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11 NOVEMBER 2016

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GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

NO. R. 1402

11 NOVEMBER 2016

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT, 1993

INVITATION TO PUBLIC TO COMMENT ON PROPOSED DRAFT EXPLOSIVES REGULATIONS, 2014 I, Nelisiwe Oliphant, Minister of Labour, hereby give notice that I intend, in terms of section 43 of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), to make the regulations in the Schedule.

Any person who wishes to submit written representations or comments in connection with the draft regulations is invited to do so within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice. All representations and comments must be submitted in writing to the Director-General of the Department of Labour.

By hand: The Department of Labour – Attention: Rudzani Ramabulana
 Laboria Building
 215 Francis Baard Street
 Pretoria

By post: The Director-General
 Department of Labour – Attention: Rudzani Ramabulana
 Private Bag X117, Pretoria 0001

By fax: 012 309 4098

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NELISIWE OLIPHANT
MINISTER OF LABOUR

31/08/2016

SCHEDULE

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Definitions

1. In these regulations "the Act" means the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), and any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, has the meaning so assigned and, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"ammonium nitrate" means—

- (a) "ammonium nitrate" as defined in SABS 0228, *The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport* and classified by the chief inspector of explosives;
- (b) ammonium nitrate as defined in SANS 10228: *The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport by road and rail modes*, and listed as UN number 1942;
- (c) uniform mixtures of ammonium nitrate as defined in paragraph (a) with inorganic compatible materials where the total nitrogen content exceeds 28% with not more than 0,2% total combustible substances, including any organic substance calculated as carbon; and
- (d) solutions of ammonium nitrate as defined in paragraph (a) containing less than 40% (volume per volume) water.

"authorised explosive" means any article, substance or mixture that has the properties of an explosive and is approved by the Minister of Police and published by notice in the *Gazette* as an explosive;

"blasting" means the firing of blasting explosives for such purposes as breaking rock or other material, moving material, or other similar activity approved by the chief inspector of explosives, and "blast" has a similar meaning;

"blaster" means a competent person who is in possession of a valid blasting permit issued by the chief inspector of explosives;

"burning grounds" means a fenced-in area with a controlled entrance where explosives may be exposed to a naked flame under safe controlled conditions;

"certificated person" means any person to whom a certificate of competency in explosives has been granted or issued by the South African Qualifications Authority, an accredited service provider or any other organisation approved by the chief inspector of occupational health and safety;

"chief inspector of explosives" means the chief inspector appointed in terms of section 2(1) of the Explosives Act, 1956 (Act No. 26 of 1956);

"class 1.1" means a class of explosives as defined in SABS 0228, *The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport*;

"class 1.2" means a class of explosives as defined in SABS 0228, *The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport*;

"class 1.3" means a class of explosives as defined in SABS 0228, *The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport*;

"class 1.4" means a class of explosives as defined in SABS 0228, *The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport*;

"class 1.5" means a class of explosives as defined in SABS 0228, *The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport*;

"class 1.6" means a class of explosives as defined in SABS 0228, *The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport*;

"class 1.1–1.6" means classes 1.1–1.6 of explosives as defined in SANS 10228: *The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport by road and rail modes*;

"class 5.1" means a class of oxidizing substances as defined in SANS 10228: *The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport by road and rail modes*;

"competent person" means a person with sufficient training and experience in, and knowledge of, the health and safety aspects of explosives that will enable the person to perform work without endangering any person;

"complex" means a group of danger buildings in the same danger area;

"danger area" means an area surrounded by a fence provided with a guarded entrance in which are situated explosives testing, manufacturing and storage buildings, and as much of the land surrounding them as is shown on the official explosives workplace site plan;

"danger building or room" means any licensed building or room used as an explosives workplace or explosives magazine;

"danger zone" means the region inside the area encompassed by the larger safety distance applicable to a danger building in terms of the safety distances stipulated in Annexure 1;

"explosive" means—

- (a) a substance, or a mixture of substances, in a solid or liquid state, which is capable of producing an explosion;
- (b) a pyrotechnic substance in a solid or liquid state, or a mixture of such substances, designed to produce an effect by heat, light, sound, gas or smoke, or a combination of these, as the result of non-detonative self-sustaining exothermic chemical reactions, including pyrotechnic substances that do not evolve gases;
- (c) any article or device containing one or more substances contemplated in paragraph (a);
- (d) any plastic explosive;
- (e) mixtures of ammonium nitrate, with or without inorganic compatible substances, with unrestricted combustible material and where the total nitrogen content exceeds 15%; or
- (f) any other substance or article that the Minister of Police may from time to time by notice in the *Gazette* declare to be an explosive;

"explosives compatibility groups" means explosives grouped together for their safe storage and transportation as defined in SANS 10228: *The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport by road and rail modes*;

"explosives magazine" means any building licensed under these regulations for the storage of explosives;

"explosives manager" means a person appointed in terms of regulation 12(1)(a);

"explosives workplace" means any workplace licensed under these regulations for the manufacture, testing, use and storage of explosives, together with every mound, building and works therein or thereon for whatever purpose used;

"explosives workplace licence" means a licence referred to in regulation 4(2) or issued in terms of regulation 4(3) in respect of an explosives workplace for the manufacture, testing, use and storage of explosives;

"from magazines" means from one danger building where explosives are stored to another danger building where explosives are stored;

"guarded entrance" means an entrance through which no person, equipment or material can pass without the approval of the explosives manager or a person authorised by him and the monitoring by a guard or guarding system approved by the explosives manager;

"loose article" means any tool, furniture, cleaning material, handling equipment, stationery or any other item that is not permanently affixed in a danger building where explosives are present;

"loose article list" means a list approved by the explosives manager and posted in a conspicuous position in a building or room specifying the number and types of loose articles allowed and present in that building or room;

"magazine license" means a license referred to in regulation 4(2) or issued in terms of regulation 4(3) in respect of a magazine for the storage of explosives;

"manufacture" means the making or processing of any explosive including the division of any explosive from or into its component parts by any process, and the conversion of an explosive of one kind into an explosive of another kind, including the alteration, fitting for use, testing, on-site manufacture, repair or destruction of any explosive;

"mobile workplace" means any mobile workplace licensed under these regulations for the manufacture, testing, use and storage of explosives;

"National Explosives Council" means a council established under regulation 17;

"non-danger building or room" means any building or room within the danger area that is used in connection with the manufacture, testing or storage of explosives, but in which no explosives are kept, used, tested or manufactured;

"non-detonatable explosive" means an explosive that needs extreme conditions to initiate;

"non-explosives worker" means an employee in an explosives workplace who normally performs his or her duties outside a danger area;

"non-sensitised explosive" means any explosive or substance that needs to be sensitised by the addition of a gassing agent, chemical sensitiser, gas bubbles, organic fuel or micro balloons, or the like, for it to be used as an explosive;

"official explosives workplace site plan" means a plan as contemplated in regulation 4(5)(b);

"operating instruction" means a document approved by the explosives manager setting out in detail the methods, materials, equipment, tools and precautions to be used in a given operation;

