

For purposes of reference, all Proclamations, Government Notices, General Notices and Board Notices published are included in the following table of contents which thus forms a weekly index. Let yourself be guided by the Gazette numbers in the righthand column:

CONTENTS

and weekly Index

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL NOTICES			
Agriculture, Department of			
<i>Government Notices</i>			
1639	Marketing of Agricultural Products Act (47/1996): Request for the continuation of statutory measures: Weekly records and returns for imports and exports of whole maize and wheat	8	30459
1652	Directorate: Animal and Aquaculture Production: Animal Improvement Policy for South Africa	41	30459
Home Affairs, Department of			
<i>Government Notices</i>			
1060	Films and Publications Act, 1996: Film and Publication Board: Films classified X18 – Restricted to adults only	3	30457
1061	do.: do.: do.	6	30457
1062	do.: do.: do.	10	30457
1063	do.: do.: do.	14	30457
1064	do.: do.: do.	18	30457
1065	do.: do.: do.	25	30457
Housing, Department of			
<i>General Notices</i>			
1640	Explanatory summary of the Housing Development Agency Bill, 2007	11	30459
1641	Explanatory summary of the Prevention of Illegal Eviction from and Unlawful Occupation of Land Amendment Bill, 2007	14	30459
Independent Communications Authority of South Africa			
<i>General Notices</i>			
1610	Electronic Communications Act (36/2005): Intention to confirm licensee information contained in the conversion matrix	3	30438
1611	Electronic Communications Act (36/2005): Application for the amendment of broadcasting technical licence conditions: Radio Kragbron	2	30439
1613	Electronic Communications Act (36/2005): Regulations for all licensees in Chapter 3 of the ECA on a code on people with disabilities	3	30441
1626	Electronic Communications Act (36/2005): Decisions and reasons for decisions of the authority on the applications for commercial satellite and cable subscription broadcasting licences	3	30448
1627	Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act (13/2000): Findings pursuant to section 4C of the act of an inquiry conducted in terms of section 4B of the ICASA Act	3	30449
1628	Electronic Communications Act (36/2005): Notice of public hearings: Must Carry Obligations for Subscription Broadcasting Services	3	30451

Alle Proklamasies, Goewermentskennisgewings, Algemene Kennisgewings en Raadskennisgewings gepubliseer, word vir verwysingsdoelindes in die volgende Inhoudsopgawe ingesluit wat dus 'n weeklikse indeks voorstel. Laat uself deur die Koerantnommers in die regterhandse kolom lei:

INHOUD

en weeklikse Indeks

No.		Bladsy No.	Koerant No.
GOEWERMENTS- EN ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS			
Arbeid, Departement van			
<i>Goewermentskennisgewings</i>			
R. 1052	Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge (66/1995): Intrekking van Goewermentskennisgewings: Nasionale Bedingsraad vir die Klerasie Vervaardigingsnywerheid: Nasionale Hoof Kollektiewe Ooreenkoms	3	30443
R. 1053	do.: Nasionale Bedingsraad vir die Klerasie Vervaardigingsnywerheid: Uitbreiding na Nie-partye van Nasionale Hoof Kollektiewe Herbekragtiging- en Wysigingsooreenkoms	5	30443
<i>Algemene Kennisgewings</i>			
1635	Labour Relations Act, 1995: Cancellation of registration of an employers' organisation: North West Furniture Manufacturers Association	67	30459
1636	do.: Intention of cancellation of registration of a trade union: The Trade Union for Upliftment of South Africa (TUFUSA)	67	30459
1637	do.: Intention of cancellation of registration of an employers' organisation: East London & District Meat Traders Association	67	30459
1638	do.: do.: Manufacturers, Commercial & Allied Employers' Organisation	68	30459
Behuising, Departement van			
<i>Algemene Kennisgewings</i>			
1640	Explanatory summary of the Housing Development Agency Bill, 2007	11	30459
1641	Explanatory summary of the Prevention of Illegal Eviction from and Unlawful Occupation of Land Amendment Bill, 2007	14	30459
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
<i>Goewermentskennisgewings</i>			
1060	Films and Publications Act, 1996: Film and Publication Board: Films classified X18 – Restricted to adults only	3	30457
1061	do.: do.: do.	6	30457
1062	do.: do.: do.	10	30457
1063	do.: do.: do.	14	30457
1064	do.: do.: do.	18	30457
1065	do.: do.: do.	25	30457
Grondsake, Departement van			
<i>Algemene Kennisgewings</i>			
1642	Restitution of Land Rights Act (22/1994): Amendment of Gazette Notice 1134 of 2005	19	30459
1643	do.: Claim for restitution of land rights: Westville, Victoria County, Durban Townlands, etc	20	30459
1644	do.: do.: Various portions, farm Potspruit 2894	25	30495
1645	do.: do.: Welgevonden 412 JT	30	30459

No.	Page No.	Gazette No.	No.	Bladsy No.	Koerant No.
1630			1646		
Electronic Communications Act (36/2005): Application for the amendment of community sound broadcasting licence conditions: Vukani Community Radio.....	3	30456	Restitution of Land Rights Act (22/1994): Claim for restitution of land rights: Kromrivier 445 IT, Edelgesteente 440 IT	32	30459
1633			1647		
Electronic Communications Act (36/2005): Application for the amendment of community sound broadcasting licence conditions: Kangala Community Radio.....	3	30458	do.: do.: Pullens Hope 155 IS.....	34	30459
Justice and Constitutional Development, Department of					
<i>Government Notice</i>					
1072					
Small Claims Courts Act (61/1984): Establishment of a small claims court for the Area of Lydenburg.....	5	30459	Justisie en Staatskundige Ontwikkeling, Departement van		
<i>General Notice</i>					
1629					
Supreme Court Act (59/1959): Amendment: Rules regulating the proceedings of the Transvaal Provincial Division and the Witwatersrand Local Division of the High Court of South Africa and the Venda High Court.....	3	30455	<i>Goewermenskennisgewing</i>		
Labour, Department of					
<i>Government Notices</i>					
R. 1052					
Labour Relations Act (66/1995): Cancellation of Government Notices: National Bargaining Council for the Clothing Manufacturing Industry: Main Collective Agreement.....	3	30443	1072		
R. 1053			Small Claims Courts Act (61/1984): Establishment of a small claims court for the Area of Lydenburg.....	5	30459
do.: National Bargaining Council for the Clothing Manufacturing Industry: Extension to Non-parties of National Main Collective Re-enacting and Amending Agreement.....	4	30443	<i>Algemene Kennisgewing</i>		
<i>General Notices</i>					
1635					
Labour Relations Act, 1995: Cancellation of registration of an employers' organisation: North West Furniture Manufacturers Association.....	67	30459	1629		
1636			Wet op die Hooggeregshof (59/1959): Wysiging: Reëls waarby die verrigtinge van die Transvaalse Provinsiale Afdeling en die Witwatersrandse Plaaslike Afdeling van die Hooggeregshof van Suid-Afrika en die Venda Hooggeregshof gereël word.....	6	30455
do.: Intention of cancellation of registration of a trade union: The Trade Union for Upliftment of South Africa (TUFUSA).....	67	30459	Landbou, Departement van		
1637			<i>Algemene Kennisgewings</i>		
do.: Intention of cancellation of registration of an employers' organisation: East London & District Meat Traders Association.....	67	30459	1639		
1638			Marketing of Agricultural Products Act (47/1996): Request for the continuation of statutory measures: Weekly records and returns for imports and exports of whole maize and wheat.....	8	30459
do.: do.: Manufacturers, Commercial & Allied Employers' Organisation.....	68	30459	1652		
Land Affairs, Department of					
<i>Government Notices</i>					
1642					
Restitution of Land Rights Act (22/1994): Amendment of Gazette Notice 1134 of 2005.....	19	30459	Directorate: Animal and Aquaculture Production: Animal Improvement Policy for South Africa.....	41	30459
1643			Minerals and Energy, Department of		
do.: Claim for restitution of land rights: Westville, Victoria County, Durban Townlands, etc.....	20	30459	<i>Government Notices</i>		
1644					
do.: do.: Various portions, farm Potspruit 2894.....	25	30495	R. 1056		
1645			Petroleum Products Act (120/1977): Regulations in respect of the single maximum retail price of illuminating paraffin.....	2	30450
do.: do.: Welgevonden 412 JT.....	30	30459	<i>Algemene Kennisgewing</i>		
1646					
do.: do.: Kromrivier 445 IT, Edelgesteente 440 IT.....	32	30459	1612		
1647			Draft Regulation for the Electricity Expropriation: For public comments.....	3	30440
do.: do.: Pullens Hope 155 IS.....	34	30459	Onafhanklike Kommunikasie-owerheid van Suid-Afrika		
Minerals and Energy, Department of					
<i>Government Notices</i>					
R. 1056					
Petroleum Products Act (120/1977): Regulations in respect of the single maximum retail price of illuminating paraffin.....	2	30450	<i>Algemene Kennisgewings</i>		
<i>General Notices</i>					
1610					
Electronic Communications Act (36/2005): Intention to confirm licensee information contained in the conversion matrix.....	3	30438	1610		
1611			Electronic Communications Act (36/2005): Intention to confirm licensee information contained in the conversion matrix.....	3	30438
Electronic Communications Act (36/2005): Application for the amendment of broadcasting technical licence conditions: Radio Kragbron.....	2	30439	1611		
1613			Electronic Communications Act (36/2005): Application for the amendment of broadcasting technical licence conditions: Radio Kragbron.....	2	30439
Electronic Communications Act (36/2005): Regulations for all licensees in Chapter 3 of the ECA on a code on people with disabilities.....	3	30441	1613		
1626			Electronic Communications Act (36/2005): Regulations for all licensees in Chapter 3 of the ECA on a code on people with disabilities.....	3	30441
Electronic Communications Act (36/2005): Decisions and reasons for decisions of the authority on the applications for commercial satellite and cable subscription broadcasting licences.....	3	30448	1626		
1627			Electronic Communications Act (36/2005): Decisions and reasons for decisions of the authority on the applications for commercial satellite and cable subscription broadcasting licences.....	3	30448
Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act (13/2000): Findings pursuant to section 4C of the act of an inquiry conducted in terms of section 4B of the ICASA Act.....	3	30449	1627		
1628			Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act (13/2000): Findings pursuant to section 4C of the act of an inquiry conducted in terms of section 4B of the ICASA Act.....	3	30449
Electronic Communications Act (36/2005): Notice of public hearings: Must Carry Obligations for Subscription Broadcasting Services.....	3	30451	1628		
			Electronic Communications Act (36/2005): Notice of public hearings: Must Carry Obligations for Subscription Broadcasting Services.....	3	30451

No.	Page No.	Gazette No.	No.	Bladsy No.	Koerant No.
R. 1057			1630		
Petroleum Products Act (120/1977): Amendment of the regulations in respect of petroleum products	3	30450	Electronic Communications Act (36/2005): Application for the amendment of community sound broadcasting licence conditions: Vukani Community Radio	3	30456
<i>General Notice</i>					
1612			1633		
Draft Regulation for the Electricity Expropriation: For public comments	3	30440	Electronic Communications Act (36/2005): Application for the amendment of community sound broadcasting licence conditions: Kangala Community Radio	3	30458
South African Qualifications Authority					
<i>Government Notices</i>					
1073			Suid-Afrikaanse Kwalifikasie-owerheid		
Announcement of Intention to Extend the Accreditation of the Transport Education and Training Authority (TETA)	6	30459	<i>Goewermentskennisgewings</i>		
1074			1073		
Announcement of Intention to Extend the Accreditation of the Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority (LGSETA)	7	30459	Announcement of Intention to Extend the Accreditation of the Transport Education and Training Authority (TETA)	6	30459
Transport, Department of					
<i>Government Notice</i>					
R. 1046			1074		
Aviation Act (74/1962): Proposed amendment to the Civil Aviation Regulations, 1997	3	30447	Announcement of Intention to Extend the Accreditation of the Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority (LGSETA)	7	30459
<i>General Notices</i>					
1607			Vervoer, Departement van		
South African Maritime Safety Authority Levies Act (6/1998): South African Maritime Safety Authority: Determination of levies	3	30432	<i>Goewermentskennisgewing</i>		
1608			R. 1046		
South African Maritime Safety Authority Act (5/1998): South African Maritime Safety Authority: Determination of charges	3	30433	Aviation Act (74/1962): Proposed amendment to the Civil Aviation Regulations, 1997	3	30447
1631			<i>Algemene Kennisgewings</i>		
Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft Act (59/1993): Second Amendment of the Mortgaging of Aircraft Regulations, 1997: For comments or representations	3	30452	1607		
1632			South African Maritime Safety Authority Levies Act (6/1998): South African Maritime Safety Authority: Determination of levies	3	30432
Aviation Act (74/1962): Proposed amendments to the Civil Aviation Regulations, 1997	3	30453	1608		
1648			South African Maritime Safety Authority Act (5/1998): South African Maritime Safety Authority: Determination of charges	3	30433
International Air Service Act (60/1993): Grant/amendment of international air service license	39	30459	1631		
1649			Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft Act (59/1993): Second Amendment of the Mortgaging of Aircraft Regulations, 1997: For comments or representations	3	30452
Air Service Licensing Act (115/1990): Grant or amendment of domestic air service licence	40	30459	1632		
BOARD NOTICES					
106			Aviation Act (74/1962): Proposed amendments to the Civil Aviation Regulations, 1997	3	30453
Pan South African Language Board Act (59/1995): Appointment of members of the Khoe and San National Language Body	69	30459	1648		
107			International Air Service Act (60/1993): Grant/amendment of international air service license	39	30459
Pan South African Language Board Act (59/1995): Appointment of members of the SiSwati National Language Body	73	30459	1649		
do.: Appointment of members of the Tshivenda National Language Body	77	30459	Air Service Licensing Act (115/1990): Grant or amendment of domestic air service licence	40	30459
RAADSKENNISGEWINGS					
106			106		
Pan-Suid-Afrikaanse Taalraadwet (59/1995): Aanstelling van lede van die Khoe en San Nasionale Taalriggaam	71	30459	Pan-Suid-Afrikaanse Taalraadwet (59/1995): Aanstelling van lede van die Khoe en San Nasionale Taalriggaam	71	30459
107			107		
Pan South African Language Board Act (59/1995): Appointment of members of the Khoe and San National Language Body	73	30459	Pan South African Language Board Act (59/1995): Appointment of members of the Khoe and San National Language Body	73	30459
108			108		
do.: Appointment of members of the Tshivenda National Language Body	77	30459	do.: Appointment of members of the Tshivenda National Language Body	77	30459

GOVERNMENT NOTICES
GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE EN STAATKUNDIGE ONTWIKKELING

No. 1072


16 November 2007

SMALL CLAIMS COURTS ACT, 1984 (ACT NO. 61 OF 1984)

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A SMALL CLAIMS COURT FOR THE AREA OF
LYDENBURG**

I, Johannes Hendrik de Lange, Deputy Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development, acting under the powers delegated to me by Brigitte Sylvia Mabandla, Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development, under section 2 of the Small Claims Courts Act, 1984 (Act No. 61 of 1984), hereby-

- (a) establish a small claims court for the adjudication of claims for the area of Lydenburg, which consists of the district of Lydenburg;
- (b) determine Lydenburg to be the seat of the said court; and;
- (c) determine Lydenburg to be the place in that area for the holding of sessions of the said court.



J H DE LANGE
**DEPUTY MINISTER FOR JUSTICE
AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**SOUTH AFRICAN QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
SUID-AFRIKAANSE KWALIFIKASIE-OWERHEID**

No. 1073

16 November 2007



Announcement of Intention to Extend the Accreditation of the Transport Education and Training Authority (TETA)

The South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) hereby notifies the public that it intends to extend the accreditation of the Transport Education and Training Authority (TETA) to include the Qualifications listed below and the associated Unit Standards, which are registered on the National Qualifications Framework.

