



# Government Gazette Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA  
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**PART 1 OF 2**

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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](mailto: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.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](http://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](mailto:Annamarie.DuToit@gpw.gov.za)

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

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

# Closing times for **ORDINARY WEEKLY** **GOVERNMENT GAZETTE** **2024**

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

- **28 December 2023**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **05 January 2024**
- **05 January**, Friday for the issue of Friday **12 January 2024**
- **12 January**, Friday for the issue of Friday **19 January 2024**
- **19 January**, Friday for the issue of Friday **26 January 2024**
- **26 January**, Friday for the issue of Friday **02 February 2024**
- **02 February**, Friday for the issue of Friday **09 February 2024**
- **09 February**, Friday for the issue of Friday **16 February 2024**
- **16 February**, Friday for the issue of Friday **23 February 2024**
- **23 February**, Friday for the issue of Friday **01 March 2024**
- **01 March**, Friday for the issue of Friday **08 March 2024**
- **08 March**, Friday for the issue of Friday **15 March 2024**
- **14 March**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **22 March 2024**
- **20 March**, Wednesday for the issue of Thursday **28 March 2024**
- **27 March**, Wednesday for the issue of Friday **05 April 2024**
- **05 April**, Friday for the issue of Friday **12 April 2024**
- **12 April**, Friday for the issue of Friday **19 April 2024**
- **19 April**, Friday for the issue of Friday **26 April 2024**
- **25 April**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **03 May 2024**
- **03 May**, Friday for the issue of Friday **10 May 2024**
- **10 May**, Friday for the issue of Friday **17 May 2024**
- **17 May**, Friday for the issue of Friday **24 May 2024**
- **24 May**, Friday for the issue of Friday **31 May 2024**
- **31 May**, Friday for the issue of Friday **07 June 2024**
- **07 June**, Friday for the issue of Friday **14 June 2024**
- **13 June**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **21 June 2024**
- **21 June**, Friday for the issue of Friday **28 June 2024**
- **28 June**, Friday for the issue of Friday **05 July 2024**
- **05 July**, Friday for the issue of Friday **12 July 2024**
- **12 July**, Friday for the issue of Friday **19 July 2024**
- **19 July**, Friday for the issue of Friday **26 July 2024**
- **26 July**, Friday for the issue of Friday **02 August 2024**
- **01 August**, Thursday for the issue of Thursday **08 August 2024**
- **08 August**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **16 August 2024**
- **16 August**, Friday for the issue of Friday **23 August 2024**
- **23 August**, Friday for the issue of Friday **30 August 2024**
- **30 August**, Friday for the issue of Friday **06 September 2024**
- **06 September**, Friday for the issue of Friday **13 September 2024**
- **13 September**, Friday for the issue of Friday **20 September 2024**
- **19 September**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **27 September 2024**
- **27 September**, Friday for the issue of Friday **04 October 2024**
- **04 October**, Friday for the issue of Friday **11 October 2024**
- **11 October**, Friday for the issue of Friday **18 October 2024**
- **18 October**, Friday for the issue of Friday **25 October 2024**
- **25 October**, Friday for the issue of Friday **01 November 2024**
- **01 November**, Friday for the issue of Friday **08 November 2024**
- **08 November**, Friday for the issue of Friday **15 November 2024**
- **15 November**, Friday for the issue of Friday **22 November 2024**
- **22 November**, Friday for the issue of Friday **29 November 2024**
- **29 November**, Friday for the issue of Friday **06 December 2024**
- **06 December**, Friday for the issue of Friday **13 December 2024**
- **12 December**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **20 December 2024**
- **18 December**, Wednesday for the issue of Friday **27 December 2024**

# 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.

## GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

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

### CLOSING TIMES FOR ACCEPTANCE OF NOTICES

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

2. Please refer to the Submission Notice Deadline schedule in the table below. This schedule is also published online on the Government Printing works website [www.gpwnonline.co.za](http://www.gpwnonline.co.za)

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

**All notices received after the closing time will be rejected.**

Government Gazette Type	Publication Frequency	Publication Date	Submission Deadline	Cancellations Deadline
National Gazette	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Regulation Gazette	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Petrol Price Gazette	Monthly	Tuesday before 1st Wednesday of the month	One day before publication	1 working day prior to publication
Road Carrier Permits	Weekly	Friday	Thursday 15h00 for next Friday	3 working days prior to publication
Unclaimed Monies (Justice, Labour or Lawyers)	January / September 2 per year	Last Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Parliament (Acts, White Paper, Green Paper)	As required	Any day of the week	None	3 working days prior to publication
Manuals	Bi- Monthly	2nd and last Thursday of the month	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
State of Budget (National Treasury)	Monthly	30th or last Friday of the month	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
<i>Extraordinary Gazettes</i>	As required	Any day of the week	<i>Before 10h00 on publication date</i>	<i>Before 10h00 on publication date</i>
Legal Gazettes A, B and C	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Tender Bulletin	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Gauteng	Weekly	Wednesday	Two weeks before publication	3 days <b>after</b> 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 <b>after</b> submission deadline
Northern Cape Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days <b>after</b> submission deadline
National Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days <b>after</b> 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](http://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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto: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.gpwnonline.co.za](http://www.gpwnonline.co.za) free of charge, should a proof of publication be required.
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Pretoria

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Pretoria

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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**9 February 2024**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 4347

9 February 2024

## GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT 22 OF 1994) AS AMENDED

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

REF NO	CLAIMANT	OLD PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	CURRENT PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	CURRENT LANDOWNER	TITLE DEED	INTERESTED PARTIES
QQ 473	Mr. Lungelo Victor Mayekiso	Stand No. 5, Top Location Township	Portion 0 (RE) of the farm Duncanville 598 IQ	Emfuleni Local Municipality	T28545/1951 T70843/2009	The Claimants; The Current Landowner; Sedibeng District Municipality

Take further notice that 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 22 of 1994 as amended within 90 (ninety) working days from the publication date of this notice, any comments/information may be sent to:

Chief Directorate: Land Restitution Support Gauteng Province  
Private Bag X03  
ARCADIA

0007  
Tel: (012) 310-6500  
Fax: (012) 324-5842

  
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER

DATE: 25/01/2024

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 4348

9 February 2024

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

REF NO.	CLAIMANT	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	PORTIONS	TITLE DEED	LAND OWNER	DISTRICT
BB015	Chief Gaesewe Henry Phoi	BORNEO 18510	0	T12640/2007	Robfair Inv No 263 cc	Ngaka Modiri Molema District
			1	T63844/1994	Badenhorst Stephanus Lombard	
			2	T15010/2020	Bouwer Daniel Jacobus	
			3	T15010/2020	Bouwer Daniel Jacobus	
			6	T19026/1972	Badenhorst Hermanus Jacobus	
			7	T31914/1976	Havemann Johan Andries	
			8	T35840/2002	Havemann Familie Trust	
			9	T32755/2022	H J Swart	
			11	T24918/2021	Kgomongwe Mano Israel	
			12	T54914/2021	VNB Boerdery PTY LTD	
			13	T84169/2011	Crispin Roger Gerald	
			14	T23997/1988	Havemann Christina Catharina	
			15	T5298/2015	VNB Boerdery PTY LTD	
			17	T41362/2018	Marx Hendrik Christiaan	
			16	T98134/2008	Nauda Willem Carel	
			20	T22869/1999	Grange Willem Jacobus Le	
			21	T2025/2006	Badenhorst Lodewyk Stephanus Jacobus	
			22	T56973/2015	Grange Willem Jacobus Le	
			23	T1911/2006	Glenora Boerdery cc	
			24	T126020/1997	Treumich Barend Daniel	
			25	T5289/2015	VNB Boerdery PTY LTD	
			28	T48946/2016	Hannic Familie Trust	
			30	T130885/1997	Vorster Didrik	
			31	T89606/1993	Anthony Tanus Peter	

Any party/parties who have an interest in the above-mentioned properties is hereby invited to submit, within 14 days from the date of publication of this notice, any representations and/ or information which shall assist the Commissioner in proving or disproving this claim. The affected party/parties shall be *ipso facto* barred from further doing so and the Commission shall continue with the subsequent processes towards completion of the investigation and settlement.

Any comments and information should be submitted to:

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner: North - West  
Private Bag X 08  
Mmabatho 2735  
Tel: (018) 338 7000

Submissions may also be hand delivered to Cnr James Moroka and Sekame Drive, West Gallery, Mega city, Mmabatho.

MR. LEBJANE MAPUTHA  
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER  
DATE: 2024/01/29

MR. VICTOR TITLES  
DEPUTY-DIRECTOR: IMS  
DATE: 2024/02/01



## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

NO. 4349

9 February 2024

## ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT 63 OF 1982

## REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PROFESSION OF PHYTOTHERAPY

The Minister of Health intends, in terms of section 38(1)(i) and (l) 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, [Mihloti.mushwana@health.gov.za](mailto:Mihloti.mushwana@health.gov.za) and [Godfrey.tsebe@health.gov.za](mailto:Godfrey.tsebe@health.gov.za), within three months of the date of publication of this notice.

  
DR M.J PHAAHLA

MINISTER OF HEALTH

DATE: 11/12/2023

## SCHEDULE

### Definitions

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

**“Medicines and Related Substances Act”** means the Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965 (Act No 101 of 1965) and includes the regulations made thereunder;

**“phytotherapist”** means a person who is a practitioner registered as such under the Act;

**“phytotherapy”** is the system of medicine that involves the diagnosis or treatment of a physical or mental defect, illness, disease, deficiency or abnormality in any person, or in the promotion and maintenance of health by the administration or prescription of a herbal medicine, substance or preparation which may be prepared, manipulated, formulated, or compounded and dispensed by a phytotherapist;

**“substance”** means anything which, whether used alone or in combination in either its original or natural state or in compounded, manipulated or prepared form, constitutes a herbal medicine or forms part of a herbal medicine or which is a basic substance; and

**“the Act”** means the Allied Health Professions Act, 1982 (Act No 63 of 1982);

### Acts Specifically Pertaining to the Profession of a Phytotherapist

2. The following acts are acts specially pertaining to the profession of a phytotherapist –
  - (a) The physical and psychological examination of any person for the purpose of diagnosing any defect, illness, disease or deficiency in such person;

- (b) The use or request of any medical diagnostic investigations which may include the withdrawal of intravenous blood;
- (c) The treatment or prevention of any defect, illness, disease or deficiency in any person by means of:
  - (i) any medicine or substance in accordance with and based on phytotherapy principles or procedures;
  - (ii) any other medicine, substance or device permitted to any phytotherapist in terms of any applicable legislation; and
  - (iii) health promotion and preventative interventions, including but not limited to nutritional and lifestyle advice.
- (d) Advising any person on his or her physical or mental health;
- (e) Any other act or procedure specifically pertaining to the profession of phytotherapy based on the education and training of a phytotherapist as accepted by the Council from time to time at the recommendation of the professional board.

### **Remedies relating to Phytotherapy**

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Medicines and Related Substances Act , a practitioner registered as a phytotherapist may, for the purposes of his or her practice—
- (a) possess or have under his or her control —
    - (i) any herbal medicine, substance or preparation;
    - (ii) substances that are not scheduled or scheduled under the Medicines Act No. 101 of 1965, or substances listed in Annexure one;
    - (iii) substances, including scheduled substances, that are used as basic substances in the preparation, formulation, compounding and dispensing of herbal medicines, substances or preparations;
    - (iv) those scheduled substances which are recorded in a council-accepted herbal monograph, herbal *materia medica*, herbal pharmacopoeia or in any other equivalent herbal or non-herbal standard, in quantities and concentrations that do not exceed what is reasonably necessary for this purpose;

- (v) such scheduled substances, other than those contemplated in subparagraph (iv), as are determined to be necessary for the practice of phytotherapy by the Council, at the recommendations of the professional board, and published in the *Gazette*;
  - (vi) ethanol, glycerol or other permitted solvents used in phytotherapy;
  - (vii) substances referred to in sub-paragraphs (i),(ii), (iii), (iv) and water in an injectable form, where applicable; and
- (b) Prescribe for, administer to, or dispense to, a patient -
- (i) any herbal substance, or preparation or mixture of substances, or medicines or substances containing herbal substances, in any phytotherapeutic dose;
  - (ii) basic substances and preparations or mixtures of herbal substances whether they include scheduled substances or substances not scheduled under the Medicines and Related Substances Act No. 101 of 1965;
  - (iii) medicines, substances, preparations and mixtures of substances that are scheduled or unscheduled substances including –
    - a. vitamins;
    - b. minerals;
    - c. animal extracts, products and derivatives;
    - d. fats, oils and fatty acids;
    - e. carotenoids;
    - f. polyphenols and bioflavonoids;
    - g. amino-saccharides;
    - h. saccharides (including prebiotics);
    - i. probiotics;
    - j. gemmotherapy
    - k. flower essences

- l. health supplements;
  - m. any substance listed in Annexure one in any phytotherapeutic dose; and
  - n. any other scheduled substance or medicine that may be prescribed for the purpose identified in the Schedule.
- (iv) substances referred to in sub-paragraphs (i),(ii) and (iii), water and saline, in an injectable form, where applicable; and
- (c) formulate, prepare, manipulate or compound and dispense –
  - (i) any substance, preparations and mixtures of substances that are recorded in a council-accepted herbal monograph, *materia medica* or herbal pharmacopoeia or any unscheduled substance for the purpose of making a herbal medicine;
  - (ii) substances referred to in paragraph (a) (i) – (iv);
  - (iii) substances referred to in paragraph (b) (i), (ii) and (iii) j, k and m; and
  - (iv) any herbal substance or a preparation or mixture of substances or medicines or substances containing a herbal substance, in any phytotherapeutic dose or strength.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation:-

- (a) “**materia medica**” means any council-accepted publication in which the botanical or chemical properties or the physical character of substances, the natural history of the effect of substances on the body in health and disease, the collective symptoms obtained from experimental study of substances or the therapeutics relating to the application of substances in disease are described.
- (b) “**basic substance**” in relation to phytotherapy means any substance obtained from plants or parts of plants from which or out of which a dilution or mixture is prepared or manufactured, or any stronger concentration of such substance.
- (c) “**compound**” means the combining or mixing of substances or medicines to create a medicine used in the profession of phytotherapy.
- (d) “**dispense**” means the issuing, interpretation and evaluation of a prescription, or the selection, manipulation, preparation, recording or compounding of a

herbal medicine or substance used in phytotherapy, the labelling and supplying of such medicine or substance in an appropriate container and the provision of information and instructions to ensure its safe and effective use by a patient.

- (e) **“formulate”** for the purpose of making a herbal medicine, whether used alone or in combination, means to calculate or determine medicines or substances and the quantities and strengths of such medicines or substances, including the process of preparing or combining such medicines or substances, and the calculation or determination of the dosage of such herbal medicine.
- (f) **“herbal medicine, substance or preparation”** means all or part of a plant, fungus, alga, seaweed or lichen, or other substance:
  - (i) that is obtained only by drying, crushing, distilling, freezing, fermentation, lyophilisation, extracting, expressing, comminuting, mixing with an inert diluent substance or another herbal substance or mixing with water, ethanol, glycerol, oil or aqueous ethanol; or other permitted solvents; with or without the addition of heat;
  - (ii) that is not subjected to any other treatment or process other than a treatment or process that is necessary for its presentation in a pharmaceutical dosage form;
  - (iii) where part of a plant, fungus, seaweed or lichen refers to a structure such as a root, root bark, rhizome, mycelium, fruiting body, bulb, corm, tuber, stem, inner or outer bark, wood, meristematic tissue, shoot, bud, thallus, resin, oleoresin, gum, natural exudate or secretion, gall, leaf, frond, flower (or its parts), inflorescence, pollen, fruit, seed, cone, spores or other whole plant part; and
  - (iv) may include any isolated plant constituent.
- (g) **“herbal monograph”** means a council-accepted reference standard that is compiled in order to define identity, quality and safety criteria as well as therapeutic information on a particular herbal substance, preparation or medicine.
- (h) **“prepare”** means any act pertaining to the making or changing or adaptation or manipulation of an herbal medicine or various medicines, substances or ingredients and the preparation of substances or medicines for the purposes of compounding, formulating or dispensing.

## Repeal

4. Regulation 29 of the Regulations made under section 38 of the Act as published under Government Notice No R127 of 12 February 2001 as corrected by Government Notice

No R266 of 26 March 2001, and Regulation 46 of Regulations made under section 38 of the Act as published under Government Notice No R2610 of 03 December 1982 and amended by Government Notice No R870 of 29 April 1983, Government Notice No R1196 of 10 June 1983, Government Notice No R1745 of 12 August 1983, Government Notice No R2322 of 26 October 1984, Government Notice No R2712 of 14 December 1984, Government Notice No R1083 of 17 May 1985, Government Notice No R2394 of 21 November 1986, Government Notice No R1622 of 31 July 1987, Government Notice No R2366 of 23 October 1986, Government Notice No R1622 of 31 July 1987, Government Notice no R2366 of 23 October 1987, Government Notice No R629 of 31 March 1988, Government Notice No R2439 of 02 December 1988, Government Notice No R2855 of 07 December 1990, Government Notice No R3089 of 20 December 1991, Government Notice No R2900 of 16 October 1992, Government Notice No R203 of 04 February 1994, Government Notice No R1700 of 25 October 1996; and as repealed (Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, and 15) by Government Notice No R127 of 12 February 2001, are hereby repealed.

#### **Short title**

5. These regulations are called the Regulations Relating Specifically to the Profession of Phytotherapy, 2023.

## Annexure 1

Scheduled substances that are obtained solely from plants or parts of plants:

i. Alkaloids and glycosides;

ii. all poisonous alkaloids and glycosides not specifically named in Schedule 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 1965, containing not more than one part per thousand of such alkaloids or glycosides, excluding the following alkaloids and glycosides in the maximum strength as indicated below:

- a. Aconite tincture (B.P.);
- b. Belladonna tincture (B.P. 1980);
- c. Cocaine: substances containing not more than one part per thousand of cocaine, calculated as cocaine alkaloid;
- d. Gelsemium tincture (B.P.C. 1973);
- e. Ipecacuanha tincture (B.P. 1980);
- f. Sabadilla alkaloids (B.P.C. 1934);
- g. Veratrum tincture (B.P.C. 1934);
- h. Digitalis leaf (B.P. 1980);
- i. Hyoscine: substances containing not more than one part per thousand thereof;
- j. Nux vomica;
- k. Opium tincture (Ph.Cx., 11th edition): substances containing not more than one part per thousand thereof;
- l. Papaverine: substances containing not more than one part per thousand thereof;
- m. Pilocarpine;
- n. Pygeum africanum (lipido-sterolic complex extract thereof);
- o. Radix valerianae and its extracts;
- p. Rauwolfia serpentina (dry root), (Ph.Cx., 11th edition);
- q. Strophanthus (B.P.);
- r. Tubocurarine: substances containing not more than one part per thousand thereof; and
- s. Vincamine.



## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

NO. 4350

9 February 2024

## HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT, 1974 (ACT NO.56 OF 1974)

**REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF  
RADIOGRAPHERS: AMENDMENT**

The Minister of Health has, under section 24 of the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974), and on the recommendation of the Health Professions Council of South Africa, made the regulations in the Schedule.

  
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DR M.J. PHAAHLA, MP

MINISTER OF HEALTH

DATE: 11/12/2023

## SCHEDULE

### Definitions

1. In these regulations any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the regulations shall bear such meaning, and, unless the context indicates otherwise: -

**“the regulations”** means the regulations relating to the qualifications for the registration of Radiographers as published Government Notice R633 in Government Gazette 30075 of 20 July 2007.

### Amendment of regulation 2 of the regulations

2. Regulation 2 of the regulations is hereby amended by the insertion, in sub regulation (2), of the following qualifications:

<b><i>Examining Authority and qualification</i></b>	<b><i>Abbreviation for registration</i></b>
<b>IN THE CATEGORY DIAGNOSIS</b>	
<b>Cape Peninsula University of Technology</b>	
Bachelor of Science in Diagnostic Radiography	BSc (Diagnostic Radiography)
<b>Central University of Technology</b>	
Bachelor of Radiography in Diagnostics	B Rad Diag
<b>Durban University of Technology</b>	
Bachelor of Health Sciences in Diagnostic Radiography	BHSc (Diagnostic Radiography)

<b>University of Johannesburg</b>	
Bachelor of Diagnostic Radiography	B Diag Rad
<b>Nelson Mandela University</b>	
Bachelor of Radiography in Diagnostics	B Rad Diag
<b>IN THE CATEGORY THERAPY</b>	
<b>Cape Peninsula University of Technology</b>	
Bachelor of Science in Radiation Therapy	BSc (Radiation Therapy)
<b>Durban University of Technology</b>	
Bachelor of Health Sciences in Radiotherapy	BHSc (Radiotherapy)
<b>University of Johannesburg</b>	
Bachelor of Radiation Therapy	B Rad Ther
<b>IN THE CATEGORY NUCLEAR MEDICINE</b>	
<b>Cape Peninsula University of Technology</b>	
Bachelor of Science in Nuclear Medicine Technology	BSc (Nuclear Medicine Technology)
<b>Durban University of Technology</b>	
Bachelor of Health Sciences in Nuclear Medicine	BHSc (Nuclear Medicine)

<b>University of Johannesburg</b>	
Bachelor of Nuclear Medicine Technology	B Nuc Med
<b>IN THE CATEGORY ULTRASOUND</b>	
<b>Cape Peninsula University of Technology</b>	
Bachelor of Science in Diagnostic Ultrasound	BSc (Diagnostic Ultrasound)
<b>Durban University of Technology</b>	
Bachelor of Health Sciences in Diagnostic Sonography	BHSc (Diagnostic Sonography)
<b>University of Johannesburg</b>	
Bachelor of Diagnostic Ultrasound	B Diag US

**Short title**

3. These Regulations are called Regulations Relating to The Qualifications for the Registration of Radiographers: Amendment, 2023.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

NO. 4351

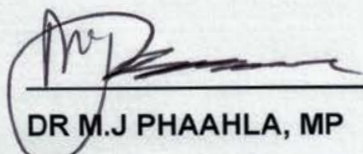
9 February 2024

## HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT, 1974 (ACT NO.56 OF 1974)

**REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PERFORMANCE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE  
BY PERSONS REGISTERING IN TERMS OF THE HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT,  
1974: AMENDMENT, 2023**

The Minister of Health intends, in terms of section 24A of the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act 56 of 1974) and after consultation with the Health Professions Council of South Africa, to make the regulations in the Schedule.

Interested persons are invited to submit any substantiated comments or representations on the proposed regulations to the Director-General of Health, Private Bag X828, Pretoria, 0001 (for attention of the Director: Public Entities Governance; [mihloti.mushwana@health.gov.za](mailto:mihloti.mushwana@health.gov.za) and [paul.tsebe@health.gov.za](mailto:paul.tsebe@health.gov.za)), within three month of the date of publication of this notice.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
DR M.J PHAAHLA, MP  
MINISTER OF HEALTH  
DATE: 03/01/2024

## SCHEDULE

### Definitions

1. In these regulations, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall bear such meaning, unless the context indicates otherwise: –

**“the regulations”** means the Regulations Relating to the Performance of Community Service by Persons Registering in terms of the Health Professions Act, 1974, published under *Gazette* No. 18890, Government Notice No. R688 of 15 May 1998 as amended;

**“Act”** means the Health Professions Act, 1974, (Act No. 56 of 1974).

### Amendment of regulation 2.1 of the Regulations

2. Regulation 2.1 of the regulations is hereby amended by the deletion of paragraph (g) thereof.

### Short title

3. These regulations are called Regulations relating to the performance of community service by persons registering in terms of the Health Professions Act, 1974: Amendment, 2023.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH


NO. 4352

9 February 2024

**ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT 63 OF 1982**  
**REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PROFESSION OF NATUROPATHY**

The Minister of Health intends, in terms of section 38 of the Allied Health Professions Act, 1982 (Act No 63 of 1982), and on the recommendation of the Allied Health Professions Council, to make the regulations 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, [Mihloti.mushwana@health.gov.za](mailto:Mihloti.mushwana@health.gov.za) and [Godfrey.tsebe@health.gov.za](mailto:Godfrey.tsebe@health.gov.za), within three months of the date of publication of this notice.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**DR M.J. PHAAHLA**  
**MINISTER OF HEALTH**  
DATE: 14/12/2023



## SCHEDULE

### Definitions

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

**“Medicines and Related Substances Act”** means the Medicines and Related Substances Act, 101 of 1965 and includes the regulations made thereunder;

**“Naturopath”** or **“practitioner of Naturopathy”** means a person registered as such under the Act;

**“Naturopathy”** means a system of medicine that involves the diagnosis and treatment of a physical or mental defect, illness, disease, deficiency or abnormality in any person, or in the promotion and maintenance of health based on a holistic approach which uses the healing power of nature to stimulate the body's ability to heal itself supported by natural and traditional medicine systems, together with the use of various therapies, including, but not limited to, nutritional and herbal therapy, hydrotherapy, thermal therapy, massage therapy, exercise therapy, vibration therapy, reflex therapy, light therapy, electrotherapy and magnetic therapy.