"permanent and full-time capacity" means employed by one employer only to work during all normal working hours of that employer;

"plant office" means an office for the exclusive use of personnel for the direct control of the operations in the danger area and so situated that exposure to explosions is minimised;

"plant workshop" means a workshop used exclusively to maintain equipment and buildings in the danger area;

"private use" means the legal use of explosives by individuals for a specific purpose not connected with any other person, trade or business;

"process building" means a danger building where work on explosives takes place;

"process magazine" means a magazine within the safety circle of a process building in which explosives for one day's use are kept;

"professional engineer" means an engineer who has received professional status from the Engineering Council of South Africa;

"public building" means a structure beyond the danger zone to which members of the public have access and in which non-explosives workers are stationed;

"schedule licence" means a licence categorised as—

- (a) a schedule I explosives workplace licence, which is a schedule to the explosive workplace licence, in a format acceptable to the chief inspector of occupational health and safety, certified by the explosives manager and approved by the chief inspector of occupational health and safety; in which a description is given of all explosives that may be manufactured, tested, stored or used in a danger area, specifying nominal formulas, with tolerances, components, construction and packaging;
- (b) a schedule II explosives workplace licence, which is a schedule to the explosives workplace licence pertaining to each danger building or room in the danger area, in a format acceptable to the chief inspector of occupational health and safety, certified by the explosives manager and approved by the chief inspector of occupational health and safety, specifying the name and number of the building or room, the maximum number of persons and the maximum mass of explosives allowed in the building or room, the operations authorised and which of these operations may be carried out simultaneously;
or
- (c) a schedule III explosives workplace licence, which is a schedule to the explosives workplace licence for a non-danger building or room in a danger area, in a format acceptable to the chief inspector of occupational health and safety, certified by the explosives manager and approved by the chief inspector of occupational health and safety, specifying the name and number

of the building or room, the purpose of the building or room and the number of persons allowed therein;

"to magazines" means from an explosives process building to any danger building where explosives are stored;

"to public buildings" means from a danger building to public buildings as defined in these regulations, and includes main offices, main workshops and dwelling houses other than those defined under to railways, roads, etc.;

"to railways, roads, etc." means from a danger building to railways, roads or open sports grounds, or to dwelling houses under the same ownership as the explosives factory and occupied by the owner or an employee;

"unauthorised explosive" means any substance or mixture that has the properties of an explosive but has not been approved and published as an authorised explosive.

Scope of application

2. (1) Subject to subregulation (2), these regulations will apply to any employer, self-employed person or user who operates an explosives workplace for the purpose of manufacturing, testing, storing or using explosives.

(2) These regulations will not apply to any place where the loading or reloading of cartridges for small arms is being carried out for private use and is not offered for sale, trade or any other use: provided that these regulations do not detract from the requirements of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000).

(3) The chief inspector of occupational health and safety may, upon receiving a written request, grant exemption, in writing, from any of these regulations on such conditions as he or she may determine to ensure the safe manufacture, storage, testing and handling of explosives.

(4) Any exemption granted under subregulation (3) may at any time in writing be withdrawn or the conditions amended by the chief inspector of occupational health and safety.

Authorised and classified explosives

3. (1) The chief inspector of explosives must make available to the chief inspector of occupational health and safety the list of authorised explosives and the classification of explosives contemplated in regulation 2 of the Explosives Act, 2003 (Act No. 15 of 2003), and any changes to these.

(2) The chief inspector of occupational health and safety may, after consultation with the chief inspector of explosives, classify any chemical combination as an explosive or reclassify any explosive for the purposes of these regulations.

(3) No person may manufacture or use any explosives that are not authorised or classified in terms of subregulations (1) and (2).

(4) No person may manufacture explosives in any manner not provided for in these regulations unless written permission for such manufacture has been obtained from the chief inspector of occupational health and safety.

Licensing of explosives workplaces

4. (1) Any person who desires to erect or operate a new explosives workplace for the manufacture, testing, use or storage of explosives must apply in writing for a licence to the chief inspector of occupational health and safety.

(2) The chief inspector of occupational health and safety must acknowledge receipt of any application within 30 calendar days of receipt.

(3) The chief inspector of occupational health and safety—

(a) may issue a licence subject to compliance with these regulations and after consultation with the relevant employer, self-employed person or user and local government: provided that such licence will lapse after

12 months if the erection of the building has not started within that period;

- (b) may attach any condition to the licence that he or she deems reasonably necessary;
- (c) may alter the condition of an existing licence after consultation with the employer, self-employed person, user and employees;
- (d) may not issue a licence where an explosives manager has not been appointed in terms of regulation 12(1) or where the prescribed requirements have not been met;
- (e) may, upon application in writing, transfer a licence into the name of another person: provided that the application will be made prior to the transfer and the transferee will have appointed an explosives manager;
- (f) may revoke any licence issued in terms of this regulation if the prescribed conditions are no longer being complied with or where no explosives manager is appointed; and
- (g) may issue, amend, replace or withdraw guidelines, codes, standards or best practices on any matter covered in these regulations.

(4) Any person applying for a magazine or explosives workplace licence must attach to such application—

- (a) a written authorisation from the relevant local government for the proposed new magazine or workplace;
- (b) the written approval from the chief inspector of explosives concerning security aspects for the area and buildings of the proposed workplace or magazine;
- (c) the letter of appointment of the competent explosives manager, including the acceptance of the appointment;
- (d) the physical address of the explosives workplace or magazine;

- (e) documentary proof of the explosives manager's competency and certification; and
- (f) a full written report on the risk assessment compiled by an approved inspection authority.

(5) Any person applying for a licence to manufacture, use, test or store explosives in the proposed explosives workplace or magazine must submit draft schedule licences, certified by the explosives manager, and drawings in duplicate setting forth, the following:

- (a) An area plan of the proposed site indicating the danger zone;
- (b) A site plan drawn to scale, which is easily readable and clearly indicates the complete layout of the site and the danger zone;
- (c) The safety distances, as contemplated in Annexure I, that are to be maintained between danger buildings, and between danger buildings and other buildings or works used in connection with the explosives workplace;
- (d) The compatibility of materials to be used in the construction of danger buildings;
- (e) Building plans for all danger buildings or works as designed and approved by a professional engineer;
- (f) The nature of the process to be used in the workplace and the place at or in which he or she intends to implement each manufacturing process, activity and type of work;
- (g) The places at or in which he or she proposes to store, destroy or test—
 - (i) any ingredient of explosives;
 - (ii) other articles or substances that are liable to spontaneous ignition; and
 - (iii) articles that are otherwise dangerous;

- (h) The quantity of explosives, or any other partly or wholly mixed ingredients thereof, that he or she intends to use simultaneously in any danger room, danger building or complex;
- (i) The maximum number of persons that he or she intends to employ in each danger room, danger building or complex; and
- (j) Any additional information that may be required by the chief inspector of occupational health and safety.

(6) Any person who desires to erect or operate a magazine for the storage of explosives must apply in writing to the chief inspector of occupational health and safety for written approval.

(7) No person may erect burning grounds within or near a danger area without an appropriate safe separation.