No	Qualification Title	NQF Level	NLRD Number
1	National Certificate: Fishing Operations	Level 2	58433
2	National Certificate: Marine Pilotage	Level 5	57714

The accreditation will be effective for the duration of the Accreditation of the Transport Education and Training Authority (TETA) in terms of Section 2 (1) of the Education and Training Quality Assurance Regulations (SAQA Act No. 58 of 1995).

For qualifications and unit standards on level 5 and higher on the National Qualifications Framework, a signed Memorandum of Understanding between the applying ETQA and the Council on Higher Education will be required. This is required within 6 months from the date of the extension being granted.

Objections to the extension of accreditation must be lodged with the Executive Officer of SAQA by the 03 January 2008.

**The Executive Officer
South African Qualifications Authority
Postnet Suite 248
Private Bag X06
WATERKLOOF
0145**

**Attention: Mr Christo Basson
Director: Quality Assurance and Development
Telephone: (012) 431 5008
Fax: (012) 431 5145
E-mail: cbasson@saga.org.za**

**JOE SAMUELS
DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

No. 1074

16 November 2007



Announcement of Intention to Extend the Accreditation of the Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority (LGSETA)

The South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) hereby notifies the public that it intends to extend the accreditation of the Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority (LGSETA) to include the Qualification listed below and the associated Unit Standards, which are registered on the National Qualifications Framework.

No	Qualification Title	NQF Level	NLRD Number
1	National Certificate: Local Government Support Services	Level 3	58644

The accreditation will be effective for the duration of the Accreditation of the Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority (LGSETA) in terms of Section 2 (1) of the Education and Training Quality Assurance Regulations (SAQA Act No. 58 of 1995).

Objections to the extension of accreditation must be lodged with the Executive Officer of SAQA by the 03 January 2008.

The Executive Officer
South African Qualifications Authority
Postnet Suite 248
Private Bag X06
WATERKLOOF
0145

Attention: Mr Christo Basson
Director: Quality Assurance and Development
Telephone: (012) 431 5008
Fax: (012) 431 5145
E-mail: cbasson@sqa.org.za

JOE SAMUELS
DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER

**GENERAL NOTICES
ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS**

NOTICE 1639 OF 2007

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ACT, 1996

(ACT No. 47 OF 1996)

REQUEST FOR THE CONTINUATION OF STATUTORY MEASURES:

WEEKLY RECORDS AND RETURNS FOR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

OF WHOLE MAIZE AND WHEAT

It is hereby made known in terms of section 11 of the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (Act No. 47 of 1996), that the Minister of Agriculture has received a request for a continuation of statutory measures in terms of sections 18 and 19 of the said Act as set out in the Schedules hereto.

Directly affected groups are hereby invited to lodge support, objection or comments regarding the proposed continuation of the statutory measures with the National Agricultural Marketing Council within 14 days of the publication thereof.

Submissions should be in writing and be addressed to:

**The CEO
National Agricultural Marketing Council
Private Bag X 935
PRETORIA
0001
Fax No.: (012) 341 1811
E-mail: Lizette@namc.co.za
Enquiries: Ms Lizette Mellet
Tel.: (012) 341 1115**

**Mr Ronald Ramabulana
CEO: NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING COUNCIL**

**REQUEST FOR THE CONTINUATION OF STATUTORY MEASURES:
WEEKLY RECORDS AND RETURNS FOR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WHOLE MAIZE
AND WHEAT, IN TERMS OF THE MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ACT,
1996 (ACT NO 47 OF 1996), AS AMENDED**

1. STATUTORY MEASURES: RECORDS AND RETURNS

The statutory measures that is requested to be continued, is that the Minister, in terms of sections 10 and 13 of the Act, by notice in the Government Gazette, direct that end-consumers, importers, storers, exporters and processors keep weekly records and submit returns to SAGIS for imports and exports of whole maize and whole wheat.

2. INFORMATION REQUIRED BY SECTION 10 OF THE ACT

The particulars as required by section 10 of the Act to be included in a request for the establishment of a statutory measure, are as follows:

- 2.1 The statutory measure that is requested to be established, would relate to weekly records and returns.
- 2.2 The categories of directly affected groups which would probably be affected by the proposed extension of the statutory measures, are:
 - End consumers: a person who consumes or processes maize and/or wheat (directly imported or locally produced maize) for commercial purposes, but who does not sell any resulting product;
 - Exporters: a person who exports maize and/or wheat from South Africa, and this includes a person who administrates or handles the exports in the name of or on behalf of another person;
 - Importers: a person who imports maize and/or wheat into South Africa, and this shall also include the person who arranges or handles the imports in the name of or on behalf of another person;
 - Processors: a person who mills, crushes, grinds to grist or otherwise processes maize and/or wheat, in any manner whatsoever, for the manufacture of maize products including bio-fuel and drinking alcohol with the aim of selling the resultant product; and
 - Storers: a person with storage facilities where maize and/or wheat is handled commercially for import and/or export purposes.
- 2.3 Support for the proposed extension of the statutory measures by the different categories of directly affected and other groups in the grain and oilseeds industries were not yet given.
- 2.4 The proposed statutory measure will apply to the whole of the Republic of South Africa.
- 2.5 According to the applicant, the proposed extension of the statutory measures will further the objectives of the Act as stipulated in section 2(2) thereof. Such establishment will also not contravene section 2(3) of the Act.

- 2.6 The manner in which the objectives referred to in section 2(2) of the Act will be furthered (namely the increasing of market access for all market participants, the promotion of the efficiency of the marketing of agricultural products, the optimisation of export earnings from agricultural products and the enhancement of the viability of the agricultural sector), are summarised below:

The availability of the information on weekly imports and exports of whole maize and wheat (as identified by the relevant parties) in a deregulated environment is essential for the grains industries as well as all the directly affected groups. Reliable market information enables role-players to make informed decisions.

The market access for all the participants could increase, and the efficiency of the marketing of grain and oilseed products could be improved with the availability of accurate and relevant market information on a timeous and continuous basis.

Market information disseminated by an independent organisation enables role players to participate on an equal footing based on objective information. It also enhances the viability of the grains and the total agricultural sector.

To be able to disseminate information as accurately as possible, it will be necessary for end-consumers, importers, storers, exporters and processors of wheat and maize to render weekly returns on an individual basis, so that market information for the whole of the country can be processed and disseminated to the market place. A system of compulsory registration of the relevant parties involved in grains and oilseeds is in place for the administration of the statutory measure relating to records and returns.

Market information also enhances food security as stock levels of grains stored by owners of commercial grain storage are readily available on a national basis.

The statutory measures will not be detrimental to the number of employment opportunities within the economy or to fair labour practice.

- 2.7 If the Minister approves the application, the statutory measures will come into operation on the date of publication thereof in the Government Gazette and shall lapse on 30 April 2012.
- 2.8 The body that will be responsible for the administration of the statutory measure is the South African Grain Information Services (SAGIS), a company without profit motive incorporated in terms of section 21 of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No 61 of 1973).
- 2.9 The Minister authorised and designated SAGIS inspectors for the inspection and enforcement functions of the statutory measure.

NOTICE 1640 OF 2007**DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING****EXPLANATORY SUMMARY OF THE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AGENCY BILL,
2007**

In accordance with Rule 241(1) of the Rules of the National Assembly –

1. The Minister of Housing herewith gives notice of the intention to introduce the Housing Development Agency Bill, 2007 during the last Parliamentary session of 2007.
2. The objectives of the Bill can be summarised as follows:
 - 2.1 In September 2004, Cabinet approved the **Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements (Comprehensive Plan)**. In line with the objectives of the Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements, the Housing Development Agency will assist provinces and municipalities with the rapid release of land and landed property for housing which will thus fast track housing delivery.
 - 2.2 The rapid release of well-located land and landed property for integrated housing is one of the cornerstones for the success of the Comprehensive Plan for Development of Human Settlements. It is important to note that the creation of integrated communities with convenient access to social and economic opportunities needs well-located suitable land and landed property. The need for a land acquisition programme for housing arises from the realisation that land is a scarce and finite resource and the current population growth of 2.1% will make it difficult for country to meet housing demands. It has been reported that the urban areas have and will continue to be adversely affected by the rapid population growth and the scarcity of affordable well located land.
 - 2.3 The Agency will therefore facilitate the acquisition of land and landed property, in a way that supplements the capacities of Government across all spheres. Municipalities will be

expected to use their housing sector plans to identify local housing land needs. The Provincial Housing Departments will be responsible to coordinate these. The Agency will then identify and acquire the land and landed property on behalf of the PHD and the municipality and facilitate collaboration with other sectors in the development of such land.

- 2.4 The principal objective of the Agency is, by agreement with municipalities, to acquire, hold, develop and release land for residential and community purposes for the creation of sustainable human settlements.
- 2.5 The Agency will contract with a municipality for the purposes of acquiring available land which has been identified by a municipality for residential housing or community development.
- 2.6 This will happen only where a municipal lacks the capacity to acquire, hold, or develop the land for residential or community development and nothing in the Act detracts from the power of a municipality to acquire, hold and develop land in terms of its powers and functions under the Housing Act, 1997 (Act No. 107 of 1997).
- 2.7 The functions and powers of the Agency include the assistance to Municipalities to complete projects which had not been completed and the assistance to municipalities with the upgrading of informal settlements and dealing with emergency housing solutions.
- 2.8 The Minister must conclude a written mandate with the Agency. The mandate must document the operational and performance indicators against which the performance of the Agency is measured.
- 2.9 The Agency is governed by a Governing Board consisting of two executive members and seven non-executive members.
- 2.10 The functions and workings of the Board are dealt with fully in clauses 9-22 of the Bill.

-
- 2.11 Clause 23 of the Bill deals with the staff of the Agency who will be members of the Government Employees Pension Fund.
- 2.12 Staff may be transferred or seconded to the Agency from the Public Service subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act.
- 2.13 In certain circumstances the Minister has powers of intervention if the Agency finds itself in financial difficulties or fails to comply with its obligations (clause 30).

NOTICE 1641 OF 2007**DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING****EXPLANATORY SUMMARY OF THE PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL EVICTION FROM AND UNLAWFUL OCCUPATION OF LAND AMENDMENT BILL, 2007**

In accordance with Rule 241(1) of the Rules of the National Assembly –

1. The Minister of Housing herewith gives notice of the intention to introduce the Prevention of Illegal Eviction From and Unlawful Occupation of Land Amendment Bill, 2007 during the last Parliamentary session of 2007.
2. The Bill can be summarised as follows:
 - 2.1 The Bill substitutes the Long Title of the Act to reflect the amendments proposed by the Bill.
 - 2.2 The Bill seeks to amend section 1 of the Act by –
 - (a) inserting a definition for “constructive eviction” so as to allow for the prohibition of this practice under an amendment to section 3 of the Act, which deals with the prohibition of certain acts;
 - (b) amending the definition of “evict” by deleting references to ‘building’ and ‘structure’;
 - (c) amending the definition of “land” to include buildings and structures on land. Many buildings, particularly high-rise buildings have been and continue to be occupied unlawfully, often at the instance of non-owners who then collect rent from the illegal occupants;
 - (d) amending the definition of “Minister”;
 - (e) amending the definition of “municipality”;

- (f) amending the definitions of "owner" and "person in charge" to include organs of state which administers or controls land; and
- (g) amending the definition of "unlawful occupier" so as to exclude persons to whom the Extension of Security of Tenure Act, 1997, and the Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, 1996 applies, whilst simultaneously including persons to whom the Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act, 1996, under the definition.

2.3 There has been confusion as to whether or not the Act applies to proceedings for the eviction of erstwhile tenants, or mortgagors who refused to vacate land after their leases were cancelled or on foreclosure of their bonds. The Supreme Court of Appeal has held that these categories of persons do indeed fall under the provisions of the Act—[Ndlovu, Ngcobo, Bekker & another v Jika 2003 (1) SA 113 (SCA)] It is submitted that it is not desirable and that it was not the intention that the Act should apply to tenants and mortgagors who default in terms of their prior agreements with landlords and financial institutions, respectively. The Act should cover only those persons who unlawfully invade land without the prior consent of the landowner or person in charge of land.

It has thus been necessary to amend section 2 of the Act (application section) to state specifically that the Act does not apply to a person who occupied land as a tenant, in terms of any other agreement or as the owner of land and who continues to occupy despite the fact that the tenancy or agreement has been validly terminated or the person is no longer the owner of the land.

2.4 A problem that may arise as a result of the amendment of section 2, is that an owner or person in charge of land may try to avoid the application of the Act, e.g. by entering into a simulated agreement with unlawful occupiers, only to terminate it shortly afterwards. In this regard the Bill seeks to grant a court the power to order that the Act applies if it is satisfied that the plight of a person is of such a nature that any act or omission by the owner or person in charge of land was calculated to avoid the application of this Act.

2.5 Whilst the Act currently prohibits the receipt or solicitation of money or other consideration as a fee for arranging for a person to occupy land without the consent of the owner, the act of arranging an unlawful occupation of land is not an offence. Due to the nature and increase in land invasions, often on land which has already been earmarked for housing development, it is deemed necessary to make it an offence for a person to arrange the unlawful occupation of land. It is proposed to amend section 3(1) of the Act in this regard.

In addition, section 3(1) is also amended to prohibit the practice of "constructive eviction". The phrase constructive eviction means any act or omission, including the deprivation of access to land or to essential services or other facilities related to land, which is calculated or likely to induce a person to vacate occupied land or refrain from exercising access to land.

2.6 Sections 3(3) and 3(4) currently provides that money or other considerations received by a person in contravention of section 3, must upon conviction of such person be repaid to the person from whom it was received, or if the person cannot be positively identified, into the National Revenue Fund. In this regard two issues have been identified and is addressed in the proposed amendments. Firstly, the reference to money or other consideration is not wide enough and should also include any assets acquired with such money. Secondly, it is deemed necessary to, where land is administered or controlled by a municipality, any money should rather be paid into the municipal operating account and not the National Revenue Fund.

2.7 Section 4(2) of the Act incorrectly provide that "the court must serve/give written and effective notice.". This is clearly not the function of the court and it is proposed to amend the section suitably.

2.8 Section 4(2) as well as 4(5) is amended to align its provisions pertaining to the giving of notice regarding eviction proceedings with that of the Extension of Security of Tenure Act, 1997 and the Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, 1996, whilst section 4(10), which deals

with the content of a court order for eviction, is also aligned with the corresponding provisions of the mentioned laws.

- 2.9 In respect of eviction proceedings before a court, sections 4(6), 4(7) and 6(3) of the Act currently draw a distinction between persons occupying for less than six months and persons occupying for more than six months. In cases of occupation of less than six months, the Act prescribes certain criteria which a court may take into account when deciding whether or not to issue an eviction order, whilst the Act prescribes different criteria in cases of occupation in excess of six months. This clearly constitutes unequal protection of a person's right not to be evicted, as afforded by section 26(3) of the Constitution. The proposed amendments to the said sections remove the six months distinction and provide for a single set of criteria to be applicable in all cases of unlawful occupation.
- 2.10 Section 5 of the Act which deals with urgent proceedings for eviction is substituted –
- (a) to align its provisions regarding the giving of notice with that contained in section 4 of the Act; and
 - (b) to add to the conditions that a court must take into account before granting an order, by the insertion of section 5(1)(bA) which provides that a court may only grant an order if it is satisfied that it is just and equitable to grant the order taking into consideration the speed and scale of the unlawful occupation.
- 2.11 As a consequence of the amendments to section 2 of the Act, the Bill seeks to amend section 6 accordingly.
- 2.12 Sections 7(1) and 7(2) of the Act contains provisions pertaining to municipalities as being either the "owner of land" or not the "owner of land". This phrase is problematic in that although a municipality may in certain cases for all intents and purposes be the "owner" of certain land, the formality of transfer of ownership in the Deeds Office may not have been

finalised. To address this occurrence, the referral to "owner" is substituted to now refer to land which the municipality "administers or controls".