**“substance”** means anything which, whether used alone or in combination with either its original or natural state or in compounded, manipulated or prepared form, constitutes a medicine used in naturopathy and is referenced in any council-accepted naturopathic literature, or equivalent naturopathic standard; and

**“the Act”** means the Allied Health Professions Act, 1982 (Act No.63 of 1982).

### Acts Specifically Pertaining to the Profession of a Naturopath

2. The following acts are acts specifically pertaining to the profession of a naturopath –
  - (a) The physical and psychological examination, which may include the use of iridology, of any person for the purpose of diagnosing any defect, illness, disease or deficiency in such person;



- (b) The use or request of any medical diagnostic investigations which may include the request for the withdrawal of intravenous blood;
- (c) The treatment or prevention of any defect, illness, disease or deficiency in any person by means of:
  - (i) any medicine, substance, device, health promotion and prevention intervention, including but not limited to nutritional and lifestyle advice, including any fasting regimen, according to any council-accepted naturopathic literature or standard;
  - (ii) hydrotherapy;
  - (iii) thermal therapy;
  - (iv) massage therapy;
  - (v) exercise therapy;
  - (vi) vibration therapy;
  - (vii) reflex therapy;
  - (viii) light therapy;
  - (ix) electrotherapy; and
  - (x) magnetic therapy;
- (d) Advising any person on his or her physical or mental health;
- (e) Any other acts specifically pertaining to the profession of Naturopathy based on the education and training of such practitioners, as approved by Council from time to time, at the recommendation of the applicable professional board and published in the *gazette*.

**Remedies relating to Naturopathy**

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Medicines and Related Substances Act, No. 101 of 1965, a practitioner registered as a naturopath may, for the purposes of his or her practice –
- (a) Possess or have under his or her control –
- (i) any medicine, preparation or substance, whether scheduled or unscheduled under the Medicines Act No 101 of 1965 and is referenced in any council-accepted naturopathic literature, or equivalent naturopathic standard;
- (b) Prescribe for, administer to, or dispense to, a patient –
- (i) any medicine, preparation or substance, whether scheduled or unscheduled under the Medicines Act No 101 of 1965 and are referenced in any council-accepted naturopathic literature, or equivalent naturopathic standard;
- (ii) any substance, preparation and mixtures of substances, whether they include scheduled substances or substances not scheduled under the Medicines and Related Substances Act No 101 of 1965 and are referenced in any council-accepted naturopathic literature, or equivalent naturopathic standard including-
- a. vitamins;
- b. minerals;
- c. plant extracts, products and derivatives, where contained in registered proprietary medicines and products;
- d. animal extracts, products and derivatives;
- e. fats, oils and fatty acids;
- f. carbohydrates;

- g. polyphenols and bioflavonoids;
  - h. amino-saccharides;
  - i. saccharides (including prebiotics);
  - j. probiotics;
  - k. gemmotherapy;
  - l. flower essences;
  - m. tissue salts;
  - n. substances intended for application to the skin; and
  - o. health supplements.
- (iii) substances referred to in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii), water and saline, in an injectable form, where applicable.

(2) For the purposes of his regulations “**dispense**” means dispense as defined in the General Regulations made in terms of the Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965 (Act 101 of 1965).

## Repeal

4. Regulation 48 of the Regulations made under section 38 of the Allied Health Professions Act, 1982 (Act No. 63 of 1982) , as published under Government Notice No. R. 2610 of 03 December 1982 and amended by: Government Notice No. R. 870 of 29 April 1983, Government Notice No. R. 1196 of 10 June 1983, Government Notice No. R. 1745 of 12 August 1983, Government Notice No. R. 2322 of 26 October 1984, Government Notice No. R. 2712 of 14 December 1984, Government Notice No. R. 1083 of 17 May 1985, Government Notice No. R. 2394 of 21 November 1986, Government Notice No. R. 1622 of 31 July 1987, Government Notice No. R. 2366 of 23 October 1987, Government Notice No. R. 629 of 31 March 1988, Government Notice No. R. 2439 of 2 December 1988, Government Notice No. R. 2855 of 7 December 1990, Government Notice No. R. 3089 of 20 December 1991, Government Notice No. R. 2900 of 16 October 1992, Government Notice No. R. 203 of 4 February

1994, Government Notice No. R. 1700 of 25 October 1996 and as repealed (Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12 and 15) by Government Notice No. R. 127 of 12 February 2001' and Regulation 30 of the Regulations made under section 38 of the Allied Health Professions Act, 1982 (Act No. 63 of 1982) as published under Government Notice No. R. 127 of 12 February 2001 are hereby repealed.

**Short title**

5. These Regulations are called Regulations Relating to the Profession of Naturopathy, 2023.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

NO. 4353

9 February 2024



**human settlements**

Department:  
Human Settlements  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

# **HUMAN SETTLEMENTS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2020 - 2025**

**March 2023**

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)**

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLANS UNDER SECTION 11 (1) OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)**

I, Ngaka Dumalisile, Acting Director-General for the National Department of Human Settlements, in terms of section 11 (1) and Schedule 1 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), hereby approve the promulgation of the Fourth Edition Environmental Implementation Plan for Human Settlements.



**human settlements**

Department:  
Human Settlements  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

***FOURTH EDITION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN***

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## GLOSSARY

**Air pollution** - the presence in or introduction into the air of a substance which has harmful or poisonous effects on the health of humans and other living beings, or cause damage to the climate or materials.

**Climate Change** - any significant change in the measures of climate lasting for an extended period.

**Environmental Education** – The process that allows individuals to explore environmental issues, engage in problem-solving, and take action to improve the environment. As a result, individuals develop a deeper understanding of environmental issues and have the skills to make informed and responsible decisions.

**Environmental Management** - The management of the interaction and impact of human activities on the natural environment.

**Environmental Planning** - The process of integrating environmental considerations into the planning and execution of military activities.

**Integrated Environmental Management** – Holistic and coordinated approach to environmental management that addresses the interconnection of environmental aspects through a strategic approach.

**Integrated Waste Management** - A holistic and integrated system aimed at prevention and minimization at source, managing the impact of waste on the receiving environment and remediating impacted environments.

**Plan** - A purposeful, projected strategy or design, often with coordinated priorities, options and measures that elaborate and implement policy.

**Policy** - A general course of action or proposed overall direction that is being pursued and which guides continuous decision-making.

**Programme** - A coherent, organized agenda or schedule of commitments, proposal instruments and/or activities that elaborate and implement policy.

**Sustainable Development** - The integration of social, economic, and environmental factors into planning, implementation, and decision-making to ensure that development serves present and future generations.

**Water Conservation and Demand Management** – Water conservation defines the minimisation of loss or waste, the care and protection of water resources and the efficient and effective use of water; while water demand management is defined as the adaptation and implementation of a strategy or a programme by a water institution or consumer to influence the water demand and usage to meet any of the following objectives: economic efficiency, social development, social equity, environmental protection, the sustainability of water supply and services and political acceptability.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

BNG	-	Breaking New ground
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIP	-	Environmental Implementation Plan
HSDG	-	Human Settlements Development Grant
IEM	-	Integrated Environmental Management
MHSCG	-	Municipal Human Settlements Capacity Grant
NDP	-	National Development Plan
NEMA	-	National Environmental Management Act, (Act no.107 of 1998)
NEM: AQA	-	National Environment Management: Air Quality Act (Act no. 39 of 2004)
PFMA	-	Public Finance Management Act, 1999
SHRA	-	Social Housing Regulatory Authority
USDG	-	Urban Settlement Development Grant

## SECTION 1

### CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Department of Human Settlements (herein referred to as “the Department”) is required in terms of Section 11(1) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, Act No.107 of 1998) to develop an Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP). This Section requires that every national department listed in Schedule 1, and exercises functions that may affect the environment, must prepare an EIP that will be revised every five years. The purpose and objectives of the EIP are to coordinate and harmonize the policies, plans, programmes, and decisions of the various national departments that exercise functions that may affect the environment. Additionally, EIPs also seeks to:

- give effect to the principle of co-operative government as stipulated in Chapter 3 of the Constitution of South Africa.
- promote the protection of the environment across the country as a whole; and
- enable the Minister to monitor the achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment.

According to NEMA, every EIP must contain:

- a description of policies, plans and programmes that may significantly affect the environment; and
- a description of how the relevant national department will ensure that the policies, plans, and programmes referred to above will comply with the environmental management principles set out in Section 2 of NEMA.

The 1<sup>st</sup> edition EIP for the Department was gazetted in March 2001, the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition EIP in 2009 and 3<sup>rd</sup> generation EIP was gazetted in September 2015. The 4<sup>th</sup> edition has been prepared in pursuance of the imperatives of NEMA and the guidelines provided by the Department of Environmental Affairs, taking into account the peculiarities of the human settlements sector.

**Objectives**

This document sets out the EIP for the human settlements sector, referred to as the “Human Settlements Environmental Implementation Plan (HSEIP) for the 2020 to 2025 period. In developing the HSEIP, the Department undertook a detailed review of policies, plans, programmes, and strategies within the human settlements sector. The Department consulted with the following National and Provincial Departments through the Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Subcommittee meetings and workshops set up by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment. This was to ensure that the process of developing this plan is inclusive and expresses the environmental concerns and interests of all role-players:

Department of Water and Sanitation

Department of Energy

Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

Department of Mineral Resources

Department of Health

Department of Transport

Department of Trade Industry and Competition

Department of Public Enterprise

Department of Tourism

Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

Kwa Zulu Natal Department of Economic Development, Tourism & Environmental Affairs

Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment & Tourism

Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environment Affairs

North West Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism

Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environment Affairs and Tourism

Free State Department of Economic, Small Business Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs

Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

Northern Cape Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform

## **1.1 Overview of the Department of Human Settlements**

### **1.1.1 Human Settlements Vision, Mission and Focus Areas**

**Vision:** A nation housed in sustainable human settlements.

**Mission:** To facilitate the creation of sustainable Human Settlements and improved quality of household life.

**Focus Areas:** Since the inception of the Housing Programme in 1994 the Housing Subsidy Scheme is the primary assistance measure of the National Housing Programme. Households with an income of up to R3500 or less per month, who have not owned property previously, and who satisfy a range of other criteria, can apply for a subsidy and use it to get housing, either to own or to rent. Those earning between R3501 to R22000 a month can be assisted with subsidy linked to a financial institution.

The housing subsidy is intended to help households to access housing with secure housing tenure, at a cost they can afford, and a standard that satisfies the norms and standards determined by the Minister of Human Settlements. In each case the subsidy is intended to facilitate access to a wide range of residential property, including:

- Newly constructed, bondable, single housing units;

- Units in newly constructed multiple unit complexes, including flats;
- Units in reconditioned or refurbished building;
- Existing housing of any type; in situ upgrade of existing unserviced or minimally serviced settlements;
- Incremental housing scheme, where a serviced site is provided as the first stage, with the residual of subsidies being used for home building purposes.

### **1.1.2 The Housing and Human Settlements Environment**

Housing is defined as a variety of processes through which habitable, stable and sustainable public and private residential environments are created for viable households and communities. This recognises that the environment within which a house is built on is as important as the house itself in satisfying the needs and requirements of the inhabitants. The construction of a house is a culmination of many planning processes and legislative requirements that must be adhered to. Land development and spatial planning become critical to the housing process (NDHS EIP 2015 -2020).



## SECTION 2

### CHAPTER 2: DESCRIPTION OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

#### 2.1 The Mandate of the Department of Human Settlements

The mandate and core business of the DHS is underpinned by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and all other relevant legislation and policies applicable to Government and the Department, including the Batho Pele White Paper. In addressing the mandate for sustainable human settlements, policies, legislation and regulations were enacted to give effect to the Constitutional housing rights of all South Africans in Section 26, which provides specifically for state action required in the achievement of adequate housing, and specifically indicating that:

“Everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing and also mandating the state to take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realization of this right.”

The Department’s constitutional mandate is derived from Chapter 2, the Bill of Rights, Chapters 3 and 6 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996). In terms of Section 26 of the Bill of Rights:

- Everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing.
- The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realization of this right.
- No one may be evicted from their home, or have their home demolished, without an order of court being made after consideration of all the relevant circumstances. No legislation may permit arbitrary eviction.

The following sections of the Constitution provide the legislative framework for the institutional arrangements used in the development of sustainable human settlements:

- Part A of Schedule 4, Chapter 14 lists housing, urban and rural development and regional planning and development as functional areas of concurrent national and provincial legislative competence.

- Section 154(4) further provides for the delegation of powers and functions to local government, by agreement, if municipalities have the necessary capacity and are regarded as the most effective site from which these powers can be exercised.
- Section 125(3) provides that, by legislative and other measures, national government must assist provinces to develop their administrative capacity, which is required for the effective exercise of their powers and the performance of their human settlements functions.

The review of policies – and particularly the development of the White Paper for Human Settlements and revising the Housing Act into the Human Settlements Act - will enhance the Department's effort in the provision of adequate housing by:

- Providing a framework for the realization of sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life.
- Providing a foundation for the establishment of viable, socially and economically integrated communities that are located in areas that allow convenient access to economic opportunities, as well as health, educational and social amenities.

## **2.2 Policy Mandate**

The mandate of the Department is set out in the Housing Act. Section 2 of the Housing Act compels all three spheres of government to give priority to the needs of the poor in respect of housing development. In addition, all three spheres of government must ensure that housing development:

- provides as wide a choice of housing and tenure options as is reasonably possible;
- is economically, fiscally, socially and financially affordable and sustainable;
- is based on integrated development planning;
- is administered in a transparent, accountable and equitable manner, and upholds the practice of good governance.
- This also includes policies relating to Environment and Climate change stated as *(f) take due cognisance of the impact of housing development on the environment.*

## **2.3 Legislative Mandates**

### **2.3.1 New Housing Policy and Strategy for South Africa White Paper, 1994**

The 1994 Housing White Paper, serves as a macro policy of the Department and became the policy foundation for several policy programme interventions and legislative instruments which have since been developed to date. It remains valid and continues to align the Comprehensive Plan for the Creation of Sustainable Human Settlements of 2004. The strategic thrust of the White Paper includes strategies to:

- Stabilize the housing environment;
- Mobilize housing credits and private savings;
- Provide subsidy assistance to disadvantaged households to assist them to access housing;
- Support the people's housing process;
- Rationalize institutional capacity in the housing sector;
- Facilitate the speedy release and servicing of land; and
- Coordinate and integrate public sector investment and interventions on a multi-functional basis.

The White Paper states that the point of departure of all housing policy in South Africa is:

- Sovereignty of the Constitution
- Housing as a basic human right
- The role of the state
- People-centred development
- Freedom of choice
- Non-discrimination

The fundamental principles of this White Paper are still relevant today and guide all human settlement development policies and implementation mechanisms.

### **2.3.2 Core Functions of the National Human Settlement Department**

The National Department's core functions are to establish and facilitate a sustainable national housing development process and to fund the National Housing Programmes. This requires that the Minister, through the National Department, establish and facilitate a sustainable national housing development process.

To achieve this national government must:

- Develop national housing policy and legislation,
- Prepare and maintain a multi-year national plan, that sets broad national housing delivery and budgetary goals,
- Develop national norms and standards,
- Develop a national housing code,
- Establish a funding framework for housing development and negotiate the secure allocation from the state budget for housing.
- Allocate funding to provincial governments, municipalities and other national institutions so that national programmes are implemented,
- Monitor the performance of national, provincial and local governments against housing delivery goals and budgetary goals;
- Assist provinces and municipalities to develop their administrative capacity in respect of housing development;
- Support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to manage their own affairs, to exercise their powers and perform their duties in respect of housing development
- Promote effective communication in respect of housing development.

### **2.3.3 Core Functions of the Provincial Human Settlements Departments**

Housing is an area of concurrent legislative competence for national and provincial government. This means that provincial governments can legislate in respect of housing matters that fall within their provincial boundaries, as long as such legislation is in line with national legislation. The Housing Act sets out the following functions in respect of Provincial Departments:

- To develop provincial housing policy and legislation,
- To coordinate housing development in the province,
- To prepare and maintain a multi-year plan detailing the implementation in the province of national and provincial housing programmes,
- To support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities in respect of housing development,
- To co-ordinate housing development in the province,
- Administer every national housing programme and every provincial housing programme which is consistent with national housing policy,
- Determine provincial housing development priorities in accordance with national housing policy.

### **2.3.5 Core Functions of Municipalities with respect to Human Settlements Development**

The Housing Act, 1997 sets out the functions of municipalities as follows:

- To initiate, plan, coordinate and facilitate appropriate housing development within its boundaries,
- Prepare a local housing strategy and set housing delivery goals,
- Set aside, plan and manage land for housing development,
- Create a financial and socially viable environment conducive to housing development,
- Facilitate the resolution of conflicts,
- Provide bulk engineering services where there are no service providers,
- Administer any national housing programme in respect of its area of jurisdiction.

### **2.3.6 The Housing Act No.107 of 1997**

The Department carries out its legislative imperatives as set out in the Housing Act, 1997 (Act No. 107 of 1997). Section 2 of this Act compels all three spheres of government to give priority to the needs of the poor in respect of housing development (section 2(1) (a). Part 1: Section 2 of the Act provides the general principles applicable to housing development. Part 2: Section 3 of the Act outlines the functions of national government.

The Act also recognizes the Constitutional right to adequate housing access and clarifies the state's response to this right by setting out the legal plan for the development of sustainable housing.

Flowing from the White Paper the Housing Act expands on the provisions of the Constitution, prescribes general principles for housing development and defines the housing development functions of national, provincial and local governments. Accordingly, government renews its commitment to a democratic, sustainable process of housing development that, amongst others:

- Gives priority to the needs of the poor,
- Involves meaningful consultation with individuals and communities,
- Ensures as wide a choice of housing and tenure options as is reasonably possible,

- Is economically, fiscally, socially and financially affordable and sustainable,
- Is based on integrated development planning,
- Is administered in a transparent, accountable and equitable manner,
- Upholds the practice of good governance,
- Encourages and supports individuals and communities to fulfil their own housing needs by assisting them in accessing land, services and technical assistance in a way that leads to the transfer of skills to, and empowerment of, the community,
- Promotes:
  - education and consumer protection,
  - conditions in which everyone meets their housing obligations,
  - the establishment, development and maintenance of socially and economically viable communities and of safe and healthy living conditions to ensure the elimination and prevention of slums and slum conditions,
  - higher density to ensure the economical utilisation of land and services,
- Takes due cognisance of the impact of housing development on the environment,
- Furthermore Government must encourage environmentally sustainable land use development practices and processes by generating as many as possible of the inputs required in settlements within, or close to, the settlement; making the greatest possible use of renewable resources and instituting practices which allow them to be renewed; clearly identifying primeval, rural and urban landscapes and ensuring that interference from one to the other is minimised; avoiding settlements in places of hazard or high risk; avoiding settlements on unique habitats of flora and fauna; avoiding actions which irrevocably interfere with self-regulating ecological processes; controlling air and water pollution at source; recycling wastes, wherever possible productively, in forms that can be re-absorbed into the natural environment; and by promoting biodiversity.

The Housing Act also sets out the functions in respect of the three spheres of Government.

### **2.3.7 The National Housing Code**

The National Housing Code sets the underlying policy principles, guidelines and norms and standards which apply to Government's various housing assistance programmes introduced since 1994 and updated. It provides a description of the policy principles, guidelines, qualification criteria and norms and standards for the implementation of housing programmes. It is a statement of present policy, providing an overview and confirmation of the existing policy in place.

### **2.3.8 The National Housing Programmes**

In line with the context in the objectives of this document, the following programmes have an impact on the environment:

#### **2.3.8.1 Enhanced Extended Discount Benefit Scheme**

The programme is aimed at supporting decisions made regarding the transfer of pre-1994 housing stock and is intended to stimulate and facilitate the transfer of public housing stock to qualifying occupants. It was introduced to assist persons to acquire state financed rental housing, existing sales debtors to settle the balance on purchase prices of properties acquired from the public sector, or to assist to repay publicly financed credit that had been used for housing purposes.

#### **2.3.8.2 Individual Subsidy Programme**

The programme provides access to funding for housing assistance to individual households who wish to acquire properties of choice. It accommodates both beneficiaries who wish to access only subsidy funding to acquire a residential property or who can afford a mortgage loan to finance a residential property. Persons who have acquired vacant serviced stands without State assistance and who need assistance with the construction of a house may also apply for an Individual Subsidy.

The Programme provides access to funding for the following two categories:

**Credit Linked Subsidies:** In cases where the applicant can afford mortgage loan finance, the applicant may apply for a subsidy that is linked to credit from a financial institution; and

**Non-Credit Linked Subsidies:** In cases where the applicant cannot afford mortgage loan finance, the applicant may apply for a subsidy to acquire an existing house entirely out of the subsidy bracket and may supplement this with other funds that may be available to him or her. Qualifying persons who bought vacant serviced stands from their own resources and needs assistance to construct a house may also apply for Non-Credit Linked Subsidies.

#### **2.3.8.3 Help me buy a house (Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme)**

The FLISP Subsidy is a Programme available to a qualifying beneficiary who is able to access loan finance to acquire a residential property and/or to construct a house. The FLISP subsidy is also available to qualifying households who have purchased residential properties on deed of sale arrangements and who wish to take transfer of ownership their properties.

The Programme provides individual subsidies, the value of which is linked to the household income of the applicant. The approval of the FLISP subsidy is subject to the approval of a home loan in the form of a mortgage bond registered against the title deed of the property to be acquired.

#### **2.3.8.4 Programme for the Provision of Social and Economic Amenities**

The main objective of the Programme is to facilitate the development of basic amenities which are normally funded by municipalities in cases where municipalities are unable to provide such facilities. It promotes the provision of certain basic social/community amenities and economic facilities within existing and new housing areas as well as within informal settlement upgrading projects in order to achieve the following policy objectives:

**Social development:** to facilitate the provision of social services through the development of primary, social amenities and community facilities such as parks, playgrounds, sports fields, crèches, community halls, taxi ranks, municipal clinics and informal trading facilities.



**Economic development:** to facilitate the development of basic economic infrastructure such as transportation hubs, trading areas and/or informal markets.

**Job creation:** The Programme supports job creation by promoting community based labour-intensive construction methodologies, which is an economic development strategy with its foundations in the Expanded Public Works Programme.

**Social capital:** to encourage the development of social capital by supporting the active participation of communities in the design, implementation, management and evaluation of projects.

#### **2.3.8.5 Rural Subsidy: Communal Land Rights**

In areas of communal tenure and where traditional leaders allocate land for settlement to households or persons, freehold tenure can in most cases not be easily secured. This programme was developed to assist households in areas with communal tenure to access housing subsidies. Therefore, the programme only applies for housing development on communal land registered in the name of the state or which will be held by community members subject to the rules or custom of that community.

The housing subsidy may be utilised for the development of internal municipal residential services where no alternative funds are available, house building, upgrading of existing services where no alternative funding is available, the upgrading of existing housing structures or any combination of these options.

