discussions with a minimum number of three practitioners involved</p> <p>(iv) Formally organised special purpose lectures</p> <p>(v) Formally organised special purpose lectures that are not part of a business meeting</p> <p>(vi) Interest groups meeting less than six times per year</p> <p><u>Other:</u></p> <p>(i) membership of an association/society</p> <p>(ii) serving on professional bodies</p>	<p>3100</p> <p>750</p> <p>No charge</p>

Regulation	Description	Fee Payable (Rands)
15(1)(b)	Application fee for new registration	2600
	<p>Level 2: Activities encompassing measurable outcomes – (These activities include those that have a clearly measurable outcome or formal evaluation process after the activity)</p> <p>(i) involving less than 10 persons</p> <p>(ii) involving 10 to 20 persons</p> <p>(iii) involving 20 to 30 persons</p> <p>(iv) involving more than 30 persons</p> <p>Level 3: Activities associated with formally structured learning programmes (This is structured learning, namely a formal programme presented by an Education and Training Quality Assurance body-accredited, National Department of Higher Education registered- and Allied Health Professions Council –approved training or educational institution with a measurable outcome)</p> <p>Other matter not covered by the above considered by any CPD committee</p>	<p>1200</p> <p>2100</p> <p>2600</p> <p>4000</p> <p>No Charge</p> <p>AHPCSA discretion</p>
43G	Fee for issuing a letter of good standing	1000

Regulation	Description	Fee Payable (Rands)
15(1)(b)	Application fee for new registration	2600
	Senior citizen fee (70 to 74 years) per profession	-50%
	Senior citizen fee (+75 years) per profession	300

Short title

6. These Regulations are called the Allied Health Professions Regulations: Amendment 2022.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

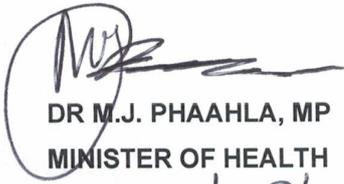
NO. 2819

2 December 2022

NATIONAL HEALTH ACT, 2003 (ACT NO. 61 OF 2003)

REGULATIONS RELATING STANDARDS FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

The Minister of Health has, under section 90(1)(m) of the National Health Act, 2003 (Act No. 61 of 2003), and after consultation with the Office of Health Standards Compliance, to make Regulations in the Schedule.



DR M.J. PHAAHLA, MP
MINISTER OF HEALTH

DATE: 10/08/2022

SCHEDULE**ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS****DEFINITIONS, APPLICATION AND PURPOSE**

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DEFINITIONS, APPLICATION AND PURPOSE

Definitions

1. In these Regulations any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, has the meaning so assigned, and unless the context otherwise indicates—

“Advanced Life Support (ALS)” means a level of care provided within the Paramedic, Emergency Care Technician or Emergency Care Practitioner scope of practice as determined by the Health Professions Council of South Africa in terms of the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974);

“Ambulance” means an appropriately equipped vehicle which is either airborne, or land-based and designed or adapted for the purpose of providing emergency care and the transportation of user which is licensed to an EMS registered, staffed and equipped in terms of the EMS Regulations, published in the *Government Gazette* of 1 December 2017;

“Ambulance Emergency Assistant” means a person registered as such with the Health Professions Council of South Africa in terms of the Health Professions Act, 1974;

“Basic Ambulance Assistant” means a person registered as such with the Health Professions Council of South Africa in terms of the Health Professions Act, 1974;

“Basic Life Support (BLS)” means a level of emergency care provided primarily by emergency care providers that practice within the Basic Ambulance Assistant scope of practice as determined by the Health Professions Council of South Africa in terms of the Health Professions Act, 1974;

“Emergency Care” means the evaluation, treatment and care of an ill or injured person in a situation in which such emergency evaluation, treatment and care is required, and the continuation of treatment and care during the transportation of such person to or between health establishments;

“Emergency Care Assistant” means a person registered as such with the Health Professions Council of South Africa in terms of the Health Professions Act, 1974;

“Emergency Care Personnel” means personnel who are registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa under the auspices of the Professional Board for Emergency Care;

“Emergency Care Practitioner” means a person registered as such with the Health Professions Council of South Africa in terms of the Health Professions Act, 1974;

- “Emergency Care Technician”** means a person registered as such with the Health Professions Council of South Africa in terms of the Health Professions Act, 1974;
- “ECC”** means **Emergency Communication Centre** which houses call handlers and dispatch personnel for the EMS;
- “EMS”** means Emergency Medical Service, an organisation or body that is dedicated, staffed and equipped to operate an ambulance, medical rescue vehicle or medical response vehicle in order to offer emergency care;
- “EMS Manager”** means a person who is duly appointed as the responsible manager for the EMS and who is registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa in terms of the Health Professions Act, 1974;
- “EMS Station”** means a dedicated self-contained facility for the housing of emergency vehicles, personnel and associated emergency equipment;
- “EMS Station Manager”** means a person who is duly appointed as the responsible manager for the EMS Station and who is registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa in terms of the Health Professions Act, 1974;
- “EMS sub-station”** means a small, dedicated self-contained facility for the housing of emergency vehicles, personnel and associated emergency equipment which reports to a main EMS station within the geographic area where the supervisory and administrative functions are held and may be developed into a fully-fledged station;
- “Health Professions Act”** means Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974);
- “Health Professions Council of South Africa”** means the body established in terms of section 2 of the Health Professions Act; 1974
- “Intermediate Life Support (ILS)”** means a level of emergency care provided within the Ambulance Emergency Assistant scope of practice as determined by the Health Professions Council of South Africa in terms of the Health Professions Act, 1974;
- “Medical emergency”** means conditions requiring rapid intervention to avert death or disability, and those for which treatment delays of hours or less make interventions less effective;
- “National Road Traffic Act”** means the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No.93 of 1996);
- “Paramedic”** means a person registered as such with the Health Professions Council of South Africa in terms of the Health Professions Act, 1974;
- “Planned user transport services”** means the systematic transportation of non-emergency user from one health facility to another within an established referral system;
- “Response time”** means the time measured from when an EMS receives an emergency call to the time the first medical responder arrives at the scene;

“**Register of EMS**” means the publicly available register referred to in Regulation 9(15) of the Emergency Medical Services Regulations, published in the *Government Gazette* of 1 December 2017;

“**Satellite point**” means a specific location where EMS vehicles are located on an *ad hoc* bases to be on stand by for emergency response during high profile events or during peak seasons to provide timeous emergency response thereby reducing emergency response times;

“**Service Licence**” means a licence issued to an EMS service in terms of the EMS Regulations, published in the *Government Gazette* of 1 December 2017, which authorises the provision of an EMS;

“**the Act**” means the National Health Act, 2003 (Act No. 61 of 2003);

“**Triage**” means to sort user according to medical priority using an evidence-based triage scale; and

“**Vehicle Licence**” means a licence issued to a vehicle adapted for use as an emergency vehicle in terms of the EMS Regulations, published in the *Government Gazette* of 1 December 2017.

Scope and application

2. These Regulations apply to public and private EMS operating in the Republic of South Africa, excluding the South African National Defence Force to the extent specified in measurement tools derived from these Regulations.

Purpose of Regulations

3. The purpose of these Regulations is to promote and protect the health and safety of user, health care personnel and general public.

CHAPTER 1: HEALTH CARE USER RIGHTS

Dignity of health care user

4. (1) The EMS must have systems in place to ensure that users are treated with dignity and respect at all times.

(2) The EMS must have organisational policies and practices regarding user's rights that are consistent with sections 10, and 27(1)(a) and (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 and Chapter 2 of the Act.

Information for health care users

5. The EMS must provide users with adequate information about the health care services provided, including information: -

- (a) about the service made available to users, including the cost for services; and
- (b) relating to the quality of services provided.

Stakeholder satisfaction surveys

6. (1) The EMS must have the mechanisms and systems to enable the stakeholders and users to communicate their experiences of care.

(2) The EMS station or ECC must, implement systems and processes to assess, monitor and improve their stakeholder satisfaction with the services provided annually.

Complaints management

7. (1) The EMS must have a system for monitoring, assessing and responding to complaints.

(2) The EMS must provide users with information about the process of lodging a complaint.

(3) The EMS must record and analyse complaints to improve quality of care provided to the users.

- (4) The EMS must have a system to provide feedback to the complainant.

CHAPTER 2 CLINICAL GOVERNANCE AND CLINICAL CARE

Health care users records

8. (1) The station must ensure that accurate and comprehensive records of the health care services provided to users are created and maintained.
- (2) The EMS must record accurate biographical information for users.
- (3) The accurate and comprehensive records of clinical care provided to users must be documented by the EMS to facilitate continuity of care.
- (4) The EMS must ensure that users health records are stored, accessible and can be retrieved when needed.

Clinical management of emergency care

9. (1) The EMS must put in place an efficient call management system to facilitate access to communication systems to facilitate the provision of effective and appropriate emergency care.
- (2) The EMS must ensure that contingency plans for communication system failure or malfunction are available and known to personnel and managers.

Dispatch of emergency vehicles

10. (1) An efficient vehicle dispatch system must be in place to ensure user have rapid and safe access to services.
- (2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), the EMS must -
- (a) have a Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system that facilitates vehicle allocation, routing and tracking and where an ECC does not have a Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system, a paper-based system must facilitate vehicle allocation, direction and tracking;
- (b) have a standardised process for dispatching vehicles; and

- (c) monitor response times for each stage of the call management and dispatch process.

Response management

11. (1) Emergencies must be responded to in a co-ordinated and efficient manner by the EMS.

- (2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), the EMS must -
 - (a) ensure emergency vehicles are appropriately equipped and staffed; and
 - (b) have systems to ensure that users are treated in accordance with current Health Professions Council of South Africa approved evidence-based guidelines to reduce variations in care and improve user outcomes.

- (3) For the purposes of sub-regulation (2) (b)-
 - (a) health care professionals must have and adhere to evidence-based clinical practice guidelines on stabilising user before and during transportation; and
 - (b) comply with the standardised method of user handover to a receiving health care provider.

Clinical leadership and clinical risk

12. (1) Systems to support the provision of quality health care services and prevent user safety incidents must be implemented by the EMS.

- (2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), the EMS station must -
 - (a) participate in local and regional clinical governance activities; and
 - (b) have systems in place to ensure that user requiring resuscitation receive an immediate response by emergency care personnel trained in resuscitation.

Interfacility transfers

13. (1) Interfacility transfers must be managed in a manner which promotes user safety.

- (2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), the EMS must implement -
 - (a) a standardised process for the arrangement of interfacility transfers, and

- (b) a standardised process for the pickup, transfer and drop off of user requiring an interfacility transfer.

Planned user transport services

14. (1) Planned user transport services must be managed in a manner which promotes efficiency.

(2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), the EMS must implement a standardised process for the arrangement of planned user transport services.

User safety incidents

15. (1) A system to report and monitor all user safety incidents, as per the current National Guideline for Patient Safety Incident Report and Learning in the Health Sector of South Africa, must be implemented.

(2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), the EMS must -

- (a) implement a system for recording, investigating and managing user safety incidents to minimise the risk of harm and the risk of recurrence; and
- (b) have systems in place to report user safety incidents to the responsible authority.

Infection, prevention and control of infections

16. (1) An infection, prevention and control programme, as per the current National Department of Health's National Infection Prevention and Control Strategic Framework, to minimise the risk of health care associated infections must be implemented.

(2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), the EMS must -

- (a) ensure infection prevention and control processes are implemented to reduce the risk of transmission of infection, and
- (b) ensure personnel receive training on the prescribed infection prevention and control practices.

(3) The decontamination of medical devices and equipment must be provided in a safe and effective manner, as per the current National Department of Health's National Infection Prevention and Control Strategic Framework.

- (4) For the purposes of sub-regulation (3), the EMS must -
 - (a) have systems in place for the decontamination of medical devices and equipment; and
 - (b) ensure equipment used for decontamination is managed and maintained to ensure sustainability of decontamination services.

- (5) Effective environmental cleaning which minimises the risk of disease outbreaks and the transmission of infection to user or EMS personnel must be implemented.

- (6) For the purposes of sub-regulation (5), the EMS must -
 - (a) ensure cleaning agents and equipment are approved by the relevant authority and available for cleaning personnel; and
 - (b) ensure that the performance of the cleaning service is monitored, and corrective actions are taken where necessary.

Waste management

17. (1) Health care risk waste and general waste must be handled, stored, and disposed of safely in accordance with relevant environmental legislation.
- (2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), the EMS must -
 - (a) ensure health care risk waste and general waste is handled, stored and disposed of safely; and
 - (b) ensure procedures for recording of waste removed for destruction are implemented.

CHAPTER 3 CLINICAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Medicines and medical supplies look at flow

18. (1) Safety protocols in relation to the administration of medicines must be made available to EMS personnel to protect user from medication errors.

(2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), the EMS must ensure that medicines are administered safely in accordance with standard operating procedures to minimise the risk of user safety incidents.

(3) Efficient stock management processes to ensure sustainable service delivery and minimisation of waste must be in place.

(4) For the purposes of sub-regulation (3), the EMS must –

- (a) ensure stock control and inventory procedures for medicines and medical supplies are implemented and maintained;
- (b) ensure medical supplies required for the care of user transported by the EMS are available;
- (c) implement controls for the management, recording and disposal of expired medicines and medical supplies;
- (d) including expired medicines ensure medicines are stored in accordance with Good Pharmacy Practice and manufacturer's guidelines; and
- (e) implement controls for the management, recording and distribution of medicines listed in Schedules 5 and 6 of the Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965 (Act No.101 of 1965).

Medical equipment management

19. (1) A medical equipment management programme must be implemented.

(2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), the EMS must -

- (a) ensure medical equipment is available and functional to provide care to user; and

- (b) ensure medical equipment is maintained and repaired according to a planned maintenance schedule, developed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

**CHAPTER 4
LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE**

Oversight and accountability

- 20.** (1) The provincial department must oversee and support the EMS.
- (2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1) -
- (a) The EMS are licensed as per the requirements of the Emergency Medical Services Regulations, published in the *Government Gazette* of 1 December 2017 and any other applicable legislation; and
- (b) A functional governance structure oversees service delivery to ensure quality services are provided.