(8) Any person who desires to use explosives in a workplace for any purpose must apply in writing to the chief inspector of occupational health and safety for written approval.

Non-detonatable and non-sensitised explosives

5. (1) Ammonium nitrate fertilizers must be manufactured in such a way that the constituents cannot be separated mechanically from one another.

(2) Mixtures of ammonium nitrate with calcium carbonate, or dolomite, or calcium carbonate and dolomite, must be manufactured in such a way that the calcium carbonate or dolomite is incorporated in the prills or granules of the mixture and must be approved, in writing, by the chief inspector of explosives.

(3) Ammonium nitrate emulsions, gels and suspensions intermediate for blasting explosives, listed in SANS 10228 as UN number 3375, must pass test series 8 of the United Nations' *Manual of Tests and Criteria* and be authorised by the chief inspector of explosives.

(4) Every person or concern manufacturing non-detonatable or non-sensitised explosives may apply to the chief inspector of occupational health and safety for exemption from these regulations with the exception of regulation 5.

(5) Application for exemption from these regulations is subject to the conditions that the chief inspector of occupational health and safety may stipulate for the safe manufacture, storage, testing and handling of non-detonatable or non-sensitised explosives.

(6) The basis for the safe manufacture of non-detonatable or non-sensitised explosives referred to in subregulation (5) must include provision for the following safety measures:

- (a) Access control measures and equipment at the entry to the workplace area where the non-detonatable or non-sensitised explosives are manufactured, tested or stored will restrict access to the manufacturing, testing and storage areas to authorised persons only;
- (b) Unauthorised access to manufacturing operations will not be allowed, and measures and equipment to prevent access to potentially hazardous areas will be provided;
- (c) The following controls will be in place at the separator stage in non-detonatable or non-sensitised explosives manufacture:
 - (i) Temperature control;
 - (ii) pH control;
 - (iii) An inventory dumping system;
 - (iv) Control of process steam temperature and pressure; and
 - (v) Procedures to prevent unsafe confinement of non-detonatable or non-sensitised explosives during operation or cleaning activities;
- (d) The following controls will be in place at the storage and pumping stage in non-detonatable or non-sensitised explosives manufacture:

- (i) A pump management system with interlocks that is able to trip;
 - (ii) Temperature control in heated storage tanks; and
 - (iii) Tank level control;
- (e) The following controls will be in place during evaporation and heating of ammonium nitrate for prilling and granulation:
- (i) Temperature control;
 - (ii) pH control;
 - (iii) An inventory dumping system; and
 - (iv) Control of process steam temperature and pressure;
- (f) Procedures to manage unsafe confinement of non-detonatable or non-sensitised explosives during operation or cleaning activities will be in place;
- (g) Control of contaminants and additives and unsafe accumulation of such substances will be prevented;
- (h) Control of contaminants will be in place during prilling or granulation;
- (i) Control of reducing components in the drying air will be in place;
- (j) The construction materials in all processes will be checked for compatibility with non-detonatable or non-sensitised explosives with respect to corrosion and potential sensitising effects in the process;
- (k) The following control during the storage and packing stages of non-detonatable or non-sensitised explosives will be in place:
- (i) Control over use of combustible materials inside and close to storage areas;
 - (ii) Control over use of liquid fuels and vehicles in storage areas;

- (iii) Control of mechanical condition of non-detonatable or non-sensitised explosives transport and storage equipment;
- (iv) Control of potential contamination in non-detonatable or non-sensitised explosives transport containers;
- (v) Controls for appropriate firefighting equipment;
- (vi) Control of pH in solution storage; and
- (vii) Prevention of unsafe confinement of non-detonatable or non-sensitised explosives.

Danger area

6. (1) An employer, self-employed person or user must ensure that entry and exit from danger areas is only permitted—

- (a) at the permanent authorised point of entry or exit: provided that entry or exit at any other point may be authorised by the explosives manager or a person authorised by him or her if the authorised gatekeeper has been informed thereof;
- (b) for persons and vehicles authorised thereto by the explosives manager or a person authorised by him or her; and
- (c) to visitors under escort by an authorised person who is aware of the hazards attached to the danger area.

(2) An employer must keep a register of the entries and exits contemplated in subregulation (1) and that register must be available on the premises for inspection by an inspector.

(3) No person may—

- (a) enter or exit the danger area through an unauthorised point of entry or exit;

- (b) enter or exit the danger area without first submitting themselves to a search by the authorised gatekeeper if so requested;
- (c) enter the danger area with—
 - (i) matches, lighters or other devices or articles capable of generating heat, flames or sparks: provided that authorisation to enter with the articles contemplated in this paragraph may be granted by the explosives manager for specific authorised use;
 - (ii) intoxicating liquor or narcotics;
 - (iii) tobacco, food, medicine or drinkable fluids: provided that authorisation to enter with such articles may be granted by the explosives manager for purposes of consumption in licensed mess rooms and designated smoking areas: provided further that special rules for the control of such consumption and smoking, approved by the chief inspector of occupational health and safety will be made in writing and will be enforced by the employer, self-employed person or user; or
 - (iv) radio transmitters or cellular telephones without the authorisation of the explosives manager: provided that such devices will be used in accordance with any conditions or guidelines that may from time to time be issued by the chief inspector of occupational health and safety;
- (d) do anything that will increase the risk or omit to do anything that will decrease the risk attached to work being performed in a danger area.

(4) An employer, self-employed person or user may not erect any buildings in the danger zone without first obtaining written approval from the chief inspector of occupational health and safety and complying with regulation 4(5).

(5) An employer, self-employed person or user must fence in the danger area in accordance with the South African Police Service's minimum specifications for fencing of explosives magazines (SAPS 412).

(6) An employer, self-employed person or user must ensure that hazard warning signs are maintained and displayed, clearly visible, at the entrance to any danger area, magazine or workplace.

Danger buildings

7. (1) An employer, self-employed person or user must ensure, without derogating from the requirements of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987 (Act No. 99 of 1987), that all firefighting appliances and emergency equipment provided in the danger building or room are so placed and kept that they are readily visible, accessible and available for use when required.

(2) No person may discharge any fire extinguisher or tamper with any equipment without, as soon as practicable thereafter, informing the explosives manager.

(3) An employer, self-employed person or user must ensure that no danger building is used unless the ambient temperature and relative humidity inside the building and the temperature of the explosives in the building are within the limits prescribed by the explosives manager.

(4) An employer, self-employed person or user must—

- (a) take all reasonable precautions to prevent foreign materials such as grit, stones or similar objects from entering danger buildings;
- (b) ensure that no charcoal, whether ground or otherwise, oily rag or other article susceptible to spontaneous ignition is taken into any danger building, unless such article is required for immediate use in a specified place and, upon cessation of such use, is removed forthwith; and
- (c) not permit any article not listed on the loose article list to be used or to be present in a danger building.