#### **2.3.8.6 Consolidation Subsidy Programme**

Before the introduction of the White Paper on a New Housing Policy and Strategy for South Africa in December 1994, a substantial number of households had received serviced sites in terms of state housing schemes instituted pre-1994.

In order to enable such households to access adequate housing, a consolidation subsidy was introduced which provides for the completion of houses on the serviced sites. Beneficiaries of such stands may apply under this Programme for further assistance to construct a house on their stands or to upgrade / complete a house they may have constructed from their own resources.

### **2.3.8.7 Housing Assistance in Emergency Circumstances**

The main objective of this Programme is to provide temporary assistance in the form of secure access to land and/or basic municipal engineering services and/or shelter in a wide range of emergency situations of exceptional housing need through the allocation of grants to municipalities in order to achieve the following policy objectives:

- To expedite action in order to relieve the plight of persons in emergency situations with exceptional housing needs;
- To provide for special arrangements in terms of which the Housing Programme will address the diversity of needs of households in emergency housing situations; and
- To maximise the effect of projects through this Programme to ensure that funds are effectively expended and the services provided could be converted for permanent residential development use.

### **2.3.8.8 Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP)**

The IRDP was developed to give effect to the objectives of the Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements, by incorporating the following:

- A comprehensive development approach to integrated township development which accommodates all the needs identified in a specific area or community. This relates to land use and the provision of municipal engineering services and sites for all land uses to ensure the development of integrated and sustainable human settlements;
- A phased development approach in terms of which a housing project is packaged in phases to facilitate effective project management and administration as well as effective expenditure and application of housing funds;
- The allocation and sale of serviced residential stands at the final stage of housing construction in a new development to qualifying beneficiaries, as well as the sale of other residential stands to persons who do not qualify for subsidies at a variety of prices depending on the income and profile of the households;

- Housing construction administered in terms of the basket of housing development options available within the National Housing Programmes for qualifying beneficiaries as the final phase; and
- The provision of serviced sites for a variety of non-residential use essential to integrated human settlements.

A further fundamental departure point is the fact that the creation of serviced stands in a new township is no longer subject to the identification and approval of a qualifying housing subsidy beneficiary.

#### **2.3.8.9 Upgrading of Informal Settlements**

The integrated informal settlement-upgrading programme constitutes a targeted response to the proliferation of informal settlements and provides for the in-situ upgrading of informal settlements on land suitable for housing development. It also seeks to address the diversity of housing needs of these settlements by providing various housing solutions and supports the development of social and economic amenities required by the community.

The informal settlement-upgrading programme provides interim engineering services during its first phase to address emergency needs regarding basic services and permanent engineering services (water reticulation, sanitation, storm water management and roads) are provided during the subsequent phase of the project. The programme entails a tailored funding arrangement to ensure the special needs of upgrading projects are addressed. These include community participation facilitation, relocation assistance, temporary housing and project management funding.

#### **2.3.8.10 Community Residential Units Programme (CRU)**

The programme aims to facilitate the provision of secure, stable rental tenure for lower income persons / households, and provides a coherent framework for dealing with the many forms of existing public sector residential accommodation. It supports the upgrading of government owned communal rental accommodation (hostels).

The grant funding provided by the CRU Programme focuses on the development of the following public rental housing assets:

- Public hostels that are owned by Provincial Human Settlements Departments and municipalities;
- “Grey” hostels which are hostels that have both a public and private ownership component due to historical reasons;
- Public housing stock that forms part of the “Enhanced Extended Discount Benefit Scheme” but which cannot be transferred to individual ownership and has to be managed as rental accommodation by the public owner;
- Post 1994 newly rental developed public residential accommodation owned by Provincial Housing Departments and municipalities; and
- Existing dysfunctional, abandoned, and/or distressed buildings in inner city or township areas that have been taken over by a municipality and funded by housing funds.

The grant may also be utilised for the development of new public rental housing assets, if a viable opportunity to acquire and develop such new assets has been identified. It also includes funding for the capital costs of project development and future long-term capital maintenance costs.

#### **2.3.8.11 Institutional Housing Subsidy Programme**

The Institutional Housing Subsidy Programme was primarily designed to provide affordable rental housing to optimise the use of available well-located land. This can be achieved through densification and to meet the growing need for short term rental housing for persons required to be mobile and who prefer rental to ownership housing options.

The Programme forms part of a broader rental housing development strategy and provides for housing institutions with access to Government grants to provide and hold rental housing stock for a minimum of four years. The Programme applies nationally and also incorporates the option to sell the rental units to the tenants after four years from the initial occupation of the units. The tenants are also actively involved in the administration and management of the rental stock. Tenants of units created through

the Programme may also apply for individual ownership subsidies should they wish to do so.

#### **2.3.8.12 Social Housing Programme**

The social housing programme has two primary objectives:

- To contribute to the national priority of restructuring South African society in order to address structural, economic, social and spatial dysfunctionalities thereby contributing to Government's vision of an economically empowered, non-racial, and integrated society living in sustainable human settlements.
- To improve and contribute to the overall functioning of the housing sector and in particular the rental sub-component thereof, especially insofar as social housing is able to contribute to widening the range of housing options available to the poor.

The Programme applies only to restructuring zones which are identified by municipalities as areas of economic opportunity and where urban renewal/restructuring impacts can best be achieved. It also aims at developing affordable rental in areas where bulk infrastructure (sanitation, water, transport) may be under-utilised, therefore improving urban efficiency.

#### **2.3.8.13 People's Housing Process**

The Programme was developed to facilitate a self-built housing process. It provides assistance to qualifying beneficiaries in the form of technical advice, guidance and training to build their own houses. Apart from the capital subsidy amount for the construction of the houses, the Programme also funds facilitation initiatives and provides assistance for the employment of expertise to guide the project application process and obtain project approval.

The Programme is project oriented and the housing subsidy is not available on an individual beneficiary basis. Beneficiaries who wish to participate in the construction of their own houses must form themselves into a support organisation or acquire the services of such support organisation.

#### **2.3.8.14 Rectification of certain residential properties created under the pre-1994 Housing Dispensation**

The Programme was created to facilitate the improvement of state financed residential properties created through State housing programme interventions during the pre-1994 housing dispensation that are still in ownership of the public sector institution and/or that were disposed off to beneficiaries, with specific focus on:

- The improvement of municipal engineering services where inappropriate levels of services were delivered; and
- The renovation and/or upgrading or the complete reconstruction of dwellings that are severely structurally compromised and that are regarded as inappropriate for transfer into ownership of the beneficiary or unfit for human habitation, thus posing a threat to the health and safety of the inhabitants.

#### **2.4 The Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements**

The Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements, commonly referred to as Breaking New ground (BNG), which was approved by Cabinet in 2014 signalled a policy shift towards more responsive and effective delivery, taking cognisance of socio-economic and demographic dynamics and placing greater emphasis on the creation of sustainable settlements. It signalled a shift from quantity into quality; supply into demand; and housing into human settlements. BNG defined human settlements as ‘well-managed entities in which economic growth and social development are in balance with the carrying capacity of the natural systems on which they depend for their existence and result in sustainable development, wealth creation, poverty alleviation and equity.’

Critical developments in BNG for the environment was its recognition of informal settlements and the need for a more effective and holistic response to informal settlements that included in-situ upgrading as first option, the need for improved spatial planning and development as well as a recognition that urban renewal and inner city regeneration that supports poor livelihoods is essential; and improving the location of housing projects, encouraging densification and integration, and adopting a more holistic settlement approach through a focus on social and economic infrastructure.

## 2.5 Housing and Human Settlements Policy and Programmes Enhancements

Housing programmes are subject to a process of monitoring and evaluation, the results of which inform current policy revisions or recommend new policy development. The White Paper for Human Settlements is being developed, which will look at all the short-comings in policy and suggest reforms for sustainable human settlement development.

## 2.6 Financing for Human Settlements Development

The Department of Human Settlements is responsible for the following funding instruments:

- **Human Settlements Development Grant (HSDG):** Aimed at providing funding for the creation of sustainable and integrated human settlements that enable an improved quality of household life and improved access to basic services.
- **Municipal Human Settlements Capacity Grant (MHSCG):** Aimed at building capacity in municipalities earmarked for assignment of housing functions in order to deliver and subsidise the operational costs of administering human settlement programmes.
- **Urban Settlement Development Grant (USDG):** Aimed at supplementing the capital revenues of metropolitan municipalities in order to support the national human settlements development programme, focusing on poor households in order to improve spatial integration and densities and improve quality living environments.

## 2.7 Planning for Human Settlements Development

The Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements requires proper planning for housing development that follows a coordinated and funding aligned approach. The Housing Act also requires provinces to compile multi-year housing development plans. The Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (PFMA)

(Act No 1 of 1999) also requires provinces to compile and submit five-year Strategic Plans, three-year plans and yearly Operational Plans. Operational Plans require provinces to report quarterly on project progress in respect of current financial year.

## **2.8 Guidelines on Environmentally Sound Human Settlements**

The country has established a strong legal framework to address environmental issues and promote sustainable development. The National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) serves as the cornerstone of South Africa's environmental legislation, which provides a framework for the protection and management of the environment. In addition, various other laws and regulations have been enacted to address specific environmental concerns, such as the National Water Act and the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act.

There are several international agreements and protocols that the country is a signatory to, aimed at addressing environmental challenges. The country has ratified the Paris Agreement and is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), further demonstrating its commitment to combatting climate change. South Africa has also developed a National Climate Change Response Policy, which outlines the country's strategies and actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

The country has also made substantial attempts to promote sustainable development and protect its natural resources. Efforts have been made to establish protected areas, such as national parks and nature reserves, to conserve biodiversity and ecosystems. It has also implemented initiatives to promote renewable energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The legislative foundation and country commitments on environmental responses echo its commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainable development.

Environmental issues are inherently linked with quality of life. Settlements are often strongly influenced by access to resources in the environment. Settlements and the activities that take place in them alter the environment in which they are set. Environmentally sound human settlements are characterised by good air quality,



energy and water efficient homes, with planting that provides green ‘lungs’ or even food security. These may be seen as healthy, sustainable settlements which provide quality living environments (DFFE, 2010).

The guidelines propose interventions in the housing product through two major aspects to the development of environmentally sound low cost housing, namely energy efficient and water efficient housing.

Energy efficient housing can be enhanced by design considerations for thermally efficient housing; the materials that reflect and absorb heat in the construction of energy efficient housing. These include aspects such as:

- House orientation – houses in South Africa should face towards North
- House plan and layout – units should be as close to a square shape as possible
- Insulation – installing ceilings to achieve a thermally efficient house
- Flooring – thermal efficient materials are good absorbers of heat
- Windows - large windows on the northern side of a house allow solar heat to penetrate and offer maximum heating

Factors to consider for water efficient low-cost housing include:

- Layout of plumbing systems
- Pipe sizing
- Optimum water pressure supply
- Plumbing fittings

## **2.9 Legislation underpinning Human Settlements Development**

### **Prevention of Illegal Eviction and Unlawful Occupation of Land Act (No 19, 1998, Amended)**

The Prevention of Illegal Eviction and Unlawful Occupation of Land Act (No 19, 1998, Amended) provides for a fair and reasonable process to evict people who occupy land and houses unlawfully. It is an offence to evict someone without following the correct process. The Act states that eviction or property repossession on the grounds of non-payment may only happen if a reasonable amount of warning has been served on the owner or tenant.

**The Housing Consumers Protection Measures Act of 1998 (As Amended)**

The Housing Consumers Protection Measures Act of 1998 provides for the establishment of a statutory regulating body for home builders. The National Home Builders Registration Council will register every builder and regulate the home building industry by formulating and enforcing a code of conduct. Implementation of the Act is monitored continuously.

**The Rental Housing Act (Act No. 50 of 1999)**

The Rental Housing Act No. 50 of 1999 (as Amended) repeals the Rent Control Act of 1976 and defines government's responsibility for rental housing property. It creates mechanisms to promote the provision of rental housing and the proper functioning of the rental housing market. To facilitate sound relations between tenants and landlords, it lays down general requirements for leases and principles for conflict resolution in the rental housing sector. It also makes provision for the establishment of rental housing tribunals and defines the functions, powers and duties of these tribunals.

**The Home Loan and Mortgage Disclosure Act (Act No. 63 of 2000)**

The Home Loan and Mortgage Disclosure Act (Act No. 63 of 2000) provides for the establishment of the Office of Disclosure and the monitoring of financial institutions that serve the housing credit needs of communities. It requires financial institutions to disclose information and identifies discriminatory lending patterns.

**The Social Housing Act, 2008 (Act No.16 of 2008)**

The Social Housing Act (No. 16 of 2008) is the main piece of legislation for the social housing sector. It is aligned with both the 1999 Rental Housing Act and the 1997 Housing Act. The Social Housing Act is expected to achieve the following objectives:

- Establishing and promoting a social housing environment that is sustainable.
- Establishing the roles of the various spheres of government in social housing.
- Providing for the establishment of the Social Housing Regulatory Authority (SHRA), and defining its role as the regulator of all social housing institutions that have obtained or are in the process of obtaining public funds.

- Providing statutory recognition to social housing institutions (SHIs) and principles for conflict resolution in the rental housing sector. It also makes provision for the establishment of Rental Housing Tribunals and defines the functions, powers and duties of such Tribunals.

**Housing Development Agency Act No. 23 of 2008**

The Housing Development Agency Act No. 23 of 2008 established the Housing Development Agency (HDA) to:

- Identify, acquire, hold, develop and release state-owned, privately-owned and communally-owned land for residential and community development.
- Monitor progress made with the development of land and property acquired for the purpose of creating sustainable human settlements.

Undertake project management services, including providing assistance in respect of approvals required for housing developments.

**Sectional Titles Management Act No. 8 of 2011**

The Sectional Titles Schemes Management Act (No 8 of 2011) provides for the establishment of body corporates to manage and regulate sections and common property in sectional titles schemes, and for that purpose: to apply rules applicable to such schemes; to establish a sectional titles schemes management advisory council; to provide for matters connected therewith.

**Community Scheme Ombud Service Act No. 9 of 2011**

The Community Scheme Ombud Service Act (Act 9 of 2011) provides for the establishment of the Community Schemes Ombud Service to provide for a dispute resolution mechanism for community schemes.

**Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013**

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) provides a number of principles to promote spatial restructuring and development. It ensures that the system of spatial planning and land use management promotes social and economic inclusion.

**Public Finance Management Act No. 1 of 1999 (As Amended)**

Enables public sector managers to manage and improve accountability in terms of managing the use of public funds. The Act regulates financial management in national and provincial government to ensure that all revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities of those governments are managed efficiently and effectively.

**Division of Revenue Act (As Amended)**

To provide for the equitable division of revenue raised nationally among the national, provincial and local spheres of government.

**Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act No. 13 of 2005**

Establishes a framework for national, provincial and local government to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations and to provide a mechanism and procedure to facilitate the settlement of intergovernmental disputes.

**Property Practitioners Act, 2019**

It provides for the regulation of property practitioners, regulates the continuation of the Estate Agency Affairs Board (EAAB) in a new form of the Property Practitioners Regulatory Authority; and further provides for transformation of the property practitioners sector through, inter alia, the establishment of a transformation fund and a research centre on transformation.

**2.10 National and International Macro Policy**

The National Development Plan (NDP) of South Africa serves as a comprehensive roadmap for the country's socio-economic transformation. It provides a vision for inclusive growth, poverty reduction and job creation. The focus of the NDP is on areas such as healthcare, infrastructure development, education and economic reforms to address the country's challenges. In line with the NDP, the Urban Development Framework aims to promote efficient land use, integrated transport systems, guide sustainable urbanisation and inclusive urban planning. In addition, government is committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations, which encompass a broad range of global priorities, including climate action, gender equality and poverty eradication. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk

Reduction highlights the significance of disaster preparedness and resilience-building, whereas Agenda 2063 outlines Africa's vision for socio-economic transformation and integration. The New Urban Agenda 2016 provides a global framework for sustainable urban development, promoting inclusive cities that are environmentally friendly and socially inclusive. These frameworks and agendas jointly contribute to the country's efforts in achieving sustainable development and improving the quality of life for all.

### **2.10.1 National Development Plan (NDP) Chapter 8**

The NDP sets out a human settlements trajectory proposition that, 'by 2050 visible results from effectively coordinated spatial planning systems shall have transformed human settlements in South Africa into equitable and efficient spaces with citizens living in close proximity to work with access to social facilities and essential infrastructure'. It also envisages that by 2030, measurable progress towards breaking apartheid spatial patterns would be achieved. This places a responsibility on the department to ensure that the apartheid geography and the fractured housing and land markets are dealt with.

### **2.10.2 The Urban Development Framework**

The Urban Development Framework recognises the importance of South Africa's cities and towns in meeting people's needs for shelter, within the context of sustainable development. The policy sets the framework for programmes to ensure that urban development is planned and implemented in a participatory, integrated and environmentally sustainable manner, so as to improve the general quality of life of all those living in urban areas.

### **2.10.3 Sustainable Development Goals**

They provide a framework for a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the plan and to ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. Through the call "Leave No One Behind", countries committed to fast-tracking progress for those furthest behind first.

#### **2.10.4 Sendai Framework**

It provides a roadmap to make communities safer and more resilient to disasters. It provides the Member States with concrete actions on how to protect development gains from the risk of disaster. It advocates the substantial reduction of disaster risk and loss of lives, livelihood and health, and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

#### **2.10.5 Agenda 2063**

It is a strategic framework that provides a blueprint and master plan for transforming the African continent into a global powerhouse that delivers on its goal of inclusive and sustainable development.

#### **2.10.6 New Urban Agenda, 2016**

It provides a shared vision for a better and more sustainable future – one in which all people have equal rights and access to benefits and opportunities that cities offer, and in which the international community reconsiders the urban systems and physical form of urban spaces to achieve this.

### **2.11 Legislation guiding Environmental Management**

#### **National Environment Management Act No. 107 of 1998 (As Amended)**

To protect ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's biological diversity and its natural landscapes and seascapes in a system of protected areas. The Act places a responsibility on the Department to adhere to sustainable development and conservation principles.

The Act also governs the following legislations:

- **Waste Management Act No. 59 of 2008**

The act promotes waste management by promoting reuse, recycle and waste treatment. This legislation prevents pollution, ecological degradation and protects the health of South African citizens and its environment. The act puts minimum requirements for any person who performs an activity which produces

waste or a person who handles any waste which has already been produced to comply with.

- **Biodiversity Act No.10 of 2004**

To provide standards for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework of the National Environment Management Act that promotes the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection; the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources; the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from bioprospecting involving indigenous biological resources; the establishment and functions of a South African National Biodiversity Institute; and for matters connected therewith.

- **Water use license**

The water use license is issued under the South Africa's National Water Act with the provision of one's right to water, which allows for the use of water required for basic human needs and maintaining the ecosystem. The water use license approved by the Department of Water and Sanitation or a Catchment Management Agency is required for other water uses except for that of the Reserve and basic human needs.

## **CHAPTER 3: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY PLAN, IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE**

### **3.1 Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan**

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a severe impact on several socio-economic sectors across the globe, including the built environment. Global communities had to implement necessary measures to contain the spread of the coronavirus to avoid the health system being overwhelmed by the rate of transmission. Due to the country's implementation of the hard lockdown, there was an up surge in job losses across sectors and industries. A moratorium was placed on evictions and a Residential Rent Relief Scheme was introduced for social housing institutions, private landlords, tenants and backyard dwellers to offset the losses incurred during the lockdown. The construction sector which is both capital and labour intensive has been one of the hardest hit sectors of our economy with all construction work brought to a standstill during the hard-lockdown. Many construction businesses in the sector had their doors closed, which also resulted in job losses. The disruption in productivity on construction sites has not only adversely affected contractors but had a knock-on effect on almost all businesses in the built environment especially the SMME's operating in this sector.

Companies who were able to remain in business experienced increased costs and decreased income as a result of compliance with COVID-19 related rules and regulations, and in compliance with social distancing requirements in the work place. To mitigate the aftermath of COVID-19 impact in the construction sector, the construction recovery intervention in the form of Human Settlements Contractor Support Scheme was introduced. The Scheme has been created to provide emergency relief to human settlement contractors which have been adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Furthermore, the Scheme's objectives are intended to preserve jobs, support the people who depend on them and protect their ability to support the Department of Human Settlements, provincial departments and accredited municipalities in achievement of their human settlement mandates. The nature of the relief fund is



differentiated between various categories of applicants and implementation modalities are contained in the policy framework and regulations. In the process of accelerating recovery of the construction sector it is important to consider the impact that the built environment has on the environment.

### **3.2 Impacts of the human settlements sector on the environment**

The human settlements sector is associated with the following environmental impacts:

- Ecological degradation – implementation of housing and human settlements construction projects and construction of infrastructure projects;
- Pollution – noise, land, air and water pollution from construction activities;
- Waste generated by the construction sector;
- Depletion of natural resources – energy, raw materials and water use by construction sector; and
- Climate change – as a result of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulting from production and delivery of building materials through air, road and sea transportation.

The environmental challenges originating from the human settlements sector may be divided into four categories; namely degradable waste, persistent waste, reversible biological and geophysical impacts, and irreversible biological and geophysical impacts. The sector is driven by the following approaches and categories required for their effective solution:

- **Degradable waste**

This category includes the pollution of land, water by construction generated waste, of the air by GHG gas emissions of construction vehicles and the manufacturing of building material, as well as noise pollution. These problems can usually be resolved successfully within existing legal frameworks in the Waste Management By-laws promulgated by municipalities in terms of section 156(2) of the Constitution and section 9(3)(a)-(d) of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008.

- **Persistent waste**

Construction waste consists of unwanted material produced directly or incidentally by the construction phase, this type of waste includes hazardous waste (non-recyclable), solid waste (reusable and recyclable) and liquid waste (recycle and non-recyclable). Strict administrative control must be incorporated into service level agreements with construction contractors who should dispose of construction waste in adherence to waste management bylaws. All sectors contributing to construction related waste generation must be guided in terms of relevant municipal bylaws to ensure proper waste management and disposal in order to avoid the adverse effects of persistent waste on the environment and human health. Increased population density in settlements leads to higher domestic waste generation. Developing effective waste management strategies at provincial and municipal spheres, such as recycling programs, composting facilities, and waste-to-energy initiatives, must be developed and implemented to assist to minimize the environmental impact of new and existing housing and human settlements projects (Greencape, 2015).

- **Reversible biological and geophysical impacts**

The distinction between reversible and irreversible impacts is not clear-cut and is therefore open to criticism. Reversible biological impacts include agriculture, roads construction, or opencast mining operations in large and stable ecosystems. The effects of such activities are likely to deprive communities of environmental amenities and often lead to a reduction in the quality of living. However, with adequate planning and timely expenditure, such impacts can be minimised or maintained at acceptable levels.

Problems caused by these pollutants are serious given the fact that social and political indifference lead to enormous areas of the earth being degraded to an extent that the damage takes place in unstable and fragmented areas, which do not allow for the reversal of actions. These problems emphasise the need for human actions to be in harmony with natural processes.

- **Irreversible biological and geophysical impacts**

The most common irreversible biological and geophysical impacts are associated with the extinction of animals, plants and fragile ecosystems. Changes in the world's climate and weather resulting from certain human actions, as well as the exploitation of some of the earth's natural resources to the point of extinction, require urgent attention. Given the large-scale environmental changes and damage that may be caused by these problems, international, regional, national and local control is required to address these impacts. Within this category, major social and political adjustments will ultimately be required to provide life within acceptable limits.

### **3.3 Impacts of Mining on Human Settlements and the Living Environment of Households**

The Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) has in the past issued mining rights licences for open cast mining operations, in close proximity (e.g. 500m radius) of planned or existing settlements, giving rise to serious health hazards to those communities. It is therefore compulsory for effective collaboration in terms of planning and coordination between DMRE and the local municipalities to ensure housing and human settlements projects are implemented with the least amount of impact on the surrounding communities. Mining companies should make every effort to ensure that human settlements are not developed where mining rights have been issued, and mining rights should not be issued where human settlements are planned.