CHAPTER 5 OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

General management

21. (1) Management of the EMS must ensure the provision of safe, effective and efficient user care.
- (2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), the EMS must -
- (a) ensure the service is managed by an appropriately qualified individual, who is responsible for ensuring the provision of quality services; and
 - (b) ensure that financial management and supply chain management processes facilitate business continuity and efficient service delivery.

Human resources management

22. (1) Systems must be in place to manage personnel in line with relevant legislation, policies and guidelines.
- (2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), the EMS must -
- (a) ensure copies of the most up to date human resource policies and relevant legislation are available at the EMS;
 - (b) ensure human resource practices which maximise the efficiency of service delivery and personnel management are implemented;
 - (c) ensure healthcare professionals maintain their registration with the relevant statutory health professional councils;
 - (d) implement a performance management system in place for all employees; and
 - (e) ensure the management of contracted service providers and volunteers maximises the benefit for the service while minimising risk to users and the service.

Occupational Health and Safety

23. (1) Personnel must be protected from workplace hazards by the establishment and implementation of occupational health and safety systems.

(2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), the EMS must -

- (a) ensure that the health and safety of personnel is protected by implementing the requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No.85 of 1993),
- (b) implement measures to minimise the incidence of occupationally acquired injuries and diseases;
- (c) make available comprehensive wellness services to EMS personnel; and
- (d) facilitate claims of compensation for occupational injuries or diseases.

(3) A comprehensive safety programme must be designed and implemented to ensure the safety of vehicle crew members and uninterrupted service delivery to the community.

(4) For the purposes of sub-regulation (3), the must -

- (a) ensure that the EMS station collaborates with all relevant stakeholders in the design and implementation of the EMS safety plan;
- (b) facilitate a programme of community engagement that builds relationships between EMS personnel and the communities they serve;
- (c) ensure EMS personnel participate in activities designed to improve social solidarity in the local community;
- (d) ensure all EMS personnel receive training to mitigate the risk of confrontation and violence during user transport episodes;
- (e) implement a system for the reporting of safety incidents;
- (f) ensure the EMS station or ECC manager utilises the national safety incident reporting database; and
- (g) implement a system for the management of safety incidents including outcomes and feedback to ensure quality improvement.

Emergency and disaster preparedness

24. (1) The EMS provider must participate in district emergency and disaster planning processes and the provision of emergency and disaster response.

- (2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), the EMS must -
 - (a) attend local emergency and disaster planning meetings; and
 - (b) implement systems to ensure adequate response during emergencies and disasters.
- (3) Systems must be in place to ensure the safety of personnel in the event of fire.
- (4) For the purposes of sub-regulation (3), the EMS must have systems in place to respond to fire in the EMS station or ECC.

Fleet management

25. (1) The vehicles used to transport user and personnel must be safe and well maintained.
- (2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), the EMS must -
 - (a) ensure all vehicles are licensed and maintained;
 - (b) ensure all drivers have a valid driver's licence and public transport driving permit;
 - (c) ensure all EMS vehicles must comply with the National Road Traffic Act, 1996, or the relevant vehicle registration and safety legislation, as applicable; and
 - (d) implement an effective fleet management system.

CHAPTER 6 FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Management of buildings and grounds

26. (1) The building occupied for service delivery must meet the requirements of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977) and the national building regulations made thereunder.

- (2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), the EMS must -
- (a) have all the required compliance certificates in terms of the building regulations;
 - (b) be equipped with the facilities required for service delivery; and
 - (c) inspect and maintain building premises and grounds in accordance with a maintenance schedule.

Facility management services

27. (1) The facility management services must be functional and enable safe and uninterrupted delivery of EMS.

(2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), the EMS must ensure routine and emergency electrical and water supplies are available on a continuous basis.

Security services

28. (1) Security systems must be in place to protect users, personnel and property from security threats and risks.

- (2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), the EMS must implement a security plan to protect users and personnel.

Linen services

29. (1) Clean linen is provided as required for the type of services delivered.

- (2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), the EMS must -

- (a) monitor the EMS station linen stock; or
- (b) manage the service provider effectively where laundry services are outsourced.
- (c) ensure the appropriate management of contaminated linen.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Short title and commencement

30. These Regulations are called the Regulations relating to the Standards for Emergency Medical Services, 2022, and will come into operation 12 months after the date of promulgation.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

NO. 2820

2 December 2022

MEDICINES AND RELATED SUBSTANCES ACT, 1965 (ACT NO. 101 OF 1965)**REGULATIONS RELATING TO A TRANSPARENT PRICING SYSTEM FOR MEDICINES AND SCHEDULED SUBSTANCES: (DRAFT DISPENSING FEE FOR PHARMACISTS FOR 2023)**

I, DR MJ PHAAHLA, the Minister of Health have, on recommendation of the Pricing Committee, in terms of section 22G of the Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965 (Act No. 101 of 1965) as amended, made the regulations in the Schedule.

The dispensing fee is derived following a zero-based model which was accepted by the Pricing Committee following consultations with stakeholders.

In Government Gazette number 39046 of 31 July 2015, the Minister of Health, on recommendation of the Pricing Committee, published for comment requesting interested stakeholders to provide proposals on the systematic review of the methodology for the review of the Dispensing Fee for Pharmacists. The review intended to consider Expenditure apportioned to the dispensary within the pharmacy and the revenue apportioned to the dispensary within the pharmacy.

Based on the above publication, interested parties were invited to submit substantiated methodology and data sources for their suggested input. Owing to the very submissions received at the time and subsequent consultations with the stakeholders, the Pricing Committee continues to determine the dispensing fee on an annual basis by adjusting the zero-based with inflation figures as published by Stats SA.

Interested persons are requested to submit comments in writing, both on a compact disc and hard copy, on the proposed regulations within three months of publication of this notice to the

Director-General: National Department of Health (**Attention to the Director: Pharmaceutical Economic Evaluations Directorate, Dr AB Xuma Building, Office C6-18A, 1112 Voortrekker Rd, Pretoria Townlands 351-JR, Pretoria, 0187**)

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In these regulations any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have such meaning and, unless the context indicates otherwise-

“**dispense**” means the supply of medicines based on a prescription to a patient or someone on behalf of the patient by a health professional authorized by law to supply medicines and includes-

- (a) the interpretation and evaluation of the prescription;
- (b) the selection, reconstitution, dilution, labelling, recording and the actual supply of the medicine;
- (c) the provision of information and instructions to ensure safe and effective use of a medicine by a patient; or
- (d) the provision of information as contemplated in section 22F (1) (a) of the Act.

“**dispensing fee**” means a fee determined in terms of these regulations, exclusive of Value Added Tax, that may be charged to dispense a medicine; and

“**the Regulations**” means the Regulations Relating to the Transparent Pricing System for Medicines and Scheduled Substances published under government Notice No. R1102 of November 2005 as amended.

Amendment of Regulation 10

2. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 10 of the regulations:

- “10. (1) The appropriate dispensing fee, exclusive of VAT, as contemplated in section 22G of the Act to be charged by pharmacists, must:
- (a) Where the single exit price of a medicine or scheduled substance is less than one hundred and twenty-eight rand eighty-four cents (R128.84), the dispensing fee shall not exceed R17.77 plus 46% of the single exit price in respect of that medicine or scheduled substance;
 - (b) where the single exit price of a medicine or scheduled substance is greater than or equal to one hundred and twenty-eight rand and eighty-four cents (R128.84) but less than three hundred and forty-three rand fifty-five cents (R343.55), the dispensing fee shall not exceed R32.97 plus 33% of the single exit price in respect of that medicine or scheduled substance;
 - (c) where the single exit price of a medicine or scheduled substance is greater than or equal to three hundred and forty-three rand fifty-five cents (R343.55) but less than one thousand two hundred and forty rand thirty-two cents (R1240.32), the dispensing fee shall not exceed R94.19 plus 15% of the Single Exit Price in respect of that medicine or scheduled substance;
 - (d) where the single exit price of a medicine or scheduled substance is greater than or equal to one thousand two hundred and forty rand thirty-three cents (R1240.33), the dispensing fee shall not exceed R218.28 plus 5% of the Single Exit Price in respect of that medicine or scheduled substance.
- (2) The provisions of regulation 10 must be reviewed annually by the Minister after taking into account-
- (a) the need to ensure the availability and affordability of quality medicines and scheduled substances in the Republic;

- (b) annual inflation rates published periodically by Statistics South Africa;
 - (c) information supplied by pharmacists in accordance with guidelines determined by the Minister from time to time by Notice in the Gazette; and
 - (d) any other information the Minister may deem necessary to consider.
- (3) A pharmacist dispensing a medicine must-
- (a) by means of a clearly displayed notice in the pharmacy, inform members of the public of the maximum fee structure used by such pharmacist to determine the dispensing fee; and
 - (b) provide an invoice in respect of the sale of each medicine that clearly indicates the-
 - (i) dispensing fee charged; and
 - (ii) the single exit price.



DR MJ PHAAHLA, MP
MINISTER OF HEALTH

DATE: 21/10/2022

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

NO. 2821

2 December 2022

**MEDICINES AND RELATED SUBSTANCES ACT, 1965 (ACT NO. 101 OF 1965) AS
AMENDED****(DRAFT DISPENSING FEE TO BE CHARGED BY PERSONS LICENSED IN TERMS OF
SECTION 22C (1) (a))**

I, DR MJ PHAAHLA, the Minister of Health, have on the recommendation of the Pricing Committee, in terms of Section 22G (2) (b) of the Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965 (Act No. 101 of 1965) as amended, made the regulations in the schedule.

Interested persons are requested to submit comments in writing, both on a compact disc and hard copy, on the proposed regulations within three months of publication of this notice to the Director-General: National Department of Health (**Attention to the Director: Pharmaceutical Economic Evaluations Directorate, Dr AB Xuma Building, Office C6-18A, 1112 Voortrekker Rd, Pretoria Townlands 351-JR, Pretoria, 0187**) e-mail: sepupdates@health.gov.za or Ntobeko.Mpanza@health.gov.za

SCHEDULE**Definitions**

1. In these regulations any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have such meaning and, unless the context indicates otherwise-

“the Regulations” means the Regulations Relating to the Transparent Pricing System for Medicines and Scheduled Substances published under Government Notice No. R1102 of November 2005 as amended.

Substitution of Regulation 12

2. The following regulation is hereby substituted for Regulation 12 of the Regulations:

“12. The appropriate dispensing fee as contemplated in section 22G (2) (b) of the Act to be charged by persons licensed in terms of section 22C (1) (a) of the Act must be calculated, exclusive of VAT, as follows:

- (a) Where the single exit price of a medicine or scheduled substance is less than or equal to one hundred and forty-one rands (R141.00), the dispensing fee must not exceed 30% of the single exit price in respect of that medicine or scheduled substance.
 - (b) Where the single exit price of a medicine or scheduled substance is greater than one hundred and forty-one rands (R141.00), the dispensing fee must not exceed forty-two rands and thirty cents (R42.30) in respect of that medicine or scheduled substance.
3. The provisions of Regulation 12 must be reviewed annually by the Minister after taking into account-
- (a) the need to ensure the availability and affordability of quality medicines and scheduled substances in the Republic;
 - (b) annual inflation rates published periodically by Statistics South Africa;
 - (c) information supplied by persons licensed to dispense in terms of section 22C (1)(a) in accordance with guidelines determined by the Director-General from time to time by Notice in the Gazette; and
 - (d) any other information the Minister may deem necessary to consider.

4. Not less than three months before the review contemplated in regulation 12 (2), the Minister must publish a notice in the Gazette declaring his or her intention to make that review and inviting interested persons to furnish him or her in writing with any comments thereon or any representation they may wish to make in regard thereto.

5. Persons Licensed to dispensing in terms of section 22C (1) (a) must-
 - (a) by means of a clearly displayed notice in the dispensing practice, inform members of the public of the maximum fee structure used by such dispensing practice to determine the dispensing fee; and

 - (b) provide an invoice in respect of each medicine that clearly indicates the-
 - (i) dispensing fee charged; and

 - (ii) the single exit price.

 - (iii) VAT component



DR MJ PHAAHLA, MP
MINISTER OF HEALTH

DATE: 21/10/2022

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

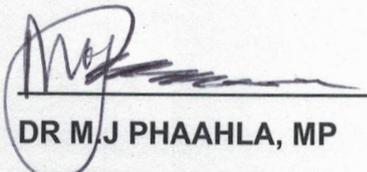
NO. 2822

2 December 2022

FOODSTUFFS, COSMETICS AND DISINFECTANTS ACT, 1972 (ACT No. 54 OF 1972)**REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MAXIMUM LIMITS FOR PESTICIDE RESIDUES THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN FOODSTUFFS: AMENDMENT**

The Minister of Health intends, in terms of Section 15 (1) of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972), to make the Regulations in the Schedule.

Interested persons are invited to submit substantive comments, within three months of the publication of this Notice, any comments or representations on the proposed amendment to the Regulations to the Director-General: Department of Health, Private Bag X 828, Pretoria, 0001 (for the attention of the Director: Food Control) or by e-mail to foodcontrol@health.gov.za.



DR M.J PHAAHLA, MP
MINISTER OF HEALTH

DATE: 17/12/2022

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In these regulations, any expression defined in the Act bears that meaning and, unless the context otherwise indicates: -

“Regulations” means the Regulations Governing the Maximum Limits for Pesticide Residues that May be Present in Foodstuffs published under Government Notice No. R. 246 of 11 February 1994, as corrected by Government Notice No. R. 1148 of 26 August 1994 and amended by the Government Notices No. R. 494 of 8 June 2001, No. R. 525 of 3 May 2002, No. R. 247 of 24 March 2005, No. R. 1047 of 20 October 2006, No. R. 548 of 17 June 2010, No. R. 46 of 19 January 2012 and 20 February 2020; and

“the Act” means the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 54 of 1972).