NOTICE 1642 OF 2007**AMENDMENT OF GAZETTE NOTICE 1134 OF 2005 AS CONTAINED IN
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE NUMBER 27773 IN RESPECT OF THE CALVINIA LAND
CLAIMS**

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 11A(4) of Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act 22 of 1994), as amended, due to an omission in gazette notice 1134 of 2005 dated 15 July 2005 as contained in gazette number 27773.

The above-mentioned gazette notice is hereby amended to include the following property under claim.

Property: Erf 631 in the Township of Calvinia, Hantam Municipality, Northern Cape

Extent of land: 4640.0000 SQM

Current Owner: Kastoor Nelson & Kastoor Maria

Old Title Deed No. T9757/1942

Current Title Deed No.: T48865/2002

Bonds on property: Bond in favour of ABSA BANK LTD

Date submitted: Before 31 December 1998

The Regional Land Claims Commission Free State and Northern Cape is investigating this claim. Any party that has an interest in the above-mentioned property is hereby invited to submit in writing, within 30 days of publication of this notice, any comment, information or objection under reference number: M412 to:

The Regional Land Claims Commission: Free State and Northern Cape
P. O. Box 2458
Kimberley
8300

Tel: (053) 807-5700

Fax: (053) 831-6501

T. T. Gwanya
Chief Land Claims Commissioner

NOTICE 1643 OF 2007**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 claims 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 investigate the claims in terms of provisions of the Act in due course:

Property	:	see attached schedule
Extent of property	:	see attached schedule
Administrative District:	:	Durban
Previous Title Deed No.	:	see attached schedule
Claimants	:	see attached schedule
Date claim lodged	:	see attached schedule
Reference number	:	see attached schedule

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.

MS. S. SOSIBO
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL

SCHEDULE

NO	REFERENCE NUMBER	NAME OF CLAIMANT	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT	PREVIOUS TITLE DEED NUMBER	DATE OF LODGEMENT
WESTVILLE						
1	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2606/48	Devandra Nagiah	Lot 2045, Westville Township	0, 6329 ha	T11809/1967	31-12-1998
2	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2606/49	Mahomed Essop Bassa	Lot 2131, Westville Township	3, 6534 ha	T12496/1970	28-12-1998
3	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2606/90	Jhon Singh	1. Sub 25 of Lot Basjin of the farm Wandsbeck No. 836 2. Sub 26 of Lot Basjin of the farm Wandsbeck No. 836	1. 0, 4335 ha 2. 0, 4352 ha	1. T2036/1944 2. T5421/1943	12-07-1996
VICTORIA COUNTY						
4	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2723/6	Deopryer Singh	Lot 2 of Lot C of Lot 4 North Bank of Umgeni River No. 1551	0, 4151 ha	T11570/1966	16-05-1996
5	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2723/109	Shantaram R. Choudree	A portion of the farm Spiokenkop also known as Isenembe			03-02-1998
6	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2723/115	Thunorajh Deosaran	Remainder of Sub D of Lot 12 No. 1548	1, 5041 ha	T5763/1960	25-03-1998
DURBAN TOWNLANDS						
7	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2722/334	Ahmed Taher Rasool	Lot B of 37 Block G of the Townlands of Durban No. 1737	0, 0633 ha	T14960/1981	10-05-1995
8	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2722/360	Mahomed Ismail Kajee	Sub a of Sub b of Lot 3 No. 1558	5, 4619 ha	T7691/1961	20-04-1998
SEA VIEW						
9	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2129/71	Murugas Naicker	Sub A of Lot 117 of Lot A of Block E of the farm Sea View No. 845	0, 2574 ha	T6/1968	03-12-1998
10	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2129/155	Sarojini Naidoo	Remainder of Sub 3 of Portion X of Sub A of Lot 90 Block U of the farm Sea View No. 845	0, 6139 ha	T8007/1964	26-07-1996
11	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2129/240	S. S. Naidoo	Remainder of Sub 4 of X of A of 90 Block U of the farm Sea View No. 845	0, 1089 ha	T15856/1967	22-03-1992
12	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2129/251	Sathananthen S. Moodley	1. Sub 3 of Portion Good Hope of Lot D of Block E of the farm Sea View No. 845 2. Sub 6 of Portion Good Hope of Lot D of Block E of the farm Sea View No. 845	1. 0, 0953 ha 2. 0, 0950 ha	T7531/1951	30-12-1998
13	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2129/274	Anamalay Gounden	Sub 14 of Lot 44 of Block E of the farm Sea View No. 845	0, 0853 ha	T3456/1965	29-12-1998
NEWLANDS						
14	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/1637/16	Rampersad Sitlu	Remainder of Lot 92, Newlands Township	0, 1719 ha	T19817/1976	12-03-1996

NO	REFERENCE NUMBER	NAME OF CLAIMANT	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT	PREVIOUS TITLE DEED NUMBER	DATE OF LODGEMENT
15	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/1637/70	Gurusamy Ganas Chetty	1. Remainder of Lot 115, Newlands Township 2. Remainder of Lot 15 of the farm Zeekoe Vallei No. 787	1. 1, 4153 ha 2. 12, 1482 ha	1. T 21083/1976 2. 4641/1961	30-12-1998
16	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/1637/139	Muhammad S. Mahomed	1. Lot 19 of Portion A of Lot 4 No. 1551 2. Lot 15, Patchouli Township	1. 0, 0971 ha 2. 0, 1022 ha	1. T4801/1968 2. T19335/1971	30-12-1998
BRICKFIELD						
17	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2715/4	Maimoona Bee Pillem	Sub A of Sub 8 of Lot A1 of the farm Brickfield No. 806	0, 1014 ha	T4993/1970	11-02-1994
18	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2715/224	Sheila Tholsie Ramanna	1. Remainder of Sub 1 of Sub g of Sub b Block E of the farm Brickfield No. 806 2. Remainder of Lot 1 of "m" of 7 Block E of the farm Brickfield No. 806 3. Sub 1 of Sub g of Sub C Block E of the farm Brickfield No. 806 4. Sub A of 1 of AB of the farm Brickfield No. 806	1. 0, 0761 ha 2. 0, 1208 ha 3. 0, 0554 ha 4. 0, 1012 ha	1. T8450/1971 2. T1071/1972 3. T1071/1972 4. T18852/1973	30-10-1998
19	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2715/248	Chinna Munsamy Reddy	Remainder of Lot C of 14 of W M of the farm Brickfield No. 806	0, 0710 ha	T65/1970	30-12-1998
20	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2715/393	Jashmersing D. Debising	Lot 49 of Lot 48 and 49 of Lot 46, 47, 48 and 49 of Sub G of the farm Brickfield No. 806	0, 1743 ha	T14241/1970	28-06-1996
BLUFF						
21	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2712/19	Cecil Reddy	Sub 20 of Donegal of Lot 2 (Bluff) No. 2680	0, 1123 ha	T418/1965	30-12-1998
DURBAN NORTH						
22	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2717/228	Mary Lorraine Magan	Sub D of Sub 1 of A of Lot 1 No. 1550	0, 1012 ha	T709/1966	11-11-1996
CHATSWORTH						
23	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2972/74	Thunorajh Deosaran	Lot 28 of Sub B of the farm Witteklip No. 1008	4, 7324 ha	T752/1964	31-12-1998
RIET RIVIER						
24	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/9279/22	Sitharam Sheoprosad	1. Lot 33 of Sub 3 of the farm Riet Rivier No. 842 2. Lot 2 of Lot 3 of the farm Riet Rivier No. 842	1. 1, 9755 ha 2. 2, 0229 ha	1. T13207/1977 2. T13008/1977	29-12-1998

NO	REFERENCE NUMBER	NAME OF CLAIMANT	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT	PREVIOUS TITLE DEED NUMBER	DATE OF LODGEMENT
BELLAIR						
25	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2710/162	C. J. Pierce	Sub A of Sub Z of C of the farm Bellair No. 823	3, 4697 ha	T11321/1969	18-03-1994
26	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2710/349	Hanibaran	Lot 58B of Lot E of the farm Cato Manor No. 812	0, 2024 ha	T28492/1980	1993
BLOCK AK						
27	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/18/30	Zubeda B. Hoosain Shaik	Remainder of Lot 27, Block AK	0, 0297 ha	T16921/1973	01-04-1992
28	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/18/35	Mohamed E. Kajee o.b.o. Mariam Kajee	Lot 202, Block AK	0, 0391 ha	T818/1970	26-03-1992
29	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/18/43	Kara Jayanti Nagin	Lot 108, Block AK	0, 0391 ha	T245/1970	1998
30	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/18/91	Vathistan Chetty	Lot 39, Block AK	0, 0391 ha	T592/1969	17-12-1998
31	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/18/121	Rabiah Motala	1. Lot 1, Block AK 2. Lot 2, Block AK 3. Lot 3, Block AK 4. Lot 10, Block AK 5. Lot 11, Block AK	1. 0, 0622 ha 2. 0, 0396 ha 3. 0, 0396 ha 4. 0, 0396 ha 5. 0, 0396 ha	T11349/1977	30-09-1996
32	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/18/123	Jamnadas Popat	Lot 139, Block AK	0, 0391 ha	T3649/1963	1998
33	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/18/167	Ismail Omar	Lot 97, Block AK	0, 0396 ha	T16861/1970	30-12-1998
34	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/18/176	Afzal Hoosen Seedat	Lot 240, Block AK	0, 0396 ha	T2398/1970	1998
35	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/18/232	Divia Govender	Remainder of Lot 15, Block AK	0, 0285 ha	T19714/1974	31-12-1998
36	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/18/233	Ebrahim Essop	Lot 102, Block AK	0, 0396 ha	T6193/1972	1998
37	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/18/240	Dhavan S. Naicker	That portion of Durban, commonly known as 94 May Street			1998
38	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/18/243	Naraini Naidoo	Lot 52, Block AK	0, 0396 ha	T17473/1970	1998
39	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/18/244	Ahmed Jeewa	1. Lot 200, Block AK 2. Lot 203 Block AK	1. 0, 0391 ha 2. 0, 0391 ha	T17314/1967	1998
40	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/18/245	Cassim Ahmed Jadwat	Lot 244, Block AK	0, 0391 ha	T5027/1968	30-12-1998
41	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/18/252	Pravinlal K. Parsotham	Lot 179, Block AK	0, 0396 ha	T13002/1971	1998
42	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/18/253	Gobalakrishna R. Pillay	1. Sub B of Lot 259, Block AK 2. Lot 260, Block AK	1. 0, 0196 ha 2. 0, 0391 ha	T2229/1970	30-12-1998
43	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/18/255	Madhukant N. Gordham	Lot 225, Block AK	0, 0391 ha	T10210/1968	1998
44	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/18/256	Deelip Dayaljee Soni	Lot 90, Block AK	0, 0396 ha	T3107/1970	1998
CLAIRWOOD						

NO	REFERENCE NUMBER	NAME OF CLAIMANT	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT	PREVIOUS TITLE DEED NUMBER	DATE OF LODGEMENT
45	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/385/5	Busisiwe K. Myeza	That portion of Durban, known as 9 Landsdowne Road, Clairwood			30-12-1998
46	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/385/6	Gowmathi Haribhajan	Sub 5 of Lot 54 Block C Township of Durban West of the farm Wentworth No. 860	0, 1048 ha	T12917/1968	22-12-1998
47	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/385/12	Ramdas Naidoo & Ramjorgee A. Naidoo	Sub 1 of Lot 131 of Lot Y of Clairmont Estate No. 10572	0, 1388 ha	T5581/1966	25-06-1996
48	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/385/19	Ellamma Dessai	Sub 26 of Lot 112B of Mid-Wentworth of the farm Wentworth No. 860	0, 0607 ha	T16172/1973	28-12-1998
49	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/385/39	Poovalingam M. Manickam	Lot 31 of Lot M o Clairmont Estate No. 11217	0, 1388 ha	T9177/1948	21-12-1998
50	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/385/43	Pooniaseelan Rao	Sub 9 of 42 of Lot 107 of Mid-Wentworth of the farm Wentworth No. 860	0, 1184 ha	T4059/1978	31-12-1998
51	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/385/52	Bheki Ernest Mkhize	That portion of Durban, known as 263 Jacobs Road, Clairwood			28-12-1998

NOTICE 1644 OF 2007**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:

Property	:	see attached schedule
Extent of property	:	see attached schedule
Magisterial District	:	Umvoti
Administrative District:	:	KwaZulu-Natal
Current Title Deed No.	:	see attached schedule
Current Owner	:	see attached schedule
Bonds & Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)	:	see attached schedule
Claimant	:	Inkosi Makhosonke Sithole on behalf of the Mthembu-Sithole Community
Date claim lodged	:	19 December 1998
Reference number	:	KRN6/2/2/E/46/0/0/6

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.

MS. S. SOSIBO
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL

SCHEDULE

NO.	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT	CURRENT TITLE DEED NO.	CURRENT OWNER	BONDS & RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS (INTERDICTS)
1	Remainder of the farm Potspruit No. 2894	800 dum	T12/1875	Louis Jacobus Nel	I-3555/1977LG
2	Remainder of Portion 1 of the farm Potspruit No. 2894	202, 7603 ha	T16902/1975	Orando Estates (Pty) Ltd	K383/1987s
3	Portion 3 of the farm Potspruit No. 2894	49, 8674 ha	T16902/1975	Orando Estates (Pty) Ltd	K383/1987s
4	Remainder of Portion 5 of the farm Potspruit No. 2894	9, 1469 ha	T13140/1984	Johannes Petrus Nel	B21710/1998 B24422/1999 B26356/1988 B2962/1992 K3432/2006s K478/1988s K770/1984s VA1700/1998 VA2911/2006
5	Remainder of Portion 6 of the farm Potspruit No. 2894	69, 6060 ha	T13140/1984	Johannes Petrus Nel	B21710/1998 B24422/1999 B26356/1988 B2962/1992 K770/1984s VA1700/1998 VA2911/2006
6	Remainder of Portion 7 of the farm Potspruit No. 2894	7, 5389 ha	T41048/1999	Johannes Petrus Nel	B18718/1999
7	Remainder of Portion 10 of the farm Potspruit No. 2894	23, 9316 ha	T11380/1976	Gunther Hans Heinrich Gathmann	I-3555/1977LG VA392/982-10672/976B
8	Remainder of Portion 14 of the farm Potspruit No. 2894	72, 9828 ha	T13140/1984	Johannes Petrus Nel	B21710/1998 B24422/1999 B26356/1988 B2962/1992 K478/1988s K770/1984s VA1700/1998 VA2911/2006