A significant number of municipalities are faced with a prevalence and persistence of doline and sinkholes formation as a result of mining activity, posing risks to human lives and existing infrastructure and also undermining effective service delivery. The varying degrees of sinkhole formation have also become unpredictable due to changes in rainfall patterns and sporadic collapsing soil in the affected areas. This requires a concerted effort through medium-to-high risk interventions by all the relevant government stakeholders and mining companies operational in those localities, most importantly Council Resolutions are required to declare such areas as disasters to enable the rallying of financial and human resources to address the impacts.

### **3.4 Climate Change Response Programme**

The Department is committed to facilitating and supporting the creation of sustainable and integrated human settlements across the country. This commitment is in response to the National Development Plan proposal and is outlined in the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019 – 2024, including the promotion of social inclusion; economic growth and priority development areas; ensuring that beneficiaries obtain security of tenure, and spatial restructuring.

Although the government has delivered almost 4.9 million houses and housing opportunities since the dawn of democracy, the demand for housing closer to economic opportunities continues to be the main challenge facing the country.

The demand for housing has been influenced by the increase in urbanisation, which has resulted in increased informal dwellings when demand outweighs supply, thereby putting pressure on the country's existing infrastructure. Statistics South Africa estimates that, by 2020, there will be about 3.6 million new household formations, with more than 2 million people falling into the income category of less than R3 500, 00 per month. This will contribute to an increased demand for housing, combined with settlement expansion, economic growth and increased consumption of natural resources. The impact of human settlements on the environment is inevitable and requires sustainable planning to protect the country's natural resources.

#### **3.4.1 Natural Resource Limitations**

South Africa is a water-scarce country and will no longer have sufficient water left in the system to redistribute if the country continues to use water as has occurred in the past. We will have to employ technology to (1) supplement our water supply, (2) reduce our use, and (3) better manage and distribute piped water. We must protect our scarce natural resources as we continue to be confronted with 1) dwindling water security and availability, wetland destruction, severely disrupted water catchments and over-utilized and polluted groundwater sources, especially in our mining and commercial agricultural productions areas, (2) highly contaminated and toxic water bodies and waterways, (3) toxic levels of air pollution through highly noxious industrial activities

and the generation of energy through coal-fired power stations, (4) the loss of the very small extent of high-value agricultural land we once had and (5) irreparably damaged ecosystems and loss of the services they provide for all forms of life, and (6) a long and rapidly growing list of extinct species.

Water demand management and the behavioural changes and enforcement protocols that emanate from this, will need to be introduced, policed and enforced at municipal level. Irreplaceable natural resources of national significance, irrespective of where they are located, will need to be acknowledged, demarcated and treated as such, so that they can contribute to the well-being of all citizens. Municipalities will have to focus far stronger in their land use management functions on protecting such areas and promote compatible and productive uses that contribute to environmental management and restoration goals.

As water is a key constraint across most regions in South Africa this has resulted in the water supply systems of provinces being constrained and unable to meet future demand. Substantial rehabilitation of existing reticulation and link infrastructure is required to limit water losses. In municipalities where there are mining operations, substantial water is pumped out of the mines. However, this water could be recycled for mine processing, thereby alleviating the need for and use of potable water which is required for residential use. There is therefore a need to strike a balance between mining, household and agricultural requirements where applicable.

Likewise, sustainable land development and intergenerational spatial justice will require effective land administration and management, civil society custodianship and strong and efficient governance. This will only be possible if (1) municipal land use management systems are in place, and (2) municipalities are staffed with competent, dedicated and caring town planning officials and councillors, who cannot be corrupted and who have the will to act. In addition to this, rehabilitation of degraded land in stressed and degraded catchments (including former mining areas) will need to be done. Mining companies must be held accountable to clean up what they polluted, and regulations in this regard effectively enforced.

For example, the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) requires all mining right holders to have mine closure and rehabilitation plans and make financial provisions to discharge their rehabilitation obligations. A closure certificate can only be granted by the Regulator (DMRE) if the required documents, including a closure plan and an environmental risk report, are furnished and the environment has been satisfactorily rehabilitated. However, most local municipalities in which mine operations take place does not have adequate information on mine surface infrastructure and land in their area of jurisdiction.

Furthermore, there is currently no obligation or requirement for DMRE to consult and secure comment from the local municipalities in respect of mine closure plans and funding arrangements. An amendment is required to the existing mining regulations to ensure that local municipalities are consulted prior to closure and rehabilitation plans of mining rights holders being submitted to DMRE.

Municipalities should introduce measures to incorporate mine surface infrastructure and land within the municipal IDPs, SDFs and Land Use Schemes. Where mine surface infrastructure or land is by virtue of its spatial and functional alignment targeted by the municipality for acquisition, it should be subject to further detailed technical assessment to establish, inter alia, the need for significant rehabilitation and repair, conformity to municipal service standards and specifications.

### **3.4.2 Climate Change Implications for Existing and New Settlements**

Climate change is set to have far-reaching impacts on our country, notably with regards to temperature and rainfall patterns. Temperatures are set to increase by between 1 and 4 degrees Celsius between now and 2050, in primarily the western and north-western parts of the country, while the number of very warm days is set to increase in an equally wide band across the country. Rainfall is set to decrease in a large stretch of the south-western, western and north-western parts of the country, while rainfall is set to increase, but also become more erratic in the central and south-eastern part of the country. These climatic changes will not only have severely detrimental impacts on the highly productive agricultural activities in the western and

north-western parts of the country. The towns in these areas, of which most rely heavily on these agricultural economies, will be equally hard-hit, and their residents required to make far less use of water for domestic and economic consumption to keep the agricultural activities going.

In terms of national land use and settlement patterns, climate change requires serious consideration towards future human settlements in national spaces. Planning should include how climatic change will impact regional development patterns in terms of temperature, liveability, water, food security and the adaptation to viable agricultural practices and commodities. The location of new settlements and the settlement size should be guided by the climate change studies and recommendations for the region. Factors to consider are disaster-risk reduction interventions, coping capacity and national resource implications, e.g. drought relief, that are required in areas that are set to experience significant and intolerable changes in climate. Should high-risk settlement development for instance be curbed or will government be able to provide support for the most vulnerable and if so, of what kind and at what cost?

### **3.4.3 Policy Response**

The Department is in the process of developing policy options for Agri-village housing projects incorporating rain and storm water harvesting, use of greywater re-use management devices, gas and other innovative technologies. This is in response to promoting small scale farming to improve food security while implementing efficient climate-smart and conservation agricultural practices in government subsidized housing projects. These will be sustainable agricultural practices that work with the environment and help to increase productivity, build resilience of farmers to environmental stresses, and lower carbon emissions. Particular emphasis will be placed on reaching the most vulnerable farmers, and also taking gender into consideration.

The expansion of food garden programmes outside of land classified as agricultural land or farmland to reduce food insecurity and hunger is also important. This should involve the promotion of urban agriculture, including community and household food

gardens, in areas not classified as agricultural. Growing food will help to reduce the potential food security risks associated with imminent changes in climate. Particular efforts will be made to engage vulnerable households in these initiatives.

## **CHAPTER 4: AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

Air quality management is an essential aspect of human settlements in South Africa. The country's rapid urbanisation has led to increasing levels of air pollution, which negatively impact public health and the environment. However, air quality management policies and regulations have been developed to ensure that the air we breathe is safe and clean.

In recognizing the importance of air quality management the National Environment Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004 (NEM: AQA) was established to regulate air pollution. The Act aims to provide a legal framework for managing air quality in South Africa, and it provides guidelines for air quality management plans, emission standards and monitoring procedures.

In addition to the NEM: AQA, local governments are responsible for implementing the act and ensuring that air quality standards are met. For example, the City of Johannesburg has established Air Pollution Control By-laws (2021) to ensure that the air within its jurisdiction is clean and safe. The By-laws provides guidelines for air quality monitoring, emission reduction strategies, and education and outreach programmes.

One of the biggest contributors to air pollution in South African settlements is transport emissions. The use of fossil fuels in cars and trucks releases harmful pollutants such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter. To address this, the government has introduced measures such as fuel quality standards and vehicle emission standards. Additionally, public transport systems such as buses and trains are being prioritised to reduce the number of cars on the road.



Another significant source of air pollution in human settlements is industrial activities. Factories and power plants produce large quantities of airborne pollutants, including greenhouse gases, acid rain precursors, and particulate matter. To manage these emissions, the government has implemented strict regulations on industrial emissions, including licensing and compliance monitoring.

Along with regulation, education and awareness-raising campaigns have also been implemented to encourage individuals to play their part in reducing air pollution. These campaigns emphasise the importance of using environmentally friendly modes of transport, reducing energy consumption, and promoting waste reduction and recycling.

Air quality management in human settlements is a crucial issue in South Africa. With the implementation of the NEM: AQA and local government policies, regulatory measures for transport and industrial emissions, and education and outreach programs to promote individual responsibility, the country is moving towards safer and cleaner air. However, continuous efforts and collaborations are needed between government agencies, businesses and individuals to ensure that air quality management remains a top priority for the betterment of public health and the environment.

#### **4.1 Indoor Air Pollution in Low-Income Households – Causes, Effects and Prevention**

Indoor air pollution is a significant concern affecting low-income households. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), indoor air pollution is the degradation of indoor air quality by harmful contaminants, including gases, particulate matter, and biological pollutants. The primary cause of indoor air pollution in low-income households is the use of traditional fuels such as wood, coal, and charcoal for cooking and heating.

The first cause of indoor air pollution in poor households is the use of traditional fuels, particularly wood and charcoal, for cooking and heating. Most poor households in South Africa rely on biomass fuels for daily cooking and heating, which release high

levels of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter into the air. These pollutants can irritate the lungs and cause respiratory problems. Additionally, they can lead to eye irritation, headaches, and other health problems.

Another cause of indoor air pollution in poor households is tobacco smoke. Smoking cigarettes indoors creates a hazardous environment that harms the health of family members, particularly children. Indoor smoking releases harmful pollutants that increase the risk of respiratory infections, asthma, and lung cancer.

Moreover, poor ventilation is another cause of indoor air pollution in low-income households. Inadequate ventilation in homes increases the concentration of indoor pollutants, humidity, and temperature, making it difficult to breathe. This condition can lead to respiratory problems, allergies, and other health hazards.

To prevent indoor air pollution in poor households, several measures must be implemented. First, alternative and cleaner energy sources should be provided to replace traditional fuels like wood and charcoal. Renewable energy technologies, such as solar cookers and biogas stoves, can reduce indoor air pollution caused by using traditional fuels. They are sustainable and environmentally friendly, and their use can improve the health of low-income households.

Secondly, awareness and education campaigns should be carried out to educate the public about the dangers of indoor air pollution. Low-income households should be educated about the causes of indoor air pollution and how to prevent it; this includes maintaining good ventilation and avoiding indoor smoking. Indoor air quality should be included in health education programs at schools, health facilities, and other community platforms.

Finally, building standards and codes should be improved to ensure adequate ventilation in homes. Adequate ventilation increases airflow and reduces the concentration of indoor pollutants, thus ensuring healthy indoor air quality. Household design should incorporate features such as windows and ventilation ducts to ensure a constant supply of fresh air and the removal of indoor pollutants.

Indoor air pollution in low-income households in South Africa affects the health and well-being of many families. However, education and awareness campaigns, the provision of alternative energy sources, and improved housing standards can help to prevent indoor air pollution. By addressing this issue, the health and well-being of low-income households in South Africa can be significantly improved.

#### **4.2 Air Quality Management Plan and Reporting**

Section 15 (1) of Chapter 3 of the NEM: AQA requires each National governmental department or province responsible for preparing an Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) and or Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to include an Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) as part of that plan. 16 (1) (b) also requires that every organ of state must report annually within four months of the end of its financial year on the implementation of its adopted environmental management plan or environmental implementation plan to the Director-General of DFFE. According to NEM: AQA Section 17, the AQMP must contain information on the implementation of the Department's air quality management plan, including information on its compliance with any priority area air quality management plans applicable to it. See the following example of a reporting template for AQMP monitoring. The template may be enhanced for additional monitoring activities.

## PA AQMP AND NDHS AQMP LINK

Objectives	Activities	Mandatory Responsibility	Participatory Responsibility	Estimated Cost	Enabling Factors	Timeframes	Indicators	Priority
Emissions from dust-generating activities	Development of legal framework to manage emissions from small/unlicensed facilities	Local municipalities	DFFE	Low cost – existing personnel	To form part of Local government legislation development	2 years for development and implementation in 5 years	Legal framework developed	High
	Identify unlicensed dust generating activities	Local municipalities, CBOs and NGOs	DFFE	Low cost – to be done by existing personnel	Can form part of emissions inventory development of Section 23 (per capacity building plan) local government officials will have to do visual inspections of areas to identify activities	Ongoing	Identified dust generating activities	High
	Holistic approach for dust management where there is cluster of facilities	Industry/licensing authorities	Licensing authority	Low cost – industry and government	Can form part of dust management plan reviews and interpretation To be reported at Multi Stakeholder Reference Group (MSRG) meetings	2 years	Integrated dust management plans developed	High

## CHAPTER 5: COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

In terms of Section 85 of the Constitution, the national executive authority vests on the President. The President, together with Cabinet (constituted by the President, the Deputy President and Ministers), must initiate and implement national legislation and policy, coordinate the functions of the state departments and administration. The distribution of state powers and functions among the three spheres of government and the various departments within each sphere necessitates collaboration to ensure the effective functioning of the state. The principles of cooperative governance as set out in Chapter 3 of the Constitution, outline the relationships between the spheres and organs of the state. There should be close cooperation within the larger state structure, recognising the distinctiveness, interdependence, and interrelatedness of the entire state. All spheres of government and all organs of state are bound by the principles of cooperative governance and intergovernmental relations. Therefore, the essence of this constitutional framework is to foster close cooperation between the different spheres of government in the implementation of its policies and programmes in order to provide the people with a coordinated and comprehensive approach in the delivery of services.

The NEMA is regarded as the framework legislation for environmental management in South Africa and has brought environmental management within the framework of the new constitutional dispensation. The Preamble to the Act emphasizes the new constitutional dispensation, its founding values, environmental rights, and sustainable development. Through NEMA, the state endeavours, inter alia, to develop a framework for cooperative environmental governance as reflected in its purpose. The purpose of NEMA is to provide for cooperative environmental governance by establishing principles for:

- Decision-making on matters affecting the environment;
- Institutions that will promote cooperative governance; and
- Procedures for coordinating environmental functions exercised by organs of state.

The national departments listed in Schedules 1 and 2 of NEMA are considered to exercise functions that may affect the environment or that involve the management of the environment. These departments are Environmental Affairs, Tourism, Rural Development and Land Reform, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Human Settlements, Trade and Industry, Transport, Water Affairs, Public Enterprises, Public Works, Defence, Mineral Resources and Energy, Health, and Labour. It is evident that most national departments play a role in environmental management and this inevitably influences the provision of a coherent and integrated environmental management system.

The provision of principles for decision-making, institutions to promote cooperative governance and procedures for coordinating environmental functions is important, as environmental matters are dealt with by all spheres of government and by various departments. The Department of Human Settlements is expected to ensure cooperation with other government departments that have environmental management responsibilities. Furthermore, the Department has the responsibility to ensure cooperation with provinces and local municipalities on issues of environmental management for the human settlements sector.

## CHAPTER 6: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) is a procedure designed to ensure that the environmental consequences of developments (or projects) are understood and adequately considered in the planning process. It provides a guide for the development process and serves to refine and improve proposed policies, programmes, and projects through a series of procedures that are linked to the development process. The purpose of IEM is to promote the application of appropriate environmental management tools and approaches in order to ensure the integrated environmental management of activities. (DEAT. 2004).

The objectives of IEM are to:

- Promote the integration of the principles of environmental management set out in Section 2 of NEMA into the making of all decisions that may have a significant effect on the environment;
- Identify, predict, and evaluate the actual and potential impact on the environment, socio-economic conditions and cultural heritage, and the risks, consequences, alternatives, and options for mitigation of activities, to minimise negative impacts, maximise benefits as well as promoting compliance with the principles of environmental management set out in Section 2 of NEMA;
- Ensure that the effects of activities on the environment receive adequate consideration before actions are taken in connection with them;
- Ensure adequate and appropriate opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the environment;
- Ensure the consideration of environmental attributes in management and decision making that may have a significant effect on the environment; and
- Identify and employ modes of environmental management best suited to ensuring that a particular activity is pursued in accordance with the principles of environmental management set out in Section 2.

Objectives of IEM are achieved through using appropriate environmental management tools. The potential consequences for or impacts on the environment of listed or specified activities must be considered, investigated, assessed, and reported to the

competent authority. This is achieved through applications for authorisation to commence with certain activities and includes an environmental impact assessment (EIA). To achieve IEM, applications for authorisation and EIAs are used as environmental management tools to realise the general objectives of IEM. It can therefore be said that these environmental management tools give effect to IEM, as they provide for informed decision-making, accountability for decisions taken and an open, proactive, and participatory approach. In the development and growth of the human settlements sector, the following needs to be considered:

- Environmental consideration should be addressed in the planning of human settlements projects;
- Environmental management should be mainstreamed in human settlements policy formulation;
- Public participation in environmental management should be promoted in human settlements planning and projects; and
- Human settlements projects must comply with all relevant and applicable environmental authorisations (DEAT, 2004).



## SECTION 3

## DESCRIPTION OF HOUSING AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Name of Policy, Plan or Programme	Status (is it in the process of development or adopted or implemented)	What is the Policy, Plan or Programme about?	Scope of Policy, Plan or Programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the Policy, Plan or Programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the Department have on the impact?	Name of Implementing Organ of State
<b>Provision of Social and Economic Amenities</b>	Implemented	In line with the policy to establish quality, sustainable human settlements, the programme seeks to fund primary social and economic amenities, where funding is not available from other sources.	Provincially implemented	The environment can be damaged when houses are being built through a number of the following ways: Grass land can be destroyed as the structure is built on top of it; lorries and trucks used to transport materials to the building site - create pollution from exhaust fumes and also noise pollution; the raw materials (iron, stone) used in construction have to be	All housing projects are subjected through a planning phase, which involves Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The EIA allows the likely significant environmental effects of a project to be identified and to be avoided, remedied or minimised at an early stage.	Provincial Human Settlement Departments and municipalities
<b>Individual Subsidies</b>	Implemented	The Programme provides access to state assistance where qualifying households wish to acquire an existing	Provincially implemented			Provincial Human Settlement Departments

Name of Policy, Plan or Programme	Status (is it in the process of development or adopted or implemented)	What is the Policy, Plan or Programme about?	Scope of Policy, Plan or Programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the Policy, Plan or Programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the Department have on the impact?	Name of Implementing Organ of State
		house or a vacant residential serviced-stand linked to a house construction contract through an approved mortgage loan.		taken from quarries and mines and this can damage the landscape; factories process the raw materials, for example, iron ore is converted to steel in steel mills (this process of converting raw materials into materials that can be used to build structures uses a lot of energy and cause pollution to the atmosphere); the local natural environment is changed to such an extent that the wildlife that once thrived in the area can no longer live or survive there.	Environmentally Sound Housing Guidelines were developed to ensure that reasonable measures are taken to prevent groundwater contamination by poorly designed sanitation systems; and that care is also taken when siting housing in relation to other land-uses such as landfills, noxious industry or offensive trade; as there is environmental health risks associated with such locational issues.	
<b>Rectification of Residential Properties</b>	Implemented	The Programme aims to facilitate the improvement of state financed residential properties created through State housing programmes	Provincially implemented	Costs to the environment may include accumulated rubbish, increased dumping, loss of valuable and increasingly scarce	Asbestos is a dangerous building	Provincial Human Settlement Departments

Name of Policy, Plan or Programme	Status (is it in the process of development or adopted or implemented)	What is the Policy, Plan or Programme about?	Scope of Policy, Plan or Programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the Policy, Plan or Programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the Department have on the impact?	Name of Implementing Organ of State
<b>Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme</b>	Implemented	The Programme seeks provide assistance to households who are unable to independently access mortgage finance to acquire a residential property. Typically these households earn too little to qualify for mortgage finance on the one hand and on the other their monthly income exceeds the maximum income limit applicable to Government's "free	Provincially implemented	<p>materials, impact on landfill sites, transport of materials to and from demolition sites, and particulate pollution in the process of demolition and transportation of waste.</p> <p>The environment can be damaged when houses are constructed. This can happen in a number of ways:</p> <p>(i) Grass land / fertile land can be destroyed as the houses are built;</p> <p>(ii) Lorries and trucks used to transport materials to the building site create pollution from exhaust fumes and also cause noise pollution;</p>	<p>material. Studies have shown that the inhalation of asbestos dust can cause severe health problems. As there are a number of alternative products which are easily available that do not cost more than asbestos products, and conform to the Standards and Guidelines of the National Home Builders Registration Council (NHBC), the use of asbestos building products has been totally banned in the construction of houses in South Africa.</p>	Provincial Human Settlement Departments

Name of Policy, Plan or Programme	Status (is it in the process of development or adopted or implemented)	What is the Policy, Plan or Programme about?	Scope of Policy, Plan or Programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the Policy, Plan or Programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the Department have on the impact?	Name of Implementing Organ of State
<b>Consolidation Subsidies</b>	Implemented	<p>basic house" Housing Subsidy Scheme.</p> <p>The Programme is aimed at beneficiaries of previous government housing assistance schemes who received serviced stands in ownership. Beneficiaries of such stands may apply for further assistance to construct a house on their stands or to upgrade/complete their houses they have constructed from their own resources</p>	Provincially implemented	<p>(iii) The raw materials (iron, stone) used to build houses have to be taken from places such as quarries and mines and this can damage the landscape;</p> <p>(iv) Factories process the raw materials, for example, iron ore is converted to steel in steel mills (this process of converting raw materials into materials that can be used for construction uses a lot of energy and cause pollution to the atmosphere);</p> <p>(v) The local natural environment is changed to such an extent that the wildlife that once thrived in the</p>	Informal settlements are found in a variety of locations mostly on land not suitable for development and may not be upgradeable at all due to unsuitable soil conditions, topographical constraints and environmental impacts. In instances where upgrading is possible extensive land rehabilitation is undertaken. Where upgrading is not possible then settlements are relocated to well planned areas.	Provincial Human Settlement Departments
<b>Emergency Housing Programme</b>	Implemented	The Programme aims to provide for temporary relief to households who for reasons beyond their control, find themselves in an	Provincially implemented			Provincial Human Settlement Departments

Name of Policy, Plan or Programme	Status (is it in the process of development or adopted or implemented)	What is the Policy, Plan or Programme about?	Scope of Policy, Plan or Programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the Policy, Plan or Programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the Department have on the impact?	Name of Implementing Organ of State
<b>Integrated Residential Development Programme</b>	Implemented	emergency housing situation such as the fact that their existing shelter has been destroyed or damaged, their prevailing situation poses an immediate threat to their life, health and safety, or they have been evicted, or face the threat of imminent eviction. The Programme aims to facilitate the development of integrated human settlements in well-located areas that provide convenient access to urban amenities, including places of employment; and also creating social cohesion.	Provincially implemented	area can no longer live or survive there.		Provincial Human Settlement Departments and accredited municipalities

Name of Policy, Plan or Programme	Status (is it in the process of development or adopted or implemented)	What is the Policy, Plan or Programme about?	Scope of Policy, Plan or Programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the Policy, Plan or Programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the Department have on the impact?	Name of Implementing Organ of State
<b>Enhanced People's Housing Process</b>	Implemented	The Programme assists households who wish to enhance their houses by actively contributing towards the building of their own homes	Provincially implemented			Provincial Human Settlement Departments
<b>Upgrading Informal Settlement Programme</b>	Implemented	The Programme seeks to upgrade the living conditions of people living in informal settlements by providing secure tenure and access to basic services and housing.	Provincially implemented	Many informal areas are built on inappropriate sites such as former rubble dumps and wetlands. Environmental factors which pose a threat to these settlements include flooding, extreme weather conditions, fires, deforestation, waste of agricultural land, pollution of the environment by wastewater and the burning of fossil fuels and other inflammable materials.		Provincial Human Settlement Departments and accredited municipalities

Name of Policy, Plan or Programme	Status (is it in the process of development or adopted or implemented)	What is the Policy, Plan or Programme about?	Scope of Policy, Plan or Programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the Policy, Plan or Programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the Department have on the impact?	Name of Implementing Organ of State
<b>Communal Land Rights</b>	Implemented	The Programme deals with housing subsidies for housing development on communal land registered in the name of the state or which will be held by community members subject to the rules or custom of that community	Provincially implemented	Impacts may include damages to the natural ecosystem, reduction in water and air quality, waste caused by transporting of building materials.		Provincial Human Settlement Departments
<b>Farm Residents Subsidies</b>	Implemented	The Programme provides capital subsidies for the development of engineering services- where no other funding is available, and adequate houses for farm workers and occupiers in a variety of development scenarios.	Provincially implemented	Construction in farm lands may lead to loss of arable land, soil erosion.		Provincial Human Settlement Departments
<b>Community Residential Units</b>	Implemented	The Programme aims to facilitate the provision of secure, stable rental tenure to	Provincially implemented	Impacts to the environment may include:		Provincial Human Settlement Departments

Name of Policy, Plan or Programme	Status (is it in the process of development or adopted or implemented)	What is the Policy, Plan or Programme about?	Scope of Policy, Plan or Programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the Policy, Plan or Programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the Department have on the impact?	Name of Implementing Organ of State
		the very poor (and often informally employed); and also provides a coherent framework for dealing with the many different forms of existing public sector residential accommodation		Loss of grass land/farm land; noise and air pollution due to transportation of materials to the building site; the raw materials (iron, stone) used to construct houses is taken from quarries and mines and this can damage the landscape; factories process the raw materials, for example, iron ore is converted to steel in steel mills (this process of converting raw materials into materials that can be used for construction uses a lot of energy and cause pollution to the atmosphere); the local natural environment is changed to such an extent that the wildlife that once thrived in the		
<b>Institutional Subsidies</b>	Implemented	The Programme seeks to provide affordable rental units that offer secure tenure to households, which prefer the mobility provided by rental accommodation	Provincially implemented			Provincial Human Settlement Departments
<b>Social Housing Policy</b>	Implemented	The Programme provides for affordable rental units which provide secure tenure to households which prefer the mobility provided by rental accommodation. This Programme	Provincially implemented			Provincial Human Settlement Departments and accredited municipalities



Name of Policy, Plan or Programme	Status (is it in the process of development or adopted or implemented)	What is the Policy, Plan or Programme about?	Scope of Policy, Plan or Programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the Policy, Plan or Programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the Department have on the impact?	Name of Implementing Organ of State
		applies in restructuring zones which identified as areas of economic opportunity and where urban renewal / restructuring impacts can best be achieved, in order to promote integration across income and population group divides.		area can no longer live or survive there.		