Amendment of the Annex to the Regulations

2. The Regulations are hereby amended by—

(a) the insertion of the following particulars in the Annex to the Regulations —

I Chemical Substance	I Foodstuff	I MRL (mg/kg)
Abamectin	Barley	0.01
	Cucurbits group	0.01
	Grapes	0.01
	Onion bulb group	0.01
	Wheat	0.01
Acephate	Tree nuts	0.02
Acetamiprid	Brassica vegetables or cruciferae	1.0
	Berries group	2.0
	Cucurbits group	0.5
	Tree nuts	0.1

Acetochlor	Soybeans	0.02
Acrinathrin	Citrus group	0.2
Ametoctradin	Grapes	5.0
	Potatoes	0.01
Amisulbrom	Grapes	0.5
	Potatoes	0.01
Azoxystrobin	Asparagus	0.05
	Avocados	0.05
	Chrysanthemums	0.01
	Citrus group	10.0
	Clover	3.0
	Coriander	70.0
	Dandelion	0.01
	Fennel	10.0
	Granadillas (passion fruit)	4.0
	Lettuce (head/ leaf)	3.0
	Parsley	70.0
	Peppers	0.05
	Pomegranates	0.01
	Spinach	0.05
	Wheat	0.3
Benzovindiflupyr	Maize	1.0
	Wheat	1.0
Bifenthrin	Maize	0.05
	Tree nuts	0.05
Boscalid	Apples	2.0
	Cucurbits group	0.2
	Groundnuts	0.05
	Maize	0.2
	Soya beans	3.0
	Stone fruits	3.0
	Sweetcorn	0.2
Carfentrazone-ethyl	Barley	0.05
	Grapes	0.01
	Wheat	0.05

Chlorantraniliprole	Avocados	0.01
	Barley	0.02
	Canola	2.0
	Grapes (table)	1.0
	Groundnuts	0.01
	Lentils	0.01
	Litchis	0.01
	Maize	0.02
	Oats	0.02
	Soya beans	0.05
	Sunflower	2.0
	Wheat	0.02
	Chlorothalonil	Asparagus
Barley		0.3
Cassava		0.3
Chrysanthemums		0.01
Clover		0.3
Coriander		5.0
Dandelion		0.01
Fennel		0.01
Granadillas (passion fruit)		0.01
Lettuce (head/ leaf)		0.01
Parsley		5.0
Spinach		0.01
Sorghum grain		0.01
Sunflowers		0.01
Sweet potatoes		0.01
Tree nuts		0.01
Chlorotoluron	Wheat	0.1
Clethodim	Beans	0.01
	Cabbages	0.5
	Cucurbits group	0.01
	Soya beans	0.01
Clomazone	Soya beans	0.02
Clopyralid	Maize	0.1

Clothianidin	Barley	0.05
	Citrus group	0.01
	Grapes	0.01
	Macadamia nuts	0.01
	Maize	0.1
	Wheat	0.05
Copper hydroxide	Onions	5.0
Copper oxychloride and other copper salts (elemental copper)	Stone fruits	20.0
Cyantraniliprole	Apples	0.5
	Citrus group	1.0
	Grapes	1.0
	Pears	0.5
	Potatoes	0.01
	Stone fruits	1.0
	Tomatoes	0.5
Cypermethrin	Lupins	0.5
Cyprodinil	Bay leaves	0.5
	Curry leaves	0.5
	Dill	0.5
	Elderberries	3.0
	Huckleberries	3.0
	Hyssop	0.5
	Lavender	0.5
	Lemongrass	0.5
	Marigolds	0.5
	Marjoram	0.5
	Sage	0.5
	Tarragon	0.5
	Thyme	0.5
	Wintergreen	0.5
Dichlorprop-p	Citrus group	0.3
Dichlorvos	Apples	0.1
	Citrus group	0.1
	Guavas	0.1

	Pears	0.1
	Persimmons	0.01
	Stone fruits	0.1
Diclosulam	Groundnuts	0.02
	Soya beans	0.02
Difenoconazole	Barley	0.05
	Peppers	0.8
	Tomatoes	2.0
	Wheat	0.1
Diflubenzuron	Maize	0.05
	Sweetcorn	0.05
Diflufenican	Stone fruits	0.1
	Wheat	0.05
Dimethyl didecyl ammonium chloride	Brassica vegetables or cruciferae	0.1
	Grapes	0.1
	Onion bulb group	0.1
	Pepper group	5.0
	Pomegranates	0.1
	Potatoes	0.1
	Stone fruits	0.1
	Strawberries	0.5
	Sweet potatoes	0.1
	Tomatoes	3.0
Emamectin benzoate	Barley	0.01
	Citrus group	0.01
	Grapes	0.05
	Groundnuts	0.01
	Leguminous beans group	0.02
	Pomegranates	0.01
	Potatoes	0.01
	Sorghum	0.01
	Soya beans	0.01
	Stone fruits	0.03
	Sugar cane	0.01

	Sunflower	0.01
	Wheat	0.01
Epoxiconazole	Barley	0.01
	Coffee	0.05
	Maize	0.01
	Sugarcane	0.05
Esfenvalerate	Macadamia nuts	0.05
	Sugar cane	0.02
Ethoprophos	Onions	0.02
Fenazaquin	Stone fruits	0.5
Fenhexamid	Strawberries	5.0
Fenpyroximate	Grapes	0.1
	Pepper group	0.3
	Stone fruits	0.3
Fipronil	Grapes	0.01
Florasulam	Barley	0.01
Flubendiamide	Cabbage	0.05
	Maize	0.01
	Potatoes	0.05
	Tomatoes	0.1
Fludioxonil	Barley	0.05
	Bay leaves	0.5
	Curry leaves	0.5
	Dill	0.5
	Elderberries	3.0
	Huckleberries	3.0
	Hyssop	0.5
	Lavender	0.5
	Lemongrass	0.5
	Marigolds	0.5
	Marjoram	0.5
	Pepper group	1.0
	Potatoes	5.0
	Sage	0.5
Tarragon	0.5	

	Thyme	0.5
	Wheat	0.05
	Wintergreen	0.5
Fluensulfone (Sum of fluensulfone and 3,4,4-trifluorobut-3-ene-1-sulfonic acid (BSA), expressed as fluensulfone equivalents)	Cucurbits group	0.2
	Potatoes	1.0
	Tomatoes	0.08
Flumetsulam	Groundnuts	0.02
	Soybeans	0.02
Fluopyram	Citrus group	0.01
	Maize	0.02
	Potatoes	0.5
	Sweetcorn / Green mealies	0.1
	Soybeans	0.2
	Tomatoes	0.5
Fluoxastrobin	Citrus group	0.3
	Maize	0.2
	Potatoes	0.1
	Sugar cane	0.05
Flupyradifurone	Barley	0.3
	Stone fruits	0.05
	Tomatoes	0.3
	Wheat	0.2
Flutriafol	Maize	0.2
Fluxapyroxad	Barley	2.0
	Wheat	0.3
Folpet	Potatoes	0.01
Fosetyl-AI (phosphorous acid)	Apples	75.0
	Avocados	75.0
Glufosinate ammonium	Grapes	0.05
Glyphosate	Citrus group	0.5
	Grapes	0.01
	Stone fruits	0.1
Halaxifen-methyl	Wheat	0.01

Hexaconazole	Wheat	0.02
Hexazinone	Sugarcane	0.01
Imazalil	Mangoes	0.5
Imidacloprid	Bananas	0.05
	Potatoes	0.5
Indaziflam <i>N</i> -[(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-2,3-dihydro-2,6-dimethyl-1 <i>H</i> -inden-1-yl]-6-(1-fluoroethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine, including the metabolite 6-[(1 <i>R</i>)-1-fluoroethyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine	Apples	0.01
	Citrus group	0.01
	Grapes	0.01
	Macadamia nuts	0.01
	Pears	0.01
	Pecan nuts	0.01
Indoxacarb	Barley	0.5
	Canola	0.05
	Oats	0.5
	Wheat	0.5
Ioxynil	Barley	0.05
	Wheat	0.05
Ipconazole	Maize	0.01
Iprodione	Potatoes	0.05
Lambda-cyhalothrin	Grapes	0.2
	Soya beans	0.05
	Sunflower	0.2
Lufenuron	Barley	0.02
	Groundnuts	0.02
	Leguminous beans group	0.02
	Maize	0.05
	Sorghum	0.02
	Soya beans	0.02
	Sunflower	0.02
	Sweetcorn	0.05
Wheat	0.02	
Mandipropamid	Onions	0.1
Metalaxyl-M (Mefenoxam)	Barley	0.05
	Clover	2.0

	Wheat	0.05
Methoxyfenozide	Avocados	0.3
	Brassica vegetables or cruciferae	1.0
	Citrus group	0.5
	Cucurbits group	0.5
	Lettuce	1.0
	Litchis	1.0
	Maize	1.0
	Peas	0.5
	Pepper group	0.05
	Pomegranates	0.6
	Sorghum	0.05
	Spinach	1.0
	Stone fruits	2.0
	Sweetcorn	1.0
	Tree nuts	3.0
Metobromuron	Potatoes	0.01
Novaluron	Brassica vegetables or cruciferae	1.0
	Canola	0.01
	Cucurbits group	0.2
	Maize	0.5
	Sweetcorn	0.5
	Tree nuts	0.01
	Wheat	0.01
Oxamyl	Maize	0.5
Oxyfluorfen	Onions	0.05
Penflufen	Potatoes	0.01
Phosphorous acid	Avocados	75.0
	Mangoes	75.0
Picoxystrobin	Maize	0.01
Propiconazole	Tree nuts	0.05
Propineb	Apples	3.0
Prothioconazole	Potatoes	0.01

Pydiflumetofen	Apples	0.2
	Barley	2.0
	Cucurbits group	0.2
	Grapes	2.0
	Maize	1.0
	Pepper group	0.5
	Potatoes	0.01
	Tomatoes	0.5
	Wheat	1.0
Pymetrozine	Asparagus	0.02
	Aubergines (eggplant)	0.5
	Brassica vegetables or cruciferae	0.02
	Carrots	0.02
	Celery	0.02
	Citrus group	0.3
	Cucurbits group	0.5
	Leafy vegetables	2.0
	Lettuce (head ad leaf)	2.0
	Parsely	2.0
	Pepper group	1.0
	Potatoes	0.02
	Rhubarb	0.02
	Root and tuber vegetables	0.02
	Spinach	0.4
	Strawberries	0.5
	Tomatoes	0.5
Pyraclostrobin	Sugarcane	0.05
	Sweetcorn	0.03
	Tomatoes	0.03
Pyridate	Cabbage	0.03
	Maize	0.15
	Onions	0.03
Pyrimethanil	Cherries	4.0
	Pepper group	2.0

	Pomegranates	0.01
	Stone fruits (except cherries)	5.0
	Strawberries	5.0
	Tomatoes	1.0
Pyriproxyfen	Grapes	0.05
Pyroxasulfone	Maize	0.01
Spinetoram	Avocados	0.05
	Cabbage	0.01
	Hops	0.05
	Maize	0.01
	Sorghum	0.05
	Sweetcorn	0.01
	Tomatoes	0.02
Spinosad	Canola	0.02
	Cherries	0.3
	Strawberries	0.3
Spirotetramat	Maize	0.1
	Stone fruits	3.0
	Tomatoes	1.0
Sulfosulfuron	Wheat	0.02
Sulfoxaflor	Brassica vegetables or cruciferae	0.5
	Citrus group	0.3
	Cotton	0.5
	Cucurbits group	0.5
	Lettuce	0.05
	Pepper group	1.0
	Potatoes	0.05
	Stone fruits	0.04
	Strawberries	0.5
	Tree nuts	0.02
Sulfuryl Fluoride	Almond	0.5
	Barley	2.0
	Butternut	2.0
	Cashew	0.2

	Cotton seed	2.0
	Date (dried)	2.0
	Fig (dried)	2.0
	Herbs and spices	0.5
	Macadamia nuts	0.2
	Millet	2.0
	Oats	2.0
	Other dried fruit (stone fruits)	2.0
	Peanuts	0.2
	Raisins	2.0
	Rice	0.05
	Sorghum	2.0
	Leguminous beans group	0.5
	Wheat	2.0
Tau-fluvalinate	Macadamia nuts	0.01
Tebuconazole	Berries group	1.5
	Pomegranates	0.02
	Sugar cane	0.02
Tembotrione	Sugar cane	0.02
Thiacloprid	Berries group	1.0
	Citrus group	0.05
	Nectarines	0.1
Thiamethoxam	Cabbage	0.02
	Canola	0.05
	Maize	0.05
	Wheat	0.01
Tribenuron-methyl	Barley	0.05
	Wheat	0.05
Trifloxystrobin	Groundnuts	0.02
Trinexapac-ethyl	Barley	3.0
	Sugar cane	0.1
Valifenalate	Grapes	1.2
	Potatoes	0.01
	Tomatoes	0.1

(b) the deletion of the following particulars in the Annex to the Regulations —

Chemical Substance	Foodstuff	MRL (mg/kg)	Reason
Acetamiprid	Apples, pears	0.05	Amended to 0.5mg/kg by amendment No. R. 46 of 2012
Azoxystrobin	Citrus	0.05	MRL revised
	Wheat	0.2	MRL revised
Clothianidin	Oranges	0.01	Grouped as citrus group
Dieldrin (HEOD)	Cereal grains	0.02	Banned in 1983.
	Milk	0.006	Government Notice No. R. 384 of 25 February 1983.
Fluxapyroxad	Barley	0.01	MRL revised
	Wheat	0.01	MRL revised
Fosetyl-AI (phosphorous acid)	Avocados	50.0	MRL revised
Gamma-BHC (gamma-HCH)	Apples	1.0	Banned in 2009.
	Apricots	1.0	Government Notice No. R. 592, of 29 May 2009.
	Beans	1.0	
	Cruciferae	1.0	
	Peaches	1.0	
	Pears	1.0	
	Peas	1.0	
	Plums	1.0	
	Cotton seed	0.1	
	Milk	0.01	
	Onions	0.2	
	Potatoes	0.2	
Sweet potatoes	0.2		
Lambda-cyhalothrin	Grapes (table)	0.2	MRL to include both table and wine grapes
Parathion	Quinces	0.5	Use is not supported, as per the label.
	Beans	0.05	

Chemical Substance	Foodstuff	MRL (mg/kg)	Reason
	Cotton seed	0.05	Withdrawn for use on deciduous fruit and vineyards in 1992.
	Groundnuts	0.05	
	Coffee	0.2	
	Mangoes	0.1	Withdrawn for use on beans, coffee, cotton, groundnuts, mangoes, ornamentals, as well as for the control of short-horned grasshopper on various crops in June 1993.
Phosphorous acid	Mangoes	50.0	MRL revised
Propham	Potatoes	50.0	Banned in 2016. Government Notice No. 862, of 29 July 2016.
Pyraclostrobin	Tomatoes	0.01	MRL revised
Pyrimethanil	Nectarines, peaches, plums	5.0	Grouped as stone fruits
Spinosad [the sum of spinosad (spinosyns A and D) and its metabolites spinosyn K, spinosyn B and N-demethyl spinosyn]	Grapes (table)	0.01	Amended to 0.1mg/kg by amendment No. R. 548 of 2010
Vinclozolin (sum of vinclozolin and all metabolites containing 3,5dichloroaniline, expressed as vinclozolin)	Grapes	3.0	Withdrawn in 1995.
	Strawberries	1.0	Voluntarily withdrawn.