(5) An employer, self-employed person or user must ensure that—

- (a) every danger building is protected against lightning in accordance with SANS 10313: *Protection against lightning – Physical damage to structures and life hazard*;
 - (b) every lightning protection system is examined and tested by a person with sufficient knowledge, training and experience in lightning protection;
 - (c) the examination and testing contemplated in paragraph (b) is carried out at least every 12 months, in the month of September for summer rainfall areas and in January for winter rainfall areas;
 - (d) the results of every examination and testing contemplated in paragraph (b) are recorded in a register and are made available on the premises for inspection by an inspector;
 - (e) all danger buildings with metal walls or roofs, and all plant and machinery in such buildings, are adequately earthed and bonded in accordance with SANS 10142: *The wiring of premises, Part 1: Low-voltage installations*, and SANS 10108: *The classification of hazardous locations and the selection of apparatus for use in such locations*; and
 - (f) the explosives manager prepares and implements a procedure with steps to be taken in the event of lightning or electrical storms to minimise the risks created by such storms.
- (6) An employer, self-employed person or user must ensure that–
- (a) the official number of the building is affixed on the outer wall near the main door to every building within the danger area;
 - (b) a copy of the schedule licence of every room in the danger area is permanently affixed in a conspicuous position inside that room; and
 - (c) a loose article list is permanently affixed in a conspicuous position inside every danger building:

provided that all such numbering and documentation must be printed or typed.

- (7) An employer, self-employed person or user must ensure that—
- (a) all danger buildings are maintained in good order and that the interior, including benches, shelves and fittings, of every building in which any manufacturing process takes place or that may, at any stage of the process of manufacture, contain explosives or any ingredients thereof, either mixed or partially mixed, is kept clean and free from foreign materials to the extent that is reasonably practicable;
 - (b) before any maintenance, repairs or new installations are done to or in any danger building, that building is cleaned to the extent that is reasonably practicable, by the removal of all explosives and ingredients thereof, whether mixed or otherwise, and, if necessary, by the thorough washing out of the building or part of the building to or in which such maintenance, repairs or new installations is required;
 - (c) a work permit, approved by a person authorised to do so by the explosives manager, is prepared, setting out the procedures to be followed for maintenance, repairs or new installations to or in danger buildings, and that the work permit is implemented;
 - (d) all the doors of the danger building remain unlocked while persons are inside the building;
 - (e) steps are taken to ensure that doors to danger buildings do not slam; and
 - (f) all machinery and fittings in danger buildings are maintained and operated in accordance with the design specifications of the manufacturer and any other specifications determined by the explosives manager.

Safeguarding of explosives workplace

8. (1) An employer, self-employed person or user must ensure that—

- (a) an explosives workplace is established, erected, operated and maintained in such a manner as to prevent the exposure of persons to hazardous or potentially hazardous conditions or circumstances;
 - (b) no part of the explosives workplace is used for any other purpose not authorised by the explosives workplace licence;
 - (c) all materials used in the construction of a danger building are of a design approved by a professional engineer and acceptable to the chief inspector of occupational health and safety;
 - (d) in respect of explosives workplaces–
 - (i) there are escape routes;
 - (ii) work in confined spaces is done in accordance with regulation 5 of the General Safety Regulations made under the Act and published in Government Notice No. R. 1031 of 30 May 1986;
 - (iii) the safety of electrical appliances is as per SANS 10086-1: *The installation, inspection and maintenance of equipment used in explosive atmospheres, Part 1: Installations including surface installations on mines*;
 - (iv) the required lightning protectors are installed and are functional; and
 - (v) there is a vertical clearance of not less than 30 meters between danger buildings and overhead power lines;
 - (e) all employees within the danger area are conversant with any applicable regulations, special rules and operating instructions and that copies of these are readily available to them; and
 - (f) a maintenance and inspection schedule is prepared and implemented by the explosives manager in respect of all danger buildings, fittings, plant and machinery in use in the danger area.
- (2) An employer, self-employed person or user must–

- (a) in the event of any abnormal conditions being discovered or any unusual occurrence taking place at an explosives workplace, cause operations to be stopped immediately: provided that where this is not possible, owing to the nature of the process, emergency procedures must be laid down and immediate action taken in terms of those procedures; and
- (b) despite authorised licence limits, reduce the quantity of explosives, or raw materials, or the number of persons at any explosives workplace whenever this is reasonably practicable.

Design, construction and manufacture

9. No employer may use or require or permit the use of any building, installation, room, machine or equipment unless—

- (a) it has been designed and constructed in accordance with health and safety standards incorporated in these regulations in terms of section 44 of the Act;
- (b) the employer is in possession of a written report, prepared by an approved inspection authority contemplated in regulation 18 or any foreign inspection authority recognised by the chief inspector of occupational health and safety, in which all risks associated with such use have been assessed and any required mitigating measures identified; and
- (c) the employer, self-employed person or user is in possession of a certificate issued by the manufacturer of the machines or equipment, that lists the health and safety standards complied with in the design and construction thereof: provided that such certificate must be countersigned by an approved inspection authority.

Importation of explosives

10. Any person who obtains a permit to import or export explosives in terms of the Explosives Act, 1956, must within seven days of obtaining such permit provide the chief inspector of occupational health and safety with a copy thereof.

Safety distances

- 11.** (1) An employer, self-employed person or user must—
- (a) apply the safety distances for the respective categories of explosives as stipulated in Annexure 1 to these regulations;
 - (b) where less than five kilograms of explosives is used, apply to the chief inspector of occupational health and safety for a determination of a safety distance that the employer must enforce;
 - (c) in the case of quantities of class 1.1 and class 1.5 explosives exceeding five kilograms, ensure that the structures or areas where they are manufactured, stored, tested or handled in any manner, are mounded: provided that where, with the permission of the chief inspector of occupational health and safety, mounds are dispensed with, the distances given in columns (1), (2) and (3) of Annexure 1 must be doubled.
- (2) An employer, self-employed person or user may reduce the distances in column (1) of Annexure 1 in respect of ground-covered magazines used in explosives workplace magazine areas, and the doors of which do not face each other—
- (a) between magazines next to each other: by half the distance; or
 - (b) between magazines behind each other: by three-quarters of the distance.

Supervision of explosives workplace

12. (1) (a) In order to ensure that the provisions of the Act and these regulations in relation to explosives workplaces are complied with, an employer, self-employed person or user must, subject to this regulation, in writing appoint a competent and certificated person, who is the holder of a valid explosives manager's certificate issued by chief inspector of occupational health and safety, and employed in a permanent and full-time capacity, to be explosives manager in respect of every workplace where explosives are being used, tested, stored or manufactured: provided that the appointment of an explosives manager will not exempt the employer, self-employed person or user from any liability or responsibility contemplated in section 16 of the Act.

- (b) An explosives manager may perform other functions for the employer, provided they do not interfere with the person's obligations as an explosives manager.
- (c) The explosives manager must ensure that any mitigating measures recommended by the approved inspection authority as contemplated in regulation 9(b) are taken into account in addressing the identified risks.
- (d) In issuing a person with an explosives manager's certificate for any workplace, the chief inspector of occupational health and safety must have regard to the appropriateness of the person's training and experience in the health and safety aspects of explosives for the workplace concerned.

(2) The chief inspector of occupational health and safety may, subject to the conditions that he or she may impose, permit an employer or user to appoint more than one person as explosives manager.