NO.	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT	CURRENT TITLE DEED NO.	CURRENT OWNER	BONDS & RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS (INTERDICTS)
9	Remainder of Portion 15 of the farm Potspruit No. 2894	77, 8115 ha	T13140/1984	Johannes Petrus Nel	B21710/1998 B24422/1999 B26356/1988 B2962/1992 K478/1988s K770/1984s VA1700/1998 VA2911/2006
10	Portion 16 of the farm Potspruit No. 2894	22, 9722 ha	Not Registered		
11	Portion 17 of the farm Potspruit No. 2894	31, 7426 ha	T30746/1997	Clarkstone Familie Trust-Trustees	None
12	Portion 18 of the farm Potspruit No. 2894	1, 9952 ha	T11953/1982	ELCSA Property Management Co	None
13	Portion 19 of the farm Potspruit No. 2894	30, 6644 ha	T13140/1984	Johannes Petrus Nel	B21710/1998 B24422/1999 B26356/1988 B2962/1992 K770/1984s VA1700/1998 VA2911/2006
14	Remainder of Portion 18 of the farm Bosch Fontein No. 1118	32, 3749 ha	T19851/1994	Ewald Wilhelm Kohne	None
15	Portion 19 of the farm Bosch Fontein No. 1118	259, 4219 ha	Not Registered		
16	Remainder of Portion 26 of the farm Bosch Fontein No. 1118	88, 1721 ha	T4410/1991	Pidelta Properties (Pty) Ltd	K298/19996s K299/1996s K559/1986s K878/1995s K879/1995s
17	Portion 29 of the farm Bosch Fontein No. 1118	32, 3749 ha	T13352/2002	Ewald Wilhelm Kohne	None
18	Portion 30 of the farm Bosch Fontein No. 1118	32, 3749 ha	T22077/1989	Kohne Prop cc	None
19	Portion 37 of the farm Bosch Fontein No. 1118	213, 9331 ha	T38831/2000	E F G Meyer Familie Trust-Trustees	B23650/2000
20	Remainder of Portion 1 of the farm Aussicht No. 13304	161, 4809 ha	T26412/1996	Jennifer van Rooyen Family Trust-Trustees	None
21	Remainder of Portion 2 of the farm Aussicht No. 13304	40, 4686 ha	T26412/1996	Jennifer van Rooyen Family Trust-Trustees	None
22	Remainder of Portion 3 of the farm Aussicht No. 13304	40, 4686 ha	T3114/1968	Gunther Hans Heinrich Gathmann	VA2912/2006 VA392/982-10672/976B

NO.	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT	CURRENT TITLE DEED NO.	CURRENT OWNER	BONDS & RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS (INTERDICTS)
23	Remainder of the farm Lot 31 No. 5807	202, 3430 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	K2781/2000s
24	Remainder of Portion 1 of the farm Lot 31 No. 5807	101, 1715 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
25	Portion 2 of the farm Lot 31 No. 5807	199, 6316 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
26	Portion 3 of the farm Lot 31 No. 5807	101, 1715 ha	T18493/1997	E F G Meyer Familie Trust-Trustees	B23650/2000
27	Portion 4 of the farm Lot 31 No. 5807	7, 3793 ha	T36665/2004	N T E Co-Operative Ltd	K2938/2004s
28	Remainder of the farm Lot 30 No. 8506	243, 6614 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
29	Portion 1 of the farm Lot 30 No. 8506	242, 8116 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
30	Portion 2 of the farm Lot 30 No. 8506	242, 8116 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
31	Remainder of Portion 1 of the farm Marees Manor No. 2403	291, 9509 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
32	Remainder of Portion 2 of the farm Marees Manor No. 2403	448, 2220 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
33	Remainder of Portion 3 of the farm Marees Manor No. 2403	317, 0107 ha	T1611/1995 T6500/2007	Mondi Ltd	None
34	Portion 4 of the farm Marees Manor No. 2403	48, 9012 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
35	Portion 5 of the farm Marees Manor No. 2403	127, 5504 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
36	Remainder of Portion 7 of Portion 3 of the farm Marees Manor No. 2403	42, 0662 ha	T10865/2003	Ernst Friedrich Ortmann	B6324/2003
37	Portion 8 of the farm Marees Manor No. 2403	21, 6005 ha	T22984/2005	Ernst Friedrich Ortmann	B25353/2005 B25352/2005
38	Remainder of Portion 9 of the farm Marees Manor No. 2403	277, 3807 ha	T19772/1989	Weltevreden Boerdery cc	B22132/1989 B31574/1996
39	Portion 11 of the farm Marees Manor No. 2403	75, 7950 ha	T6102/1998	Jacobus Stefanus van Rooyen	None
40	Portion 12 of Portion 7 of the farm Marees Manor No. 2403	61, 2222 ha	T22984/2005	Ernst Friedrich Ortmann	B25353/2005 B25352/2005
41	Remainder of the farm Paul's Rest No. 2402	688, 2722 ha	T17171/1982	Orando Estates (Pty) Ltd	None
42	Remainder of Portion 1 of the farm Paul's Rest No. 2402	257, 7697 ha	T20403/1982	Maharaj Brothers (Pty) Ltd	I-2049/1978LG I-3488/82-12/10/82- 20403/82T
43	Portion 2 of the farm Glenboig No. 2370	178, 6638 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
44	Portion 3 of the farm Glenboig No. 2370	68, 7156 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
45	Portion 4 of the farm Glenboig No. 2370	11, 4526 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
46	Portion 5 of the farm Glenboig No. 2370	11, 4526 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
47	Portion 6 of the farm Glenboig No. 2370	11, 4526 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None

NO.	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT	CURRENT TITLE DEED NO.	CURRENT OWNER	BONDS & RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS (INTERDICTS)
48	Portion 7 of the farm Glenboig No. 2370	11, 4526 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
49	Portion 8 of the farm Glenboig No. 2370	11, 4526 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
50	Portion 9 of the farm Glenboig No. 2370	11, 4526 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
51	Portion 10 of the farm Glenboig No. 2370	123, 6879 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
52	Portion 11 of the farm Glenboig No. 2370	11, 4526 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
53	Portion 12 of the farm Glenboig No. 2370	118, 4262 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
54	Portion 13 of the farm Glenboig No. 2370	118, 3756 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
55	Portion 14 of the farm Glenboig No. 2370	118, 4262 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
56	Portion 15 of the farm Glenboig No. 2370	73, 6883 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
57	Remainder of the farm Middel Hoek No. 2011	687, 1795 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	K170/1986L
58	Remainder of Portion 1 of the farm Middel Hoek No. 2011	193, 7408 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
59	Portion 2 of the farm Middel Hoek No. 2011	242, 8116 ha	T5260/2005	Diepfontein Trust-Trustees	None
60	Portion 3 of the farm Middel Hoek No. 2011	96, 3962 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
61	Remainder of Portion 1 of the farm Elands Vlei No. 1379	215, 0054 ha	T1611/1995 T6500/2007	Mondi Ltd	K170/1986L
62	Remainder of Portion 6 of the farm Elands Vlei No. 1379	154, 6175 ha	T14902/1999	Mondi South Africa Ltd	VA588/2007
63	Portion 7 of the farm Elands Vlei No. 1379	44, 3878 ha	T4278/1989	Union Coop Ltd	None
64	Remainder of Portion 1 of the farm Elandskop No. 1377	111, 1372 ha	T1812/2003	Karlen Estates (Pty) Ltd	B1015/2003
65	Portion 7 of the farm Elandskop No. 1377	74, 4630 ha	T14902/1999	Mondi South Africa Ltd	VA588/2007
66	Portion 12 of Portion 1 of the farm Elandskop No. 1377	10, 1172 ha	T1812/2003	Karlen Estates (Pty) Ltd	B1015/2003 B44039/2007
67	Portion 17 of Portion 1 of the farm Elandskop No. 1377	260, 4625 ha	T1813/2003	Karlen Estates (Pty) Ltd	B1015/2003
68	Portion 18 of the farm Elandskop No. 1377	198, 3036 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
69	The farm Aussicht No. 17774	405, 3368 ha	T35058/2006	Gunther Hans Heinrich Gathmann	None
70	A portion of the farm Scottsdale No. 17471	257, 7697 ha	T47908/2004	Ushukela Milling (Pty) Ltd	B41300/2004
71	A portion of the Remainder of the farm Maresdal No. 9919	195, 1745 ha	T20364/1991	Alfred Arthur Surendorff	B25753/1991 B32336/2001
72	Portion 1 of the farm Mare's Dal No. 2404	44, 7329 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None
73	Remainder of the farm Heen-En-Te-Rug No. 3766	124, 8107 ha	T1611/1995	Mondi South Africa Ltd	None

NOTICE 1645 OF 2007

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT 1994 [ACT 22 OF 1994] AS AMENDED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11[1] of the Restitution of the Land Rights [Act 22 of 1994] as amended that a land claim has been lodged on properties mention hereunder situated in the Magisterial District of Carolina in Mpumalanga Province under Gert Sibande District Municipality as follows:

NAME OF THE FARM	CLAIMANTS	IDENTITY NUMBER	KRP
Welgevonden 412 JT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Stephen Flymachine Mnisi on behalf of the Mnisi Family • Mr. F.S Mthimunye on behalf of the Mthimunye family 		1328 & 11930

CURRENT PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES

WELGEVONDEN 412 JT

Description of Property	Current Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bond	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
Portion 5	Roodt Hendrik Christoffel [5812125107006]	T41648/1986	219.8889 ha	B51012/1986	Land Bank	None
The Remaining extent of Portion 6	Roodt Hendrik Christoffel [5812125107006]	T41648/1986	582.8972 ha	B51012/1986	Land Bank	None

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

Commissioner for Restitution of Land Rights
Private Bag X11330
Nelspruit
1200
or Home Affairs Building
Third Floor
Corner Branders and Henshall Street
Nelspruit
1200
Telephone No : 013-7558100
Fax No : 013-7523859


MR. P. G. MHANGWANI
COMMISSIONER FOR RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
DATE: 1 November 2007

NOTICE 1646 OF 2007

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 [ACT 22 OF 1994] AS AMENDED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11(1) of the Restitution of the Land Rights Act 1994 [Act 22 of 1994] as amended, that a land claim has been lodged by the KwaKhaba Community. The claim is against properties mentioned hereunder situated in the Piet Rietief Magisterial District in Mpumalanga Province [KRP 5461]

CURRENT PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES

1. KROMRIVIER 445 IT

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The Remaining extent of Portion 1	Edlie Trust [4414/2000]	T139616/2003	304.7192 ha	B47286/2006	Edlie Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ K2585/1985L ➤ K4177/2007S ➤ K6135/2004L in favour of Kromrivier Plantasies Pty Ltd
Portion 7	Wyk Petrus Paulis Vann Eeden [54120850870801]	T33170/1984	152.3620 ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ K7321/2001S ➤ K89/1972S

2. EDELGESTEENTE 440 IT

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
Portion 2	Edelgesteente Trust [6363/96]	T105884/1996	T105884/1996	B96843/1998	Sappie Forests Pty Ltd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K2354/1984/2001S • K7321/2001S

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

Commissioner for Restitution of Land Rights

Private Bag X11330

Nelspruit

1200

or Home Affairs Building

3rd Floor

Corner Branders and Henshall Street

Nelspruit

1200

TEL NO.013-755 8100

FAX NO.013-752 3859

MR P.G. MHANGWANI

COMMISSIONER FOR RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS

MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

DATE: 02/11/2007

NOTICE 1647 OF 2007

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT 1994 [ACT 22 OF 1994, AS AMENDED]

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11[1] of the Restitution of the Land Rights [Act 22 of 1994] as amended that a land claim has been lodged by **Mr Jantjie Mnguni [ID. No 6506165248089]** on behalf of **Mnguni Family** on the properties mentioned hereunder situated in the **Magisterial District of Middelburg in Mpumalanga Province under Nkangala District Municipality under reference [KRP: 522]**

CURRENT PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES

1. Pullens Hope 155 IS

Description of Property	Current Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bond	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The Remaining extent of the farm 155 IS	B H P Billiton Coal South Africa Ltd (196300053706)	T18743/1990	171.5714ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I-6107/1996LG-960418 • K1025/1961S • K5048/2000S • K855/1967S • K982/1979S
The Remaining extent of Portion 2	B H P Billiton Coal South Africa Ltd (196300053706)	T18743/1990	256.9814ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K1027/1969S • K1256/1971S • K2988/1978S • K4094/1995S in favor of B H P Billiton Energy Coal South

						Africa Ltd <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K4674/1991S • K1062/1962S • K3291/1974S
The Remaining extent of Portion 3	B H P Billiton Coal South Africa Ltd (196300053706)	T18743/1990	264.8815ha	None	None	
Portion 5	Republiek Van Suid-Afrika	T9730/1950	3.4260ha	None	None	None
Portion 6	Kruger Aletta Catharina (3809230127004)	T31701/1985	172.5921ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B42920/1985 • B42921/1985 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rensburg A C Janse Van • O T K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K1042/1961S • K1149/1979S
Portion 8	B H P Billiton Coal South Africa Ltd (196300053706)	T18743/1990	9.9040ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K1174/1969S • K2442/1990RM
Portion 9	B H P Billiton Coal South Africa Ltd (196300053706)	T18743/1990	223.7711ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K2442/1990RM • K2666/1980S • K2867/1977S • K2971/1993L in favor of Lopes Victor Manuel • K2962/2001S • K3523/1981S • K3610/1981L • K4960/1999L in favor Lopes Victor Manuel • K5253/1998S • K6584/1994S

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K782/1976S in favor of Optimum Collieries Pty Ltd • K846/1976S • VA571989-K3610/81L in favor of Witt Jan David De • VA5383/1999 in favor of Lopes Victor Manuel • VA957/1993
Portion 11	B H P Billiton Coal South Africa Ltd (196300053706)	T18743/1990	51.1223ha	None	None	None
Portion 13	B H P Billiton Coal South Africa Ltd (196300053706)	T18743/1990	244.1462ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K1075/1969S • K124/1974S • K782/1976S in favor of Optimum Collieries Pty Ltd • K899/1976S

2.De Paarl 560 IS[Consolidation of Ptn 13 of the Farm 155 IS]

Description of Property	Current Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bond	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The Remaining extent of the	Breedt Jan Augustus [4411275002082]	T65651/1991	44.3478ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K1178/1978S • K413/1967RM

Farm 560 IS						
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3. Optimus 480 JS

Description of Property	Current Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bond	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The Remaining extent of the Farm 480 JS	B H P Billiton Coal South Africa Ltd (196300053706)	T81412/1989	428.2589ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K1025/1969S • K1582/1967S • K2867/1977S • K2962/2001S • K3523/1981S • K4469/1989RM • K6584/1994S • K846/1978S • K981/1979RM in favor of Duiker Mining Pty Ltd • K982/1979S
Portion 1	B H P Billiton Coal South Africa Ltd (196300053706)	T81412/1989	428.2589ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K1264/1975S • K2108/1976S • K2962/2001S • K3544/1976S • K3578/1977S • K4001/1992RM • K526/1985S • K6584/1994S • K846/1978S
Portion 2	B H P Billiton Coal South Africa Ltd (196300053706)	T81412/1989	342.6128ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K2962/2001S • K3523/1981S • K6584/1994S

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K846/1978S
Portion 3	B H P Billiton Coal South Africa Ltd (196300053706)	T81412/1989	192.7140ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K2962/2001S • K3523/1981S • K846/1978S
Portion 4	B H P Billiton Coal South Africa Ltd (196300053706)	T81412/1989	200.0911ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K1582/1967S • K2962/2001S • K6584/1994S • K846/1978S

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

Commissioner for Restitution of Land Rights

Private Bag X7201

Witbank

1035

or High-Tech House

23 Botha Avenue

Witbank

1035

Telephone No: 013-6903552

Fax No: 013-6902438



MR. P. G. MHANGWANI

COMMISSIONER FOR RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS

MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

DATE: 02/11/2007

NOTICE 1648 OF 2007**INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE ACT, (ACT NO.60 OF 1993)****GRANT /AMENDMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE LICENSE**

Pursuant to the provisions of section 17 (12) of Act No.60 of 1993 and Regulation 15 (1) and 15 (2) of the International Air Regulations, 1994, it is hereby notified for general information that the applications, detail of which appear in the Schedules hereto, will be **considered** by the International Air Services Council (Council)

.Representation in accordance with section 16(3) of the Act No. 60 of 1993 and regulation 25(1) s of International Air Services Regulation, 1994, against or in favour of an application, should reach the Chairman of Private Box X 193, Pretoria, 0001, within 28 days of the application hereof. It must be stated whether the party or parties making such representation is/ are prepared to be represent or represented at the possible hearing of the application.