(c) the revocation of the following particulars in the Annex to the Regulations after phase out period, the phase out period will be determined by the Registrar Act 36 of 1947.

Chemical Substance	Foodstuff	MRL (mg/kg)
Cartap	Cabbage	150.0
	Tomatoes	10.0
Cartap hydrochloride	Beans	1.5
	Onions	5.0
	Peas	2.0
Chlorpyrifos	Apples	0.05
	Apricots	0.05
	Bananas	1.0
	Barley	0.05
	Broccoli	0.1
	Brussels sprouts	0.1
	Cabbage	0.1
	Canola	0.3
	Carrots	0.05
	Cauliflower	0.1
	Citrus	0.3
	Cruciferae	0.1
	Grapes	0.5
	Grapes (wine)	0.5
	Lettuce	0.05
	Macadamia nuts	0.01
	Mangoes	0.01
	Mealies (green)	0.05
	Peaches	0.05
	Pears	0.05
	Persimmons	0.1
	Plums	0.05
	Potatoes	0.05
Tomatoes	0.5	

Chemical Substance	Foodstuff	MRL (mg/kg)
	Wheat	0.05

Short title

3. These Regulations are called Regulations Governing the Maximum Limits for Pesticide Residues that May Be Present in Foodstuffs: Amendment, 2022.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

NO. 2823

2 December 2022

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE SCOPE OF PRACTICE OF ACUPUNCTURE

The Minister of Health intends, in terms of section 38 of the Allied Health Professions Act, 1982 (Act No 63 of 1982), after consultation with the Allied Health Professions Council, to make the regulations as set out in the Schedule.

Interested persons are invited to submit substantiated comments or representations in writing on the proposed amendments to the regulations, to the Director-General: Health, Private Bag X828, Pretoria, 0001 (for the attention of the Director: Public Entities Governance, Ms M Mushwana, Mihloti.mushwana@health.gov.za), within one month of the date of the publication of this Notice.

**Dr MJ PHAAHLA****MINISTER OF HEALTH, MP**

DATE: 14/11/2022

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In these regulations any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have that meaning, and, unless the context otherwise indicates-

“**Act**” means the Allied Health Profession Act No 63 of 1982;

“**Acupuncturist**” means a person registered as such in terms of the Act;

“**Acupuncture**” means a collection of various procedures involving the manual or electrical stimulation by means of needles, sound waves or electronics pulses of certain points or areas on the skin, mucous membranes or subcutaneous tissue of a person to promote, maintain, restore or improve health or to prevent a disorder, imbalance or disease or to alleviate pain;

“**Acupressure**” means a set of techniques for the application of physical pressure to certain points on the human body using the hand or elbow or various devices other than needles;

“**Ahshi Acupuncture**” means the needling of a tender point on a person’s body in order to treat blockages of Chi and blood;

“**Auricular therapy**” or “**Ear Acupuncture**” means Acupuncture or Acupressure applied to either one or both of the patient’s ears for the treatment of conditions affecting the physical, mental or emotional aspects of the patient;

“bone setting” also known as **“Die-Da”** means a form of physical manipulation that is applied in cases of trauma or injuries such as sprains, joint dislocations or bruises;

“Catgut embedding therapy” means embedding a type of cord made from sterile synthetic fibre into Acupuncture points to keep these points stimulated for up to a week after which the fibre is absorbed by the body;

“Chi” means the life energy that flows through a living human body;

“Coining” or **“Spoonng”** (also know as **“Gua Sha”**) means a technique of scraping or rubbing the skin of a person using a round edged object, in which the skin is pressured in strokes by palpation and cutaneous stimulation, in order to move blood and Chi with the object of promoting or restoring health or wellbeing;

“council-accepted” or **“accepted by the council”** means that the recommendations of the relevant professional board have been accepted by the council by way of due process;

“Cupping therapy” (also known as **“Ba Guan”**) means a set of techniques involving the manual or electronic suction of small areas of the skin of a person by the application of cups, made of glass, plastic, bamboo or similar material, in which a partial vacuum is created before being placed on the skin with the object of moving blood, lymph or Chi in order to promote, maintain, restore or improve health, prevent a disorder, imbalance or disease or alleviate pain;

“Electro acupuncture” is a form of Acupuncture in which needles are attached to a device that generates continuous electric pulses and includes percutaneous electrical nerve stimulation;

“Embedding therapy” means the practice of embedding in a sterile manner seeds or metal balls with medicinal properties onto a person’s

skin, or threads or needles into the skin, for the purpose of prolonging the duration of stimulation of acupuncture points or areas and includes

“Laser Acupuncture” means acupuncture using a laser device instead of needles in order to stimulate Acupuncture points on the skin;

“Lifestyle Management” means an intervention designed to promote health and behavioural changes in a patient by enabling him or her to have increased control over a health condition;

“Magnet therapy” means the application of the magnetic field of an electromagnetic device or a permanent static magnet to the body in order to benefit health;

“Moxibustion” means a therapy using burning “moxa”, which is the burning of desiccated *Artemesia* spp. with the intention of warming regions of the skin, or acupuncture points on the skin, to improve circulation in order to induce a smoother flow of blood and chi. Moxibustion can be by direct or indirect means. Direct moxibustion is where a moxa cone is placed directly onto the skin producing a blister. Indirect moxibustion involves the use of a moxa cigar or moxa stick or cone held close to the skin to either warm or burn it, or the use of moxa on an acupuncture needle;

“Pulse and tongue diagnosis” mean the measurement and analysis of the patient’s pulse and the inspection of the patient’s tongue to obtain a Traditional Chinese Medicine diagnosis;

“Qi Gong” means a system of exercise and meditation that combines regulated breathing, slow movement and focused awareness in order to cultivate and balance Chi and can include Qi Gong massage in which the practitioner combines massage techniques with the awareness of acupuncture channels and points;

“**Sonopuncture**” or “**Acutonics**” means the stimulation of the body in a manner similar to that of acupuncture but using sound, generated by ultrasound transducers, tuning forks or other sound emitting devices, instead of needles;

“**Tai Chi**” means a Chinese exercise system that involves slow, smooth body movements to achieve a state of relaxation of body and mind and that is used to improve or maintain health while strengthening the cardiovascular and immune systems;

“**Temperament evaluation**” means the use of Traditional Chinese Medicine philosophy and techniques to ascertain various physical and mental states with the aid of the five elements and their corresponding organs and to assess the patient’s mental, physical, emotional and spiritual aspects;

“**Tui Na**” means a method of massage with or without the use of ointments, used in Traditional Chinese Medicine, that is intended to stimulate the flow of Chi and blood by means of various barehanded techniques that do not involve the use of needles and which include thumb pressure, rubbing, percussion and stretches;

“**Urine and stool analysis**” mean the examination of the physical appearance, colour, small consistency, amount, frequency, sediment or degree of digestion of urine and stool for the purpose of obtaining a Traditional Chinese Medicine diagnosis.

Act pertaining to Acupuncture

2. The following acts are acts specifically pertaining to the profession of Acupuncture –

- (a) The physical examination of a person for the purpose of diagnosing any physical defect, illness, disease or

deficiency in such persons in accordance with the principles and philosophy of Traditional Chinese Medicine including, but not limited to:

- (i) pulse and tongue diagnosis;
 - (ii) temperament evaluation;
 - (iii) urine and stool analysis.
- (b) The treatment or prevention of a physical defect, illness, disease or deficiency in a person by means of –
- (i) acupuncture;
 - (ii) acupressure;
 - (iii) Ahshi acupuncture;
 - (iv) auricular therapy;
 - (v) coining or spooning therapy (Gua Sha);
 - (vi) cupping therapy (Ba Guan);
 - (vii) electro-acupuncture;
 - (viii) embedding therapy;
 - (ix) laser acupuncture;
 - (x) lifestyle management;

- (xi) magnet therapy;
 - (xii) moxibustion;
 - (xiii) Qi Gong;
 - (xiv) Sonopuncture;
 - (xv) Tai Chi; and
 - (xvi) Tui Na;
- (c) Advising any person on his or her physical health; and
- (d) Any other act or procedure specifically pertaining to the profession of acupuncture based on the education and training of an acupuncturist, as approved by the Council from time to time at the recommendation of the professional board.

Possession of Chinese medicinal substances

3. Subject to the provisions of the Medicines and Related Substances Act No. 101 of 1965, an Acupuncturist may for the purposes of his or her practice and within the scope of practice relevant to the profession of Acupuncture have under his or her control for a patient any medicinal substance recognised as such by Traditional Chinese Medicine, whether it is scheduled or unscheduled, intended exclusively for external application, including but not limited to Mugwort (*Artemisia* spp.) for moxibustion purposes, herbal liniments, ointments or plasters, preparations or mixtures of substances or medicines or substances containing Traditional Chinese Medicine substances.

Short title

4. These Regulations are called Regulations Relating to the Scope of Practice of Acupuncture, 2021.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

NO. 2824

2 December 2022

ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT 63 OF 1982

**DRAFT REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE SCOPE OF PRACTICE OF
AYUVERDA**

The Minister of Health intends, in terms of section 38 of the Allied Health Professions Act, 1982 (Act No. 63 of 1982), after consultation with the Allied Health Professions Council, to amend the regulations set out in the Schedule.

Interested persons are invited to submit substantiated comments or representations in writing on the proposed amendments to the regulations, to the Director-General: Health, Private Bag X828, Pretoria, 0001, (for the attention of the Director: Public Entities Governance, Ms. M. Mushwana, mihloti.mushwana@health.gov.za), within one month of the date of the publication of this notice.

**DR. MJ PHAAHLA, MP****MINISTER OF HEALTH**

DATE: 14/11/2022

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule any expression defined in the Act bears that meaning and, unless the context otherwise indicates –

“Ayurveda” is a traditional system of healing, first recognised in the five thousand year old Sanskrit texts called the Vedas, also referred to as the science of life and longevity and which examines the physical constitution, emotional nature and spiritual outlook of a human being with reference to the three Doshas;

“Ayurveda practitioner” means a person registered as such in terms of the Act;

“council-accepted” or **“accepted by the council”** means that the recommendations of the relevant professional board have been accepted by the Council by way of due process;

“Doshas” means the three different energies called Vata, Pitta and Kapha respectively in which the universal life force manifests;

“Gandusha” is an ayurvedic treatment in which a medicated oil or medicated decoction is held by the patient in his mouth for a certain period;

“Greeva Basti” is an ayurvedic treatment in which warmed medicated oils or fats are poured within a retaining ring positioned on the patient’s cervical spinal region;

“Janu Basti” is an ayurvedic treatment in which warmed medicated oils or fats are poured within a retaining ring positioned on the patient’s knees;

“**Kati Basti**” is an ayurvedic treatment in which warmed medicated oils or fats are poured within a retaining ring positioned on the patient’s lumbar spinal region;

“**Karna Purna**” is an ayurvedic treatment in which warmed medicated oils or ghee are poured into the patient’s ears;

“**medicine**” bears the meaning ascribed to it in the Medicines and Related Substances Act No 101 of 1965;

“**Netra Basti**” is an ayurvedic treatment in which warmed medicated oils or fats are poured within a retaining ring positioned around the patient’s eyes;

“**Patra Pinda Sweda**” is an ayurvedic fomentation therapy carried out by heating a bolus of herbs tied in a cloth and massaged onto the patient’s body;

“**Shamana Chikitsa**” is a branch of Ayurveda that consists of palliative treatments intended to pacify the Doshas within the human body and which involve one or more of the following-

- (a) the consumption of digestive and carminative herbs by the patient;
- (b) the consumption of appetite enhancing herbs by the patient;
- (c) fasting or the avoidance of food;
- (d) the avoidance of alcohol;
- (e) physical exercise or yoga;
- (f) solar therapy;
- (g) wind therapy.