## SECTION 4

DESCRIPTION OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE RELEVANT NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OR PROVINCE WILL ENSURE THAT THE POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES REFERRED TO IN SECTION 2 ABOVE WILL COMPLY WITH THE PRINCIPLES SET OUT IN CHAPTER 1 OF NEMA AS WELL AS ANY NATIONAL NORMS AND STANDARDS AS ENVISAGED UNDER SECTION 146(2)(B)(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION AND SET OUT BY THE MINISTER, OR BY ANY OTHER MINISTER, WHICH HAVE AS THEIR OBJECTIVE THE ACHIEVEMENT, PROMOTION, AND PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Name of programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Consultative Forum
1. Individual Subsidy Programme 2. Financed Linked Individual Subsidy Programme 3. Social and Economic Facilities Programme	<p><i>Minimum Level of Services in terms of the National Norms and Standards:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Water:</b> Single standpipe per stand (metered)</li> </ul>	Sustainable Development  <i>Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.</i>	National Policy Task Team

Name of programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Consultative Forum
4. Rectification Programme 5. Consolidation Programme 6. Emergency Housing Programme 7. Integrated Residential Development Programme 8. Enhanced People's Housing Process 9. Informal Settlement Upgrading Programme 10. Communal Land Rights Programme 11. Farm Residents Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sanitation:</b> VIP or alternative system agreed to between the community, municipality and the MEC</li> <li>• <b>Roads:</b> Graded or gravel paved road access to each stand. This does not necessarily require vehicle access to each property</li> <li>• <b>Storm Water:</b> Lined open channels</li> <li>• <b>Street lighting:</b> High mast security lighting for residential purposes where this is feasible and practicable.</li> </ul>	<p><i>The social, economic and environmental impacts of activities, including disadvantages and benefits, must be considered, assessed and evaluated</i></p> <p>The Housing Programme impacts on the environment through being the single largest public investment in land development, by contributing to the inefficient use of energy and water resources, the loss of topsoil during construction and by polluting the environment through the inappropriate provision of associated services. Solutions to the reduction of the impact of the housing programme on the environment lie in a range of policies and programmes, administered by a range of government departments, the political will and the administrative and financial capacity to implement them. Where the environment has been damaged during the development of houses, appropriate remedial measures will be followed to rectify the situation.</p>	

Name of programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Consultative Forum
<b>12. Community Residential Units Programme</b> <b>13. Institutional Housing Programme</b> <b>14. Social Housing Programme</b>	<p><b>Minimum size of subsidised house (40m<sup>2</sup>)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two bedrooms;</li> <li>• A separate bathroom with a toilet, a shower and hand basin;</li> <li>• A combined living area and kitchen with wash basin; and</li> <li>• Standard basic electrical installation comprising a prepaid meter with distribution board and lights and plugs to all living areas of the house</li> <li>• Ceiling</li> </ul>	<p>Unplanned informal settlements have a major impact on the environment. These are often situated on marginal land (such as steep slopes and the flood plains of rivers and streams) and impact heavily on sensitive ecosystems. Because they are not subjected to proper planning, evaluation and environmental impact assessment, their negative impacts on the environment are usually significantly more than formal housing development. The Department has introduced the Informal Settlement Upgrading Programme to properly plan these settlements and reduce negative impact on the environment.</p> <p><b>Integration of environmental considerations into decision-making</b></p>	

Name of programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Consultative Forum
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Above ceiling insulation (fibreglass blanket for the entire house)</li> <li>• Plastering of all internal walls</li> <li>• Rendering on the external wall</li> </ul>	<p><i>Environmental Management must be integrated, acknowledging that all elements of the environmental are linked and interrelated, and it must take into account the effects of decisions on all aspects of the environment and all people in the environment by pursuing the selection of the best practical environmental option.</i></p> <p>Housing project developments in terms of the Housing Programme are subject to the requirements of existing urban development legislation and procedures, including Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) as required in terms of Section 24 D of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 as amended (NEMA). EIA regulations have imposed delays and additional costs for low cost housing development. Environmental protection has therefore been placed above social and economic development.</p>	

Name of programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Consultative Forum
		<p>The IDP process as required by the Local Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, encourages local authorities to integrate all other forms of planning such as the setting of transport plans, water services plans, etc, linking social, economic and environmental development into single integrated development plans, thus ensuring environmental protection.</p> <p><b>Participation, empowerment and transparency</b></p> <p><i>The participation of all interested parties in environmental governance must be promoted.</i></p>	

Name of programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Consultative Forum
		<p><i>Decisions must take into account the interests, needs and values of all interested and affected parties, and this includes recognising all forms of knowledge.</i></p> <p><i>Decisions must be taken in an open and transparent manner, and access to information must be provided.</i></p> <p>In meeting the above principles, the Housing Subsidy Programme requires that housing projects be based on inclusive agreements (social contracts) between relevant stakeholders. Of particular importance is that beneficiary communities, suppliers of infrastructure, services, housing products and finance on a specific project, are parties to such an agreement. Housing decisions therefore take into account the interests, needs and</p>	

Name of programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Consultative Forum
		<p>values of all interested and affected parties. Communities are also empowered through this process.</p> <p><b><i>Community well being and empowerment must be promoted through environmental education, the raising of environmental awareness, the sharing of knowledge and experience.</i></b></p> <p>The People's Housing Process assists people who wish to build or organise the building of their homes themselves by accessing housing subsidies and technical, financial, logistical and administrative support on a basis which is sustainable and affordable. Key principles behind the programme are partnerships, and a people driven process, skills transfer and community empowerment.</p>	



Name of programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Consultative Forum
		<p><i>Actual or potential conflicts of interests between organs of state should be resolved through conflict resolution procedures.</i></p> <p>The MEC is responsible for instituting a process to enable PHDs to evaluate and access project applications to ensure a healthy balance between the priorities and needs of all stakeholders, development priorities and technical expertise.</p> <p><i>The vital role that women and youth in environmental management and development must be recognised and their full participation therein must be promoted.</i></p>	

Name of programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Consultative Forum
		<p>The Department of Human Settlements has made significant progress in addressing the needs of women and the youth. The majority of the housing subsidy beneficiaries are female headed households. The department has also allocated a 30% quota of the housing budget for women owned projects and has also developed Guidelines for Mainstreaming Gender in Housing and Human Settlements. In addition, a National Framework for the participation and Empowerment of Women in Housing has been developed to engage sector stakeholders, particularly women service providers to participate vigorously in the housing delivery value chain. On an annual basis a Women's Build is organised and is geared towards profiling women in the housing delivery value chain as well as mobilising key sector stakeholders to support women initiatives.</p> <p>The Youth in Housing programme engages young people in the construction of houses. This is a Ministerial</p>	

Name of programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Consultative Forum
		<p>initiative launched in 2005 for technical skills training of youth through the National Home Builders Registration Council (NHBRC). A youth Build is organised on the Youth Month to encourage and mobilise young people in the construction field.</p> <p>The Government's Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP) is centred on addressing unemployment and increasing economic growth. The Department's EPWP is linked to Government's broader vision and is particularly geared around empowering the disadvantaged, women, the disabled and the youth in particular.</p>	

Name of programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Consultative Forum
		<p><i>Environmental justice and equity</i></p> <p><i>Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably.</i></p> <p>Housing subsidies are one of Government's main instruments that addresses the legacy of poverty and inequality. The Housing Programme recognises that adequate shelter means more than a roof over one's head. It also means adequate space, security of tenure, adequate lighting, heating and ventilation; and; suitable environmental quality and health-related factors, adequate basic infrastructure such as water supply, waste management facilities and sanitation.</p>	

Name of programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Consultative Forum
		<p><b><i>Equitable access to environmental resources, benefits and services to meet basic human needs and ensure human well being must be pursued.</i></b></p> <p>The housing backlog, including the needs of the many informally housed households, is a moving target and cannot be reduced. Currently the housing programme can only meet the needs of households equivalent to its annual allocation of the housing budget. The continuing effects on the environment therefore also remain.</p> <p><b><i>Environmental justice must be pursued so that adverse environmental impacts shall not be distributed in such a manner so as to unfairly discriminate against any person, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged persons.</i></b></p>	

Name of programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Consultative Forum
		<p>The majority of funds budgeted to finance capital housing projects are mainly utilised for housing subsidies which are available to people earning less than R3500 per month who have not yet received a Government subsidy.</p> <p><i>The environment is held in public trust for the people, the beneficial use of environmental resources must serve the public interest and the environment must be protected as the people's common heritage.</i></p> <p>The Housing Act stipulates that housing development must take due cognisance of the impact of housing development on the natural environment. Also that housing development must encourage environmentally sustainable land use development practices and</p>	

Name of programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Consultative Forum
		<p>processes by generating as many as possible of the inputs required in settlements within, or close to, the settlement; making the greatest possible use of renewable resources and instituting practices which allow them to be renewed; clearly identifying primeval, rural and urban landscapes and ensuring that interference from one to the other is minimised; avoiding settlements in places of hazard or high risk; avoiding settlements on unique habitats of flora and fauna; avoiding actions which irrevocably interfere with self regulating ecological processes, controlling air and water pollution at source; recycled wastes, whenever possible productively, in forms that can be re-absorbed into the natural environment; and by promoting biodiversity.</p> <p><b><i>Responsibility for the environmental health and safety consequences of a policy, programme,</i></b></p>	

Name of programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Consultative Forum
		<p><b>project, process, product, process, service, or activity exists throughout its life cycle.</b></p> <p>Environmental issues are inherently linked with the quality of life. Settlements are often strongly influenced by access to resources in the environment. On the other hand, settlements and the activities that take place in them alter the environment in which they are set. Environmentally sound human settlements are characterised by good air quality, energy and water efficient homes, with planting that provides green 'lungs' or even food security. The Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Low Cost Housing were developed to address the issue of environmental health issues and safety.</p>	



Name of programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Consultative Forum
		<p><i>The costs of remedying pollution, environmental degradation and consequent adverse health effects and of preventing, controlling or minimising further pollution, environmental damage or adverse health effects must be paid for by those responsible for harming the environment.</i></p> <p>There are always cost implications for the setting of infrastructure standards. As a general rule, the higher or more restrictive the standard, the higher the cost to the community as a whole. Sensitivity to regional variation is also important and there may be instances where, in the responsiveness to such variation, alternative standards may have to be considered on a case by case basis. Generally, there are two types of standards that apply to infrastructure and housing development: physical or engineering standards and environmental standards. While many of the standards in terms of these two categories are governed by various departments and</p>	

Name of programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Consultative Forum
		<p>bodies other than the Department of Human Settlements, they must be adhered to in all housing development initiatives.</p> <p><b>Ecological Integrity</b></p> <p><i>Sensitive, vulnerable, highly dynamic or stressed ecosystems, such as coastal shores, estuaries, wetlands and similar systems require specific attention in management and planning procedures, especially where they are subject to significant human resource usage and development pressure.</i></p> <p>The housing backlog largely consists of large informal settlements which have a major impact on the environment. Unplanned, these settlements are often situated on marginal land (such as steep slopes and the flood plains of rivers and streams) and impact heavily on</p>	

Name of programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Consultative Forum
		<p>sensitive ecosystems, such as estuaries. Because they are not subject to proper planning, evaluation and environmental impact assessment, which formal housing have to comply with, their negative impacts on the environment are usually significantly more than formal housing development. These include pollution of run-off water and underground water due to inadequate sanitation and waste collection, the destruction of surrounding forests by residents in search of building materials and firewood, air pollution owing to the burning of fossil fuels for all heating, cooking and lighting purposes.</p> <p>The Department has developed a programme on Informal Settlements Upgrading. This programme focuses on <i>in situ</i> upgrading of these settlements where possible, and recommends relocation for those</p>	

Name of programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Consultative Forum
		<p>settlements that situated in areas of unsuitable environmental and geological conditions.</p> <p><i>The right of workers to refuse work that is harmful to human health and the environment must be respected and protected.</i></p> <p>The use of asbestos, which has cancerous properties, was banned on all housing developments.</p>	

Name of programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Consultative Forum
		<p><b>International responsibilities</b></p> <p><i>Global and international responsibilities relating to the environment must be discharged in the national interest.</i></p> <p>The Department interacts with a number of international organisations relating to the promotion of the development of sustainable human settlements. These include the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat), the African Union, Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the India-Brazil-South Africa group (IBSA).</p>	

SECTION 5

DESCRIPTION OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE RELEVANT NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OR PROVINCE WILL ENSURE THAT ITS FUNCTIONS ARE EXERCISED SO AS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH RELEVANT LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS, INCLUDING THE PRINCIPLES SET OUT IN SECTION 2 OF NEMA, AND ANY NATIONAL NORMS AND STANDARDS ENVISAGED UNDER SECTION 146(2)(B)(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION AND SET OUT BY THE MINISTER, OR BY ANY OTHER MINISTER, WHICH HAVE AS THEIR OBJECTIVE THE ACHIEVEMENT, PROMOTION, AND PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Identification of institutional mechanism for coordination in place (i.e. is it a committee, procedures, MoU, etc)	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department to coordinate	
			Human resources	Budget
Municipalities (Project implementation teams)	Lifespan not limited	Housing Development	Staff in housing project implementation and the number of people varies from one municipality to another	Normal operational budget

Identification of institutional mechanism for coordination in place (i.e. is it a committee, procedures, MoU, etc)	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department to coordinate	
			Human resources	Budget
Human Settlements Provincial Departments (Project implementation teams)	Lifespan not limited	Housing Development	Staff in housing project implementation and the number of people varies from province to province	Normal operational budget
National Policy Task Team	Lifespan not limited	Deliberate on policy development	Human Settlements staff from National, Provincial and Municipal Spheres	Normal operational budget

## SECTION 6

### RECOMMENDATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE OBJECTIVE AND PLANS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS REFERRED TO IN CHAPTER 6

Recommended action	Expected output
1. Encourage environmentally sustainable land use development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Densification and urban infill actively encouraged where residential units will be increased per hectare and filling of open unused open spaces</li> <li>• Make well located land available for low cost housing through the Housing Development Agency, which will identify, buy, service and transfer well located land to municipalities for housing development.</li> </ul>
2. Promote Integrated Development Planning	<p>Housing development and budgets linked with other sector requirements, with the entire process being streamlined to meet a set of minimum requirements. Assist municipalities to develop Housing Chapter of Integrated Development Plans to encourage horizontal planning in the municipality, allowing this sphere of government to plan for bulk infrastructure and socio economic facilities needed in various communities. The Housing Chapters of Integrated Development Plans will then feed to Provincial and National Multi-year Housing Development Plans</p>



Recommended action	Expected output
3. Address the needs and priorities of people in informal settlements	Need to increase the national housing budget to upgrade the living conditions in informal settlements. This will enable the Department to secure tenure for households in informal settlements and provide access to services.
4. Promote environmentally sound low cost housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy efficient housing: the minimum norms and standards for a subsidised house has been improved by introducing ceiling and above ceiling insulation to make the house thermally comfortable thus improving energy efficiency and air quality as the need to burn fossil fuels will decrease.</li> <li>• Planting of trees promoted in low cost housing projects to green settlements decreasing soil erosion and helping to purify air thus improving air quality.</li> </ul>
5. Planning for housing development	Housing Development Agent has been established for identification, acquisition, assessment and release of well allocated land for housing development.

**SECTION 7**  
**7.1 OUTCOMES AND KEY PRIORITY INDICATORS FOR EIP OVER A FIVE YEAR PERIOD (including NSSD headline indicators)**

Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who (Responsibilities)	Indicators	Proposed Targets (What and by when)
1. Encourage environmentally sustainable land use development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Densification and urban infill actively encouraged</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DHS National</li> <li>DHS Provincial</li> <li>Local Government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urbanisation (urban vs. population: numbers, % and rate of growth per year)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per provincial APPs and Business Plans</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduce measures to make well located land available for low cost housing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DHS National</li> <li>DHS Provincial</li> <li>Local Government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New houses (number of new title deeds registered through the Housing Programme annually)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per provincial APPs and Business Plans</li> </ul>
			<b>Densification</b> a) Average residential densities in urban areas per municipality (measured every 3 to 5 years) b) Number and percentage of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per provincial APPs and Business Plans</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Housing development and budgets linked with other sector requirements, with the entire process being streamlined to meet a set of minimum requirements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DHS National</b></li> <li><b>DHS Provincial</b></li> <li><b>Local Government</b></li> </ul>		<b>Planning</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Housing Chapter of IDPs compiled (Y/N)</li> <li>b) Provincial Multi-year Housing Development Plans (PHDPs) completed (Y/N)</li> <li>c) Compliance of PHDPs with local IDPs (Y/N)</li> <li>d) Citizen involvement in planning of housing developments</li> </ul> (Description of participatory planning processes)	medium density housing units developed through the Housing Programme per Province per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>As per provincial APPs and Business Plans</b></li> </ul>
					<b>Funding for integrated development</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>As per provincial APPs and Business Plans</b></li> </ul>

			<p>a) Level of funding through Human Settlements Redevelopment Programme</p> <p>b) Level of public investment in new bulk infrastructure</p> <p>c) Level of public investment in informal settlements upgrading.</p>		
<b>3. Enhance spatial planning for the development of sustainable human settlements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approved spatial planning framework</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DHS National</li> <li>DHS Provincial</li> <li>Local Government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of projects developed in accordance with approved spatial planning framework</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per provincial APPs and Business Plans</li> </ul>	
<b>4. Address the needs and priorities of people in informal settlements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National housing budget increased</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DHS National</li> <li>DHS Provincial</li> <li>Local Government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Security of tenure (Tenure types nationally -Census)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per provincial APPs and Business Plans</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DHS National</li> <li>DHS Provincial</li> <li>Local Government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to services (No. of households without clean drinking water, sanitation and electricity)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per provincial APPs and Business Plans</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DHS National</li> <li>DHS Provincial</li> <li>Local Government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Housing Rights -are there impediments to any person owning or inheriting land?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per provincial APPs and Business Plans</li> </ul>
5. Promote environmentally sound low cost housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water and energy efficient housing</li> <li>Planting of trees promoted in low cost housing projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DHS National</li> <li>DHS Provincial</li> <li>Local Government</li> </ul>	<b>Resource use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Water consumption (Litres per day per person)</li> <li>b) Cost of water (median price per 1000l of water)</li> <li>c) Energy consumption (Domestic consumption per year, by fuel type)</li> <li>d) Cost of energy (price per fuel type)</li> <li>e) Affordability (% of household income spent on energy by income category)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per provincial APPs and Business Plans</li> </ul>
			<b>Quality of resources</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Air quality (number of days/year with</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per provincial APPs and Business Plans</li> </ul>

			<p>unacceptable air quality)</p> <p>b) Water quality (number of cases of water-borne diseases per year)</p>		<p><b>Environmentally Sound Housing</b></p> <p>a) National Building Regulations reviewed to promote energy and water efficient construction.</p> <p>b) Number of trees planted with new subsidised houses.</p> <p>c) Ceilings in subsidised housing units (as a % of the total built per year)</p>	<p>• As per provincial APPs and Business Plans</p>
				<p>• DHS National</p> <p>• DHS Provincial</p> <p>• Local Government</p> <p>• The HDA</p>	<p>Proactive identification, acquisition, assessment and release of housing land</p>	<p>• As per provincial APPs and Business Plans</p>
<b>6. Planning for housing development</b>	<p>• Land acquisition entity established</p>					

## 7.2 REPORTING INDICATORS AND TARGETS

OUTPUT	INDICATORS	Actual and/or targets per financial year					
		2019/20 BASELINE	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
• Densification and urban infill actively encouraged  • available for low cost housing  • Introduce measures to make well located land	• Urbanisation (urban vs. population: numbers, % and rate of growth per year)  • New houses (number of new title deeds registered through the Housing Programme p.y.)						
	<b>Densification</b> c) Average residential densities in urban areas per municipality (measured every 3 to 5 years) d) Number of medium density housing units developed through the Housing Programme per Province p.y.						
	e) Percentage of medium density housing units developed through the Housing Programme per Province p.y.						
	<b>Planning</b> e) Housing Chapter of IDPs compiled (Y/N) f) Provincial Multi-year Housing Development Plans (PHDPs) completed (Y/N)						
	• Housing development and budgets linked with other sector requirements, with the entire process being streamlined to meet a set of minimum requirements						

CONTINUES ON PAGE 130 OF BOOK 2

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

	g) Compliance of PHDPs with local IDPs (Y/N)							
	h) Citizen involvement in planning of housing developments (Description of participatory planning processes)							
	<b>Funding for integrated development</b>							
	a) Level of funding through Human Settlements Redevelopment Programme							
	b) Level of public investment in new bulk infrastructure							
	c) Level of public investment in informal settlements upgrading							
• Approved spatial planning framework	• Number of projects developed in accordance with approved spatial planning framework							
	• Security of tenure (Tenure types nationally -Census)							
• National housing budget increased	• Access to services (No. of households without clean drinking water, sanitation and electricity)							

- Water and energy efficient housing
- Planting of trees promoted in low cost housing projects

	energy and water efficient construction (Y/N)								
	b) Number of trees planted with new subsidised houses.								
	c) Ceilings in subsidised housing units (as a % of the total built per year)								
• Land acquisition entity established	Proactive identification, acquisition, assessment and release of housing land								

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**NATIONAL TREASURY****NO. 4354****9 February 2024****PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT NO.1 OF 1999: EXEMPTION IN TERMS OF  
SECTION 92 – TRANS-CALEDON TUNNEL AUTHORITY**

In terms of section 92 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999), read with section 102 and 103 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), I, Enoch Godongwana, Minister of Finance, hereby exempt the Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority, established by Notice 2631 in Government Gazette No. 10545, dated 12 December 1986, as revised by Notice 277 in Government Gazette No. 21017, dated 24 March 2000, from the provisions of the Public Finance Management Act, and regulations made in terms thereof, specified in the first column to the extent and for the period specified in the second and third column respectively.