SCHEDULE 2

(A) Full name, surname and trade name, if any licensee. (B) Full business or residential address of applicant. (C) Class and number of license in respect in which the amendment is made. (D) Type of International Air Service in respect of which amendment was made. (E) Category or kind of aircraft in respect of which the license was made. (F) Airport in respect of which the amendment was made. (G) Area to be served. (H) Frequency of flight of which the amendment was made. (I) Condition under which amendment was made.

(A) South African Airways (Pty) Ltd; South African Airways. (B) 2nd Floor, Cargo Centre, O. R. Tambo International Airport. Kempton Park, 1620. (C) Class I; I/S094. (D) Type S2. (E) Category A1. (F) O. R. Tambo International Airport, Cape Town International Airport and Durban International Airport. (G) and (H) Adding the following

State	Destination	Frequencies
Germany	Frankfurt	Two (2) return flights per week
Chad	Njamena	One (1) return flight per week
Burkina Faso	Ouagagougou	One (1) return flight per week
Mali	Bamoka	One (1) return flight per week
Gabon	Libreville	Two (2) return flights per week
Kenya	Nairobi	Eight (8) return flights per week
Argentina	Bouenes	Two (2) return flights per week
India	Mumbai	Two (2) return flights per week
Cameroon	Douala	One (1) return flight per week
China	Shanghai	Two (2) return flights per week
United Arab Emirates	Dubai	Two (2) return flights per week

NOTICE 1649 OF 2007**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
AIR SERVICE LICENSING ACT, 1990 (ACT NO.115 OF 1990)
APPLICATION FOR THE GRANT OR AMENDMENT OF DOMESTIC AIR
SERVICE LICENCE**

Pursuant to the provisions of section 15 (1) (b) of Act No. 115 of 1990 and Regulation 8 of the Domestic Air Regulations, 1991, it is hereby notified for general information that the application detail of which appear in the appendix, will be **considered** by the Air Service Licensing Council (Council).

Representation in accordance with section 15 (3) of the Act No.115 of 1990 in support of, or in position, an application, should reach the Air Service Licensing Council, Private Box X 193, Pretoria, 0001, within 21 days of date of the publication thereof.

APPENDIX II

(A) Full Name and trade name of the applicant. (B) Full business or residential address the applicant. (C) The Class and number of license in respect of which the amendment is sought (D) Type of air service and the amendment thereto which is being applied for (E) Category of aircraft and the amendment thereto which is being applied for. (F) Amendment referred to in section 14(2) (b) to (e).

(A) Nationwide Airlines (Pty) Ltd; Nationwide Airlines. (B) Nationwide Operations Office, O. R. Tambo International Airport, Johannesburg. (C) Class I and II; S275D and N276D. (D) Type S1, S2, N1 and N2. (E) Category A1, A2 and A3. Changes to the Management Plan: M. J. Muller replaces F van der Merwe as the Responsible Person: Flight Operations, J. Kruger replaces G. de Klerk as the Responsible Person: Aircraft and S. J. Marten replaces J. White as the Air Service Safety Officer.

(A) Nationwide Air Charter (Pty) Ltd; Nationwide Air Charter. (B) Nationwide Operations Office, O. R. Tambo International Airport, Johannesburg. (C) Class II; N008D. (D) Type N1 and N2. (E) Category A1, A2, A3 and A4. Changes to the Management Plan: M. J. Muller replaces F van der Merwe as the Responsible Person: Flight Operations, J. Kruger replaces G. de Klerk as the Responsible Person: Aircraft and S. J. Marten replaces J. White as the Air Service Safety Officer.

NOTICE 1652 OF 2007

Animal Improvement Policy for South Africa



agriculture

Department:
Agriculture
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



CONTACT DETAILS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Physical address

Directorate Animal and Aquaculture Production
Floor: Delden Building
Chickerie Botha and Union Streets
Riviera, Pretoria

Postal address

Private Bag X138
Pretoria
0001

012 318 7424

012 318 7501 7425

Web: www.nda.gov.za

AUGUST 2006

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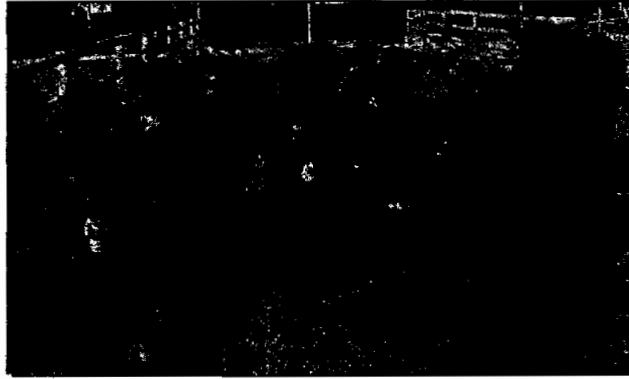
Directorate Animal and Aquaculture Production

Obtainable from

Resource Centre
Directorate: Agricultural Information Services
Private Bag X144
Pretoria
0001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
2. DEFINITIONS / GLOSSARY OF TERMS / ACRONYMS	3
3. PROBLEM STATEMENT	5
4. OBJECTIVES	6
5. POLICY TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEM.....	6
6. REFERENCE DOCUMENT	22
7. POLICY OWNER.....	22



1. INTRODUCTION


A large portion of animal agriculture in South Africa is dependent on natural veld or planted pastures. Veld and pastures are, in turn, dependent on the country's soil and water resources. The optimal and sustainable use of these natural resources will largely determine South Africa's capacity for lasting food security. Care must therefore be taken to farm with adapted and genetically sound animals that are capable of producing under a variety of conditions. This genetically adaptation of animals to production environments and production systems require significant inputs from animal improvement.

The rate that populations can be improved is compromised by lack of objective definitions of improvement, inadequate understanding of quantitative mechanisms and the development and utilization of selection indices while still maintaining genetic diversity. The primary objectives should be to accelerate the selection response towards efficient and profitable production of healthy, nutritious, and palatable livestock products through enhanced adaptation to different production environments and greater resistance to disease. It is therefore important to develop and use animal recording schemes that are specifically addressing the South African production systems and conditions.

The rate that populations can be improved is compromised by lack of objective definitions of improvement, inadequate understanding of quantitative mechanisms and the development and utilization of selection indices. The primary objectives should be to accelerate the selection response towards efficient and profitable production of healthy, nutritious, and palatable livestock products through enhanced adaptation to different production environments and greater resistance to disease. It is therefore important to develop and use animal recording schemes that are specifically addressing the South African production systems and conditions.

Proper national recording schemes that collect and verifies appropriate production and reproduction information to enable genetic improvement in the national herd is therefore essential.

The need for a more effective and efficient National animal improvement programme led to a review of the Livestock Improvement Act, 1997 (Act No. 25 of 1977). This review yielded a number of concerns, including, *inter alia*:

- Restriction on the importation of genetic material for registered stud breeders.
 - The protection of the local artificial insemination industry and restrictions on local collection and sale of semen.
 - The protection of what was seen as an elitist pedigree farm animal industry.
 - Support of animal improvement schemes that do not benefit the small-scale and black farmers, particularly in communal settings.
 - The absence of provisions in the legislation for the needs and interests of the small farmer.
- 
- Insufficient control over embryo collection and transfer activities.
 - Unequal access to information and to genetic material by animal owners.
 - Scientific and technological progress has exposed a number of shortcomings.
 - Some restrictions disregarded basic individual rights.
 - No control over the exportation of genetic material of landrace breeds other than health protocols.

These concerns led to the drafting of new legislation and the Animal Improvement Act was passed in September 1998 after two years of extensive consultation and preparation. The Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act No. 62 of 1998) should enable users to make informed decisions and should ensure that suppliers of genetically superior animals and genetic material are bound by norms and standards that will in turn ensure that the genetic material used in South Africa has the potential to maintain or improve production from both food and fibre producing animals.

The Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act No. 62 of 1998) retained the following important provisions from the Livestock Improvement Act:

- Control of the identification and use of genetic material that could be used for animal improvement.
- Control over the persons and centres providing animal reproduction services.
- The orderly establishment and maintenance of animal breeders' societies.

The following new provisions were included to address the inequalities in Act No. 25 of 1977 and to ensure that legislation would benefit all owners of farm animals in South Africa:

- Deregulation of the artificial insemination industry without compromising genetic and health standards.

- An extension of the basis for people qualifying for importation of genetic material.
- Provision for more than one registering authority.
- Provision for the registration of import agents.
- Provision for the protection of South Africa's indigenous and locally developed breeds.
- Provision for the registration of embryo collectors as a specialised branch of the industry to bring this into line with international standards.
- Provision for the establishment of schemes relying on a national database to support accurate statistics, animal identification, animal recording and evaluation.

This policy will serve as an information document — as well as a guideline for the implementation of actions linked to Act No. 62 of 1998.

A number of these actions are of critical importance to the long-term stability of the livestock industry in South Africa and should be implemented as soon as possible. These include the monitoring and control of exports of genetic material of South African landrace breeds.

2. DEFINITIONS / GLOSSARY OF TERMS / ACRONYMS

As this policy document has been developed to support the Animal Improvement Act, 1998, relevant definitions in the Act have been included:

'animal' means a kind of animal or an animal of a specified breed of such kind of animal which has in terms of section 2 been declared as an animal for the purposes of the Act;

'animal breeders' society' means a group of persons promoting the breeding, the recording or registration, the genetic improvement and the use of a kind of animal or an animal of a specified breed of such kind of animal, determining and applying breed standards, recommending in its sole discretion the recording or registration of an animal or a specified breed of a kind of animal bred in or imported into the Republic, and who is registered in terms of section 8 (7) (a) (i);

'animal improvement' means the scientifically based identification of genetically superior animals by means of the integrated registration and genetic information system or in a manner approved by the registrar and the discerning use thereof to improve the production or performance ability of the animal population in the interest of the Republic;

'Breed' means a population of animals which produces progeny possessing a high degree of genetic stability as evidenced by identifiable uniformity in breed standards and performance;



'breeder' means the owner of a breeding female animal at the time of natural or artificial conception or at the birth of progeny;

'centre' means premises registered in terms of section 8 (6) (b) for the collection, evaluation, processing, packing, labelling, storing and sale of semen, embryos or ova, as the case may be, of certain kinds of animal;

'Department' means the Department of Agriculture in the national government;

'donor animal' means an animal which has been approved in terms of section 8 (6) (c) for the collection of genetic material;

'Embryo collector' means a person who collects, evaluates, processes, packs or stores genetic material, or who carries out the artificial insemination or the transferring of ova or embryos into recipient female animals and who is registered as such in terms of section 8 (6) (a) in respect of the kind of animal for which he or she has completed the prescribed course of instruction;

'export' means to take out or send an animal or genetic material from the Republic to a country or territory outside the Republic or to cause an animal or genetic material to be so taken or sent out;



'genetic material' means ova, embryos, semen and any other material originating from an animal through which the hereditary factors of such animal can be transferred;

'import' means to bring an animal or genetic material from outside the Republic into the Republic or to cause an animal or genetic material to be so brought into the Republic;

'import agent' means a person who imports genetic material on behalf of another person and who is registered as such in terms of section 8 (6) (a);

'integrated registration and genetic information system' (INTERGIS) means the computer system that has been established in co-operation with the Department to integrate the pedigrees and performance data of animals;

'landrace' means a specified breed of a kind of animal indigenous to or developed in the Republic;

'registering authority' means an animal breeders' society or a group of animal breeders' societies which is registered as such in terms of section 8 (7) (a) (ii);

'Registrar' means the officer designated as Registrar of Animal Improvement in terms of section 3;

'Regulation' means a regulation made under this Act;

'scheme' means a scheme established in terms of section 20;

'Semen collector' means a person who collects, evaluates, processes, packs or stores semen, or who carries out the artificial insemination of an animal, and who is registered as such in terms of section 8 (6) (a) in respect of the kind of animal for which he or she has completed the prescribed course of instruction;

Additional definitions not in the Act:

'Cloning' is a process whereby an animal is duplicated by inserting nuclei extracted from cultured somatic cells taken from the donor animal into egg cells that have had their original nucleus removed. This process is called Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer (SCNT).



'Transgenic animal' is an animal with genes — either from the same species — or another species that were introduced to the oocyte by way of a process in the laboratory prior to fertilisation

ACRONYMS

AnGR	Animal Genetic Resources
ARC	Agricultural Research Council (of South Africa)
FAnGR	Farm Animal Genetic Resources
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
ICAR	International Committee for Animal Recording
INTERGIS	Integrated Registration and Genetic Information System
NDB	National Database
SASB	South African Stud Book and Livestock Improvement Association
SCNT	Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer (Cloning)
SOW	State of the Worlds Animal Genetic Resources

3. PROBLEM STATEMENT

- The Animal Improvement Act was passed in September 1998 and the regulations were finalised in 2002 — after almost four years of extensive evaluation and dialogue that included testing those controlling the establishment of other registering authorities and the registration of donor animals.
- One of the shortfalls of the process — was a lack of a holistic policy on animal improvement — to support legislation and regulation — and to serve as a

guideline document for the implementation of activities and services aimed at the improvement of animal production at all levels.

4. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the policy are to:

- Facilitate poverty alleviation through the sustainable utilization of animal genetic resources within the framework of the Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act 62 of 1998).
- Promote and support the identification, evaluation, breeding and use of genetically superior animals to improve the production and performance of animals used for food, agriculture, sport and recreation.
- Promote the sustainable use of Animal Genetic resources (AnGR) as a major contributor to National food security.
- Facilitate the conservation of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture.
- Facilitate reduction in the risk of disease transmission through animal improvement.
- Strive for a globally competitive animal production sector.



Instruments for a National Animal Improvement Policy:

- Accurate information (including, but not limited to statistics, pedigree information, animal recording and evaluation, animal health etc.)
- Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act No. 62 of 1998)
- Animal Identification Act, 2002 (Act No. 2 of 2002)
- Efficient and Effective enforcement of legislation
- National animal improvement schemes.
- A National Advisory Committee for Animal Genetic Resources and Improvement.

5. POLICY TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEM

5.1 To achieve the objectives of the animal improvement policy, a supportive regulatory framework is essential. The regulatory framework needs to remain user friendly and geared towards national goals. Legislation should also be used to facilitate the development of specific activities — for example, trade in landrace breeds or a national animal recording and improvement schemes. It is, however, important to monitor such activities to ensure that they do not become counter-productive. Close liaison with stockowners, farmers, agricultural non-government organisations, research institutions, tertiary

education facilities, parastatals and the industry is the most effective way to monitor both activities and legislation.

In developing a policy, the following were taken into consideration

5.1.1 Animal Science Principles

To improve animals in an efficient and effective manner, there needs to be a harmonious balance between the animal, the environment and production inputs. Sound animal science (incorporating husbandry, biodiversity, scientific information and genetic principles) includes:

- Recognising the fact that breeding stock and many production systems rely on natural grazing (veld), especially in the case of beef cattle and small stock, but a large portion of production animals also rely on supplementary feed resources to be able to comply with economic demands.
- The possibility of Animal Improvement being less noticeable without sound natural resource management and good nutritional practices.
- Matching animals with the production environment and the capabilities of the stockowner.
- Reduction in disease transmission to ensure effective animal improvement.
- Ensuring that the animals live in an environment that is as stress free as possible — and that they are cared for as effectively as possible.
- The optimal use of appropriate genetic practices and principles — including sound selection objectives, accurate genetic parameter estimates and effective modelling.



5.1.2 Animal Performance Recording

Sustainable development of more productive and efficient livestock herds will be required to increase livestock production. This will involve both identification of immediate tactical management activities to improve production and productivity (output per unit of input) of current herds, as well as re-establishment of long-term strategic programmes for comparative evaluation and continued genetic improvement of livestock. In both cases, accurate and consistent decision based on objective information and a thorough understanding of the key input-output relationships involved in livestock production will be required. Recording of livestock performance is required to provide information for sound decision-making and to establish key input-output relationships. It is also particularly important to

provide the comprehensive and consistent information that is necessary to fairly compare different germplasm and to support long-term genetic improvement towards an appropriate bio-economic development objective.