“**Shasti Shali Pinda Sweda**” is an ayurvedic fomentation therapy carried out using a bolus of red rice boiled together with prescribed medicinal herbs that is tied in a cloth, dipped in warmed milk and massaged onto the patient’s body;

“**Shirobasti**” is an ayurvedic treatment in terms of which warm medicated oil is kept over the patient’s head for a certain period with the aid of a leather cap;

“**Shirodhara**” is an ayurvedic treatment in which a specialised pot containing oil, ghee or buttermilk is suspended roughly four to five inches above a recumbent patient’s head and is poured out over the patient’s head for an extended period;

“**Shiro Pichu**” is an ayurvedic treatment in which a swab is dipped in medicated oil and placed over the anterior fontanelle of the patient’s head;

“**Shodhana Chikitsa**” is a branch of Ayurveda that consists of certain preliminary treatments and five different purification treatments which involve one or more of the following –

- (a) “**Purvakama**”, which are preliminary treatments employing sweating methods and the use of fats or oils, including one or more of the following-
 - (i) internal oleation, (Snehapana - consumption of medicated fats);
 - (ii) external oleation (Bahya Snehana - massage with oils); or
 - (iii) sweating or sudation therapy (Swedana, with or without the addition of herbal medicines to the steam);
- (b) “**Panchakarma**” which are purification treatments involving the use of emesis, purgation, enemas or nasal therapy, including –
 - (i) Vamana (the induction of vomiting which may or may not be a medication-induced emetic process);
 - (ii) Virechana (the induction of purgation with the aid of medications that stimulate bowel movements);
 - (iii) “**Nasya**” (nasal cleansing by the application of medicated oils or powders);
 - (iv) “**Vasti**” (medicated enemas using decoctions (Niruha Vasti) or medicated fats (Anuvasana Vasti);

- (v) **“Rakthamokshana”** using leech therapy or similar methods to remove impurities from the blood ;
 - (c) **“Paschat Karma”** the use of special diets to assist the body in recovery, especially after Panchakarma treatment, and prevent recurrence of disease.
2. The following acts pertain specifically to the profession of Ayurveda –
- (a) The physical and psychological examination of a person for the purpose of diagnosing a defect; illness, disease or deficiency in such person, including but not limited to pulse and tongue diagnosis, evaluation of temperament, urine and stool analysis;
 - (b) The treatment or prevention of any physical defect, illness, disease or deficiency in a human being with the aid of medicines or substances recognised in Ayurvedic teachings, and on the basis of and in accordance with Ayurvedic, principles including –
 - (i) Purvakama in the form of -
 - (a) internal oleation, also called Snehapana;
 - (b) external oleation, also called Bahya Snehana;
 - (c) fomentation, also called Swedana;
 - (ii) Panchakarma in the form of –
 - (a) Vamana;
 - (b) Virechana;
 - (c) Nasya;
 - (d) Vasti (either Niruha Vasti or Anuvasana Vasti);
 - (e) Rakthamokshana;
 - (iii) Paschat Karma;
 - (iv) Shirodhara;
 - (v) Shirobasti;
 - (vi) Shiro Pichu;
 - (vii) Kati Basti;
 - (viii) Greeva Basti;

- (ix) Janu Basti;
 - (x) Netra Basti;
 - (xi) Karna Purna;
 - (xii) Gandusha;
 - (xiii) Patra Pinda Sweda;
 - (xiv) Shasti Shali Pinda Sweda;
 - (xv) any other act specifically pertaining to the profession of Ayurveda based on the education and training of practitioners of Ayurveda as accepted by the council from time to time at the recommendation of professional board.
3. Subject to the provisions of the Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965, a practitioner registered as an Ayurvedic practitioner may for the purposes of his or her practice and within the scope of practice relevant to his or her profession -
- (a) formulate, compound, prepare, manipulate or dispense-
 - i. scheduled and unscheduled substances
 - ii. any Ayurvedic substance or preparation, or mixture of Ayurvedic substances, or medicine or substances containing Ayurvedic substances, or anything Ayurvedic or which is Ayurvedic in form in any Ayurvedic dosage, that are scheduled or unscheduled.
 - (b) possess or have under his or her control, prescribe for, administer to, or dispense to, a patient –
 - i. substances, preparations and mixtures of substances that are scheduled or unscheduled substances;
 - ii. any Ayurvedic substance or preparation, or mixture of Ayurvedic substances, or medicine or substances containing Ayurvedic substances, or anything Ayurvedic or which is Ayurvedic in form in any Ayurvedic dosage;
 - iii. injection therapies, recognised by Ayurvedic teachings, administered by subcutaneous, intradermal or intramuscular means only.
 - iv. vitamins;
 - v. minerals;

- vi. amino acids;
- vii. animal extracts, products and derivatives;
- viii. fats, oils and fatty acids;
- ix. carotenoids;
- x. polyphenols and bioflavonoids;
- xi. amino-saccharides;
- xii. saccharides (including prebiotics);
- xiii. probiotics; and
- xiv. health supplements.

Short title

4. These regulations are called the Regulations Relating Specifically to the Profession of Ayurveda

GENERAL NOTICES • ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 1471 OF 2022

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

LAND REFORM (LABOUR TENANTS) ACT, 1996 (ACT NO. 3 OF 1996)

Notice is hereby given, in terms of Section 17 (2)(c) of the Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, 1996 (Act No 3 of 1996) ("the LTA"), that an Application for acquisition of land was lodged with the Director General of the Department of Land Affairs by the Applicants, and in respect of the Property set out in the Schedule.

Any party who may have an interest in the above-mentioned Application is hereby invited to make written representations to the Director General, within 30 days from the publication of this Notice. The representations must be forwarded to:

The Director General
 c/o Acting Director: Tenure Systems Implementation
 Department of Agriculture, Land reform and Rural Development
 Limpopo Provincial Shared Services Centre
 Private Bag X9312
 Polokwane
 0700
 FAX: 015 230 5202
 TEL: 015 230 5000

OR
 ABSA Building
 70 Hans Van Rensburg street
 Polokwane
 0700

SCHEDULE

NO	NAME AND SURNAME	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	DISTRICT	CURRENT TITLE DEED NUMBER	CURRENT OWNER	BONDS AND RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS (INTERDICTS)	HOLDER OF THE ENCUMBRANCE
1	MOLOKO JOHANNES MASUKAMENG (DECEASED)	PORTION 0 OF THE FARM MAKOUWPAN 507 LS	CAPRICORN	T37621/2010 PTA	DUIKERSPRUIT BOERDERY PTY LTD	CONVERTED FROM PTA CONSOLIDATED FROM CONSOLIDATED FROM	- REG DIV LS, NAME MAKOUWPAN, NO 507, PRTN 0 REG DIV LS, NAME MAKOUWPAN, NO 507, PRTN 0

2	KWENA PHINEAS MOLOTO (DECEASED)	PORTIONS 4 REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM RUIGEDRAAI 809 LS	CAPRICORN	T881/2018/PTA	KABUL PROP CC	CONVERTED FROM PTA	
3	ROSINA MOLOTO					CONSOLIDATED FROM	REG DIV LS, NAME RUIGEDRAAI, NO 809, PRTN 4 R/E
4	EDWARD SAMUEL MOHALE (DECEASED)	PORTION 0 REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM EXCELSIOR 630 MS	VHEMBE	T84988/1989 HA	HARTZENBERJO HANNES ADOLF HARTZENBERG ALETTA JACOMINA	CONVERTED FROM PTA	-
5	MARIA NTSHABO MOHALE (DECEASED)					CONSOLIDATED FROM	REG DIV MS, NAME EXCELSIOR, NO 630, PRTN 0 R/E
6	ABEL MOKOENA						
7	STOKIE MOKOENA						
8	SIMON PHINEAS MOKOENA						
9	MUTAU MARIA	PORTION 0 (R/E) OF BUIS DORP 37 LS	VHEMBE	G81/1909 PTA	BUYS STAM TRIBE	CONVERTED FROM	REG DIV MS, NAME EXCELSIOR, NO 630, PRTN 0 R/E
10	MUDAU JOSEPH					CONVERTED FROM PTA	-
11	MUTAU DAVID MAT						

51	MAKHUBELA RISENGA ALFRED	PORTION 1 OF BLINKWATER 592 KR	WATERBERG	T19321/2010 PTA	VEXILINK PTY LTD	CONVERTED FROM PTA	-REG VIR KR, NAME DEELKRAAL, NO 561, PTN 1 & REG DIV KR, NMAE BOEKENHOUDFONTEIN, NO 526, PTN 5
52	SONO KHAZAMULA JAMESON						
53	SONO HLEKOLANE ALEX						
54	MASHIANE MMUTLA SIMON	PORTION 0 OF BOEKENHOUDFON TEIN 779 KR	WATERBERG	T5218/2020	BIGPOND INV PTY LTD	CONVERTED FROM PTA	1-14751/2009CPTA, KR,555,SPTA,K2347/1982SP TA,K473/1976SPTA
55	MAKHAFOLA RAISEBE ROSINA						
56	BALOYI RASIMATE ELIAS						
57	KEKAE MAESELA JOHANNES						
58	KEKAE MOKHAETSHI DORAH						
59	KEKAE MADIMETJA SAMMUEL						
60	MAPHOSO MAKOMA ANNY						
61	MUTILENI YINGWANE JIM						
62	BALOYI RASIBE CATHRINE						
63	BALOYIRAMASELA SARA						
64	SELOMO RAMADIMETJA BETTY						
65	RENGANE KHAMULA JOEL						
66	RENGANE MOKGAETJI GIRLY						
67	MAPHOSO CHAKA ELIAS						
68	MICHAEL MADIMETA LEKOTO	PORTION 5 (R/E) OF LONDON 555 KR	WATERBERG	T5218/2020	BIGPOND INV PTY LTD	CONVERTED FROM PTA	1-14751/2009CPTA, KR,555,SPTA,K2347/1982SP TA,K473/1976SPTA
69	ABRAM MOLETSI MASOGA						

70	WILLIAM MADIMOLA	
71	JOHN MASHIMBYE	
72	S FANNIE HLONGWANE	
73	D JOSIAS KUTUMELA	
74	MOGAPI VICTOR RAMOSHO	
75	JAPHTA PIET MABHIKA	
76	ML MAPHE	
77	LESIBA S SELEMELA	
78	DERRICK MASOGA	
79	JAN HLONGWANE	
80	SIMON RAMARA	
81	KLAAS MASOGA	
82	MADIMETSA A. SELEMELA	
83	ROSINA SELEMELA	
84	ELIZABERTH PHASHA	
85	JOSIAS M PHASHA	
86	MALOSE PETER KEKANA	
87	LYDIA M PHASHA	
88	ROSE MNKWANA	

89	RAISIBE M MATLOU					
90	LESIBA W MATHETSA					
91	MOKGAETSI E MATHETSA					
92	JAHANNES G KHOZA					
93	O STANLEY MAKENA					
94	RAMADIMETSA MONAMA					
95	DAVID SETHOLE					
96	JOHN MPYATONA					
97	JONNAS SETHOLE					
98	ANDRIES L MASHIANE					
99	MAGDELINE M. MATLAILA					
100	CHRISTINA M KOKA					
101	MALESELA SIMON MOTHTWA	PORTION 4 (R/E) OF GELUK 551 KR	WATERBERG	T39411/1966 PTA	VORSTER PAUL PHILIPUS JACOBUS	CONVERTED FROM PTA
102	ENGWANE PATRICK LEGODI					
103	RAMADIMETJA SOPHIA MOKGOTHTWA					
104	MADIMETJA DAVID MOLOANTOA					
105	NGOBENI SIMON LETLHOMELA					
106	REISKLAAS MALOLA					
107	KELULA ANNA MOKWENA					

108	MADIMETSA JOSEPH BALOYI	PORTION 0 HERMANSDAL 3 JT	SEKHUKHUNE	T48632/1993 PTA	JOUBERT JACOBUS JOHANNES	K1354/1978RMPTA	TRANSVAAL VANADIUM CO PTY LTD
109	RESENGA WILLSON BALOYI						
110	MAGANWE KGALANE WILLIAM (DECEASED APPLICANT) MOGANE MAKWANE ALLEN (SUCCESSOR)	PORTIONS 5(RE) & 6 OF ROODEWAL 193 JS	SEKHUKHUNE	T13413/1990 PTA	SMIT DANIEL STAPHANUS & SMIT ALETHA MARTHA	B67143/1994PTA	ABSA BANK
111	LESHABA MOSHIMANYANA LUCAS						
112	LESHABA PHILEMON NTOWA						
113	MAGANE MMOLAWA ROBERT	PORTION 15 (RE) OF STEYNSDRIFT 145 JS	SEKHUKHUNE	T89320/2007 PTA	GOUWS NICOLAAS PETRUS	B3940/2021 B8511/2012MPU K8066/1996SMPU	T W K AGRI PTY LTD T W K LANDBOULTD ROETEBEPALING VAN K6407/94S
114	LESHABA ROBERT (DECEASED) LESHABA JANUARY PALAKI (SUCCESSOR)						
115	MOSHABA MARUPING (DECEASED) LESHABA N'THERENG PETRUS (SUCCESSOR)	PORTION 15 (RE) OF STEYNSDRIFT 145 JS	SEKHUKHUNE	T89320/2007 PTA	GOUWS NICOLAAS PETRUS	B3940/2021 B8511/2012MPU K8066/1996SMPU	T W K AGRI PTY LTD T W K LANDBOULTD ROETEBEPALING VAN K6407/94S
116	MAHLANGU LETTIE NDLAMAKA (DECEASED) MAHLANGU LINGANI SAMUEL (ASSOCIATE)						
117	JIYANE MSUTHOANA JOHANNES (DECEASED) JIYANE KASSIE PIET (ASSOCIATE)	PORTION 15 (RE) OF STEYNSDRIFT 145 JS	SEKHUKHUNE	T89320/2007 PTA	GOUWS NICOLAAS PETRUS	B3940/2021 B8511/2012MPU K8066/1996SMPU	T W K AGRI PTY LTD T W K LANDBOULTD ROETEBEPALING VAN K6407/94S
118	NTULI SOPHIE (DECEASED) MAHLANGU BETTIE JOHANNA (ASSOCIATE)						
119	MASHILANWAKO MATHOPE PIET (DECEASED) MASHILANGWAKO MABOTJA LUCAS (ASSOCIATE)	PORTION 15 (RE) OF STEYNSDRIFT 145 JS	SEKHUKHUNE	T89320/2007 PTA	GOUWS NICOLAAS PETRUS	B3940/2021 B8511/2012MPU K8066/1996SMPU	T W K AGRI PTY LTD T W K LANDBOULTD ROETEBEPALING VAN K6407/94S

120	PHILMON RAMAKGOLO	PORTION 18 HANSFONTEIN 456 LT	MOPANI	T138079/2005 PTA	UMVANGAZI ESTATE PTY LTD	B156296/2005PTA	ABSABANK LTD
121	REGINAH RAMAKGOLO					K270/2019L	TWO OAKS FARMING LTD
122	LUCAS RAMAKGOLO					CONVERTED FROM PTA	-
123	PHINEAS MOTHOKA RAMAKGOLO					LT,456,18	-
124	EMILY RAMAKGOLO						
125	JULIA MAATLANE						
126	EDWIN RAMAKGOLO						
127	HEZEKIEL RAMAKGOLO						
128	PERCY RAMAKGOLO						
129	HERIETH RAMAKGOLO						
130	JOSEPH RAMAKGOLO						
131	BRENDA RAMAKGOLO						
132	AGNES RAMAKGOLO						
133	SOLOMON RAMAKGOLO						
134	TEBOGO ISAAC RAMAKGOLO						
135	JOHANNES RAMAKGOLO						