<b>Specific provision of Public Finance Management Act and regulations in terms thereof</b>	<b>Extent of exemption</b>	<b>Period of exemption</b>
Section 55(1)(b)	To exempt TCTA from using the Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) as the reporting framework and to allow the continuance of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) reporting framework.	Financial years 2023/2024, and 2024/2025.



Enoch Godongwana

**MINISTER OF FINANCE**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NO. 4355

9 February 2024

**CO-OPERATIVES THAT HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER**

1. SANIBONANI MULTI-PURPOSE PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED 2014/020142/24
2. PHENYO ENTLE ROCK SUPPORT AND SERVICES PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2019/003548/24)
3. INTSINDE TRADING ENTERPRISE PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2012/011749/24)
4. MAHETA KUHLEVA DANCE CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED 2013/003802/24
5. BALEDI WOMENS PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED 2019/005518/24
6. TSHWANE COMMUNITY FINANCIAL SERVICES CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED 2017/011476/24
7. TURURU CLEANING AND MULTI-PURPOSE 2010/004812/24
8. KA-HARE POULTRY FARMING CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2013/015511/24)
9. PEREL TEN AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2012/005190/24)
10. QHAKAZANI MANUFACTURING CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2013/002735/24)
11. NOLDTA PE PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2021/300632/24)
12. LONWABO GENERAL SERVICES CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2014/001023/24)
13. SARON SAAMSTAAN PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2018/002725/24)
14. TUSHIA PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2017/001616/24)
15. ZAMAKWAYI POULTRY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2015/010197/24)
16. AYIHLOME BOMAMA PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2015/009652/24)
17. SILADUCASI TRAINING AND DESIGN PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2017/003446/24)
18. IMBOKOTHO MANUFACTURING (2011/006727/24)
19. SPK CAR WASH CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2014/008785/24)
20. TGCSO TRUCKING PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2019/005157/24)
21. AMAFU CLEANING AND MULTI-PURPOSE PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2010/001428/24)
22. FOTITHA SECURITY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2013/015463/24)
23. ITHALENTELETHU PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2016/003458/24)
24. SIYAQIQA ALL SERVICES PRIMARY (2010/002176/24)
25. SOSHANGUVE SOUTH PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2015/007493/24)
26. WHITESTONE 2019 PRODUCER PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2020/002048/24)
27. LINK PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE AND MULTI-PURPOSE CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2020/006110/24)
28. PEOPLE'S WORKER CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2017/009189/24)
29. SANGE PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2017/001869/24)
30. IMVANO GENERAL SERVICE AND CONSTRUCTION CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2011/004185/24)
31. PALMTREE SPA PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2019/003096/24)

Notice is hereby given that the names of the abovementioned co-operatives have been removed from the register in terms of the provisions of section 71A of the Co-operatives Amendment Act, No 6 of 2013.

Any objections to this procedure, which interested persons may wish to raise, must together with the reasons therefore, be lodged with this office before the expiration of the period of thirty days.

**REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVES****Office of the Registrar of Co-operatives****Dti Campus****77 Meintjies Street****Pretoria****0002****Private Bag X237****Pretoria****0001**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NO. 4356

9 February 2024



PRACTICE NOTE 1 OF 2024

*PROOF OF PHYSICAL ADDRESS OF COMPANIES, AND CLOSE CORPORATIONS*


This notice is issued in terms of Regulation 169(1) of the Companies Regulation, 2011, Section 23(3) of the Companies Act, 2008 (Act 71 of 2008) ("The Act").

Section 23(3) of the Act states that each company or external company must continuously maintain at least one office in the Republic and register the address of its office, or its principal office if it has more than one office. As part of the CIPC's drive to ensure the correctness and reliability of information submitted to it, the CIPC will require certified evidence of the registered address or its principal office to be submitted with the following applications as from 1 March 2024 :-

- Registration of External Company (CoR20.1 and supporting documentation),
- Long Standard Form Profit Companies (Form CoR15.1B and supporting documentation),
- Long Standard Form Non-Profit Companies without members (Form CoR15.1D and supporting documentation),
- Long Standard Form Non-Profit Companies with members (Form CoR15.1E and supporting documentation),
- Application to Convert a Close Corporation (Form CoR16.1 and supporting documents); and
- Application to Transfer Registration of Foreign Company (Form CoR17.1 and supporting documents).

Kindly refer to CIPC's publications regarding the certification requirements on documentation and what is regarded as acceptable evidence of address.

The above will be effective from 1 March 2024.

  
Rory Voller  
11/01/2024 15:32:36(UTC+07:00)  
Signed by Rory Voller,  
RVoller@cipc.co.za  
AL...  
Commissioner: CIPC

The dti Campus (Block F - Entfufukweni), 77 Meintjies Street, Sunnyside, Pretoria | P O Box 429, Pretoria, 0001  
Call Centre: 086 100 2472  
Website: [www.cipc.co.za](http://www.cipc.co.za)



## DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION

NO. 4357

9 February 2024

**NATIONAL WATER ACT, 1998****PROPOSED RESERVE DETERMINATION FOR WATER RESOURCES OF THE THUKELA CATCHMENTS IN THE PONGOLA-MTAMVUNA WATER MANAGEMENT AREA**

I, Senzo Mchunu, Minister of Water and Sanitation, in terms of section 16(3) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) hereby publish for public comment the proposed determination of the Reserve for water resources of the Thukela catchment area, as set out in the Schedule.

Any person who wishes to submit comments on the proposed Reserve determination must submit their comments in writing within 60 days from the date of publication of this Notice by:

- (a) posting such comments to the following address:

Department of Water and Sanitation  
Private Bag X313  
Pretoria  
0001;

- (b) delivering such comments by hand to the following address:

Department of Water and Sanitation  
Ndinaye Building  
178 Francis Baard Street  
Pretoria or  
0001

- (c) electronic mail to the following address:

Email: [atwaruy@dws.gov.za](mailto:atwaruy@dws.gov.za)

Comments must be addressed to the Director: Reserve Determination and marked for the attention of Mr Yakeen Atwaru. Comments received after the closing date shall not be considered.



**MR SENZO MCHUNU, MP**  
**MINISTER OF WATER AND SANITATION**

DATE: 02/09/2023

## SCHEDULE

### DEFINITIONS

1. In this Schedule any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have the meaning so assigned and, unless the context indicates otherwise –

**“Baseflow”** means a sustained low flow in rivers during dry or fair-weather conditions and includes contribution from delayed interflow and groundwater discharge.

**“EWR”** means Ecological Water Requirements and refers to the flow patterns (magnitude, timing and duration) and water quality needed to maintain a riverine ecosystem in a particular condition.

**“Recharge”** means the addition of water to the zone of saturation, either by downward percolation of precipitation or surface water and/ or the lateral migration of groundwater from adjacent aquifers.

**“The Act”** means the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998).

### DESCRIPTION OF WATER RESOURCE

- 2 (1) The Reserve is determined for all or part of every significant water resource within the catchments of the Thukela, as set out below:

Water Management Area: Pongola-Mtamvuna

Drainage Region: V Primary Drainage Region

River(s): Thukela River System

- (2) The Reserve is hereby determined for all or part of the water resource referred to in sub-clause (1), which classes have been determined in Government Notice No. 3141 of 10 March 2023.

### RESERVE DETERMINATION

3 (1) The Reserve determination for the quantity component of the Rivers in the Thukela catchment include the EWR sites as illustrated in (Figure 2) of Annexure B, and the basic human needs are as set out in Table 1 of Annexure B.

(2) The Reserve determination for the quality component of the Rivers at EWR sites in the Thukela catchment are as set out in Tables 2.1 to 2.15 of Annexure B.

(3) The Reserve determination for the groundwater contribution to the Reserve for Water Quantity for the Thukela catchment is set out in Table 3.1 of Annexure B.

(4) The Reserve determination for the groundwater contribution to the Reserve for Water Quality for the Thukela catchment is set out in Tables 4.1 to 4.5 of Annexure B.

### COMMENCEMENT

4. The Reserve determinations made in this Notice shall commence on and apply from the date of publication hereof.

The Annexures to this Notice, containing the acronyms, the Reserve determination for the quantity and quality component of the rivers at EWR sites in the Thukela catchment, groundwater contribution to the Reserve for water quantity and quality for the Thukela catchment, can be accessed from:

<https://www.dws.gov.za/rdm/currentstudies/default.aspx>

or requested from:

Director: Reserve Determination  
Attention: Mr. Yakeen Atwaru  
Department of Water and Sanitation  
Ndinaye Building 5082  
178 Francis Baard Street  
Private Bag x 313  
Pretoria  
0001  
E-mail: [atwaruy@dws.gov.za](mailto:atwaruy@dws.gov.za)

## GENERAL NOTICES • ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

## NOTICE 2305 OF 2024



Block A | 4th Floor | Meintjiesplein Building | 536 Francis Baard Street | Arcadia | 0002  
Private Bag X935 | Pretoria | 0001  
Tel: 012 341 1115 | Fax: 012 341 1811/1911  
<http://www.namc.co.za>

**INVITATION TO REGISTER AS A DIRECTLY AFFECTED GROUP IN TERMS OF  
THE MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ACT, ACT NO. 47 OF 1996,  
(MAP ACT) AS AMENDED**

Section 20(1) of the MAP Act, as amended, prescribes that: "The Minister shall by notice in the Gazette and through the news media invite any group of persons which regards itself as a group that is directly affected, or potentially directly affected, by this Act or any market intervention in terms thereof and which complies with the criteria determined by the Council and set out in the said notice, to furnish the Council with full particulars regarding the reasons why it regards itself so to be affected or potentially affected, its composition, its address, and any other information that may be required.

(2) The Council shall keep a register of all the particulars received in terms of subsection (1)."

The National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC) keeps a 'Register of Directly Affected Groups' for each commodity listed as an agricultural product in the agricultural sector. A directly affected group means any group of persons, which is party to the production, sale, purchase, processing or consumption of an agricultural product and includes labour employed in the production or processing of such a product.

The register is being used to bring applications for statutory measures (and other interventions in the agricultural sector in terms of the MAP Act) to the attention of directly affected groups and to invite such directly affected groups to lodge any objections or support relating to such a request to the NAMC within a specified time. The viewpoints of directly affected groups are considered before the NAMC formulate its recommendations to the Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development.

All directly affected groups in the agricultural industry are kindly requested to register with the NAMC at any time, by e-mailing the following information to the NAMC ([lizettem@namc.co.za](mailto:lizettem@namc.co.za)).

- Name of the organisation/ company/ group
- Agricultural products registered for, eg. maize, red meat, citrus etc.
- Role in value chain, eg. producers, traders, importers, etc.
- Contact person
- Postal address and relevant telephone numbers
- E-mail address and website

Those who have registered before can send an e-mail to the NAMC to verify their contact information.

**Council Members:** Mr. A. Petersen (Chairperson), Ms. T. Ntshangase (Deputy Chairperson),  
Prof. A. Jooste, Mr. S.J. Mhlaba, Ms. F. Mkile, Ms. N. Mokose, Ms. S. Naidoo, Mr. G. Schutte and Dr. S.T. Xaba.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

## NOTICE 2306 OF 2024

## NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL IN TERMS OF SECTION 11 A (3) OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11 A (3) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994) as amended, that a claim for the restitution of land rights lodged on the 28 December 1998 by Ntombikayise Emma Chamane in the District of New Hanover, KwaZulu-Natal which was published in the Government Gazette No. 27712 dated 1 July 2005, Notice No. 993 of 2005 under reference number KRN6/2/E/30/0/0/54, that the properties described in the schedule attached to this notice are no longer subject to the land claim published in the aforesaid notice and are hereby **WITHDRAWN** by the Regional Land Claims Commissioner

**MR LH MAPHUTHA**  
**REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL**  
**DATE:**

## SCHEDULE

NO.	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT	CURRENT TITLE DEED NO.	CURRENT OWNER	BONDS & RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS (INTERDICTS)
1	Portion 16 of the farm Dalton No. 2366	16, 3406 ha	T21159/1997	Werner Meyer Family Trust-Trustees	K2562/1999s
2	Portion 18 of the farm Dalton No. 2366	32, 3797 ha	T21159/1997	Werner Meyer Family Trust-Trustees	None
3	Portion 19 of the farm Dalton No. 2366	11, 7642 ha	T21159/1997	Werner Meyer Family Trust-Trustees	None
4	Remainder of Portion 20 of the farm Dalton No. 15050	800 dum	T21159/1997	Werner Meyer Family Trust-Trustees	K2562/1999s

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT****NOTICE 2307 OF 2024****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) that a claim for the restitution of land rights on the following properties have been lodged with the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will further investigate the claim in terms of provisions of the Act in due course:

<b>Property</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Sub A of M of a b c d of Lot 1 No. 1550</b>
<b>Extent of property</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>1 rood (0, 1012 hectares)</b>
<b>Magisterial District</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>eThekwini</b>
<b>Administrative District</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>
<b>Previous Title Deed No.</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>T17417/1969</b>
<b>Claimant</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Barathi Naidoo</b>
<b>Date claim lodged</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>9 November 1995</b>
<b>Reference number</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2723/26</b>

Any party/parties who have an interest in the above-mentioned properties is hereby invited to submit, within **30 days** from the date of publication of this notice, any representations and/ or information which shall assist the Commissioner in proving or disproving this claim.

Should no information and/ or representations from the affected party/ parties be forthcoming within the stipulated period, the affected party/parties shall be *ipso facto* barred from further doing so and the Commission shall continue with the subsequent processes towards completion of the investigation.

Any comments and information should be submitted to:

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal  
Private Bag X9120  
Pietermaritzburg 3200

Tel: (033) 355 - 8400  
Fax: (033) 342 - 3409

Submissions may also be delivered to Second Floor, African Life Building, 200 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg.

**LEBJANE MAPHUTHA**  
**REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL**  
**DATE:**

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT****NOTICE 2308 OF 2024****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) that a claim for the restitution of land rights on the following properties have been lodged with the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will further investigate the claim in terms of provisions of the Act in due course:

<b>Property</b>	:	<b>That portion of Durban, commonly known as 85 Ridley Park Road, Queensburgh</b>
<b>Magisterial District</b>	:	<b>Ethekwini</b>
<b>Administrative District:</b>	:	<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>
<b>Claimant</b>	:	<b>Tharmaseelan Pillay</b>
<b>Date claim lodged</b>	:	<b>15 December 1998</b>
<b>Reference number</b>	:	<b>KRN6/2/3/E/39/812/1925/167</b>

Any party/parties who have an interest in the above-mentioned properties is hereby invited to submit, within **30 days** from the date of publication of this notice, any representations and/ or information which shall assist the Commissioner in proving or disproving this claim.

Should no information and/ or representations from the affected party/ parties be forthcoming within the stipulated period, the affected party/parties shall be *ipso facto* barred from further doing so and the Commission shall continue with the subsequent processes towards completion of the investigation.

Any comments and information should be submitted to:

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal  
Private Bag X9120  
Pietermaritzburg 3200

Tel: (033) 355 - 8400  
Fax: (033) 342 - 3409

Submissions may also be delivered to Second Floor, African Life Building, 200 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg.

**LEBJANE MAPHUTHA**  
**REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL**  
**DATE:**

**LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL****NOTICE 2309 OF 2024**

NATIONAL OFFICE  
Thornhill Office Park  
Building 20  
94 Bekker Road  
Vorna Valley, Midrand  
Tel: 010 001 8500



**THE SOUTH AFRICAN LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL**  
**NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 95(1) & (4) OF THE LEGAL PRACTICE ACT, 28 OF 2014**

Notice is hereby given that the Legal Practice Council withdraws General Notice No. 2231 of 2023, which appeared in Government Gazette No. 49833 on 8 December 2023 which has an error in the amended part of the provisions of Rule(s) 22.1.5.1 and 22.2.4.1 of the Legal Practice Council Rules.

Notice is further given that the Council amends the Rules of the Council made under the authority of sections 95(1), 95(3) and 109(2) of the Legal Practice Act, 28 of 2014 (as amended) by amendment of the following rule(s) to the South African Legal Practice Council Rules:

**Amendment to Rule 21.11.**

- 21.11 An assessment referred to in rules 21.2 and 21.5 shall not be conducted in respect of any person unless that person-
- 21.11.1 has complied with the provisions of the Act in regard to practical vocational training; or
- 21.11.2 is undergoing practical vocational training and has so undergone practical vocational training for a continuous period of not less than six months; or
- 21.11.3 only in the case of a person wishing to be admitted and enrolled as an attorney, has completed, to the satisfaction of Council, a programme of structured coursework referred to in regulation 6(1)(b) of the regulations made under section 109(1)(a) of the Act.

**Amendment to Rule 22.1.2.**

- 22.1.2.1 A practical vocational training contract shall be substantially in the form set out in Schedule 2 of these rules.
- 22.1.2.2 The original of any practical vocational training contract shall, within two months of the date of signature of the contract, be lodged by the principal concerned with the Council.
- 22.1.2.3 The Council shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, examine any practical vocational training contract lodged with it and, if it is satisfied that the practical vocational training contract is in order and the Council has no objection to its registration, register the practical vocational training contract, and shall advise the principal and the candidate attorney concerned in writing of such registration.
- 22.1.2.4 If a practical vocational training contract is not lodged for registration within two months from the date of signature thereof, any service under any such contract will be deemed to commence on the date of registration.



**Amendment to Rule 22.1.5.**

- 22.1.5.1 A candidate attorney shall not have any pecuniary interest in the practice and service of an attorney, other than in respect of bona fide remuneration for his or her services as a candidate attorney, and shall not, without prior written consent of the Council, hold or occupy any office in respect of which he or she receives any form of remuneration, directly or indirectly, or engage in any business other than that of a candidate attorney.
- 22.1.5.2 If any candidate attorney contravenes the provisions of rule 22.1.5.1 the contract concerned shall be void *ab initio* and service rendered thereunder shall be ineffective unless the court on good cause shown otherwise directs.

**Amendment to Rule 22.2.2.**

- 22.2.2.1 A practical vocational training contract shall be substantially in the form set out in Schedule 3 of these rules.
- 22.2.2.2 The original of any practical vocational training contract shall, within two months of the date of signature of the contract, be lodged by the training supervisor concerned with the Council.
- 22.2.2.3 The Council shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, examine any practical vocational training contract lodged with it and, if it is satisfied that the practical vocational training contract is in order and the Council has no objection to its registration, register the practical vocational training contract, and shall advise the training supervisor and the pupil concerned in writing of such registration.
- 22.2.2.4 If a practical vocational training contract is not lodged for registration within two months from the date of signature thereof, any service under any such contract will be deemed to commence on the date of registration.

**Amendment to Rule 22.2.4.**

- 22.2.4.1 A pupil shall not have any pecuniary interest in the practice and service of an attorney, or in the practice of an advocate, and shall not, without the prior written consent of the Council, hold or occupy any office in respect of which he or she receives any form of remuneration, directly or indirectly, or engage in any business other than that of a pupil.
- 22.2.4.2 If a pupil contravenes the provisions of rule 22.2.4.1, the contract concerned shall be void *ab initio* and ineffective unless the court on good cause shown otherwise directs.

Signed at Midrand on 13 December 2023.



**Ms. C Nzuza**  
**Executive Officer: Legal Practice Council**

**SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK****NOTICE 2310 OF 2024****THE BANKS ACT, 1990 (ACT NO. 94 OF 1990 – “THE BANKS ACT”)****CONSENT GRANTED IN TERMS OF SECTION 34 OF THE BANKS ACT FOR A FOREIGN INSTITUTION TO ESTABLISH A REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE WITHIN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA: CBZ BANK LIMITED**

Notice is hereby given for general information, in accordance with the provisions of section 30 of the Banks Act, that CBZ Bank Limited, an institution that lawfully conducts business similar to the business of a bank in Zimbabwe, has been granted permission by the Prudential Authority (formerly the Office of the Registrar of Banks), in terms of section 34 of the Banks Act, to establish a representative office within the Republic of South Africa, with effect from 29 October 2023. The representative office referred to above is, however, not authorised to conduct the business of a bank in the Republic of South Africa.



N Tshazibana  
CEO: Prudential Authority

## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

## NOTICE 2311 OF 2024

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION OF SOUTH AFRICA

GUIDELINES REGARDING APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS IN TERMS OF  
REBATE ITEM 311.18/63.09/01.04 FOR REBATE OF DUTY ON WORN CLOTHING  
AND ARTICLES USED FOR WIPING RAGS AND CLEANING CLOTHS

**NOTE:** These guidelines, rules and conditions will be applicable during the phase out period of the rebate item, effective from the date of publication of these Guidelines, rules and conditions in the Government Gazette.

**1. APPLICATION**

- 1.1 Applications for rebate permits must be addressed to the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa, Private Bag X 753, Pretoria or delivered by hand to the DTI Campus (Block E), 77 Meintjies Street, Sunnyside, Pretoria, 0002. Duly completed applications must also be submitted in electronic format to Mr. Chris Sako: Email: [csako@itac.org.za](mailto:csako@itac.org.za) and Mrs. Kokami Legodi: Email: [klegodi@itac.org.za](mailto:klegodi@itac.org.za).
- 1.2 Applications for permits must be submitted according to the requirements reflected in the attached application form. If the space provided in the application form is insufficient, please use the format of the application form to submit additional pages with the requested information.
- 1.3 If all the information requested in the application form is not submitted, the application is deficient and will not be considered, and it will be returned to the applicant.
- 1.4 At least fourteen (14) days must be allowed for the processing of rebate permit applications and the issuing of the rebate permit.
- 1.5 Worn clothing and other worn articles of textile materials are subject to Import Control conditions and an import permit will only be issued in instances where a rebate permit has already been obtained. **Note:** Goods imported under this rebate item require both rebate and import permits. It is therefore advisable that permits in relation to rebate provisions, which are subject to a permit being

issued by ITAC, be applied for and received before the goods concerned are cleared.

1.6 Each rebate permit defines the period during which the goods cleared must be used for the manufacture of wiping rags and cleaning cloths. The rebate permit may be valid for twelve months from date of issue, or a shorter period as decided upon by ITAC, which will be aligned to the phase-out period.

1.7 Rebate and Import Control permits may not be transferred in any manner by the holder thereof to any other person, or be used to the benefit of any person not named in the permits.

**2. APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED IN TERMS OF THE REBATE PROVISION WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:**

2.1 The applicant must comply with labour laws, regulations and agreements gazetted by the Minister of Labour and Bargaining Council. Proof must be provided by submitting certified copies of Bargaining Council compliance, UIF registration as well as proof of salaries being paid;

2.2 The applicant must provide, in each permit application, the number of jobs it expects to create annually as a result of the rebate. The applicant must submit to ITAC an annual report on its job creation performance;

2.3 The applicant must submit its current SARS electronic access PIN, in order to enable ITAC to verify full tax compliance status;

2.4 Three (3) months compulsory audits (with a clean bill certificate) prior to ITAC issuances of new ITAC permit (to obtain new quantities).

2.5 The new importer's business premises will be visited by inspectors of the Inspectorate: Import and Export Control prior to the consideration of the application;

- 2.6 New and existing importer's businesses must provide municipal proof of its registered address as listed in the business CIPC documents.
- 2.7 New importers and existing importers must provide proof that the entity is a holder of a South African bank account, with Bank statements for a period as determined by ITAC (or Forex Account in cases where an importer holds a foreign account);

New and existing importers must provide proof of country of import and proof that they have secured supply from abroad; Where an entity is owned or partly owned by a person or persons who are non-citizens or non-residents of RSA, or these persons own any shareholding in such entity, applications should be accompanied by certified copies of the following documentation:

- South African Identity issued document and passport; or
- Any other information as ITAC may require.