(3) An employer or user must appoint, in a permanent and full-time capacity, one or more persons, who are suitably qualified and experienced, as supervisor(s) to assist the explosives manager.

(4) An employer, self-employed person or user must ensure that–

- (a) the explosives manager, without derogating from any other duties imposed on him or her by the Act and these regulations—
- (i) approves in writing the rules, methods, materials, equipment and tools to be used in the danger area;
 - (ii) ensures that all persons under his or her control are informed of the hazards related to their tasks and are thoroughly trained in safe work procedures, in particular with respect to explosive hazards such as shock, friction risk of fire or static electricity, and are familiar with the requirements of these regulations;
 - (iii) stipulates in writing all protective clothing and equipment to be used in the danger area; and
 - (iv) ensures that the processes and equipment specified in schedule licences are safe and appropriate for the manufacturing processes envisaged for the workplace.
- (b) the supervisor, without derogating from any other duties imposed on him or her by the Act and these regulations—
- (i) is at all times in a position to exercise control over the operations in the danger building;
 - (ii) reports without delay to the explosives manager any plant or equipment under his or her control that has or may have posed a risk to the health and safety of persons;
 - (iii) ensures that all rules implemented in the interest of the health and safety of persons are at all times complied with; and
 - (iv) stops all explosives manufacturing or any work involving explosives if any risk is posed to the health or safety of persons.

Safe handling of explosives

- 13. (1)** An employer, self-employed person or user must ensure that—
- (a) all explosives or ingredients thereof are at all times free of foreign material that could create a risk to the health and safety of persons;
 - (b) all reasonably practicable precautions are taken to prevent the spillage of explosives;
 - (c) cleaning procedures in the case of a spillage of explosives are stipulated in writing by the explosives manager and must require that any unusual spillage of explosives must be reported to the supervisor immediately;
 - (d) all waste, paper, timber, rags, cotton and similar materials that have been in contact with either explosives or an ingredient of an explosive are disposed of in a manner stipulated in writing by the explosives manager: provided that at the end of the working day all waste and floor sweepings from danger buildings must be deposited in places designated for this purpose by the explosives manager;
 - (e) the explosives or partly mixed explosives are conveyed as soon and as carefully as possible and taking such precautions and in such a manner as will effectively guard against any accidental ignition or explosion;
 - (f) only containers provided for the conveyance of explosives are used for transporting explosives or partly mixed explosives and that such containers are at all times kept clean, free from grit and in a good state of repair;
 - (g) vehicles containing explosives are left unattended only in places designated for this purpose by the explosives manager;
 - (h) explosives are not exposed to direct rays of the sun or to rain, whether being transported or not, except for preparation on burning grounds or testing; and

- (i) manufactured explosives are removed as soon as is reasonably possible from the process building to an explosives magazine or that they are immediately dispatched.
- (2) An employer, self-employed person or user must ensure that–
 - (a) all material, equipment, tools or similar articles used in a danger area are decontaminated after such use and that no person uses any such article unless it has been decontaminated; and
 - (b) the decontamination process contemplated in paragraph (a) is certified and approved by the explosives manager or a person authorised by the explosives manager.
- (3) Unless permission has been granted by the chief inspector of occupational health and safety, no person may use explosives in workplaces other than explosives workplaces approved by the chief inspector of occupational health and safety.
 - (4) An employer, self-employed person or user must ensure that–
 - (a) explosives are transported and stored together or separately in the explosives workplace in accordance with the compatibility group assignments given in SANS 10228: *The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport by road and rail modes*; and
 - (b) for purposes of manufacturing explosives, when explosives can be categorised in more than one group, they are deemed to belong exclusively to the higher risk compatibility group given in SANS 10228: *The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport by road and rail modes*.
 - (5) No person may–
 - (a) by leaving explosives unattended allow unauthorised access to such explosives; or
 - (b) bury, dump, hide or abandon any explosives.

(6) No person may use any explosive material for blasting purposes unless—

(a) he or she is in possession of—

- (i) documentary proof of relevant and valid registration as a blaster with the chief inspector of explosives;
- (ii) a valid explosives license issued by the chief inspector of occupational health and safety; and
- (iii) an original, relevant and valid blasting permit issued by the chief inspector of explosives.

(b) he or she is undergoing training while using such blasting material under the immediate and constant supervision of a person who is in possession of the documentation contemplated in paragraph (a); or

(c) he or she informs the chief director of provincial operations not less than 24 hours prior to such use.

(7) No person may permit any other person who is not in possession of the documentation contemplated in subregulation (6)(a) to use any blasting material unless such other person is, while using such blasting material, under the immediate and constant supervision of a person who is in possession of such documentation.

(8) Any explosives for which provision is not made in these regulations may be used only in such manner and under such conditions as may be prescribed, in writing, by the chief inspector of occupational health and safety.

Emergencies

14. (1) An employer, self-employed person or user must ensure that—

- (a) an emergency plan, which must provide for the immediate evacuation of persons to areas of safety in the event of any immediate significant risk,

such as explosion, fire, dangerous gas escape, etc., is established and implemented; and

- (b) the emergency plan is tested in practice at least once every 12 months.

Incidents

15. (1) An employer, self-employed person or user must—

- (a) in addition to the requirements of section 24 of the Act and any other legal requirements, whenever an incident involving explosives occurs, forthwith inform the explosives manager and by means of telephone, facsimile or any other method of communication the chief inspector of occupational health and safety, and must confirm this report in writing, stating full particulars of the incident within seven days of the incident; and
- (b) where there was a possibility of risk to the health and safety of persons, whether or not persons or property sustained injury or damage as a result, inform the chief inspector of occupational health and safety in writing every month of incidents involving the accidental ignition or detonation of explosives or a danger of such accidental ignition or detonation.

(2) When an incident at an explosives workplace causes the immediate death of any person or had the potential to do so, the workplace must not, without the consent of the chief inspector of occupational health and safety, be disturbed or altered before it has been inspected by an inspector.

(3) Subregulation (2) does not apply to the extent that any disturbance or alteration is unavoidable to prevent further incidents, to remove injured persons or to safeguard persons from danger.

Closure of explosives workplaces

16. (1) An employer, self-employed person or user must—
- (a) whenever he or she intends to close an explosives workplace for an indefinite period, or permanently, where reasonably practicable, give at least three months' notice of such intention to the chief inspector of occupational health and safety;
 - (b) ensure that the relevant explosives and ingredients are disposed of in a manner approved by the explosives manager;
 - (c) submit to the chief inspector of occupational health and safety a proof of return of all explosives and ingredients of explosives that had been in the explosives workplace;
 - (d) submit a decontamination and safety certificate to the chief inspector of occupational health and safety prior to the delicensing of the building and danger area; and
 - (e) ensure that no explosives or ingredients of explosives are kept on the premises of an explosives workplace after delicensing.