136	MAADIMA EMMA RAMAKGOLO	PORTION 14 (R/E) WELVERDIEND 243 KT	MOPANI	T57627/2014 PTA	ZETACOR SIX PTY LTD	B135107/2004PTA	ABSA BANK LTD
137	EPHILINA BANGO					B202444/2007PTA	ABSA LTD
138	PATRICK BANGO (DECEASED)					I-21414/2009LGPTA	-
139	LEINA BANGO					K4780/2009PTA	-
140	ACKNESS BANGO					K6504/2016LPTA	A M LUXURY GAME RESORT PTY LTD
141	FLICKA BANGO					K7994/2008SPTA	-
142	THOMPSON BANGO (DECEASED)					VA20455/2008PTA	BOSCHPOORT ONDERNEMINGS PTY LTD
143	ALEX BANGO					VA378/2020	A M LUXURY GAME RESORT PTY LTD
144	SIMON BANGO (DECEASED)					CONVERTED FROM PTA	-
145	NDALA BANGO						
146	OUPA BANGO						
147	PHOMOLO BANGO (DECEASED)						
148	ABRAM SELEISE	PART OF PORTION OF THE FARM DUPLEX 467 LT	MOPANI	T81897/2004 PTA	RIAAN DU PLESSIS	B36815/2005PTA	KOMATILAND FORESTS PTY LTD
149	PHILEMON RAMAHLO					B41726/1998PTA	ABSA BANK
150	JOHANNES SELEISE					CONVERTED FROM PTA	-
151	JOHANNA SELEISE						

152	BOLOKO ROSINA NNDWA	PORTION 4 FARM WATERPOORT 695 MS	VHEMBE	T115328/2002 PTA	SITAPO BOERDERY PTY LTD	B2488/2017 B4173/2019 CONVERTED FROM PTA MS,695,4	ABSA BANK LTD ABSA BANK LTD	- -
153	BOLOKO MARANDELA							
154	BOLOKO MAKWARELA ELISA							
155	BOLOKO PRISCILLA MBULAHENI							
156	BOLOKO MARIA TSHINYELO							
157	BOLOKO MAVHUNGU NORMAN							
158	BOLOKO DUMISANI MAPHARI							
159	BOLOKO TSHEPO							
160	BOLOKO MOLATELO KGATEDI							
161	BOLOKO MARCUS KGATEDI							
162	BOLOKO PIET							
163	BOLOKO ENOS							
164	MUNYAI MAKWARELA							
165	BOLOKO NKHELEBENI SOLOMON							
166	SOLOMON MAPHARI							

222	MUHLA VHASI SITHOLE								
223	SUZAN SITHOLE								
224	RINAH SITHOLE								
225	KWAIMAN NJIMANYANA MAKUA	PORTION 6 (RE) OF KRUISRIVIER 74 JS	SEKHUKHUNE	T68443/2015 PTA	PRISLOO FAMILIE SAFARIES CC	B36904/2015PTA	ABSA BANK LTD		

For **DIRECTOR-GENERAL: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

SIGNED BY: _____
 ACTING DIRECTOR: TENURE REFORM IMPLEMENTATION
 DULY AUTHORISED

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR

NOTICE 1472 OF 2022

NOTICE OF DECEMBER 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 NOVEMBER 2022 TO 31 OCTOBER 2024

**BARGAINING COUNCILS ACCREDITED TO CONDUCT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION,
SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS WHERE APPLICABLE
(RENEWAL OF ACCREDITATION AS WELL AS THE SUBSIDY AMOUNT PAYABLE PER CLOSED
CASE IS R736.75 AS FROM 01 APRIL 2022 (FOR 2022/2023 FINANCIAL YEAR ONLY))**

Name of Council	Accredited Functions
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR BARGAINING COUNCILS</u>	
Bargaining Council for Contract Cleaning Services Industry (KZN)	Accredited for conciliation and arbitration (which includes inquiry by arbitrator) from 01 November 2022 until 31 October 2024 subject to the terms set out in the accompanying attachment.
Building Industry Bargaining Council – Cape of Good Hope	Accredited for conciliation and arbitration from 01 November 2022 until 31 October 2024 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. Bargaining Council for Contract Cleaning Services Industry (KZN)
2. Building Industry Bargaining Council – Cape of Good Hope

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 EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR

NOTICE 1473 OF 2022

NOTICE OF DECEMBER 2022

PLEASE FIND SET OUT BELOW A LIST OF PRIVATE AGENCY 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 NOVEMBER 2022 TO THE 31 OCTOBER 2024.

PRIVATE AGENCY ACCREDITED TO CONDUCT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION, SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS WHERE APPLICABLE
(RENEWAL OF ACCREDITATION OF PRIVATE AGENCY)

Name of Agency	Accredited Functions
<u>PRIVATE AGENCIES</u>	
Tokiso Dispute Settlement (Pty) Ltd	Accredited for conciliation and arbitration (which includes inquiry by arbitrator) from 01 November 2022 until 31 October 2024 subject to the terms Set out in the accompanying attachment.

TERMS OF ACCREDITATION FOR CONCILIATION, ARBITRATION AND INQUIRY BY ARBITRATOR

1. SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION:

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

PRIVATE AGENCIES ARE ACCREDITED TO PERFORM THE FOLLOWING DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS FUNCTIONS:

Unfair dismissal disputes	- Section 191
Unfair Labour practice	- Section 191
Interpretation of Collective Agreement disputes	- Section 24 (1)
Inquiry by Arbitrator	- Section 188A
Regulation of non-standard work	- Section 198, 198A, 198B, 198C and 198D

PRIVATE AGENCIES 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 Agency for the Private Agency.

The following provisions of the LRA, as amended apply to Private Agency 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 Private Agency;
“Commissioner” must be read as a reference to a conciliator or arbitrator appointed by the Private Agency.
“Director” must be read as a reference to the CEO of the Private Agency

(b) The provisions of the sections contained in Part C of Chapter VII (section 127(6)) of the LRA shall apply to the Private Agency in the performance of its accredited functions:

- (i) The provisions of section 133 to 136;
- (ii) The provisions of section 138 to 142, S143, S144 and S145;
- (iii) The provisions of section 146
- (iv) The provision of 148

3. EXTENSION OF ACCREDITATION:

Despite the expiry of the period of accreditation as stated in the Certificate of Accreditation, the Private Agency 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 Private Agency 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 Private Agencies may apply to the Governing Body of the CCMA in terms of section 129 of the LRA to amend its accreditation.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION**NOTICE 1474 OF 2022****NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION****SOUTH AFRICAN MEAT INDUSTRY COMPANY (SAMIC)**

The South African Meat Industry Company (SAMIC) has been designated as assignee in terms of section 2(3) of the Agricultural Product Standards Act (Act No. 119 of 1990), to apply the Regulations regarding the Classification and Marking of Meat intended for Sale in the Republic of South Africa (No. R. 55 of 30 January 2015) at all red meat abattoirs who participate in the voluntary classification and marking of meat system. In terms of section 3(1)(1A) of the Agricultural Product Standards Act (Act No. 119 of 1990), SAMIC hereby impose the following fees as approved by the members of SAMIC, namely the Red Meat Industry Forum at SAMIC's AGM, which will be effective from **1 January 2023**:

1. Abattoir Service Fees:

Abattoir Grade	Service fee / Month (VAT excluded)
High Throughput	R 5, 431.00
Low Throughput	R 3, 457.00

2. Fees for auditing of Quality Indication Marks:

Type of Quality Indication Audit	Service fee per Audit (VAT excluded)
Farm Audits – Woolworths	R4, 464.00
Farm Audits – All other QI Marks	R1, 412.00
Feedlot Audits	R3, 464.00
Abattoir Audits	R2, 744.00
Deboning Plant Audits	R2, 744.00
Trade Outlet Audits	R 672.00
Franchise Audits	R 672.00
Wholesale Audits	R 672.00

Official Kilometres Travelled for Audits = R7.92/km

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION**NOTICE 1475 OF 2022****NOTIFICATION REGARDING OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED MISPAH TSF RECLAMATION PIPELINES, ACROSS THE CITY OF MATLOSANA AND MOQHAKA MUNICIPALITIES, NORTH WEST AND FREE STATE PROVINCES, SOUTH AFRICA.**

Chemwes (Pty) Ltd also known as Mine Waste Solutions (hereafter referred to as the applicant) has appointed Environmental Impact Management Services (Pty) Ltd (EIMS) as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to assist with undertaking the required authorisation processes (including the statutory public participation), and to compile and submit the required documentation in support of application for:

- Environmental Authorisation (EA) in accordance with the NEMA- Listed activities:
 - Listing Notice 1: Activities 27 and 46.
 - Listing Notice 3: Activities 12 and 23.
- Water Use Licence (WUL) in accordance with the National Water Act – NWA (Act 36 of 1998) - Listed activity/ies:
 - Section 21 (c) and (i).

Additional listed activities and/or water uses may be identified during the process.

The applicant wishes to expand their reclamation activities to the Mispah 1 TSF through the construction of a reclamation pump station and installation of additional piping infrastructure to meet the planned Life of Mine (LOM) plan. The planned infrastructure will include a new process water and slurry pipeline and reclamation pump station. The infrastructure planned is a new 600mm slurry- and 500mm low-pressure process water pipelines of almost 9km from the East Pump Station to the Mispah 1 TSF Reclamation Pump Station. Both the slurry and process water pipeline to cross the Vaal River at Noligwa Bridge.

The proposed project is located on Mispah 274 (RE), Zuiping 394 (1), Chrystalkop 69(RE), Hoekplats 598 (RE), Modderfontein 440(4), Viljoenskroon RD 598 (RE), across the City of Matlosana Local Municipality and Moqhaka Local Municipality , North West and Free State provinces, respectively.

EIMS will be following the procedures defined in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (GRN982 of 2014, as amended) for undertaking a Basic Assessment process. In accordance with Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations, a public participation process will be undertaken. You are hereby invited to register and comment on the proposed project and application/s. In order to ensure that you are identified and registered as an I&AP and that your comments are captured, please submit your name, contact details, the reason for your interest or any , in writing or telephonically, to EIMS no later than 23 January 2023. Please note that only registered I&AP's will be informed of future project information and opportunities for participation.

By registering as an interested and affected party you consent to the collection and processing of your personal information as per the EIMS Privacy Notice available at www.eims.co.za/public-participation. In order to avoid missing out on opportunities for public participation please submit I&AP registrations, or any queries, comments, or concerns with regards to this application, as soon as possible to EIMS at:

Contact Person: Qaphela Magaqa

EIMS Reference Number: 1542

Postal Address: P.O. Box 2083; Pinetown; 2123

Telephone: (011) 789 7170/ Fax: (086) 571 9047

E-mail: mispah@eims.co.za

Please include the project reference number 1542 in all correspondence.

Please feel free to contact the undersigned if you have any queries or concerns.

Kind Regards,

Qaphela Magaqa

KITSISO MABAPI LE TSHONO YA GO TSAYA KAROLO MO KOPONG YA THULAGANYO YA TETLA YA TSA TIKOLOGO YA TSHITSHINYO YA MISPAH TSF TLHABOLOLO YA DIPHAPE TSA LESWE, GO RALALA TOROPO YA MATLOSANA LE DIMASEPALA TSA MOQHAKA, DIPOROFENSE TSA NORTH WEST LE FREE STATE, AFRIKA BORWA.

Chemwes (Pty) Ltd gape e itsiwe Mine Waste Solutions (go tswa fano e bidiwa modirakopo) e tlhophile Environmental Impact Management Services (Pty) Ltd (EIMS) e le Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) go thusa ka go dira thulaganyo ya tsa tetla (go akaretsa molao wa go tsaya karolo phatlalatsa), le go dira le go romela ditokumente tse di batlegang e le go thusa ka kopo ya:

- Environmental Authorisation (EA) go dumelana le National Environmental Management Act - NEMA (Molao 107 wa 1998)- Tiro e e thathamisitsweng:
 - Kitsiso ya go Tsenngwa mo Lenaaneng 1: Tiro ya bo 27 le 46.
 - Kitsiso ya go Tsenngwa mo Lenaaneng 3: Tiro ya bo 12 le 43
- Lekwalotetla la Tiriso ya Metsi (WUL) go tsamaisana le Molao wa Bosetšhaba wa Metsi – NWA (Molao 36 wa 1998) – Tiro/Ditiro tse di tsentsweng mo Lenaaneng:
 - Ditiriso tsa metsi tse di tsentsweng mo lenaaneng: Karolo 21 (c) le Karolo 21 (i)

Ditiro tse di oketsegileng tse di thathamisitsweng le/kgotsa tiriso ya metsi dika supiwa/ thalosiwa motsamaisong ya thulaganyo.

Modirakopo o batla go atolosa ditiro tsa tsone tsa tlhabololo go Mispah 1 TSF ka go aga seteišene sa go pompa le go dira ditirelo tse di oketsegileng tsa diphaepe go fitlhelela thulaganyo e e rulagantsweng ya Life of Mine (LOM). Kago e e rulagantsweng e tla akaretsa thulaganyo e ntšha ya metsi le diphaepe tsa leswe le tlhabololo ya seteišene sa go pompa. Kago e e rulagantsweng ke phaepe tsa leswe tse di ntšha tse di 600mm- le 500mm ya thulaganyo ya kgatelelo ya metsi e e kwa tlase ya diphaepe tsa metsi tsa mo e ka nngang 9km go tloga Seteišeneng se se Pompong sa Botlhaba go ya Mispah 1 TSF Seteišene se se Pompong se se Tlhabololwang. Thulaganyo ya diphaepe tsa leswe le tsa metsi di tla ralala Noka ya Vaal kwa Nologwa Bridge.