### **3. CONDITIONS OF PERMITS**

- 3.1 Rebate permits and import control permits issued will be subject to the following conditions:

#### **3.1.1 Production capacity**

Rebate permit allocations will be based on the actual capacity of the applicant. The capacity will be calculated on actual production, employment and sales figures. These figures may be verified should it be required.

#### **3.1.2 Movement of clothing and other textile material**

There shall be no movement of any clothing or articles of textile materials (these include worn, used, and new clothing and articles of textile materials obtained from sources in South Africa or imported from any country), from the premises, described in the application as the place where the manufacture of wiping rags and cleaning cloths will take place.

### **3.1.3 Goods suitable for the manufacture of wiping rags and cleaning cloths**

Only worn clothing and other worn articles of textile materials with cotton containing 35% or more by mass of cotton fibers are regarded as suitable for the manufacture of wiping rags and cleaning cloths.

Articles of worn clothing therefore allowed to be imported are vesting, T-shirts, sweat-shirts, polo shirts, men's cotton shirts, lounge shirts, men's cotton pants, track suit tops and pants, sweat tops, ladies cotton blouses, shirts, dresses and skirts, pajama tops and pants, nightdresses, flannel shirts and skirts, corduroy shirts and pants and men's and ladies' denim pants and skirts, towels, bed sheets, bed covers and pillow casings with cotton containing 35% or more by mass of cotton fibers.

The imported worn clothing and other worn articles of textile material must show signs of appreciable wear.

Articles such as brassieres, girdles, corsets, braces, suspenders, garters, worn jackets, coats, blazers, jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, overcoats, car-coats, raincoats, anoraks, ski-jackets, duffle coats, mantels, parkas, swimwear, socks and similar clothing articles are not suitable for the manufacture of wiping rags and cleaning cloths and are not allowed to be imported.

### **3.1.4 Location and requirements of rebate store**

The rebate store must be situated on the manufacturer's registered factory premises. These premises must be physically separated from premises where any activity other than the manufacture of wiping rags and cleaning cloths is taking place. The premises must exclusively be used for the manufacture of wiping rags and cleaning cloths and the storage of clothing and other articles of textile material obtained for the purpose of the manufacture of wiping rags and cleaning cloths.

All manufacturers under this rebate item must comply with the following rebate store requirements:

- Rebate stores must be of substantial construction and must offer the maximum security possible. The walls must be extended to the ceiling, and suitable steps must be taken to prevent access to the materials over the walls.
- The doors must be lockable and suitably equipped with fastenings for Customs locks.
- The windows, if any, must be fitted with bars.
- Rebate store must have one entry point.

### **3.1.5 Notification requirement**

The Inspectorate of the Directorate: Import and Export Control [Mr. Vuyo Ntambam: Email: VNtambam@itac.org.za] must be notified in writing by the permit holder at least 10 working days in advance of the date of the arrival of consignments of imported worn clothing and other imported worn articles of textile materials at its premises.

The notification must state:

- Anticipated date or dates of arrival of the goods concerned at the premises.
- The mass in kg and invoice value in Rand of the goods concerned
- A description of the goods reflecting the type of clothing, type of article of textile material and whether the goods are new, used or worn.

Mr Vuyo Ntambam: Inspectorate of the Directorate: Import and Export Control must be informed in writing by the permit holder of the details of any clothing and any article of textile material obtained in South Africa for the purpose of the manufacture of wiping rags and cleaning cloths that are kept on the premises and which are described in the rebate permit or permits issued to the

importer. Any clothing or other articles of textile material includes worn, used and new clothing and other articles of textile material.

### **3.1.6 Documentation Requirement**

The following documents must be available on the day of physical inspection:

- SARS release notification;
- Copy of the import permit notification;
- Copy of the rebate permit;
- Copy of the Bill of Entry;
- Copy of invoice as provided by the supplier; and
- Copy of Bill of Lading.

A Rebate register, as required by SARS, must be kept in respect of worn clothing and other worn articles of textile materials cleared under rebate of the duty.

Records must be kept of any clothing and any other articles of textile materials obtained by the permit holder in South Africa and that enter the premises described in the permit or permits issued to the permit holder.

These records must contain the following:

- The name, postal address, e-mail address and telephone number of the firm or copy of I. D. Document and other contact details of the person from whom the clothing or other articles of textile material was purchased.
- The date of the purchase.
- The mass (kg) and sales value (R) of the clothing or other articles of textile material.
- A description of the clothing and other articles of textile materials purchased, indicating the type of clothing, type of other articles of textile material and whether the goods are new, used or worn.
- The date on which the clothing and the other articles of textile materials entered the premises.



Records must be kept of imported worn clothing and other worn articles of textile material for the manufacture of wiping rags and cleaning cloths for at least five years. These records must provide a clear documentation trail from the point of order to the actual import action of the goods.

Invoices reflecting the sale of wiping rags and cleaning cloths manufactured from worn clothing and other worn articles of textile materials obtained in terms of rebate permits must be kept for at least five years. These records must include the date, mass (kg) and sales value (R) of each sale and the name, addresses (postal and street) and telephone number of each purchaser.

Invoices reflecting the sale of wiping rags and cleaning cloths manufactured from clothing and other articles of textile materials obtained in South Africa must be kept for at least five years. These records must include the date, mass (kg) and sales value (R) of each sale and the name, address (postal and street) and telephone number of each purchaser.

### **3.1.7 Requirements in respect of goods not suitable for the manufacture of wiping rags and cleaning cloths.**

Any clothing and other articles of textile material that enter the premises for the manufacture of wiping rags and cleaning cloths that are not suitable for the manufacture of wiping rags and cleaning cloths must be cut up at the premises within 10 working days of being identified as not suitable for the manufacture of wiping rags and cleaning cloths.

The unsuitable material can only be removed from the premises in terms of a written authorization issued by the Manager: Inspectorate of the Directorate Import and Export Control in which authorization the nature and mass of the goods, the date or dates on which the goods will be removed from the premises and the destination of the goods are fully described.

Requests to obtain the above authorization must be in writing and submitted to the Manager: Inspectorate of the Directorate Import and Export Control at least 15 working days before the date on which authorization is required. Should waste need to be removed more frequently, requests must be submitted to the Manager: Inspectorate of the Directorate Import and Export Control at least five working days before the date on which authorization is required. Requests must fully describe the nature and mass of the goods, the planned date or dates of the removal of the goods from the premises and the destination of the goods.

### **3.1.8 Inspections by the Inspectorate: Import and Export Control of the International Trade Administration Commission.**

Investigators from the Inspectorate of the Directorate Import and Export Control of the International Trade Administration Commission could visit permit holders and the premises of permit holders to inspect and to investigate any matter or record related to the importation and the manufacture of wiping rags and cleaning cloths. This includes the inspection of the goods cleared in terms of permits, any other goods that enter the premises and any wiping rags, cleaning cloths and waste that leave or came from the premises.

#### **4. Bales imported will be subject to the following:**

- a) Outer bales MUST have the importers code printed (in bold print) on all sides of the bales.
- b) The garments must be de-faced prior to compress baling. The collars removed, buttons removed, accessories removed, garment cut in half, etc.
- c) Consignments may be subject to compulsory stop for physical inspection.

#### **5. NON-COMPLIANCE TO THE CONDITIONS OF PERMITS**

If there is a reason to believe that any condition of a permit issued in terms of this rebate provision or related import permit is not being complied with, the consignment in terms of which the rebate and import permit was used can be seized by ITAC. If non-compliance is detected, appropriate steps will be taken in terms of the International Trade Administration Act and the Customs and

Excise Act that can include, criminal charges, withdrawal of the permit or permits concerned and/or the rejection of future applications for permits.

**HANDEL, NYWERHEID EN KOMPETISIE, DEPARTEMENT VAN****NOTICE 2312 OF 2024****INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**GUIDELINES, RULES AND CONDITIONS PERTAINING TO TITANIUM DIOXIDE CLASSIFIABLE UNDER TARIFF SUBHEADING 3206.11 IMPORTED IN TERMS OF REBATE ITEM 306.04/3206.11/02.06 FOR USE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF WHITE MASTERBATCH, CLASSIFIABLE UNDER TARIFF SUBHEADING 3206.19.90, VALID FOR A PERIOD OF 30 MONTHS FROM DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION BEING 26 JANUARY 2024**

It is imperative that applicants acquaint themselves and comply with the guidelines, rules and conditions pertaining to the rebate provision concerned, together with the relevant Application form, which are obtainable on ITAC's website at [www.itac.org.za](http://www.itac.org.za) by following the links: 'Services – Tariff investigations – Government Gazette Notices – Publication Notices relating to rebate and drawback provisions.'], before applying for a rebate permit.

**Note: It is advisable that permits in relation to rebate provisions, which are subject to a permit being issued by ITAC, be applied for and received before the goods concerned are cleared.**

**GUIDELINES, RULES AND CONDITIONS PERTAINING TO TITANIUM DIOXIDE CLASSIFIABLE UNDER TARIFF SUBHEADING 3206.11 IMPORTED IN TERMS OF REBATE ITEM 306.04/3206.11/02.06 FOR USE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF WHITE MASTERBATCH, CLASSIFIABLE UNDER TARIFF SUBHEADING 3206.19.90, VALID FOR A PERIOD OF 30 MONTHS FROM DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION BEING 26 JANUARY 2024**

**Note:** In terms of section 26 (4) of the International Trade Administration Act, 71 of 2002, the Commission may, *inter alia*, require an applicant to provide additional information in respect of the application. The conditions attached to and the information requested below reflects the minimum requirements, which ITAC would apply to evaluate an application under this rebate provision.

1. Applications for permits must be addressed to the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC), Private Bag X 753, Pretoria or delivered by hand to the DTI Campus, (Block E), 77 Meintjies Street, Sunnyside, Pretoria, 0002 or sent electronically via e-mail to Mrs K. Legodi at e-mail: [klegodi@itac.org.za](mailto:klegodi@itac.org.za).
2. Applications for permits must be submitted according to the requirements as set out in the attached application form. If the space provided in the application form is insufficient, please use the format of the application form to submit the requested information.
3. If all the information requested in the application form is not submitted, the application will be deemed deficient. The Applicant will be informed of application deficiencies and given a stipulated date in which it may address such deficiencies. Should a duly complete application not be submitted at the stipulated date, the application will not be considered.
4. At least fourteen (14) days should be allowed for the processing of applications and the issue of permits, provided that all necessary information which renders the application duly completed has been submitted to ITAC.
5. Each rebate permit issued defines the period during which the goods concerned can be cleared under the rebate item. The rebate permit may be valid for twelve months from date of issue, or a shorter period as decided upon by ITAC, which will be aligned to the phase-out period.
6. If an applicant intends to apply for a subsequent permit for which the period of validity should commence on the day after the expiry date of the permit issued in terms of paragraph 6, this must be clearly indicated in a new application. The application must be submitted to ITAC at least two weeks prior to the expiry date of the previous permit as permits cannot be issued with retrospective effect.
7. Rebate permits issued will be subject to the following conditions and reciprocities:

- 7.1. The applicant must provide a formal letter on the applicant's business letter head confirming that the applicant complies with labour laws, regulations and agreements gazetted by the Minister of Labour.
- 7.2. The applicant must submit a SARS PIN to enable ITAC to verify the Applicant's tax clearance status on the SARS Tax Clearance System.
- 7.3. Where there are local manufacturer(s) of titanium dioxide, applications must be accompanied by written evidence of engagements, such as letters or emails, with the said local manufacturer(s). The applicant can request the manufacturers to respond within 14 days of the request.
- 7.4. Should the local manufacturer(s) of titanium dioxide not be able to supply the quantity requested, the applicant(s) must obtain a confirmation letter from the manufacturer stating that they are not able to supply the required product and the reasons thereof. Letters received from titanium dioxide manufacturer(s) must be submitted with application form and should have a date, not older than 30 days from the date of application.
- 7.5. As a rebate provision is considered for the purpose of providing relief to domestic producers that may experience injurious import pressures against similar imported end products, the benefit of the rebate provision will be tied to conditions related to economic performance over time and may be reviewed after a specified period. Reciprocity commitments as set out in the application form must be addressed in each application submitted.
- 7.6. The applicant must commit, *inter alia*, to the creation of employment and provide in each permit the number of jobs it expects to create annually as a result of the rebate permit granted. The applicant must submit to ITAC an annual report on its job creation performance.
8. Rebate permits may not be transferred in any manner by the holder thereof to any other person, or be used to the benefit of any person, not named in the permits.
9. Any request for an amendment to a rebate permit must be forwarded to ITAC for consideration. Amendments will only be considered in the following instance:
  - a) Error by ITAC on permit;
10. Should any party misplace a permit, the applicant should submit an affidavit on a company letterhead endorsed by a Commissioner of Oath, stating that the permit was lost and the circumstances surrounding loss of such permit. ITAC may, on the facts furnished, exercise its discretion to issue a new permit that replaces the lost permit. Should the lost permit be found the applicant must return such permit to ITAC.

11. Extensions of the validity period stipulated on permits will only be granted where the relevant permit has not expired, and in the view of ITAC, good cause warrants extension of such permit. Such discretion shall lie solely with ITAC. Extensions will only be permitted for a period up to 3 months and the party applying for the extension must submit a letter and supporting documents to ITAC, furnishing reasons and good cause for the extension.
12. If a *prima facie* case is established that any condition of this permit is not being adequately complied with, the permit holder will upon detection of such contravention be issued with a compliance notice to show good cause and submit evidence within seven (7) days of receipt thereof, why ITAC should not make any adverse finding/s on the prima facie evidence of non-compliance with the above conditions. Thereafter the matter will be considered by ITAC and if ITAC determines that a contravention of any of these permit conditions have occurred, this permit may be varied, amended or revoked/rescinded.

Should non-compliance with any applicable legislation governing the issue of this permit be detected by ITAC, at any time, ITAC will take such non-compliance by a permit holder or related party who facilitates such conduct into account, in considering whether to revoke/rescind this permit. In terms of section 54(1)(b) of the International Trade Administration Act, Act 71 of 2002, it is an offence to fail to comply with a condition stated in this permit and any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to a fine not exceeding R500 000,00 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

By accepting this permit, the person/entity and its Directors and persons exercising management control over it, to which this permit is issued, irrevocably binds himself/herself/itself/ jointly and severally, to the conditions contained herein as well as any legislative requirements and/or obligations contained in the relevant guidelines, rules and conditions associated with the rebate items concerned.

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION****NOTICE 2313 OF 2024****COMPETITION TRIBUNAL****NOTIFICATION OF DECISION TO APPROVE MERGER**

The Competition Tribunal gives notice in terms of rules 34(b)(ii) and 35(5)(b)(ii) of the "Rules for the conduct of proceedings in the Competition Tribunal" as published in Government Gazette No. 22025 of 01 February 2001 that it approved the following mergers:

Case No.	Acquiring Firm	Target Firm	Date of Order	Decision
LM104Oct23	Momentum Metropolitan Strategic Investments (Pty) Ltd	Investments Managers Group (Pty) Ltd and Royal Investment Managers (Pty) Ltd	23/01/2024	Approved Subject to Conditions
LM130Nov23	Units on Jorrisen (Pty) Ltd	Varsity Stay 2 (Pty) Ltd	30/01/2024	Approved

The Chairperson Competition Tribunal



## BOARD NOTICES • RAADSKENNISGEWINGS

### BOARD NOTICE 550 OF 2024



#### South African Council for Social Service Professions

#### Social Service Professions Act 110 of 1978

#### NOTICE IN TERMS OF REGULATION 11 OF THE NAMES OF PERSONS NOMINATED AS CANDIDATES FOR THE ELECTION OF ONE (1) CHILD AND YOUTH CARE WORKER NOMINATED BY CHILD AND YOUTH CARE WORKERS TO SERVE ON THE 5<sup>th</sup> SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL SERVICE PROFESSIONS

1. Notice is herewith given in terms of regulation 11 of the *Regulations relating to election of members of the South African Council for Social Service Professions* (Government Notice No R. 1698 published in Government Gazette 19644 of 31 December 1998) of the names of persons nominated as candidates for the election of a member of the 5<sup>th</sup> South African Council for Social Service Professions and the election of such Member.

- 1.1 The election is required in terms of section 6(2) of the Act following the resignation of the Member elected in terms of section 5(1)(b).

#### 2. Names of persons nominated

- 2.1 The following persons have been duly nominated in the prescribed manner by 16h00 on 1 March 2023 following the request for nominations published by Board Notice ([Board Notice 398 of 2023](#) published in Government Gazette 48017 of 10 February 2023) and meet the prescribe requirements to be nominated as set out in the applicable Regulations:

- 2.2.1 *5<sup>th</sup> South African Council for Social Service Professions*: Names of persons nominated as candidates by child and youth care workers for the election of *one (1) child and youth care worker* to serve on Council in terms of section 5(1)(b) of the Social Service Professions Act 110 of 1978 following (in alphabetical order of surnames):

Surname	First names	SACSSP Registration number
GALLANT	ELWIN	9010504
MANGO	VICTOR	9005334
NDLOVU	PHILANI	7000581
SHABANGU	XOLANI	9000956

- 2.2 Persons nominated as candidates for the elections may not initiate in any form any canvassing, or similar activities, for votes prior to the date on which the date and procedures for the elections are announced as contemplated in paragraph 3.2 below.

### 2.3 *Objections*

- 2.3.1 Any person who has a legitimate objection to any person nominated as a candidate as announced in this Board Notice, shall submit such objection in writing to the Returning Officer ([elections@sacssp.co.za](mailto:elections@sacssp.co.za)) within 30 days after the publication date of the Board Notice.
- 2.3.2 An objection contemplated in paragraph 2.3.1 shall contain:
- (a) name and surname, as well as SACSSP registration number of the nominated candidate;
  - (b) sufficient detail the reason for such an objection, substantiated with documentary proof; and
  - (c) the name, surname and contact details (email address and telephone number) of the person lodging the objection.
- 2.3.3 Any objection received shall be submitted to the candidate against whose nomination an objection is lodged to respond to such an objection within 14 calendar days, thereafter the Returning Officer may, at his or her discretion, conduct an investigation if need be.
- 2.3.4 The Returning Officer may employ the assistance of any staff member in the employ of the Secretariat of the SACSSP to assist with the review, investigation and assessment of an objection.
- 2.3.5 The Returning Officer shall within 30 days after receipt of the response from the candidate as contemplated in paragraph 2.3.3 make any of the following determination with regards to the objection, and such determination shall be final:
- (a) That there are no reasonable grounds that the person nominated as a candidate for election may not be acceptable for such a nomination, and rejects the objection; or
  - (b) That there are reasonable grounds, substantiated with documentary proof, that the person nominated as a candidate for election is not be acceptable for such a nomination, and confirms the objection. Where after the Returning Officer shall inform such a nominated person in writing with reasons within 14 calendar days.
- 2.3.6 The Returning Officer shall publish by Board Notice in the Government Gazette in the case of a determination in terms of paragraph 2.3.5(b) that the person nominated as a candidate for election has withdrawn as nominee, without providing any reason thereto.
- 2.3.7 No anonymous objections shall be accepted, which include objections where the person lodging the objection requests to remain anonymous.
- 2.3.8 Candidates have an opportunity to withdraw their candidacy or lodge an objection to remain on the final list of candidates.
- 3. Election of Members to serve on the 5<sup>th</sup> South African Council for Social Service Professions**
- 3.1 The date and procedures for the election of a child and youth care member to serve on the 5<sup>th</sup> South African Council for Social Service Professions shall be announced in due course by the Returning Officer.



**Hitler Sekhitla (Mr)**

*Returning officer/ Acting Registrar*

**South African Council of Social Services Professions**

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

Office: [+27 12 356 8300](tel:+27123568300) Email: [elections@sacssp.co.za](mailto:elections@sacssp.co.za)

16 February 2024

**Date**

**BOARD NOTICE 551 OF 2024****HEALTH PROFESSIONS COUNCIL OF SOUTH AFRICA****HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT, 1974 (ACT NO. 56 OF 1974)**

The Health Professions Council of South Africa, in terms of the authority granted to it by the Minister of Health in terms of section 62 (1) under Government Notices R.2281 and R.2283 of 3 December 1976, hereby prescribe the annual fees payable by registered practitioners as set out in the Schedule.

**SCHEDULE**

1. The annual fees payable by persons registered in terms of the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974), shall be as set out in this schedule and shall be due and payable with effect from 1 April 2024.

**ANNUAL FEES****DENTAL THERAPY, DENTAL ASSISTING AND ORAL HYGIENE BOARD: FEES**

<b>CODE</b>	<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>R</b>
TT	Dental Therapist	2387.00
OH	Oral Hygienist	2387.00
DA	Dental Assistant	1001.00
SDA	Dental Assistant Supplementary	1001.00

**DIETETICS AND NUTRITION:**

DT	Dietitian	2028.00
SDT	Supplementary Dietitian	2028.00
NT	Nutritionist	2028.00
SNT	Supplementary Nutritionist	2028.00

**EMERGENCY CARE:**

ANT	Paramedic	1229.00
ECP	Emergency Care Practitioner	1229.00
ECT	Emergency Care Technician	1229.00
ANA	Ambulance Emergency Assistant	1229.00
BAA	Basic Ambulance Assistant	1011.00
OECO	Operational Emergency Care Orderly	1229.00
ECA	Emergency Care Assistant	1011.00

**ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH:**

HI	Environmental Health Practitioner	1812.00
FI	Food Inspector	227.00
HIA	Environmental Health Assistant	911.00

**MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY:**

AN	Anaesthetist Assistant	539.00
BE	Biomedical Engineer	1826.00
KB	Clinical Biochemist	989.00
DP	Dentist	3178.00
DP	Dentist (Specialist)	3222.00
GC	Genetic Counsellor	1826.00
GR	Genetic Counsellor	1826.00
HA	Health Assistant	539.00
PH	Medical Physicist	1826.00
MP	Medical Practitioner	3178.00
MP	Medical Practitioner (Specialist)	3222.00
MS	Medical Scientist	1826.00
MW	Medical Biological Scientist	1826.00
SMW	Supplementary Medical Scientist	1826.00
CA	Clinical Associate	1342.00
IN	Medical Intern	1287.00

**MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY:**

MLS	Medical Laboratory Scientist	1755.00
MT	Medical Technologist	1755.00
SGT	Supplementary Medical Technician	1231.00
GT	Medical Technician	774.00
SLA	Supplementary Laboratory Assistant	730.00
LA	Laboratory Assistant	730.00

**OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, MEDICAL ORTHOTICS AND PROSTHETICS AND ARTS THERAPY:**

OT	Occupational Therapist	1812.00
OS	Medical Orthotist and Prosthetist	1812.00
SOT	Supplementary Occupational Therapist	1812.00
SOS	Supplementary Medical Orthotist and Prosthetist	1812.00
OB	Orthopaedic Footwear Technician	597.00
OTT	Occupational Therapy Technician	597.00
OAS	Assistant Medical Orthotist and Prosthetist, and Leatherworkers	597.00
OTB	Occupational Therapy Assistant	574.00
AT	Arts Therapist	1812.00
OSA	Orthopaedic Technical Assistant	597.00
OTE	Single Medium Therapist	1812.00

**OPTOMETRY AND DISPENSING OPTICIANS:**

OP	Optometrist	2716.00
OD	Dispensing Optician	2572.00
SOD	Supplementary Dispensing Optician	2661.00
SOP	Supplementary Optometrist	2661.00
OR	Orthoptist	517.00

**PHYSIOTHERAPY, PODIATRY AND BIOKINETICS:**

PT	Physiotherapist	1781.00
CH	Podiatrist	1781.00
BK	Biokinetics	1781.00
SPT	Supplementary Physiotherapist	1781.00
SCH	Supplementary Podiatrist	1781.00
PTA	Physiotherapy Assistant	649.00
PTT	Physiotherapy Technician	803.00
MA	Masseur	704.00
RM	Remedial Gymnast	649.00
SBK	Supplementary Biokinetics	1781.00

**PSYCHOLOGY:**

PS	Psychologist	2559.00
PMT	Psychometrist	1313.00
PM	Psychotechnician	1095.00
PSIN	Intern Psychologist	878.00
PRC	Registered Counsellor	1313.00

**RADIOGRAPHY AND CLINICAL TECHNOLOGY:**

DR	Radiographer	1595.00
KTG	Graduate Clinical Technologist	1595.00
KT	Clinical Technologist	1595.00
SKT	Supplementary Clinical Technologist	1595.00
KTA	Assistant Clinical Technologist	582.00
SDR	Supplementary Diagnostic Radiographer	582.00
RSDR	Restricted Supplementary Diagnostic Radiographer	582.00
EE	Electro-Encephalographic Technician	582.00
ECGT	Electro-Cardiography Technician	582.00
SPRT	Spirometry Technician	582.00
SEE	Supplementary Electro-Encephalographic Technician	582.00
RLT	Radiation Laboratory Technologist	1001.00

SRLT	Supplementary Radiation Technologist	1001.00
ECGT	Electro-Cardiography Technician	582.00
SPRT	Spirometry Technician	582.00

#### **SPEECH, LANGUAGE AND HEARING:**

STA	Speech Therapist and Audiologist	1975.00
SSTA	Supplementary Speech Therapist and Audiologist	1975.00
AU	Audiologist	1975.00
SAU	Supplementary Audiologist	1975.00
GAK	Hearing Aid Acoustician	1975.00
SGAK	Supplementary Hearing Aid Acoustician	1975.00
SGG	Community Speech and Hearing Worker	694.00
SGK	Speech and Hearing Correctionist	694.00
AM	Audiometrician	694.00
STB	Speech Therapy Assistant	619.00
ST	Speech Therapist	1975.00
SHA	Speech and Hearing Assistant	619.00

2. The annual fees payable by persons registering for the first time in terms of the Health Professions Act, 1974 shall be a pro rata amount of the applicable annual fee referred to in the schedule, to be calculated according to the month of registration after the due date for payment of annual fees.
3. The annual fees prescribed in terms of this notice are inclusive of Value Added Tax (VAT).