Benefits from sustainable farm animal improvement will accrue to:

- Farmers — through increased income, better risk management and the maintenance of a vital expanding rural economy;
- Consumers — through improvements in quantity and quality of animal products at affordable prices, and
- Government and the Nation through enhanced national food security, more favourable trade balances involving animal products and feed grains, and greater social and environmental stability.

5.1.3 Indigenous and Locally Developed/Adapted Breeds

South Africa has a variety of indigenous breeds of farm animals originated in eastern and northern Africa and moved southwards with migrating nomads to enter South Africa about two thousand years ago. In the process, they travelled through areas rife with animal diseases and parasites adapting to and settling in a variety of biomes. Some early settlers saw the potential of the hardy ecotypes and began farming with identified types such as fat-tailed sheep and the laterally horned Sanga cattle. Selection for uniformity and specific characteristics led to the establishment of recognised breeds such as the Afrikaner sheep and the Afrikaner cattle.

A number of these early breeds still exist and some, such as the Nguni and Afrikaner cattle and the improved Boer goat, have been commercialised. However, other breeds have become severely depleted in numbers due to continued crossbreeding and replacement by exotic breeds. Adapted breeds were also used to develop hardy composites for increased production from the veld in specific biomes, the Dorper sheep and the Bonsmara cattle breeds being typical examples that were developed for a specific purpose. All these breeds are classified as landraces; indigenous and locally developed breeds closely linked to a country by way of name, local content, breeding programs and origin.

Global concern over the loss of diversity in the worlds' farm animal genetic resources, along with a growing awareness of the real value of adapted, minimum care breeds for sustainable animal agriculture off natural vegetation, led to the emergence of a world market for these breeds. The international popularity of the South African Improved Boer Goat, Dorper sheep and Bonsmara cattle breeds are examples of this trend.

Care must, however, be taken to ensure that the rights of the owners and breeders are taken into consideration, particularly where animals and genetic material are exported. In addition, there could be a potential risk of losing breeders' rights by the registration of a patent on an identified gene or, possibly, animals in another country. The export of Landrace breeds and developments in the field of animal breeding patents must therefore be monitored.

South Africa's Landrace breeds should be marketed with pride and with a guarantee on lineage and genetic soundness. This can only be successful if breed societies, registering authorities, service providers and traders in farm animal genetic material work together to provide the necessary certification on positive identification, performance, and pedigrees through regular randomised parentage testing.

5.1.4 Other Breeds

South Africa also has a wide variety of exotic breeds that have adapted to local conditions over a period of time, often to such an extent that they are more suited to conditions on the subcontinent than to those in the countries of origin. These breeds have played a major role in the livestock industry. Examples include the Holstein and Jersey dairy cattle breeds, numerous beef cattle breeds, the Merino sheep breed and the SA Warm Blood and Thoroughbred horse breeds. They are equally important and should be promoted and used in a responsible way to ensure that they are matched with production environments and requirements of local farming systems.

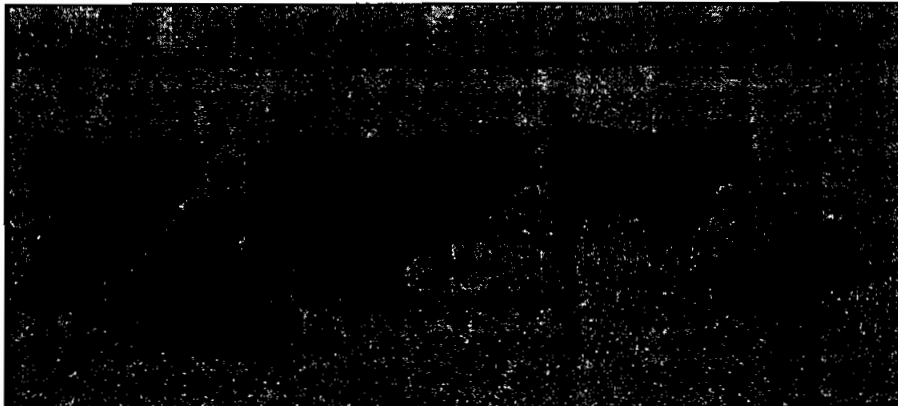
5.1.5 Animals included in the policy as per regulation as prescribed

- All farm animals (animals used for food and agriculture purposes)
- Game animals used for (Game ranching and production systems)
(See 5.2.12)
- Animals used for sport and recreation

5.2 Recommended policy options

5.2.1 National Survey of Animal Genetic Resources

There is an urgent need for accurate statistics and information about breeds, numbers, locality, production systems and the management skills of stockowners, breeders and producers. Reliable statistics and information are needed to assess



the current status of genetic resources in South Africa and to facilitate more effective and strategic planning and management at all levels. Data will be stored on the national databank (INTERGIS) as part of the National Animal Recording Schemes. This information will also facilitate the identification of breeds that have been eroded or depleted to the extent where in situ and ex situ conservation actions may be necessary. This should be complemented by a domestic animal genetic resources information system.

The census should be co-ordinated by an identified National co-ordinating institute — and should include contacts/co-coordinators in all the Provinces. As data on pure breeds and breeds in the sector involved in animal recording and evaluation is stored on the INTERGIS and is therefore scrutinised and accurate, the initial survey should concentrate on animals in the rural/traditional developing areas — and on the breeds traditionally used in these areas. Local knowledge and practices relating to animal breeding and improvement must be included in such surveys.

An initial survey of AnGR has been completed and will be linked to a country report on the state of animal genetic resources in South Africa that is being prepared for submission to the FAO as part of the initiative to draft a report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources (SOW). The survey should be repeated as part of a National Agricultural Census every five years. This action will also link with South Africa's responsibilities with regard to international agreements and commitments such as Sustainable Development and the management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources as well as Agro Biodiversity within an eco-system.

5.2.2 National Advisory Committee (NAC) for Farm Animal Genetic Resources and Improvement

Effective and efficient management of FAnGR requires a concerted effort including technical expertise from a range of team players. A national advisory committee consisting of a range of suitably qualified and experienced people is required in order to achieve sustainable animal improvement. This committee could assist the Registrar by providing recommendations and advice on key issues such as the improvement of farm animal genetic resources, the sustainable use and conservation of these resources and on institutional support and policy issues. To be effective, the NAC needs to be formalised and recognised by the Department of Agriculture.

The NAC should include representatives from the following:

- Department of Agriculture
- Agricultural Research Council (ARC)
- Registering Authorities
- Representatives of Advisory/Management Committees from each of the animal improvement schemes
- Game farming sector
- Relevant Professional bodies (e.g. South African Society for Animal Science, SA Veterinary Semen & Embryo Group)

5.2.3 Animal Recording Schemes

There are a number of reasons for the official establishing Animal Recording Schemes. The key characteristics of the different types of recording are presented in Table 1. The structural requirements, primary uses, beneficiaries and organisational requirements of animal recording will differ depending on the particular objectives.

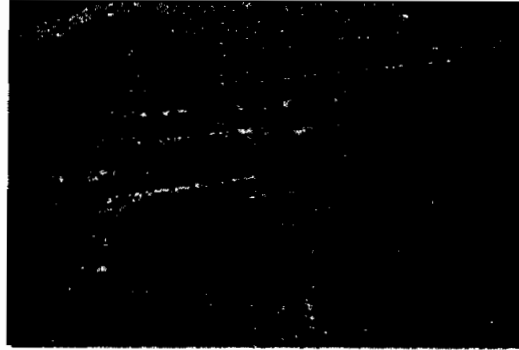


TABLE 1: Types of Animal Recording and their General Characteristics

Characteristic	Primary Uses	Main Beneficiaries	Participants
Animal Recording to establish baseline performance	Identify opportunities and challenges Meet international reporting obligations	Government and the Nation	A broad sample of farmers
Animal Recording to compare production alternatives	Identify best management procedures Farmer education	All Farmers Consumers	A few carefully selected farmers
Animal Recording for genetic improvement	Genetic improvement Provide superior breeding animals to industry Better farmer organisation	All Farmers Consumers Rural communities	Seed stock producers and multipliers Eventually many commercial farmers to validate results
Animal Recording for animal management	Better individual animal management Better farmer organization Increased production and productivity	Participating farmers Consumers Rural communities	Initially a few farmers, eventually the majority

One important role of government and industry is to allocate scarce public resources to areas of greatest potential benefit. This role can be fulfilled effectively only if adequate information is available to support the decision-making process. Livestock recording schemes are an important source of information about the livestock sector and can identify areas of greatest opportunity within the sector.

The establishment of animal performance recording schemes in rural communities can serve as a platform for economic and community development. The organizational structures to support animal recording schemes will provide useful opportunities for educational programs; development of co-operative, value-based marketing schemes and the emergence of a more informed and assertive rural population. In addition, efficient and effective animal recording programmes could aid in disease surveillance and traceability systems (effective risk management).

The importance of sustainable livestock practices to realizing food security and maintaining environmental integrity provides additional motivation for livestock recording. Meeting the demands of increasing livestock production while maintaining environmental integrity requires information on the interrelationships involved in livestock production and quantification of how livestock production impacts on the environment. Livestock recording can provide such information and allows agricultural agencies to take leadership in developing livestock production systems that are productive, environmentally responsible and sustainable.

Livestock recording data and results also provide additional opportunities for enhancing research and development capacity through technology transfer and training. Almost all animal breeding research in South Africa use information collected through recording systems.

Accurate data including basic information on owners and location of keepers, animal identification, matings, births, parentage, breed composition, weights, management and nutritional status information, feed intake, quantitative and qualitative carcass traits, tolerance of parasites and diseases, measured and scored conformation traits, as well as derived and adjusted values (e.g. daily gain) and breeding values of the different beef cattle breeds can be used to identify and trace superior animals in registered and non-registered herds. This data can be processed into useful information to broaden the reference base of specific breed evaluations, comparisons and future predictions.



A National Animal Recording Schemes/National Database for all animals used for food and agriculture should be declared in terms of the Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act No. 62 of 1998).

This scheme will enable all Breed Societies to comply with the regulations of the Act by downloading pedigree and other basic data onto a national database. The information will then be available for policy making and national breed evaluations that would include both registered and non-

registered animals which are mainly in the hands of emerging farmers.

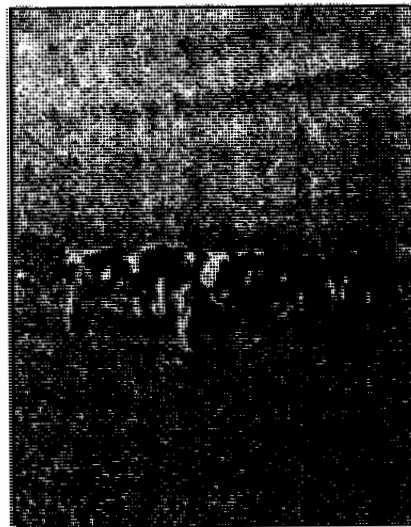
Although the National database will uphold the principle of owner/breeders rights and the originally submitted raw data will be the property of the respective breeder, breed society or registering authority. — Any data or information on the INTERGIS may not be used for any purpose without the written permission of the owner, namely, the Department, or a designate of the Department.

5.2.4 Control over the Import of Genetic Material

Genetic material should be imported to facilitate biodiversity conservation, for the improvement of existing resources or for the establishment of new cattle populations. Care must be taken to ensure that imports will be beneficial in order to avoid dumping. To ensure that dumping does not take place and that genetic material is imported in accordance with the policy, a number of regulatory provisions are suggested, namely that no new breed of animal(s) is considered for recognition and import before carrying out a detailed risk assessment including a biological impact study. This includes a literature study as well as on-farm trials where justified and where the risk factor can be controlled effectively. A limited amount of genetic material may be imported to carry out on farm trials but no material should be sold for commercial purposes until the study is completed and the animal has been registered in terms of the animal improvement Act, 1998 (Act No. 62 of 1998). Only genetic material of recognized animals may be imported as prescribed.

It is important to monitor progress with new breeds and this should be done on a regular basis. Should it be shown that no progress or no commercial use has been made with a new breed, it should be removed from the list of recognized breeds. The National Advisory committee and the body responsible for the National Database (INTERGIS) should advise the Registrar annually on such matters.

All applications for importing the genetic material of recognized breeds should be subject to the minimum breed standards of the respective breed society or breeders club. Breed Societies and breeders clubs will therefore assume more responsibility for the improvement of their respective breeds by ensuring that only the best material is imported. In the case of semen imports, only donor animals that have been screened and approved will be registered on the Department of Agriculture import database. In order to verify parentage and to confirm identity, information on imported animals should include a DNA profile conforming to the guidelines of the International Society for Animal Genetics (ISAG) and the



International Committee for Animal Recording (ICAR). Breeders importing genetic material from such animals should have the assurance that it has the potential for improving the local gene pool.

Dairy cattle semen constitutes most of the semen imports and concern remains over the possible import of surplus dairy bull semen at prices below that of locally available alternatives. The compulsory registration of import agents in terms of the Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act 62 of 1998) should maintain a system of self regulation that prevents the import of large quantities of redundant semen.

5.2.5 Export of genetic material from Landrace and locally adapted breeds

There is a growing international demand for South African Landrace breeds and it is important to ensure that the flow of benefits from such markets reaches all levels and that the rights of breeders are recognised. In terms of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), South Africa has sovereignty over its genetic resources, including the names of breeds. Therefore, intellectual property rights should be vested in South Africa.

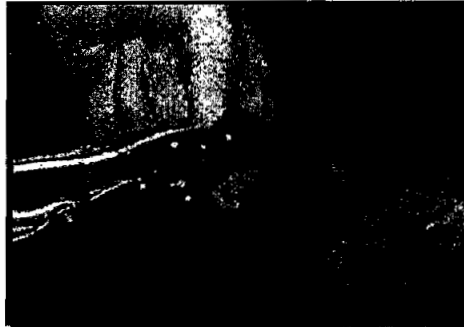
As there are efforts to revise the intellectual property system in South Africa, it may be necessary for a consultation process to decide whether patenting of live animals or genetic material should be permitted. In the interim, it is important to monitor exports as effectively as possible and to ensure that only quality genetic material leaves the country. Exporting of sub-standard genetic material will jeopardize future markets and be counter productive as far as broadening the access to these markets. This implies participation in the National Schemes together with a proper assessment of the genetic value of individual animals prior to application for export. All exports of landrace and locally adapted breeds should be monitored by way of authorizations that precede any veterinary export permit. Only genetic material that complies with the relevant minimum breed standards should be exported. Detailed procedures are set out in the regulations of the Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act No. 62 of 1998).

5.2.6 Development of Composite Breeds

Composite breeds offer an alternative breeding system that is generally competitive with crossbreeding, and is easier to manage, regardless of herd size. Composite populations (breeds) offer a procedure that is more effective than continuous crossbreeding for using genetic differences among breeds to achieve and maintain optimum performance levels for major bio-economic traits on a continuing basis. This includes traits such as growth rate and size, composition of gain, milk production climatic and nutritive adaptability, and age at puberty.

Before composite breeds can be recognised in terms of the Act, it is important to have breeding plans that is based on scientific principles to ensure long term stability of the breed.

New composite breeds must also be subject to a biological impact study that includes a detailed submission on how the breed is to be established and stabilized. Guidelines are obtainable from the office of the registrar.



Regular monitoring of locally developed composite breeds is also necessary as these can qualify for Landrace breed status. Accurate identification and recording on the National Database will therefore be a prerequisite. The breeds should also be evaluated by a competent scientific authority for possible genetic impact on relevant indigenous breeds and populations.