Porojeke e e tshitsintsweng e kwa Mispah 274 (RE), Zuiping 394 (1), Chrystalkop 69(RE), Hoekplats 598 (RE), Modderfontein 440(4), Viljoenskroon RD 598 (RE), go ralala Mmasepala wa Toropo ya Matlosana le Mmasepala wa Tikologo ya Moqhaka, le diporofense tsa North West le Free State.

EIMS e tla latela dithulaganyo tse di thalositweng mo Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Melawana (GRN982 ya 2014, jaaka e tlhabolotswe) ya go dira thulaganyo ya Tshekatsheka ya Motheo. Go ya ka Karolo 6 ya Melawana ya EIA, thulaganyo ya go nna le seabe ga baagi e tla dirwa. O laletswa fano go ikwadisa le go akgela mo porojeke e e tshitsintsweng le di/kopo. Gore o tlhomamise gore o a supiwa le go kwadisiwa o le I&AP le gore dikakgelo tsa gago di a kwalwa, tsweetswee tsenya leina la gago, tshedimosetso ya go ikgolaganya le wena, le lebaka la go bo o na le kgatlhego fa di le gone, ka go kwala kgotsa mogala, go EIMS ntle le morago ga 23 January 2023. Tsweetswee ela tlhoko gore ke fela di I&AP tse di kwadisitsweng di tla itisisweng ka tshedimosetso ya porojeke ya mo isagweng le ditshono tsa go tsaya karolo.

Ka go ikwadisa o le motho yo o nang le kgatlhego mo go seno e bile se go ama o dumela gore go tsewe le go rulaganya tshedimosetso ya gago ya botho go ya ka Kitsiso ya Poraefete ya EIMS e e gone go www.eims.co.za/public-participation. Go dira gore osefetwe ke ditshono tsa go tsaya karolo ga bathobotlhe tsweetswee tsenya diikwaditso tsa I&AP, dipotso dipe, dikakgelo, kgotsa matshwenyego mabapi le kopo eno, ka bonako jo bo kgonegang go EIMS go:

Motho yo go ka ikgolagangwang le ene: Qaphela Magaqa

Nomoro ya Tshupetso ya EIMS: 1542

Aterese ya Poso: P.O. Box 2083; Pinegowrie; 2123

Mogala: (011) 789 7170 / Fekese: (086) 571 9047

Imeile: mispah@eims.co.za

Tsweetswee akaretsa nomoro ya tshupetso ya porojeke 1542 mo makwalong otlhe ao lo re kwalelang one.

Tsweetswee utlwa o gololesegile go ikgolaganya le yo o saenneng fa tlase fano fa o na le potso epe kgotsa matshwenyego.

Madume,

Qaphela Magaqa

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

NOTICE 1476 OF 2022

DRAFT AMENDMENTS MADE IN TERMS OF THE PRIVATE SECURITY INDUSTRY REGULATION ACT, 2001 (ACT NO. 56 OF 2001)

Please note that the **Draft Amendment Regulations** in terms of the Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No.56 of 2001) relating to Uniforms, Insignia and Badges are hereby withdrawn effective from the date of publication, to allow for reconsideration of some substantive issues raised by some members of the industry.

For queries, or to obtain additional information, contact **Adv. Howard Thwane (Senior Manager: Legal Services)**; E-mail: Howard.THWANE@psira.co.za; or Telephone number: **(012) 003 0586**.



B.H CELE, MP

Minister of Police

Date:

08/11/2022

STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA

NOTICE 1477 OF 2022

STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA

THE HEAD: STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA notifies for general information that the Consumer Price Index is as follows:

Consumer Price Index, Rate **(Base Dec 2021=100)**

Rate: **October 2022 – 7.6**

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 1478 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 7816-8 Ed 3	<i>Identification cards – Integrated circuit cards – Part 8: Commands and mechanisms for security operations.</i> Specifies interindustry commands which can be used for security operations and provides informative directives on how to construct security mechanisms with commands defined in ISO/IEC 7816-4.	2023-01-25
SANS 7816-15 Ed 2	<i>Identification cards – Integrated circuit cards – Part 15: Cryptographic information application.</i> Specifies an application in a card and this application contains information on cryptographic functionality and defines a common syntax for the cryptographic information and mechanisms to share this information whenever appropriate.	2023-01-25
SANS 7816-11 Ed 2	<i>Identification cards – Integrated circuit cards – Part 11: Personal verification through biometric methods.</i> Specifies security-related interindustry commands that are intended to be used for personal verification through biometric methods in integrated circuit cards.	2023-01-25
SANS 535-2 Ed 1	<i>Telematics Monitoring and Tracking – Part 2: Requirements for operations centres and recovery services.</i> Establishes requirements for operations centres and for recovery crews that are used by providers of an asset tracking and recovery service.	2023-01-25
SANS 3001-GR62 Ed 1	<i>Civil engineering test methods – Part-GR62: Qualitative tests for carbonate, chloride and sulfate salts in soils, gravels, graded crushed rock and water.</i> Describes methods of qualitatively determining the presence of highly water-soluble bicarbonate, carbonate, chloride and sulfate salts and acid-soluble carbonates and sulfates in soil, gravel, graded crushed rock and water.	2023-01-27

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 60704-2-14 Ed 2.1	<i>Household and similar electrical appliances – Test code for the determination of airborne acoustical noise – Part 2-14: Particular requirements for refrigerators, frozen-food storage cabinets and food freezers.</i>	Amended to update the clauses on scope and object, referenced standards, terms and definitions, operation and location of appliances under test, and on measurement of sound pressure levels.	2023-01-25
SANS 1418-2 Ed 1.8	<i>Aerial bundled conductor systems – Part 2: Assembled insulated conductor bundles.</i>	Amended to delete appendix on notes to purchasers.	2023-01-27

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

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 61158-3-16:2022 Ed 1	<i>Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 3-16: Data-link layer service definition – Type 16 elements.</i> Provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment.
SANS 61557-1:2022 Ed 1	<i>Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V a.c. and 1 500 V d.c. – Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures – Part 1: General requirements.</i> Specifies the general requirements applicable to measuring and monitoring equipment for testing the electrical safety in low-voltage distribution systems with nominal voltages up to 1 000 V AC and 1 500 V DC.
SANS 61557-3:2022 Ed 1	<i>Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V a.c. and 1 500 V d.c. – Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures – Part 3: Loop impedance.</i> Specifies the requirements applicable to equipment for measuring the loop impedance between a line conductor and protective conductor; between a line conductor and neutral; or between two line conductors by using the voltage drop when the circuit under test is loaded.
SANS 61557-4:2022 Ed 1	<i>Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V a.c. and 1 500 V d.c. – Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures – Part 4: Resistance of earth connection and equipotential bonding.</i> Specifies the requirements applicable to equipment for measuring the resistance of earth conductors, protective earth conductors and conductors for equipotential bonding, including their connections and terminals, with an indication of the measured value or an indication of the limits.
SANS 61557-5:2022 Ed 1	<i>Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V a.c. and 1 500 V d.c. – Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures – Part 5: Resistance to earth.</i> Specifies the requirements applicable to measuring equipment for measuring the resistance to earth using an AC voltage.
SANS 61557-7:2022 Ed 1	<i>Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V a.c. and 1 500 V d.c. – Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures – Part 7: Phase sequence.</i> Specifies the requirements applicable to measuring equipment for testing the phase sequence in three-phase distribution systems.

Standard No. and year	Title, scope and purport
SANS 61557-10:2022 Ed 1	<i>Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V a.c. and 1 500 V d.c. – Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures – Part 10: Combined measuring equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures.</i> Specifies the requirements for combined measuring equipment which combines into one piece of apparatus, several measuring functions or methods of testing, measuring or monitoring according to the respective parts of IEC 61557.
SANS 62053-22:2022 Ed 2	<i>Electricity metering equipment – Particular requirements – Part 22: Static meters for AC active energy (classes 0,1S, 0,2S and 0,5S).</i> Applies only to transformer operated static watt-hour meters of accuracy classes 0,1 S, 0,2 S and 0,5 S for the measurement of alternating current electrical active energy in 50 Hz or 60 Hz networks and it applies to their type tests only.
SANS 60584-3:2022 Ed 1	<i>Thermocouples – Part 3: Extension and compensating cables – Tolerances and identification system.</i> Connected to the instrument by a proper pair of electric cables.
SANS 80079-20-1:2022 Ed 1	<i>Explosive atmospheres – Part 20-1: Material characteristics for gas and vapour classification – Test methods and data.</i> Provides guidance on classification of gases and vapours.
SANS 22483:2022 Ed 1	<i>Tourism and related services – Hotels – Service requirements.</i> Establishes quality requirements and recommendations for hotels regarding staff, service, events, entertainment activities, safety, security, maintenance, cleanliness, supply management and guest satisfaction.
SATS 62257-7-1:2022 Ed 1	<i>Recommendations for small renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification – Part 7-1: Generators – Photovoltaic generators.</i> Specifies the general requirements for the design and safety of generators used in decentralized rural electrification systems.

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 474:2022 Ed 2.1	<i>Electricity metering – Standards requirements. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No. 1.</i> Amended to update the annex on meter numbering format.
SANS 1515-2:2022 Ed 2.1	<i>Gas measuring equipment primarily for use in mines – Part 2: Fixed, transportable, and vehicle-mounted flammable gas measuring and warning sensor heads, instruments and devices. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No. 1.</i> Amended to update referenced standards, the definitions, the clause on requirements, the clause on requirements additional to those in SANS 60079-29-1, to remove references to certification, to update the requirements for marking, and the annex on assessment of compliance with this part of SANS 1515.

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 B5: RETRACTION OF PREVIOUSLY GAZETTED ITEMS

SANS 129446 Paints and varnishes – Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems – Part 6: Laboratory performance test methods was erroneously notified on the Government on 2022-10-14 and is hereby withdrawn.

SCHEDULE B6: 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 TRANSPORT**NOTICE 1479 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) **Scene From Above** (B) 11th 3rd Avenue, Linden, Johannesburg, 2195 (C) Class III (D) Type G4, G5, G10, G15 & G16 (RPAS Part 101 Operations). (E) Category H1 & H2.

(A) **Orca Aero Solutions** (B) 2 Somerset Street, De Zalze Estate, 7600, Stellenbosch. (C) Class III. (D) Type G3, G4 & G16 (Flipping). (E) Category A3.

APPENDIX II

(A) **Full Name and trade name of the applicant.** (B) Full business or residential address 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. (F) Amendment referred to in section 14(2) (b) to I.

(A) **Fair Aviation** (B) Block E, Clearwater Office Park, Atlas Road, Park Haven, Boksburg 1459 (C) Class II: N791D. (D) Type N1, N2 (E) Category A1, A2 & A3. (F) **Changes to Postholders:** A.J Steyn replaces L.N Boshoff as RP: Flight Operations.

SURRENDED LICENSE

(A) **Aviation at Work.** (B) Diepkloof Airfield N7, Hangar 1, Malmesbury, Western Cape, 7299. (C) Class I: S982D. (D) Type S1, (E) Category A3. (F) **Surrender of an Air Services license**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
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 publication 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 and number of license in which the amendment is made. (D) Type of International Air Service in respect of which the amendment was made. (E) Category or kind of aircraft to which license was made. (F) Airport in respect of which the amendment was made. (G) Area to be served. (H) Frequency of flight.

(A) **Fair Aviation.** (B) Block E, Clearwater Office Park, Atlas Road, Park Haven, Boksburg 1459 (C) Class II: I/N154. (D) Type N1 & N4. (E) Category A1, A2, A3 & A4. (F) Lanseria & ORTIA (G) In respect of Type N1: Worldwide (excluding RSA), Type N4: Angola, Algeria, Botswana, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Reunion, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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

Pursuant to the provisions of section 24 (1(a) and (b) and 25 (5) of Act No.60 of 1993 and Regulation 16 (1) and 17 (1) 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 24(3) of the Act No. 60 of 1993 and regulation 25(2) 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 21 days of the publication 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 (Renewals/New)

(A) **WESTAIR AVIAITON (PTY) LTD.** (B) Westair Hangar, Eros Airport. Aviation Road, Windhoek, Republic of Namibia. (C) Class I. (D) Type S1. (E) Category A1: Embraer 145 – Reg: V5-WIN, V5-WEJ, V5-WEN, V5-WEL and V5-WWA. (F) and (G) (WDH) Hosea Kutako International Airport, Windhoek – (CPT) Cape Town International Airport – Windhoek (14 return flights per week); (OMD) Oranjemund, Namibia – (CPT) Cape Town International Airport – Oranjemund (14 return flights per week); (WDH) Hosea Kutako International Airport, Windhoek – (JNB) O R Tambo International Airport, Johannesburg – Windhoek (14 return flights per week). (H) Only forty-two (42) return flights per week.

BOARD NOTICES • RAADSKENNISGEWINGS

BOARD NOTICE 371 OF 2022

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR NATURAL SCIENTIFIC PROFESSIONS

RECOMMENDED CONSULTATION FEES

The South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions herewith retract Board Notice 98 of 2021 as published on 6 August 2021 in Government Gazette No. 44945.

The South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions has under article 35 (1) of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003 (Act 27 of 2003), determined the amended tariff of recommended fees in this Schedule, which has been approved.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

- In this Schedule the definitions are as follows:

"Category A", in respect of a private consulting practice in natural sciences, shall mean a top practitioner whose expertise is nationally or internationally recognised and who provides advice at a level of specialisation where such advice is recognised as that of an expert;

"Category B", in respect of a private consulting practice in natural sciences, shall mean a partner, a sole proprietor, a director, or a member who, jointly or severally with his other partners, co-directors or co-members, bears the risk of the business, takes full responsibility for the liabilities of such practice, performs work of a conceptual nature in natural sciences and development, provides strategy guidance in planning and executing a project and/or carries responsibility for quality management pertaining to a project;

"Category C", in respect of a private practice in natural sciences, shall mean all salaried professional and technical staff performing work of a natural scientific nature and who carry the direct technical responsibility for one or more specific activities related to a project. A person referred to in Category B may also fall in this category if such person performs work of a natural scientific nature at this level;

"Category D", in respect of a private consulting practice in natural sciences, shall mean all other salaried technical staff with adequate expertise and relevant experience performing work of a natural scientific nature with direction and control provided by any person contemplated in Categories A or B or C.