National Explosives Council

17. (1) The chief inspector of occupational health and safety may establish a National Explosives Council consisting of—
- (a) an officer from the Department of Labour, who will be the chairperson;
 - (b) two other officers from the Department of Labour;
 - (c) one person to represent the Department of Mineral Resources;
 - (d) two persons to represent employers;
 - (e) one person to represent the South African Police Service;
 - (f) two persons to represent the mining houses;

- (g) two persons to represent the mining unions;
- (h) one person to represent the South African National Defence Force;
- (i) two persons to represent employees; and
- (j) persons co-opted by the National Explosives Council who are knowledgeable about the matters to be dealt with by the Council.

(2) The chief inspector of occupational health and safety will appoint the members of the National Explosives Council for the period that he or she may determine at the time of appointment: provided that the chief inspector of occupational health and safety may discharge a member at any time, for reasons that are fair and just, and appoint a new member in his or her place.

(3) The chief inspector of occupational health and safety may dissolve the National Explosives Council on any reasonable grounds.

- (4) The National Explosives Council will—
- (a) advise the chief inspector of occupational health and safety on explosives legislation, codes, guidelines, standards, best practices and training requirements;
 - (b) designate persons to examine explosives managers and workers: provided that any accredited or approved training must be in accordance with South African Qualifications Authority standards;
 - (c) advise the chief inspector of occupational health and safety regarding any matter referred to it by him or her;
 - (d) perform any other function that may be requested by the chief inspector of occupational health and safety;
 - (e) refer appeals against its decisions to the chief inspector of occupational health and safety; and
 - (f) conduct its work in accordance with the instructions and rules of conduct framed by the chief inspector of occupational health and safety.

(5) A person affected by any decision of the National Explosives Council may appeal against such decision to the chief inspector of occupational health and safety.

Approved inspection authorities

18. (1) The chief inspector of occupational health and safety may approve as an inspection authority any organisation that has been accredited in terms of the provisions of the Act and these regulations.

(2) The chief inspector of occupational health and safety may at any time withdraw any approval of an approved inspection authority, subject to section 35 of the Act.

Competencies and standards of training

19. (1) The chief inspector of occupational health and safety may, after consultation with the National Explosives Council, from time to time determine, amend or withdraw minimum competency requirements for purposes of these regulations.

(2) Any competency and training relating thereto must be accredited in accordance with the South African Qualifications Authority standards.

Offences and penalties

20. (1) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of regulation 3(3), 4(1), 5, 6, 7, 8, 9(1), 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 or 16 will be guilty of an offence and liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding 12 months or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months, or both, and, in the case of a continuous offence or failure to comply, to an additional fine of R200 for each day on which the offence continues or to additional imprisonment of one day for each day

the offence continues: provided that the period of such imprisonment will in no case exceed 90 days.

(2) The Minister may, from time to time and by publication in the *Gazette*, amend the amounts of the maximum fines in subregulation (1).

Repeal and savings

21. (1) The Explosives Regulations, 2002, are hereby repealed.

(2) Anything done under a provision of the Explosives Regulations, 2002, and that could have been done under a provision of these regulations, is regarded as having been done under the latter provision.

(3) The National Explosives Council established under regulation 17(1) of the Explosives Regulations, 2002, will continue to exist until it is dissolved under regulation 17(3) or a new National Explosives Council is established under regulation 17(1) of these regulations.

Short title

22. These regulations will be known as the Explosives Regulations, 2014.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

NO. R. 1403

11 NOVEMBER 2016

**LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1995
REGISTRATION OF A TRADE UNION**

I, Malixole Ntleki, the Acting Registrar of Labour Relations, hereby notify, in terms of section 109(2) of the Labour Relations Act, 1995, that **Target Orientated Trade Union of South Africa (TOTRUSA), LR 2/6/2/2513** has been registered as a trade union with effect from ... 28/10/2016



ACTING REGISTRAR OF LABOUR RELATIONS

28/10/2016

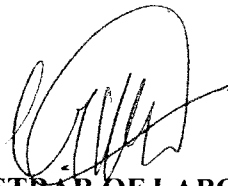
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

NO. R. 1404

11 NOVEMBER 2016

**LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1995
REGISTRATION OF A TRADE UNION**

I, Malixole Ntleki, the Acting Registrar of Labour Relations, hereby notify, in terms of section 109(2) of the Labour Relations Act, 1995, that **South African Industrial Commercial and Allied Workers Union (SAICWU), LR 2/6/2/2499** has been registered as a trade union with effect from ... 28/10/2016



ACTING REGISTRAR OF LABOUR RELATIONS

28/10/2016

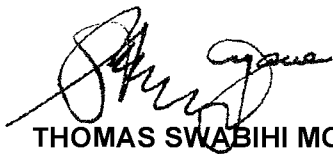
SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE

NO. R. 1405

11 NOVEMBER 2016

**CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT, 1964
AMENDMENT OF RULES (DAR 162)**

Under sections 46A and 120 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, the rules published in Government Notice R.1874 of 8 December 1995 are amended to the extent set out in the Schedule hereto.

**THOMAS SWABIHI MOYANE****COMMISSIONER FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE**

- (a) By the substitution for the heading to rules 46A3 of the following heading:

“Non-reciprocal tariff treatment under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) granted to developing and least developed countries by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus and the Republic of Kazakhstan”

- (b) By the substitution in rule 46A3.01 for paragraph (a) of the following paragraph:

- “46A3.01 (a)(i) The rules numbered 46A3 are rules contemplated in sections 46(4)(d) and 46A(4)(b) in respect of enactments—
- (aa) approved by the Interstate Council of the Euroasian Economic Community and the Customs Union Commission as stated in paragraph (b)(i); and
 - (bb) any subsequent amendments to the enactments as advised to and received from the South African Embassy in Moscow.
- (ii) In subparagraph (i)(bb), the words “any subsequent amendments” refer to the amendments endorsed on the List of Goods Originating and Imported from Developing and Least Developed Countries to the Import of Which Tariff Preferences are Applicable, stating “as amended by the Decision No. 859 of the Customs Union Commission of 09 December 2011, and Decision No. 57 of the Euroasian Economic Commission Board of 26 March 2013.
- (iii) The rules apply to the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus and the Republic of Kazakhstan.”