5.2.8 Registering Authorities

The Animal Improvement Act, 1998, makes provision for more than one registering authority – provided the breed society or group of breeders' societies applying for such recognition can comply with the regulations that have been structured to ensure that international standards are not compromised in any way. Regulations include the certification of the recording system to ensure that such systems will comply with norms and guidelines to download all the information needed onto the National Database. The Principle of more than one registering authority is therefore endorsed by this policy only if the necessary requirements are met.

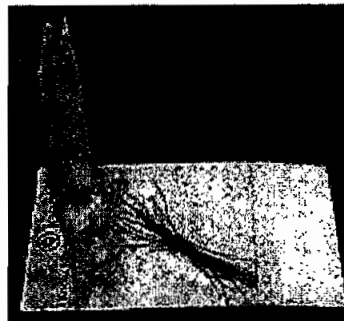
5.2.9 Collection and Sale of Animal Genetic Material

(a) Certification of donor animals

It is important to have a system whereby donor animals and genetic material can be certified for both health and genetic purity and quality. Ideally, all donor animals should comply with South African and International standards — but this would require all genetic material to be collected at a certified centre. Material for local use must also be collected at a certified centre — must meet the necessary guarantees on health and genetic quality.

(b) Certification of collection centres

Centres where genetic material is collected for export purposes should comply with International standards. The regulations controlling such centres need to be reviewed from time to time and in close cooperation with the relevant stakeholders to ensure that all standards are complied with.



(c) Certification of collectors

A collection involves working with the animal for a longer period that could include minor intrusions, it is important that all collectors be evaluated and registered as being competent to carry out the necessary procedures. This is particularly important when it comes to the collection of embryos — and all those doing embryo and semen collection should be registered. Veterinarians should not have a blanket exemption from this registration, as they are not trained adequately during the normal curriculum. In addition, collection should not be limited to veterinarians; individuals with specific training could be utilized.

(d) Promoting user confidence

Registration and certification provide the user with confidence and allow the regulatory authorities to monitor and evaluate animal improvement effectively. In addition, this would facilitate the provision of other services by regulatory authorities, including possible disease surveillance.

(e) Partners

Partnerships between animal scientists and veterinarians should be encouraged as embryo collection in particular involves breeding inputs and the combination of the two disciplines will benefit the end user.

(f) Cloning (Somatic cell nuclear transfer)

While cloning may not become common practice, the process has application in the conservation of endangered breeds and the replication of animals with exceptional performance (e.g. milk production).

Cloning is seen as an embryo collection application and, as such, should be done by suitably qualified and registered persons at reputable laboratories and certified embryo collection centres.

Cloned animals will pose no problem as far as registration is concerned as approved systems make provision for such recordings.

Care should, however, be taken to ensure that cloning does not compromise biodiversity. The term cloning is also too broad and the process should be rather referred to as Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer (SCNT).

(g) Transgenic animals

Transgenic animals are produced by introducing certain genes into the oocyte of an animal. These genes are then incorporated into the DNA of this oocyte. As this involves the modification of the genetic structure of the animal, the relevant provisions of the Genetically Modified Organism (GMO) Act, 1997 (Act No. 15 of 1997) should be applied in such cases.

5.2.10 Conservation of farm animal genetic resources



There are important differences between plant and animal genetic resources and these will need to be reflected in any conservation strategy to be developed. In contrast to seeds, animal genetic resources are much more difficult and expensive to store *ex situ* in the form of semen and ova. For some species,

such methods have not even been satisfactorily developed. Scientists tend to agree that, at present, the best way of saving animal genetic resources is by means of sustainable utilization.

(a) *Ex situ* conservation

The global increase in the human population is leading to increased demands for land and animal protein. This increased demand for land may lead to the marginalization of certain farm animal genetic resources and pose a threat to their future survival. Due to the increased demand for animal protein different selection strategies have been adopted to increase production that will result in genetic drift and a decrease in genetic diversity. In view of these possible threats the development of a repository of cryopreserved germplasm should be considered. Such a repository can be used for:

- Emergency backup for regenerating populations after disease outbreaks
- A source of genetic diversity for breed society use
- Germplasm for new line/breed development
- A source of DNA for molecular studies

The initial cost for setting up the infrastructure and facilities for the *ex situ* storing of germplasm such as semen and ova will be very expensive. However, the maintenance of cryopreserved germplasm will be significantly cheaper than maintaining *in situ* populations.

(b) *In situ* conservation

In situ conservation is regarded as a collective word for keeping (1) animals in their natural or pure state, (2) sustainable utilization and (3) global or commercial adaptation.

Traditional communities are the custodians of indigenous breeds for many centuries and they tend to keep animals in a "pure" state. The animals fulfil religious, ritual and subsistence purposes. Hence the genetic material they conserve is not influenced by the modern breeding programmes, artificial breed standards or pressure from commercialization. Modern agriculture causes livestock breeds to be

dynamic rather than static entities undergoing a continual change depending on the needs and priorities of the breeders or markets.

The concept of sustainable utilization acknowledges that with globalization, many breeds will only survive if they become competitive. Hence there is a need for genetic improvement through selection. Such selection will not result in the loss of the survival and fitness traits that made these breeds attractive in the first place, as long as it is undertaken in this context and with the constraints of the actual production system. This is probably the only strategy that will ensure the long term conservation of livestock genetic resources in the global scenario and is currently propagated in South Africa.

Global or commercial adaptation can be seen where breeds have been moved outside their natural areas and climatic conditions and have been selected for specific characteristics in order to increase their commercial value for specific production systems. An example of such a breed is the Angus that is currently the most abundant beef breed in the world being present on all continents and in varied production conditions. Artificial selection is also very prevalent and may result in peculiar characteristics such as double muscling in the Belgian Blue. Whereas this option makes commercial sense, its role in the in situ conservation of livestock genetic resources in its original state is limited, and where it does occur, it is mostly incidental.

5.2.11 Herds and Flocks of National Importance

An inventory of all FAnGR herds and flocks that could be considered at risk or to be of national importance should be compiled and maintained by the Registrar. The Registrar should advise on the classification as well as possible steps to ensure that the resource is not lost. This would include any privately owned herds and flocks as well. Maintenance of State/Provincial herds and flocks at risk should be seen as a national responsibility.

5.2.12 Game farming



The game industry is playing an increasingly significant role in the livestock industry that it cannot be ignored any longer. In certain marginal areas, farming with certain game species instead of conventional farm animals is becoming very popular, and has almost replaced cattle farming in specific areas in the northern part of the country. Game farming has the potential to provide food and income to farmers and a labour force in the developed and developing sector. The orderly development of this industry, as a viable animal production activity should be encouraged.

There is also a growing wild animal breeding industry — with a need for some form of recording and evaluation. Conventional facilities operating under the Animal Improvement Act can provide such a service.

While legislation makes it possible to declare wild animal species as animals for specific sections of the Animal Improvement Act, relevant National and Provincial Environmental legislation and ordinance should be taken into consideration as well.

An Inter Departmental working group (DEAT, NDA and ARC) should be established to facilitate the development of the game farming industry within an acceptable legal framework that takes cognizance of all relevant legislation, but recognizes the fact that game farming is a legitimate agricultural activity.

As a recognized agricultural activity, game farming should have a policy to facilitate the development of the industry at all levels.

5.3 Institutional considerations

5.3.1 The Role of Breed Associations

The term breed association is used here to include both breed societies and registering authorities. Breed associations are often part of the cultural inheritance of many countries. They are regularly criticised by technical people and this criticism relates to the following questions: What do breed associations do?; Are they really needed? and Why have some of them (e.g. In poultry and pigs) disappeared?

Breed associations are recognized in terms of the Animal Improvement act 1998 (Act No. 62 of 1998) as custodians of the respective breeds, and are responsible to see to it that the standards that govern identification, recording, evaluation and improvement of the breed in question are met.

A breed association therefore takes responsibility for a breed and this is both physical responsibility (e.g. administration) and a moral one. It is an obvious source of information for performance specifications, sales, standards, exports and imports, etc.

Breed associations are also reliable body for collecting and recording the ancestry of all animals in the breed for all time. It can thus trace the ancestry of any individual back to the source of the breed and hence ensure its "breed purity". Lastly they should provide a focus for breed promotion for members through sales, field days, demonstrations, conferences, advertising, and so on.



Breed associations in South Africa should also consider a system of stewardship where black emergent farmers can be assisted. Established breeders should consider mentoring one or more emergent farmers to assist with their development into effective and operational producers/breeders. This should be done in a responsible way to ensure that people are not encouraged to farm with animals that are not suited to their production environments and management capabilities.

Although the South African Stud Book and Livestock Improvement Association (SASB) only have the status of a registering authority in terms of the Animal Improvement Act, the association has a proud history of service to the pedigree livestock sector. SASB is also recognized by the International Committee for Animal Recording (ICAR) and is the organization providing herd prefixes and suffixes to the pedigree livestock sector. SASB provides services to most of the Breed Societies in South Africa and can be considered as representing the majority of the Seedstock industry in South Africa.

5.3.2 The Role of INTERGIS

INTERGIS is a computer system that has been developed with public money for the benefit of all stockowners (primary beneficiaries) as well as other interested bodies and institutions (secondary beneficiaries). In addition to its other functions, it will be used for the National Data Bank.

- INTERGIS is already proving to be one of the most efficient animal identification and improvement tools in the world. Considerable time and expense has gone into the development of the program and it should be used as optimally as possible.
- INTERGIS already does and in an increasing way will provide owners, breeders and breed societies with information that can be used to identify animals with genetically superior traits — and to predict trends within breeds to enable the users to make more informed decisions on the use of breeding animals, future breeding strategies and management interventions. It will also be possible to trace animals with unique traits to the herd/flock of origin to facilitate a more effective spread of genetic benefits.
- It is not just a system for registered/pure animals — and could be used to identify superior genetics in hybrid populations as well — provided breeders participated in the relevant recording and evaluation schemes. In this way, INTERGIS could also benefit the poultry and pig industries where hybrids are used more extensively for enhanced production.

5.3.3 The Role of Public Entities

The ARC and other research, development and technology transfer institutions play a key role in animal recording and improvement, ranging from basic research to the management of specific recording and evaluation schemes, the conservation of animal genetic resources and transferring technology to breeders and producers. These institutions should form part of the national initiative to improve animal genetic resources and to conserve these resources through sustainable utilization.

(a) ARC

The ARC and plays a key role in animal recording and improvement — from basic research to the management of specific recording and evaluation schemes, the conservation of animal genetic resources and transferring technology to breeders and producers of animal products. The institution plays a leading role in the National initiative to improve animal genetic resources and to conserve these resources through sustainable use.

(b) Universities and Colleges

The universities with agriculture-related faculties, schools and agricultural colleges provide a primary source of research as an activity carried out in conjunction with teaching, education and training. These institutions are therefore an important nucleus for capacity building and curriculum development in livestock improvement. Their role in training agricultural researchers, scientists, technicians and research managers in the understanding and appreciation of the importance of conserving farm animal genetic resources should not be underestimated.

5.3.4 The Role of Organized Agriculture

Organized agriculture in South Africa should endorse this policy as a framework to facilitate more effective production through the sustainable use of superior animal genetic material.

The main policy areas concerning the department are clustered around the inherent needs of those engaged in agricultural activities namely:

- Access to and sustainable utilisation of natural resources such as land, water, flora and fauna.



- Capacity to optimally utilise the resources dependent on infrastructure, finance, technology, services and skills development.
- Competitiveness of the individual enterprises and the entire sector relative to that of similarly endowed or competing economies to be addressed through improved efficiency and productivity, free and fair markets and innovation.

- Confidence and stability brought about by objective and effective regulation, by risk alleviation measures, sound customer relations and effective governance of the sector.
- Responsibility underpinned by the sector's strategic role as society's basic food provider, employer of the less skilled, and as social safety net for rural society.

6. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

- (a) Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act No. 62 of 1998)
- (b) Regulations for the Animal Improvement Act No. 62 as prescribed
- (c) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

7. POLICY OWNER

Department of Agriculture, Directorate: Animal and Aquaculture Production

NOTICE 1635 OF 2007**DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1995

CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION OF AN EMPLOYER'S ORGANISATION

I, Johannes Theodorus Crouse, Registrar of Labour Relations, hereby, in terms of section 109 (2) read with section 106 (2A) cancel the registration of **North West Furniture Manufacturers Association (LR2/6/2/298)** with effect from 5 November 2007. The name of the Organisation has been removed from the register of employers' organisations.

J. T. CROUSE**Registrar of Labour Relations**

(16 November 2007)

NOTICE 1636 OF 2007**DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1995

INTENTION OF CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION OF A TRADE UNION

I, Johannes Theodorus Crouse, Registrar of Labour Relations, hereby, in terms of section 106 (2B) give notice of my intention to cancel the registration of **The Trade Union for Upliftment of South Africa (TUFUSA) (LR 2/6/2/868)** for the following reasons:

- The trade union does not exist anymore.
- The trade union did not comply with the provisions of section 98, 99 and 100 of the Act [Section 106 (2A) (b)]

All interested parties are hereby invited to make written representations as to why the registration should not be cancelled. Only representations pertaining to this Notice and the following Case Number: 2007/163 will be considered.

Objections must be lodged to me, c/o the Department of Labour, Laboria House, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria. [Postal address: Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001; Fax No. (012) 309-4156/309-4595], within 60 days of the date of this notice.


REGISTRAR OF LABOUR RELATIONS

(16 November 2007)

NOTICE 1637 OF 2007**DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1995

INTENTION OF CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION OF AN EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATION

I, Johannes Theodorus Crouse, Registrar of Labour Relations, hereby, in terms of section 106 (2B) give notice of my intention to cancel the registration of the **East London & District Meat Traders Association (LR/2/6/3/64)** for the following reasons:

- The organisation has ceased to function in terms of its constitution.
- The organisation failed to comply with the provisions of sections 98, 99 and 100 of the Act [Section 106 (2A) (b)]

All interested parties are hereby invited to make written representations as to why the registration should not be cancelled. Only representations pertaining to this Notice and the following Case Number: 2007/206 will be considered.

Objections must be lodged to me, c/o the Department of Labour, Laboria House, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria. [Postal address: Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001; Fax No. (012) 309-4156/309-4595], within 60 days of the date of this notice.



REGISTRAR OF LABOUR RELATIONS

(16 November 2007)

NOTICE 1638 OF 2007

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1995

INTENTION OF CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION OF AN EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATION

I, Johannes Theodorus Crouse, Registrar of Labour Relations, hereby, in terms of section 106 (2B) give notice of my intention to cancel the registration of the **Manufacturers, Commercial & Allied Employers' Organisation (LR 2/6/3/421)** for the following reasons:

- The organisation has ceased to function in terms of its constitution.
- The organisation did not comply with the provisions of sections 98, 99 and 100 of the Act [Section 106 (2A) (b)]

All interested parties are hereby invited to make written representations as to why the registration should not be cancelled. Only representations pertaining to this Notice and the following Case Number: 2007/145 will be considered.

Objections must be lodged to me, c/o the Department of Labour, Laboria House, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria. [Postal address: Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001; Fax No. (012) 309-4156/309-4595], within 60 days of the date of this notice.