RECOMMENDED RATES

CATEGORY OF STAFF	Indicative Rates per hour in Rands (2022)
A	R2 663.00
B	R2 277.00
C	R1 351.00
D	R 970.00

BOARD NOTICE 372 OF 2022**NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIETIES
FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY
TO ANIMALS****R U L E S****1 AMEND RULE 2.1**

A Society shall publish its name, telephone numbers including emergency telephone numbers and its physical address in the telephone directory or similar publication serving its area of operation and all other possible platforms including the Society's website and Facebook page. Outside of office hours the emergency number must be recorded on the main telephone number or the line must be forwarded to the emergency number should this function not be available. The emergency number must also be displayed clearly and legibly on the notice board at the gate of the Society.

2 AMEND RULE 2.2

A Society shall appoint a suitably competent and responsible person who can be readily contacted by members of the public both during office hours and after hours.

3 AMEND RULE 2.4

A Society shall ensure that its qualified inspectors, trainee inspectors and field officers shall wear uniforms, badges and insignia as provided for by virtue of the criteria in terms of the National Training Policy, approved by Council from time to time.

4 AMEND RULE 2.5

A Society shall adopt the Statement of Policy as its own manifesto and will strictly adhere to and advance the commitments therein contained. Any employee or member of the governing body, who fails to adhere to this policy shall not be permitted to continue as an employee or member of the governing body.

5 AMEND RULE 2.6

No Society, its employees, members of the Governing Body or other members shall make any statement or do anything, whether intentionally or negligently, that will or is likely to have the effect of undermining or frustrating the aims, objects or policies of the Council. For the purposes of this Rule, the expression "the effect of undermining or frustrating the aims, objects or policies of the Council" shall mean –

- (a) Publicly criticising any other Society or the SPCA Movement in general; or
- (b) Conducting, or failing to conduct, activities in such a manner as to contravene any requirement of the operations manual; or
- (c) Becoming involved in or associated with the activities of any other organisation, the objects of which are not entirely in accord with those of the movement, as expressed in these Rules or in the operations manual;
- (d) Societies shall not make public statements about closing down unless the facts have been discussed and agreed with the Council, or their approved representative;
- (e) make any statement or do anything that will or is likely to bring the name of their Society or the movement into disrepute.

6 AMEND RULE 2.7

- (a) A Society shall be established and governed by a memorandum, articles of association, constitution or other founding document according to the Non-Profit Organisations Act and requiring a minimum of five members.
- (b) No member of the governing body or staff of a Society shall be a member, agent, employee, official or representative of another animal welfare organisation, body, committee, interim, temporary or otherwise, or an organisation, body or committee, interim, temporary or otherwise, whose principles, aims, objectives or general policy do not accord with those of the Council and/or which has a function which may affect or have an impact upon the welfare of animals, unless previously approved in writing by the Board, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld.

7 AMEND RULE 2.13

A Society shall within two months of employment or appointment inspect, and record on the prescribed form in the Operations Manual, the premises of any new staff or committee member to ensure compliance with the Rules, Statement of Policy, Animals Protection Act and any other associated legislation, to ensure that the welfare of any animal/s on the premises is/are in no way compromised. National Inspectors will be permitted to inspect the premises of any member of staff or the Management committee in the presence of the staff or committee member concerned, to ensure that they are not in conflict with the Statement of Policy. Thereafter, premises will be inspected at least once annually.

8 AMEND RULE 2.15

- (a) A Society shall ensure that at least two (2) members of its Management Committee attend the Committee Training Course presented by Council, every three years.
- (b) Ensure that each member of the Management Committee attends the Committee Training Course on a rotational basis.

9 AMEND RULE 2.16

A Society shall not employ the services of an Inspector/Senior Inspector/Field Officer without consulting with the Council first and confirming the status and qualification of the said Inspector/Senior Inspector/Field Officer, and contacting all known references for an employment reference.

10 AMEND RULE 2.21

- (a) Every Society shall ensure that it registers an official domain in the name of the Society for the creation of official email addresses.
- (b) All official email communications between Council and the Society, its staff or committee members, shall be sent from these email addresses.
- (c) All office bearers should have an e-mail address reflecting the designation in which they act on behalf of the Society e.g. *chair@[name of SPCA].co.za* or *vicechair@[name of SPCA].co.za* or *treasurer@[name of SPCA].co.za* or *secretary@[name of SPCA].co.za* or *committee1@[name of SPCA].co.za* or the like. These email addresses should be managed, solely by the relevant office bearer or committee member and may not be diverted to one appointed person.

11 AMEND RULE 3.2

- (a) A Society shall, within twenty-one (21) days of its Annual General Meeting, notify the Council in writing of the names, addresses and telephone numbers of each of the Society's committee or board, and of any subsequent changes within 21 days of their occurrence.

- (b) All bank and other accounts with financial institutions operated by a Society shall be in the name of the Society and shall be operated reliant upon the signatures of two or more signatories, who shall not be from the same family or household, authorised by a written resolution properly passed by the Governing Body of the Society. In the case of electronic banking, two or more signatories need to load and release any and all payments made via electronic banking, authorised by written resolution properly passed by the Governing body of the Society.

12 AMEND RULE 3.3

Societies shall, together with their audited financial statements, submit to the Council a certificate signed by their auditor confirming the sum of all bequests/legacies and other testamentary dispositions, as well as any trust or similar entity of which the Society is a beneficiary (income or capital) upon the death of any person associated therewith, that was received by them. A certificate signed by the auditor must be submitted, whether or not any of the above was received. This certificate shall be accompanied by copies of the Last Wills and Testaments/testamentary trust documents which constitute the basis for the above.

13 AMEND RULE 3.7

A Society shall conduct its activities in compliance with all laws including but not limited to the requirements of the Non-Profit Organisations Act, No 71 of 1997, The Fundraising Act, No 107 of 1978, the Animals Protection Act and the associated Acts, The Labour Relations Act No 66 of 1995, The Occupational Health and Safety Act No 85 of 1993, as amended from time to time, etc.

14 AMEND RULE 4.2

A Society which becomes aware of or involved in a matter of Provincial or National relevance must inform the Council immediately.

15 AMEND TO RULE 5.4

- (a) All cruelty complaints, complaints against a society, its employees or committee members, shall be investigated, (including those reported anonymously), within 24 hours or within reason, unless immediate attention to the animal(s) is required.
- (b) The findings of such investigations shall be reported to the complainant, if known, in the most appropriate manner within seven (7) days of the complaint being lodged.
- (c) All investigations shall be documented. Warnings shall be in writing and all investigations shall be followed up to prevent suffering.
- (d) When a Society receives a complaint which does not fall in their jurisdiction, the complaint must be followed through until the complaint is resolved. The onus must rest on the reporting Society to ensure that the complaint is attended to and the appropriate action taken.
- (e) When a responding Society receives a complaint from another Society, feedback should be provided by the acting Society to the reporting Society's inspectors in writing with all below supporting documents / information:
- i) A copy of the cruelty complaint form/sheet
 - ii) A copy of the investigating inspectors report and findings
 - iii) A copy of any written warnings/ notices
 - iv) Any video or photographic evidence if available.

16 AMEND RULE 5.6**Disciplinary Hearings:**

- (1) A Society shall conduct a disciplinary hearing in accordance with the provisions of this Rule, but otherwise in accordance with the labour laws in operation from time to time.
- (2) Members of the management committee shall not preside at a disciplinary hearing.
- (3) The chairperson of a disciplinary hearing shall be an independent person, and the chairperson shall be a qualified legal practitioner or person who has knowledge of labour relations.
- (4) The chairperson shall make a finding on each charge and determine, where appropriate, the disciplinary action, if any, that should be taken against the employee.
- (5) The findings and decisions of the chairperson shall be reported to the management committee.
- (6) Where the employee has been sanctioned the appeal shall be referred to the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA), which is a dispute resolution body established in terms of the Labour Relations Act, 66 of 1995.

17 AMEND RULE 6.3

A Society shall be alert to and ready to take action against any person guilty of contravening the Animals Protection Act and/or associated Acts and shall take such action as may be available and appropriate to prevent or prosecute such contravention, as the case may be.

18 AMEND RULE 6.12

A Society shall not supply live or dead animals to any organisation, body or person for research or teaching purposes unless prior written consent is obtained from the Council. Such consent is reliant on providing proof of submission of same application to a properly constituted Animal Ethics Committee for approval, the research or teachings should be to the benefit of the same species, cause no suffering, are done upon the premises of the Society, and are conducted under the supervision of a veterinarian approved by the Council and upon such terms and conditions as the Council deems fit. The Council may approve in writing the supply of dead animals, including organs, tissues and biological samples for research, or teaching purposes if satisfied that such approval will have a potential immediate or future beneficial outcome for animals.

19 AMEND RULE 6.24

Prior to homing an animal including owner claimed or stray, the Society shall ensure that it is micro-chipped. In the event that the Society is unable to do so for financial reasons or reasons that are not practicable then the humane alternative methods of identification shall be adopted. In the case of a dog or cat that cannot be micro-chipped, it must be fitted with a suitable collar and identity disc prior to it leaving the Society. Prior to homing it is mandatory that all farm animals, equine and exotic animals are micro-chipped in the correct manner by a suitably qualified and skilled person and registered on the appropriate data base.

20 NEW RULE TO BE NUMBERED 6.31

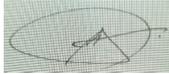
A Society must ensure that its operational staff are fully vaccinated against Rabies and receive a booster every 3 years as well as ensuring that operational staff are fully vaccinated against Tetanus and receive a booster every 10 years. (Definition: Operational Staff means Inspectors, Trainee Inspectors, Field Officers, Trainee Field Officers, Kennel Staff including Kennel Cleaners and Drivers also employed Veterinarians, Veterinary Nurses and Animal Health Technicians).

It is recommended that it is stated in each Letter of Employment that if an individual leaves the employment of the Society for whatever reason within 3 months of becoming employed, the Society may recover the cost of the vaccinations.

BOARD NOTICE 373 OF 2022**HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT, 1974 (ACT NO. 56 OF 1974)****ETHICAL RULES OF CONDUCT FOR PRACTITIONERS REGISTERED UNDER THE HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT, 1974: AMENDMENT**

The Health Professions Council of South Africa has, under section 49 read with section 61A (2) of the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974) and in consultation with the Professional Board for Optometry and dispensing Opticians, made the rules in the schedule.

Signed by: Thabo meshack Pinkoane
Signed at: 2022-11-15 18:21:15 +02:00
Reason: I approve this document



DR. THABO MESHACK PINKOANE**ACTING REGISTRAR****DATE:**

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In these rules “**the Ethical Rules of Conduct**” means the Ethical rules of conduct for practitioners registered under the Health Professions Act, 1974 published under Government Notice No. R. 717 of 04 August 2006, as amended by Government Notice Nos. R. 68 of 02 February 2009, R. 654 of 30 July 2010, and Board Notice No. 26 of 01 March 2013 and any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the rules shall have that meaning, unless the context otherwise indicates.

Amendment of Annexure 8 of the Ethical Rules of Conduct

2. Annexure 8 of the Ethical Rules of Conduct is hereby amended by –
 - (a) the substitution for rule 3 of the following rule:

“3. Performance of professional acts by dispensing optician

- (a) A dispensing optician shall not dispense in any way spectacles to any person except on a prescription written and signed by a medical practitioner or an optometrist: Provided that this rule shall not apply to the repair or replacement of such spectacles or lenses or frames for such spectacles.
- (b) Notwithstanding rule 8, a dispensing optician shall not employ an optometrist.”

- (b) the addition of the following rule:

“5. Performance of the professional acts by an orthoptist

An orthoptist shall -

- (1) only undertake orthoptic acts falling within the scope of practice of orthoptists under the direction and control of a registered optometrist or ophthalmologist; and
- (2) not apply medicines or surgery in the treatment of any person.”

- (c) the addition of the following rules:

“6. Online sale of optical assistive devices (i.e. Spectacles, Low vision Optical Devices or contact lenses)

- (1) A practitioner registered under the ambit of the professional board for optometry and dispensing opticians may sell optical assistive devices online provided that:
- (a) the selling of optical assistive devices falls within the scope of practice of the practitioner;
 - (b) in the case of contact lenses, only soft contact lenses are sold
 - (c) the practitioner has a physical practice where confirmation, verifications, fittings, and adjustments can be made;
 - (d) in the case of a patient who is not located in the selling practitioner’s area of practice, the selling practitioner has arranged for confirmation, verifications, fittings, and adjustments with a practitioner at a physical practice closest to the location of the patient;
 - (e) the sale shall only be limited to frame selection and pre-ordering of lenses based on a valid prescription that is less than a year from the date of eye examination;
 - (f) the actual dispensing, follow-up and remediation of the patient’s complaints arising from the online sale of spectacles, low vision optical devices or contact lenses shall take place at a dispensing practitioner’s physical practice;
 - (g) the actual dispensing must be physically conducted by an optometrist or dispensing optician;
 - (h) the selling practitioner must keep record of every online sale of spectacles or contact lenses that has been dispensed; and
 - (i) the record referred to in paragraph (h) of this sub rule must include the name of the patient, the date the spectacle or contact lenses were dispensed, the name of the practitioner who dispensed the spectacles or contact lenses and a copy of prescription.
- (2) A valid prescription must, at least, contain the following information:
- (a) in the case of spectacle lenses,
 - (i) optical power,
 - (ii) brand of the lens,
 - (iii) monocular pupillary distance,
 - (iv) segment heights where applicable,

- (v) add on's where applicable, and
 - (vi) other facial and lens measurements specific to the lens type and design.
- (b) in the case of soft contact lenses,
- (i) optical power,
 - (ii) base curve,
 - (iii) diameter,
 - (iv) optic zone,
 - (v) brand and design of the lens, and
 - (vi) soft lens material
- (c) in the case of optical low vision devices,
- (i) type of device,
 - (ii) power of the device, and
 - (iii) make and manufacturer of the device

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