4. Board Notice No. 399 as published under in *Government Gazette* No. 48035 of 13 February 2023 is hereby repealed.

Signed by:Magome Albanos Masike

Signed at:2024-01-23 12:37:02 +02:00

Reason:Witnessing Magome Albanos Ma



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**DR MAGOME A MASIKE**  
**REGISTRAR**



**BOARD NOTICE 552 OF 2024**  
**HEALTH PROFESSIONS COUNCIL OF SOUTH AFRICA**  
**HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT, 1974 (ACT NO. 56 OF 1974)**  
**RULES RELATING TO FEES PAYABLE TO COUNCIL**

The Health Professions Council of South Africa has, under section 61A of the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974), made the rules in the Schedule.

**SCHEDULE**

1. In these rules, “**the Act**” means the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974), and any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have that meaning, and, unless inconsistent with the context –
- “**health practitioner**” means a health practitioner registered in terms of the Act in the relevant professional board;
- “**rules**” means the rules relating to fees payable to council; and
- “**student**” means a person who is registrable as such in terms of the Act in the relevant professional board.

**Generic fees**

2. The fees payable under the Act for the restoration of a name to a register are as follows:

(a)	The restoration fee payable by a health practitioner if he or she applies for the restoration of his or her name to a register, from which it was removed under section 19(1) (b) or (d) of the Act, or from which it was suspended under section 19A of the Act–	
	(i)	within a period of six months after the date on which it was removed, shall be equivalent to two (2) times the applicable annual fee for the current year, plus the outstanding fee or fees;
	(ii)	after a period of six months but within 12 months, shall be equivalent to four (4) times the applicable annual fee for the current year, plus the outstanding fee or fees; and
	(iii)	after a period of more than 12 months had expired since the erasure date, shall be equivalent to five (5) times the applicable annual fee for the current year plus the outstanding fee or fees
(b)	By a health practitioner for the restoration of his or her name to a register from which it was removed in terms of section 42 or 51 of the Act.	R 672.00
(c)	By a health practitioner for the restoration of his or her speciality or sub speciality, where applicable, or an additional qualification in terms of section 35(4)	R 239.00
(d)	By a health practitioner other than a medical practitioner or a dentist, for the restoration of his or her additional professional	R 131.00

	category or categories, per category	
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### Medical and Dental Professions Board

#### 3. Registration fees by –

(a)	a medical practitioner or a dentist	R 3629.00
(b)	a medical practitioner or a dentist in the category military service	R 3629.00
(c)	a medical practitioner or dentist as an exchange registrar under section 30	R 3629.00
(d)	a medical practitioner or a dentist for the registration of a specialty or subspecialty	R 7247.00
(e)	a biomedical engineer	R 1990.00
(f)	a clinical biochemist	R 1990.00
(g)	a genetic counsellor	R 1990.00
(h)	a medical biological scientist	R 1990.00
(i)	a medical scientist	R 1990.00
(j)	a medical physicist	R 1990.00
(k)	an intern in medicine, biomedical engineering, clinical biochemistry, genetic counselling, medical science, medical biological science or medical physics.	R 551.00
(l)	a student intern in medicine, biomedical engineering, clinical biochemistry, genetic counselling, medical science, medical biological science or medical physics.	R 517.00
(m)	a formerly registered clinical medical practice, medical or dental student for the resumption of registration as a dental or medical student or vice versa	R 517.00
(n)	a medical or dental student for changing such registration to registration as a dental or medical student or vice versa	R 287.00
(o)	a student in clinical medical practice, medicine, medical science, or dentistry	R 517.00
(p)	a visiting student in medicine, medical science, or dentistry	R 1441.00
(q)	a visiting student for re-registration after an interruption for at least one year	R 264.00
(r)	a student, as penalty, per month or part thereof, for the late submission of an application for registration	R 219.00
(s)	a student in clinical medical practice, medicine, medical science or dentistry for re-registration as a student after an interruption of at least one year	R 287.00

(t)	a medical practitioner or a dentist in the category volunteer services	R 243.00
(u)	a health practitioner in the professions of Medicine, Medical Science, and Dentistry for registration of additional qualifications or additional professional category	R 551.00
(v)	a clinical associate	R 1342.00

**4. Examination fees –**

(a)	by a medical practitioner:	
(i)	Theory/Written medical examination	R 7140.00
(ii)	Practical/OSCE medical examination	R 7140.00

(b)	by a Dentist practitioner	R 27883.00
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**4.1 Evaluation fee for registration in terms of section 25 of the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974 –**

(a)	By a foreign qualified medical specialist	R 15300.00
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**5. The fees payable in terms of section 23 of the Act by any intern, student, or health practitioner registered under the Medical and Dental Professions Board are:**

(a)	duplicate registration certificate;	R 748.00
(b)	certificate of status;	R 748.00
(c)	certified extract from the register;	R 748.00
(d)	certificate by the registrar; or	R 748.00
(e)	certificate of confirmation of internship training.	R 748.00

**Professional Board for Dental Therapy, Dental Assisting and Oral Hygiene**

**6. Registration fees by –**

(a)	a student	R 308.00
(b)	student for re-registration as a student after interruption of at least one year	R 165.00
(c)	visiting student	R 880.00
(d)	visiting student for re-registration after an interruption of at least one year	R 154.00
	student, as penalty, per month or part thereof, for the late submission of an application for registration	R 133.00

(e)	health practitioner registered in any of the professions under the Professional Board for Dental Therapy and Oral Hygiene	R 902.00
(f)	Dental Assistant or Student Dental Assistant of additional qualifications or additional professional category	R 297.00
(g)	Dental Therapist or Oral Hygienist of additional qualifications or additional professional category	R 329.00

7. Examination fee by:

(a)	Examination fee by a Student Dental Assistant	R 880.00
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8. The fees payable in terms of section 23 of the Act by any student, or health practitioner registered under the Professional Board for Dental Therapy and Oral Hygiene are:

(a)	duplicate registration certificate;	R 506.00
(b)	certificate of status;	R 506.00
(c)	certified extract from the register;	R 506.00
(d)	certificate by the registrar; or	R 506.00
(e)	certificate of confirmation of internship training.	R 506.00

**Professional Board for Dietetics**

9. Registration fees –

(a)	by a Health Practitioner	R 1085.00
(b)	by a student	R 368.00
(c)	by a student for re-registration as a student after interruption of at least one year	R 217.00
(d)	by a visiting student	R 1150.00
(e)	by a visiting student for re-registration after an interruption of at least one year	R 217.00
(f)	by a student, as penalty, per month or part thereof, for the late submission of an application for registration	R 185.00
(g)	by a health practitioner for registration of an additional qualification or additional professional category	R 423.00

**10. Examination fees by a –**

(a)	Dietician	R 3503.00
(b)	Nutritionist	R 3503.00

**11. The fees payable in terms of section 23 of the Act by any student, or health practitioner registered under the Professional Board for Dietetics are:**

(a)	duplicate registration certificate;	R 737.00
(b)	certificate of status;	R 737.00
(c)	certified extract from the register;	R 737.00
(d)	certificate by the registrar; or	R 737.00
(e)	certificate of confirmation of internship training.	R 737.00

**Professional Board for Emergency Care Practitioners****12. Registration fees by a –**

(a)	health practitioner in Emergency Care	R 1837.00
(b)	student in Emergency Care	R 316.00
(c)	visiting student in Emergency Care	R 979.00
(d)	visiting student for re-registration after an interruption of at least one year	R 173.00
(e)	student, as penalty, per month or part thereof, for the late submission of an application for registration	R 142.00
(f)	student in Emergency Care for re-registration as a student after interruption of study for at least one year	R 186.00
(g)	health practitioner in the profession of Emergency Care for registration of additional qualifications or additional professional category	R 370.00

**13. The fees payable in terms of section 23 of the Act by any student, or health practitioner registered under the Professional Board for Emergency Care Practitioners are:**

(a)	duplicate registration certificate;	R 490.00
(b)	certificate of status;	R 490.00
(c)	certified extract from the register;	R 490.00
(d)	certificate by the registrar; or	R 490.00
(e)	certificate of confirmation of internship training.	R 490.00

**Professional Board for Environmental Health Practitioners****14. Registration fees by –**

(a)	an Environmental Health Officer	R 933.00
(b)	an Environmental Health Assistant	R 216.00
(c)	a student	R 314.00
(d)	a student for re-registration after an interruption of at least one year	R 173.00
(e)	a visiting student	R 922.00
(f)	a visiting student for re-registration after an interruption of at least one year	R 173.00
(g)	a student, as penalty, per month or part thereof, for the late submission of an application for registration	R 152.00
(h)	a health practitioner for the registration of an additional qualification or additional professional category	R 348.00

**15. Examination fees by an –**

(a)	Environmental Health Officer	R 4816.00
(b)	Environmental Health Assistant	R 2019.00

**16. The fees payable in terms of section 23 of the Act by any student, or health practitioner registered under the Professional Board for Environmental Health Practitioners are:**

(a)	duplicate registration certificate;	R 554.00
(b)	certificate of status;	R 554.00
(c)	certified extract from the register;	R 554.00
(d)	certificate by the registrar; or	R 554.00
(e)	certificate of confirmation of internship training.	R 554.00

**Professional Board for Occupational Therapy, Medical Orthotics, Prosthetics and Arts Therapy****17. Registration fees by –**

(a)	a Health Practitioner	R 803.00
(b)	an Intern (Arts Therapy)	R 294.00
(c)	An Intern (Medical Orthotics and Prosthetics)	R 553.00

(d)	a student	R 271.00
(e)	a student for re-registration after an interruption of at least one year	R 152.00
(f)	a visiting student	R 802.00
(g)	a visiting student for re-registration after an interruption of at least one year	R 152.00
(h)	a student, as penalty, per month or part thereof, for the late submission of an application for registration	R 131.00
(i)	a health practitioner for the registration of an additional qualification or additional professional category	R 294.00
(j)	a health practitioner in the category volunteer services	R 196.00

**18. Examination fees by –**

(a)	a foreign qualified Occupational Therapist	R 8168.00
(b)	a foreign qualified Medical Orthotist and Prosthetist	R 8168.00
(c)	a foreign qualified Arts Therapist	R 8168.00
(d)	an Occupational Therapy Assistant for upgrading to Occupational Therapy Technician	R 1367.00
(e)	an Arts Therapist, Medical Orthotist and Prosthetist, and Occupational Therapist	R 5446.00

**19. The fees payable in terms of section 23 of the Act by any intern, student, or health practitioner registered under the Professional Board for Occupational Therapy, Medical Orthotics, Prosthetics and Arts Therapy are:**

(a)	duplicate registration certificate;	R 489.00
(b)	certificate of status;	R 489.00
(c)	certified extract from the register;	R 489.00
(d)	certificate by the registrar; or	R 489.00
(e)	certificate of confirmation of internship training.	R 489.00

**Professional Board for Optometry and Dispensing Opticians**

**20. Registration fees by a –**

(a)	Health Practitioner	R 869.00
(b)	student	R 329.00
(c)	student for re-registration as a student after interruption of at least	R 175.00

	one year	
(d)	visiting student	R 924.00
(e)	visiting student for re-registration after an interruption of at least one year	R 175.00
(f)	student, as penalty, per month or part thereof, for the late submission of an application for registration	R 143.00
(g)	health practitioner for registration of additional qualification or additional professional category	R 342.00

**21. Examination fees by:**

(a)	Theoretical examination fee by an Optometrist or Dispensing Optician	R 2585.00
(b)	Practical examination fee by an Optometrist or Dispensing Optician	R 6466.00

**22. The fees payable in terms of section 23 of the Act by any student, or health practitioner registered under the Professional Board for Optometry and Dispensing Opticians are:**

(a)	duplicate registration certificate;	R 551.00
(b)	certificate of status;	R 551.00
(c)	certified extract from the register;	R 551.00
(d)	certificate by the registrar; or	R 551.00
(e)	certificate of confirmation of internship training.	R 551.00

**23. The fees payable for operating a mobile practice:**

(a)	Non-refundable application fee	R 2760.00
(b)	Approval fee payable upon approval	R 4134.00

**Professional Board for Physiotherapy, Podiatry, and Biokinetics**

**24. Registration fees by –**

(a)	Health Practitioner	R 890.00
(b)	student	R 297.00
(c)	student for re-registration as a student after interruption of at least one year	R 165.00
(d)	visiting student	R 890.00
(e)	visiting student for re-registration after an interruption of at least one year	R 165.00



(f)	student, as penalty, per month or part thereof, for the late submission of an application for registration	R 143.00
(g)	health practitioner for registration of additional qualification or additional professional category	R 329.00
(h)	Intern	R 329.00
(i)	a health practitioner in the category volunteer services	R 165.00

**25. Examination fees by a –**

(a)	foreign qualified Physiotherapist for writing the theoretical board examination	R 3102.00
(b)	foreign qualified Physiotherapist for doing the clinical / practical board examination	R 3619.00
(c)	foreign qualified Podiatrist for writing the theoretical board examination	R 3287.00
(d)	foreign qualified Podiatrist for doing the clinical / practical board examination	R 7027.00
(e)	physiotherapy Technician	R 3519.00
(f)	biokineticist for writing the theoretical board examination	R 3102.00
(g)	biokineticist for doing the clinical / practical board examination	R 3871.00

**26. The fees payable in terms of section 23 of the Act by any intern, student, or health practitioner registered under the Professional Board for Physiotherapy, Podiatry, and Biokinetics are:**

(a)	duplicate registration certificate;	R 527.00
(b)	certificate of status;	R 527.00
(c)	certified extract from the register;	R 527.00
(d)	certificate by the registrar; or	R 527.00
(e)	certificate of confirmation of internship training.	R 527.00

**Professional Board for Psychology**

**27. Registration fees by –**

(a)	a psychologist	R 1681.00
(b)	a psychometrist	R 1117.00
(c)	a registered councillor	R 1117.00
(d)	an Intern Psychologist	R 336.00

(e)	a student	R 293.00
(f)	a student for re-registration after an interruption of at least one year	R 162.00
(g)	a visiting student	R 846.00
(h)	a visiting student for re-registration after an interruption of at least one year	R 162.00
(i)	a student, as penalty, per month or part thereof, for the late submission of an application for registration	R 131.00
(j)	a health practitioner for the registration of an additional qualification or additional professional category	R 315.00

**28. Examination fees by a –**

(a)	Psychologist	R 3244.00
(b)	Psychometrist	R 1627.00
(c)	Registered Counsellor	R 1627.00
(d)	Intern Psychologist	R 3244.00

**29. The fees payable in terms of section 23 of the Act by any intern, student, or health practitioner registered under the Professional Board for Psychology are:**

(a)	duplicate registration certificate;	R 510.00
(b)	certificate of status;	R 510.00
(c)	certified extract from the register;	R 510.00
(d)	certificate by the registrar; or	R 510.00
(e)	certificate of confirmation of internship training.	R 510.00

**Professional Board for Radiography and Clinical Technology**

**30. Registration fees by a –**

(a)	Health Practitioner	R 934.00
(b)	Student	R 319.00
(c)	student for re-registration as a student after interruption of at least one year	R 175.00
(d)	visiting student	R 902.00
(e)	visiting student for re-registration after an interruption of at least one year	R 175.00

(f)	student, as penalty, per month or part thereof, for the late submission of an application for registration	R 143.00
(g)	health practitioner for registration of additional qualification or additional professional category	R 329.00

**31. Examination fees by –**

(a)	a foreign qualified Radiographer	R 3145.00
(b)	a foreign qualified Clinical Technologist	R 3145.00
(c)	a Radiation Laboratory Technologist	R 3145.00
(d)	an Electro Encephalographic Technician	R 1342.00
(e)	an Electro Cardiography Technician	R 1342.00
(f)	a Spirometry Technician	R 1342.00

**32. The fees payable in terms of section 23 of the Act by any student, or health practitioner registered under the Professional Board for Radiography and Clinical Technology are:**

(a)	duplicate registration certificate;	R 527.00
(b)	certificate of status;	R 527.00
(c)	certified extract from the register;	R 527.00
(d)	certificate by the registrar; or	R 527.00
(e)	certificate of confirmation of internship training.	R 527.00

**Professional Board for Speech, Language, and Hearing**

**33. Registration fees by a –**

(a)	health Practitioner	R 846.00
(b)	Student	R 294.00
(c)	student for re-registration as a student after interruption of at least one year	R 162.00
(d)	visiting student	R 835.00
(e)	visiting student for re-registration after an interruption of at least one year	R 162.00
(f)	student, as penalty, per month or part thereof, for the late submission of an application for registration	R 131.00
(g)	health practitioner for registration of additional qualification or additional professional category	R 315.00

**34. Examination fees by:**

(g)	Examination fees by an Audiologist, Speech Therapist, and Speech Therapist and Audiologist	R 6183.00
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**35. The fees payable in terms of section 23 of the Act by any student, or health practitioner registered under the Professional Board for Speech, Language, and Hearing are:**

(a)	duplicate registration certificate;	R 521.00
(b)	certificate of status;	R 521.00
(c)	certified extract from the register;	R 521.00
(d)	certificate by the registrar; or	R 521.00
(e)	certificate of confirmation of internship training.	R 521.00

**Professional Board for Medical Technology****36. Non-refundable Application fees for registration**

(a)	Foreign qualified Medical Technologist	R 3869.00
(b)	Foreign qualified Medical Technician	R 3869.00
(c)	South African qualified BSc graduate	R 2571.00

**37. Registration fees by a –**

(a)	health Practitioner	R 916.00
(b)	student	R 316.00
(c)	student for re-registration as a student after interruption of at least one year	R 174.00
(d)	visiting student	R 904.00
(e)	visiting student for re-registration after an interruption of at least one year	R 174.00
(f)	student, as penalty, per month or part thereof, for the late submission of an application for registration	R 143.00
(g)	health practitioner for registration of additional qualification or additional professional category	R 339.00
(h)	Intern	R 339.00

38. The fees payable in terms of section 23 of the Act by any intern, student, or health practitioner registered within the ambit of the Professional Board for Medical Technology are:

(a)	duplicate registration certificate;	R 523.00
(b)	certificate of status;	R 523.00
(c)	certified extract from the register;	R 523.00
(d)	certificate by the registrar; or	R 523.00
(e)	certificate of confirmation of internship training.	R 523.00

39. The fees payable for the re-marking of board examination shall be 50% of the applicable fee for the board examination.
40. The fees prescribed herein are inclusive of value-added tax and are payable with effect from 01 April 2024.
41. The rules published under Board Notice No. 398 in *Government Gazette* No. 48035 of 13 February 2023 are hereby repealed.

Signed by: Magome Albanos Masike  
Signed at: 2024-01-23 12:36:12 +02:00  
Reason: Witnessing Magome Albanos Ma



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**DR MAGOME A MASIKE**  
**REGISTRAR**

**BOARD NOTICE 553 OF 2024****CALL FOR COMMENTS****POLICY ON CODE OF CONDUCT FOR REGISTERED PERSONS**

The South African Council for the Project and Construction Management Professions (SACPCMP) was established by section 2 of the Project and Construction Management Professions Act (No. 48 of 2000) hereafter referred to as 'the Act' to regulate Project and Construction Management professions to protect the public. It does so, through amongst others providing for the registration of professionals.

Built Environment professionals are entrusted by clients and the public with a responsibility to offer their services in a professional, honest, and ethical manner. It is thus required by the SACPCMP to ensure that high professional and ethical standards are upheld by professionals. The aim of this policy is to set out the principles that govern the development and implementation of a Code of Conduct for registered persons.

The full policy on code of conduct for registered persons document and its associated call for comments form, can be downloaded from [www.sacpcmp.org.za](http://www.sacpcmp.org.za). The submission of comments (call for comments) must be submitted no later than **16:00 on 09 March 2024** to: Mapula Ramolotja via email: [Mapula.Ramolotja@sacpcmp.org.za](mailto:Mapula.Ramolotja@sacpcmp.org.za)

**THE CALL FOR COMMENT FORM CAN BE ACCESSED VIA THE SACPCMP WEBSITE**

Website: [www.sacpcmp.org.za](http://www.sacpcmp.org.za)

TEL: (011) 318 3402

EMAIL: [ProfessionalFees@sacpcmp.org.za](mailto:ProfessionalFees@sacpcmp.org.za)

**CLOSING DATE FOR SUBMITTING COMMENTS: Saturday 09 March 2024, 16:00**

Visit [www.sacpcmp.org.za](http://www.sacpcmp.org.za) for the *Call for Comments* form.

## BOARD NOTICE 554 OF 2024



### CALL FOR COMMENTS

### SACPCMP POLICY ON APPEALS AND TRIBUNALS

The South African Council for the Project and Construction Management Professions (SACPCMP) was established by section 2 of the Project and Construction Management Professions Act (No. 48 of 2000) hereafter referred to as 'the Act' to regulate Project and Construction Management professions to protect the public. In doing so it is required to take administrative action as empowered by the Act. The SACPCMP strives to do so in line with the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and as such must adhere to the principles ascribed therein.

It is also required by the SACPCMP to ensure that high professional and ethical standards are upheld by professionals through adherence to the Code of Conduct for Registered Persons. This may result in cases of improper conduct against registered persons. Therefore, cases of improper conduct and the grievance procedure in relation to registration must be fairly adjudicated and there must be adherence to the relevant legislation in the implementation of appeals and tribunals.

The aim of this policy is to set out the principles that govern the appeals and tribunals implemented by the SACPCMP.

The full policy on code of conduct for registered persons document and its associated call for comments form, can be downloaded from [www.sacpcmp.org.za](http://www.sacpcmp.org.za). The submission of comments (call for comments) must be submitted no later than **16:00 on 09 March 2024** to: Mapula Ramolotja via email: [Mapula.Ramolotja@sacpcmp.org.za](mailto:Mapula.Ramolotja@sacpcmp.org.za)

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