J. T. CROUSE

Registrar of Labour Relations

(16 November 2007)

BOARD NOTICES RAADSKENNISGEWINGS

BOARD NOTICE 106 OF 2007 PAN SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGE BOARD ACT, 1995 (ACT 59 OF 1995)

1. APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE KHOE AND SAN NATIONAL LANGUAGE BODY

PanSALB herewith declares that the following persons have been duly appointed as members of the Khoe and San National Language Body in terms of section 8(8)(b) of the PanSALB Act, 1995, and in accordance with the Norms and Rules for National Language Bodies (2005):

KHOE AND SAN NATIONAL LANGUAGE BODY		
NAME	AREA OF SPECIALIZATION	PROVINCE
1. Pastor Samuel BRAND	Labour law Practitioner Language promotion	Gauteng
2. Mr Pedro DÂUSEB	Language educator Language in Education & Training Translation	Western Cape
3. Leonard George MALEIBA	Language in Education Administration	Eastern Cape
4. Ms Entheresia Petronella MATROOS	Language Educator Curriculum Development Language in Education	Northern Cape
5. Mr Gert Petrus Jakobus MOONEY	Story-telling Culture and language promotion	Western Cape
6. Sikhumbuzo Sandile MZIMELA	Education, Research and languages	KwaZulu-Natal
7. Mr Anthony John PETERSEN	Educator Traditional Khoisan Leadership and Culture	Free State
8. Ms Emilie Magdalena SMITH	Educator & Abet training	Northern Cape
9. Mr Rodger Clifford	Language educator	Eastern Cape

WHITE	Language in Education Development and promotion of indigenous languages	
--------------	---	--

The Chief Executive Officer
Private Bag X08
Arcadia
0007
Fax: (012) 341 5938
Tel: (012) 341 9638
E-mail: Angie@pansalb.org.za

RAADSKENNISGEWING 106 VAN 2007
PAN-SUID-AFRIKAANSE TAAIRAADWET, 1995
(WET 59 VAN 1995)

1. AANSTELLING VAN LEDE VAN DIE KHOE EN SAN NASIONALE TAAALIGGAAM

PanSAT verklaar hiermee dat die volgende persone na behore aangestel is as lede van die Khoe en San Nasionale Taalliggaam ingevolge artikel 8(8)(b) van die PanSAT-wet, 1995, en ooreenkomstig die Norme en Reëls vir Nasionale Taalliggame (2005):

KHOE EN SAN NASIONALE TAAALIGGAAM		
NAAM	GEBIED VAN SPESIALISASIE	PROVINSIE
1. Pastoor Samuel BRAND	Arbeidsregpraktisyn Taalbevordering	Gauteng
2. Mnr. Pedro DĀUSAB	Taalopvoeder Taal in Onderwys & Opleiding Vertaling	Wes-Kaap
3. Leornard George MALEIBA	Taal in Onderwys Administrasie	Oos-Kaap
4. Me. Entheresia Petronella MATROOS	Taalopvoeder Kurikulumontwikkeling Taal in Onderwys	Noord-Kaap
5. Mnr. Gert Petrus Jakobus MOONEY	Vertelkuns Kultuur- en Taalbevordering	Wes-Kaap
6. Sikhumbuzo Sandile MZIMELA	Onderwys, Navorsing en Tale	KwaZulu-Natal
7. Mnr. Anthony John PETERSEN	Opvoeder Tradisionele Khoisan Leierskap en Kultuur	Vrystaat
8. Me. Emilie Magdalena SMITH	Opvoeder & VBOO-opleiding	Noord-Kaap
9. Mnr. Rodger Clifford WHITE	Taalopvoeder Taal in Onderwys Ontwikkeling en Bevordering van Inheemse Tale	Oos-Kaap

Die Hoof- Uitvoerende Beampte
Privaatsak X08
Arcadia
0007
Faks: (012) 341 5938
Tel: (012) 341 9638
E-pos: Angie@pansalb.org.za

BOARD NOTICE 107 OF 2007**PAN SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGE BOARD ACT, 1995
(ACT 59 OF 1995)****1. APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE SISWATI NATIONAL LANGUAGE BODY**

PanSALB herewith declares that the following persons have been duly appointed as members of the SiSwati National Language Body in terms of section 8(8)(b) of the PanSALB Act, 1995, and in accordance with the Norms and Rules for National Language Bodies (2005):

Nominee	Province	Language Field/Field of expertise
1. Ms Lindiwe Peggy DUBE	Mpumalanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language teaching
2. Ms Glory Busisiwe FAKUDE	Mpumalanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terminology • Standardisation
3. Dr Petros Mafika LUBISI	Mpumalanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linguistics • Lexicography • Language in Education
4. Mr Jabulani LUPHOKO	Mpumalanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language teaching • Terminology • Lexicography
5. Prof Zodwa Thembelihle MOTSA	Gauteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research • Language practice • Literature
6. Mr Jabulane Johan NCONGWANE	Mpumalanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lexicography • Literature
7. Mr Albert Vikimpi SAMBO	Mpumalanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terminology
8. Mr Petros Victor	Mpumalanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linguistics

SHONGWE		
9. Dr Jozi Joseph THWALA	Gauteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literature • Language in education
10. Ms Nonsikelelo Barbara ZWANE	Mpumalanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terminology • Language practice
11. Ms Thandie Fakazile ZWANE	Western Cape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation • Editing • Terminology

Members of the public are invited to submit written comments or objections regarding the appointment on or before 30 November 2007 to:

The Chief Executive Officer
Private Bag X08
Arcadia
0007
Fax: (012) 341 5938
Tel: (012) 341 9638
E-mail: Angie@pansalb.org.za

Should no objections be received by the stipulated due date, then the nomination will be deemed to be confirmed for appointment.

SATISO SEBHODI Nombolo 107 sanga-2007**UMTSETFO WEBHODI TETILILWIMI TONKHE TASENINGIZIMU AFRIKA, 1995
(UMTSETFO 59 WANGA-1995)****1. KUKHETFWA KWEMALUNGA EMTIMBA WAVELONKHE WELULWIMI
LWESISWATI**

I-PanSALB itsandza kumemetela kwekutsi lebantfu labalandzelako bakhetfwe ngalokufanele ngemalunga eMtimba waVelonkhe weLulwimi lweSiswati ngekulandzelwa kwesigaba 8(8)(b) se-PanSALB Act, 1995, macondzana nangemiBandzela nemiTsetfo yemiTimba yaVelonkhe yetiLwimi (2005):

Lokhetsiwe	Sifundza	Umkhakha welulwimi/Umkhakha webucwepheshe
1. Nks Lindiwe Peggy DUBE	Mpumalanga	• Kufundzisa lulwimi
2. Nks Glory Busisiwe FAKUDE	Mpumalanga	• Ithemnoloji • Kucinisekisa (Standardisation)
3. Dkt Petros Mafika LUBISI	Mpumalanga	• Ilingistiki (Timfundvo telulwimi) • Kubhalwa kwetichazamagama • Lulwimi Kutemfundvo
4. Nks Jabulani LUPHOKO	Mpumalanga	• Kufundzisa lulwimi • Ithemnoloji • Kubhalwa kwetichazamagama
5. Njing Zodwa Thembelihle MOTSA	Gauteng	• Kucwaninga • Kusebenta ngelulwimi • Ilitheretja
6. Mnu Jabulane Johan NCONGWANE	Mpumalanga	• Kubhalwa kwetichazamagama • Ilitheretja
7. Mnu Albert Vikimpi SAMBO	Mpumalanga	• Ithemnoloji
8. Mnu Petros Victor SHONGWE	Mpumalanga	• Ilingistiki (Timfundvo telulwimi)
9. Dkt Jozi Joseph	Gauteng	• Ilitheretja

THWALA			• Kulwimi kutemfundvo
10. Mnu Nonsikelelo Barbara ZWANE	Mpumalanga		• Ithemnoloji • Kusebenta ngelulwimi
11. Nks Thandie Fakazile ZWANE	Nshonalanga Kapa		• Kuhumusha • Kuhlala • Ithemnoloji

Emalunga emphakatsi ayamenywa kwekutsi afake tiphakamiso letibhaliwe nobe kuphikisa macondzana nekukhethwa ngamhlaka nobe ngaphambi kwamhlaka 30 Lweti (Novemba) 2007 ku:

Kusiphatsimandla Lesengamele
Private Bag X08
Arcadia
0007
Ifeksi: (012) 341 5938
Luc: (012) 341 9638
I-Email: Angie@pansalb.org.za

Uma ngabe kute tincwadzi letiphikisako kusukela ngalolusuku loluphawuliwe lwemncamulajucu, ngako-ke, lokukhethwa kutawutsatfwa njengalokucinisekisiwe.

BOARD NOTICE 108 OF 2007**PAN SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGE BOARD ACT, 1995
(ACT 59 OF 1995)****1. APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE TSHIVENDA NATIONAL LANGUAGE BODY**

PanSALB herewith declares that the following persons have been duly appointed as members of the Tshivenda National Language Body in terms of section 8(8)(b) of the PanSALB Act, 1995, and in accordance with the Norms and Rules for National Language Bodies (2005):

Nominee	Province	Language Field/Field of expertise
1. Prof Richard Ndwayamato MADADZHE	Limpopo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research • All language fields (Tshivenda)
2. Mr Shabeni David MANYABILE	Gauteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language in Education • Translation & interpreting
3. Prof Alfred Ntshavheni MILUBI	Limpopo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literature
4. Prof Nelson Mbulaheni MUSEHANE	Limpopo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linguistics & Literature • Sociolinguistics
5. Ms Rosemary NEGOTA	Gauteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation & Editing • Language Policy • Language teaching
6. Mr Mmboniseni Rodney	Gauteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language in education

NEMATANGARI		
7. Dr Thambatshira Tannie RABOTHATHA	Limpopo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Literature
8. Mr Thomas Maitakhole SENGANI	Gauteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Translation• Research

Members of the public are invited to submit written comments or objections regarding the appointment on or before 30 November 2007 to:

The Chief Executive Officer
Private Bag X08
Arcadia
0007
Fax: (012) 341 5938
Tel: (012) 341 9638
E-mail: Angie@pansalb.org.za

Should no objections be received by the stipulated due date, then the nomination will be deemed to be confirmed for appointment.

NDIVHADZO YA VHU 108 YA 2007

**MULAYO WA BODONYANGAREDZI YA NYAMBO YA AFRIKA TSHIPEMBE, WA
1995
(MULAYO WA VHU 59 WA 1995)**

**1. U THOLIWA HA MIRADO DZANGANO LA LUSHAKA LA LUAMBO LWA
TSHIVENDA (TSHIVENDA NATIONAL LANGUAGE BODY)**

PanSALB i khou divhadza uri vhatu vha tevhelaho vho tholiwa sa mirado ya Dzangano la Lushaka la Luambo lwa Tshivenda hu tshi tevhedzwa khethekanyo ya vhu 8 (8)b ya Mulayo wa PanSALB wa 1995, nahone hu tshi tevhedzwa maimo na Milayo ya Madzangano a Lushaka a Luambo (ya 2005):

Muthu o nangwaho	Vunḡu	Sia la Luambo/Sia la
1. Vho Prof Richard Ndwayamato MADADZHE	Limpopo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thodiso • Masia othe a luambo (Tshivenda)
2. Vho Shabeni David MANYABILE	Gauteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luambo kha zwa Pfunzo • Vhupinduli & Vhugologi
3. Vho Prof Alfred Ntshavheni MILUBI	Limpopo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marwatwa
4. Vho Prof Nelson Mbulaheni MUSEHANE	Limpopo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngudaluambo & Marwatwa • Ngudaluambo ya Matshilisano
5. Vho Rosemary NEGOTA	Gauteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vhupinduli & Vhukhakhululi • Phojisi ya Luambo • U Gudisa luambo

6. Vho Mmboniseni Rodney NEMATANGARI	Gauteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luambo kha zwa Pfunzo
7. Vho Dokotela. Thambatshira Tannie RABOTHATHA	Limpopo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marwalwa
8. Vho Thomas Maitakhole SENGANI	Gauteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vhupinduli • Thodlisiso

Mirago ya tshitshavha i khou rambiwa uri i rumele vhupfiwa havho kana u hanedza havho nga tou riwala malugana na u tholiwa uhu nga kana phanda ha ja 30 Lara 2007 kha:

Muofisi Mutshimbidzi Muhulwane
Phuraivethe Bege X08
Arcadia
0007
Fekisi: (012) 341 5938
Lutingo: (012) 341 9638
imeiji: Angie@pansalb.org.za

Arali ha sa vha na khanedzo dzo rumelwaho nga duvha ja u guma jo bulwaho, vhatu vho nangiwaho vha do khwatshisedzwa uri vho tholiwa.



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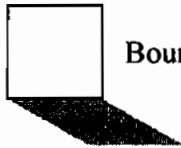
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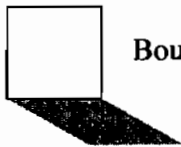
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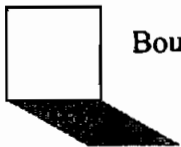
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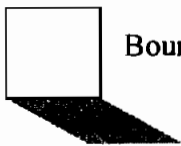
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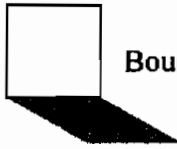
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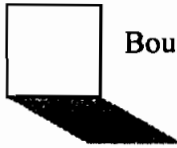
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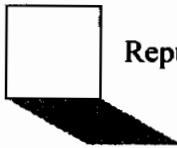
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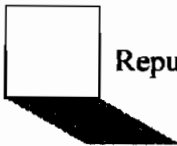
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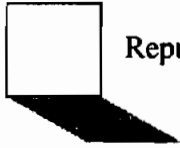
Republic of South Africa, Patent Journal Including Trade Marks, Designs and Cinematograph Films, June 2007,
Vol. 40, No. 6. Part: 1,2 & 3.
Issued Monthly, Date of Issue: 27 June 2007.
ISSN 0031-286X
Local R1,14 (Mass 2kg: Postage R27,64)



Republic of South Africa, Patent Journal Including Trade Marks, Designs and Cinematograph Films, July 2007,
Vol. 40, No. 7. Part: 1 & 2.
Issued Monthly, Date of Issue: 25 July 2007.
ISSN 0031-286X
Local R1,14 (Mass 1kg: Postage R24,36)



Republic of South Africa, Patent Journal Including Trade Marks, Designs and Cinematograph Films, August 2007,
Vol. 40, No. 8. Part: 1 & 2.
Issued Monthly, Date of Issue: 29 August 2007.
ISSN 0031-286X
Local R1,14 (Mass 2kg: Postage R27,64)

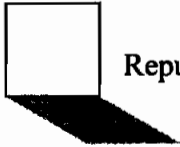
DESCRIPTION OF PATENT JOURNAL

Republic of South Africa, Patent Journal Including Trade Marks, Designs and Cinematograph Films, **September 2007**, Vol. 40, No. 9. Part: 1 & 2.

Issued Monthly, Date of Issue: 26 September 2007.

ISSN 0031-286X

Local R1,14 (Mass 3kg: Postage R30,92)

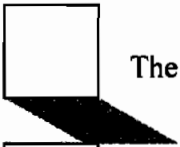


Republic of South Africa, Patent Journal Including Trade Marks, Designs and Cinematograph Films, **October 2007**, Vol. 40, No. 10. Part: 1 & 2.

Issued Monthly, Date of Issue: 31 October 2007.

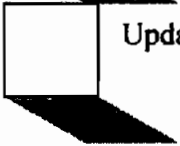
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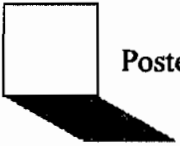
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Updated Constitution of South Africa, 1996, Including the Constitution Twelfth Amendment Act, 2005, in hard copy A4 format.

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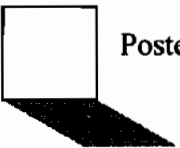
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Poster of Basic Conditions of Employment Act (Summary)

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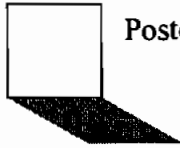
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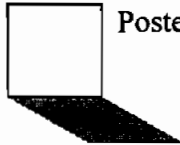
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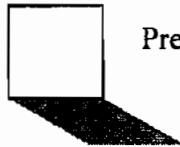
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Poster of Employment Equity Act (Summary)

Size 84X56 cm, **Plain**

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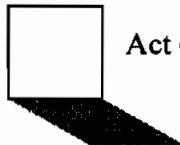
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