(c) By the substitution in rule 46A3.01 for paragraph (b) and the Note thereto of the following paragraph:

- “(b) (i) The information received from the South African Embassy, Moscow, is contained in an undated copy of a letter from the Euroasian Economic Commission advising that—
- (aa) the Interstate Council of the Euroasian Economic Community by its Decision No. 18 of 27 November 2009 and the Customs Union Commission by its Decision No. 130 of 27 November 2009 approved—
 - (A) the List of Developing Countries Beneficiaries of the Customs Union Tariff Preferences System;
 - (B) the List of the Least Developed Countries Beneficiaries of the Customs Union Tariff Preferences System; and
 - (C) the List of Goods Originating and Imported from Developing and Least Developed Countries to the Import of Which Tariff Preferences are Applicable;

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- (bb) the lists referred to in items (a)(A), (B) and (C) shall be applied from 1 January 2010 by the Member States of the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space (the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation); and
- (cc) according to Decision No. 36 of the Interstate Council of the Euroasian Economic Community of 21 May 2010 the Agreement on Rules of Determination of Origin of Goods from Developing and Least Developed Countries dated 12 December 2008 came into force since 1 July 2010.
- (ii) The documents in English received from the South African Embassy, Moscow are:
- (aa) The lists referred to in paragraph (b)(i)(aa)(A), (B) and (C) and the Agreement referred to in subparagraph (i)(ee);
- (bb) Rules of Determination of the Origin of Goods Exported from Developing and Least Developed Countries (Exhibit to the Agreement) with Exhibit No. 1 the Generalised System of Preferences Certificate of Origin (Combined declaration and certificate – Form A) in Russian and in English and Exhibit 2, Requirements to the Execution of Goods Origin Declarations/Certificates according to Form A; and
- (cc) Requirements for filling Form A certificates.
- (iii) The documents referred to in the existing rules 46A3 published on the SARS website have been replaced by the documents stated in subparagraph (ii)”
- (d) By the substitution in rule 46A3.01 for paragraphs (c) and (d) of the following paragraphs:
- “(c) Expressions used in the rules with reference to an enactment are in respect of the documents referred to in paragraph (b)(ii) and shall, unless the context otherwise indicates, have the meaning assigned thereto in the said enactment or relevant provision of the Act or as defined in these rules.

- (d) (i) Exporters must comply with the enactments and are cautioned to study them as a whole and in context to ascertain the requirements applicable to each export.
- (ii) For the purpose of tracing an enactment relevant to a rule, where any rule or its heading reflects an alphabetical prefix or alphabetical prefixes or words and a number or numbers in brackets such a reference is to an enactment and its number referred to in paragraph (b)(i), for example:

RO Rule III	RO Rule followed by a number refers to the relevant rule of the enactment Rules of Determination of the Origin of Goods Exported from Developing and Least Developed Countries.”
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- (e) By the substitution in rule 46A3.01(e)(i) for the words preceding the expressions “**authority or authorities**” of the following words:

- (i) “In the application of provisions of the Act to any enactment–
the following expressions in any enactment of the Member States shall have the meanings assigned thereto in this paragraph:”

- (f) By the substitution in rule 46A3.01(e)(i) for the expression “**authority or authorities**” of the following expression:

““**authority or authorities**”, **competent authority**”, “**competent authorities**”, “**competent national authorities**”, “**customs authorities**”, “**relevant authority**”, or “**competent authority authorised to issue the Certificates**” means, the Commissioner, or in accordance with any delegation in these rules, the Head Customs Operations Support in the Operational Service division of the South African Revenue Service, the Controller or any other officer;”

- (g) By the substitution in rule 46A3.01(e)(i) for the expression of “**Certificate of Origin Form A**” or “**Form A**” of the following expression”

“**Certificate of Origin Form A**” or “**Form A**” means the Generalised System of Preferences, Certificate of Origin (combined declaration and certificate) Form A referred to in the enactment specified in paragraph (b)(ii), which is issued in a beneficiary country as proof of origin and of which numbered sets are provided by the South African Revenue Service as stated in rule 46A3.16;”

- (h) By the insertion in rule 46A3.01(e)(i) after the expression of “**Certificate of Origin Form A**” or “**Form A**” of the following expression:

“**common customs territory**” means the customs territories of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation;”

- (ij) By the insertion in rule 46A3.01(e)(i) after the expression “**common customs territory**” of the following expression:

“**Customs Union Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Classification group or code**” stated in the heading to the first column of the “List of Goods Originating and Imported from Developing and Least Developed Countries to which Tariff Preferences are Applicable” and referred to in paragraph (b)(i) means for the purposes of any meaning ascribed to any expression in any provision of origin in any enactment or these rules, the provisions of Part 1 of Schedule No. 1, except national subheadings or additional section and chapter notes and the rates of duty applicable to the classification of any goods in any chapter or heading or subheading, and for the purposes of interpretation of Part 1 of Schedule No.1, includes application of the Explanatory Notes to the Harmonized System as required in terms of section 47(8)(a);”

- (k) By the substitution in rule 46A3.01(e)(i) for the expression “**customs cost**” of the following expression:

“**customs value**” means the customs value of imported goods calculated or determined in accordance with the provisions of sections 65, 66, 67 and 74A;”

- (l) By the substitution in rule 46A3.01(e)(i) for the expressions “**developing country**” and “**Direct delivery**” of the following expressions:

“**developing country**” or “**developing countries**”, includes the Republic as listed in the List of the Developing Countries Beneficiaries of the Customs Union Tariff Preferences System referred to in paragraph (b)(i);

“**Direct supply**” in respect of imported goods, means goods invoiced to an importer in the Republic by an exporter in a Member State and transported directly therefrom to that importer, arriving in the same ship, aircraft or container on which they were loaded on exportation;”

(m) By the insertion in rule 46A3.01(e)(i) of the following expression:

“**ex works price**” and referred to in RO rule III, means the price paid for the goods ex manufacturing works to the manufacturer in whose undertaking the last working or processing is carried out, provided that the price includes the value of all materials used, minus any internal taxes which are, or may be, repaid when the goods are exported.”

(n) By the insertion in rule 46A3.01(e)(i) after the expression “**ex works price**” of the following expression:

“**least developed country**” or “**least developed countries**”, includes the countries listed in “The List of the least developed countries beneficiaries of the customs union tariff preferences system referred to in paragraph (b)(i)”

(o) By the deletion in rule 46A3.01(e)(i) of the expression “**FOB basis**”

(p) By the substitution in rule 46A3.01(e)(ii) for the expression “**enactment**” of the following expression:

“**enactment**” means an enactment as defined in section 46A(1) and includes the documents referred to in paragraph (b)(ii), any amendment thereof or any directive in connection therewith approved as contemplated in paragraph (b)(i);”

(q) By the deletion in rule 46A3.01(e)(ii) of the expression “**price free ex manufacturing works**”

(r) By the substitution in rule 46A3.01(e)(ii) for the expression "**HS Code**" of the following expression:

"**Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System**" referred to under Column 8 of "Requirements to the Execution of Goods Origin Declarations/Certificates according to the Form "A" mentioned in paragraph (b)(ii) has the meaning assigned to "Customs Union Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Classification group or code";"

(s) By the substitution for the expression "**GSP**" of the following expression:

"**GSP**" means the tariff preferences in operation in Member States in terms of which non-reciprocal preferential tariff treatment is granted for goods originating in developing countries, which include the Republic, and least developed countries;"

(t) By the deletion in rule 46A3.01(e)(ii) of the expression "**Harmonized System**";

(u) By the substitution in rule 46A3.01(e)(ii) for the expression "**invoice declaration**" of the following expression:

"**invoice declaration**" means a declaration by an exporter on the invoice or other shipping documents in respect of small consignments contemplated in RO Rule VII (Documentary evidence);"

(v) By the insertion in rule 46A3.01(e)(ii) of the following expression:

"**Member State**" means the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan or the Russian Federation and are collectively referred to as "Member States";"

(w) By the substitution in rule 46A3.01(e)(ii) for the expression "**relevant enactment**" of the following expression:

"**relevant document**" means any document referred to in paragraph (b)(ii);"

(x) By the substitution in rule 46A3.01(e)(ii) for the expression "**RCO Requirements**" of the following expression:

“**RCO Requirements**” means Requirements to the Execution of Goods Origin Declarations/Certificates according to form A and the Requirements for filling Form A certificates referred to in paragraph (b)(ii)”

(y) By the substitution in rule 46A3.01(e)(ii) for the expression "**RO Rules**" of the following expression:

“**RO Rules**" means the Rules of Determination of the Origin of Goods Exported from Developing and Least Developed Countries referred to in paragraph (d);”

(z) By the substitution in rule 46A3.01(e)(ii) for the expression "**sufficiently worked**" of the following expression:

“**sufficiently worked**” means the working or processing required to be carried out on non-originating materials in order that the product manufactured can obtain originating status prescribed in RO Rule III;”

(aa) By the substitution in rule 46A3.01(e) for the words preceding item (aa) of the following words:

“(iii) for the purposes of RO Rule [2] ¶–

“**boat or ship of such country**” and “**processing ship**”–“

(bb) By the substitution in rule 46A3.02 of the following rule:

“46A3.02 Exporters must ascertain precise qualifying requirements and extent of benefits from the importers or the customs authority in the Member State

The documents received are uncertified English versions of the enactments, and having regard to section 46A(7), exporters are advised, before exporting goods for which preferential tariff treatment will be claimed by the importer, to

ascertain precise qualifying requirements and the extent of any benefit from the importer or customs authority in the Member State to which the goods are exported.”

(cc) By the substitution in rule 46A3.03 for paragraph (b) of the following paragraph:

“(b) For the purposes of paragraph (a) any authorised officer within the division responsible for Trade Administration in a Controller’s office may exercise any power or duty or function conferred or imposed on customs authorities in any enactment or on any officer in terms of any other provision of this Act for the purpose of verification of the originating status of goods or the fulfilment of the other requirements of such enactment.”

(dd) By the substitution for rule 46A3.04 of the following rule:

46A3.04 “No rule”

(ee) By the substitution in rule 46A3.06 for the heading and rule of the following heading and rule:

“Rules relating to enactments of the Member States prescribing requirements concerning origin and proof of origin in respect of goods exported from developing and least developed countries

46A3.06 RO Rules of determination of the origin of goods exported from developing and least developed countries

(a) In terms of RO Rule I, goods are regarded as originating in a developing or least developed country to which the preferential tariff treatment applies where the goods are:

- (i) entirely produced in such country (specified in RO Rule II);
- (ii) produced in such country by using raw materials, semi-finished products or finished articles originating from another country or goods of unknown origin provided the goods have undergone sufficient treatment or processing in such country in accordance with RO Rule III.

- (b) Every exporter must determine in terms of RO Rule III whether the goods for export are considered to have undergone sufficient treatment or processing in a developing or a least developed country to which the preferential tariff treatment applies.

- (c) Originating goods are eligible, on importation into the Member State, to benefit from the relevant tariff preferences provided:
 - (i) the conditions of “**direct purchase**” and “**direct supply**”, stated in RO Rule VI, are complied with;
 - (ii) a valid Certificate of Origin Form A is produced and subject to RO Rule VII—
 - (aa) a Form A is valid for 12 months from the date of issue thereof and may only be extended in the circumstances stated in Rule (V);
 - (bb) Form A must be submitted to the customs authorities in printed form, free from corrections in English;
 - (cc) the actual quantities of goods supplied may not exceed the quantity specified on the Form A by more than 5%;
 - (dd) where a Form A is damaged or lost, a duly completed duplicate may be accepted which may be applied for in accordance with the procedures specified in rule 46A3.18;
 - (ee) a presentation of Form A is not required for small consignments of a total value of not exceeding US \$ 5 000, for which procedures are prescribed in Rule 46A3.20;
 - (iii) the Customs Union Commission must have received from the developing or least developed country which have been granted tariff preferences, the names, addresses and imprints of seals of competent authorities authorised to issue certificates as specified in RO Rule VIII (Administrative Co-operation);

- (d) For the purposes of these requirements—
 - (i) exporters and producers (as defined) must ensure that proper records are kept to prove the originating status of goods

exported (whether for completion of Form A or a declaration for small consignments) under the GSP scheme as specified in these rules;

- (ii) exporters must produce a duly completed application form and submit the necessary supporting documents proving the originating status of the goods concerned when applying for certification of Form A.

- (e) Whenever originating status is claimed for any goods contemplated in RO Rule III, the exporter shall, in addition to any other documentation that may elsewhere be specified in these rules, keep available for inspection all appropriate records to prove compliance with the conditions in terms of which goods are considered to have undergone sufficient treatment or processing in a developing or least developed country for the purposes of preferential tariff treatment in the Member States.

- (f) (i) Where goods are exported from the common customs territory to the Republic for working or processing as contemplated in the penultimate paragraph of RO Rule III, the bill of entry import must be endorsed “**Goods originating in the common customs territory for working or processing in the Republic**”.

- (ii) In respect of goods that have been so worked or processed, the words “common customs territory cumulation” must be inserted in Box 4 of Form A as specified in rule 46A3.16(h).”

- (ff) By the substitution in rule 46A3.08 for paragraph (b) of the following paragraph:

“(b) The operations not meeting the criteria of sufficient processing are listed in RO Rule IV and those operations do not confer the status of originating products, whether or not the requirements of RO Rule III are satisfied.”

- (gg) By the substitution for rule 46A3.09 of the following rule:

“46A3.09 Packing

The origin of packaging must be determined in terms of RO Rule V.”

(hh) By the substitution for rule 46A3.10 of the following rule:

“46A3.10 Appliances, fittings spare parts and tools intended for using jointly with machines, equipment, devices or transport facilities

The origin of appliances, fittings spare parts and intended for using jointly with machines, equipment, devices or transport facilities, must be determined in accordance with RO Rule V.”

(ii) By the substitution for rule 46A3.11 of the following rule:

“46A3.11 Sets

No rule.”

(jj) By the substitution for rule 46A3.12 of the following rule:

“46A3.12 Origin to be disregarded (RO Rule V)

Rule V provides that in determining the origin of goods “thermal and electric energy, machines, equipment and tools used for the production shall be disregarded.”

(kk) By the substitution in rule 46A3.13 for paragraph (a) of the following paragraph:

“(a) The conditions set out in enactments of the Member States for acquiring originating status must continue to be fulfilled at all times in the Republic or in the Member States.”

(ll) By the substitution in rule 46A3.13 for paragraph (b) of the following paragraph:

“(a) If originating products exported from the Republic or from the Member States to another country are returned, they must be considered as non-

originating unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the competent authorities that—

(*mm*) By the substitution in rule 46A3.14(*a*) for subparagraphs (i) and (ii) of the following subparagraphs:

“46A3.14 Direct purchase and direct supply (RO Rule VI)

(*a*) (i) RO Rule VI specifies the requirements to be complied with in respect of “direct purchase and direct supply.

(ii) When goods are exported from the Republic to a Member State, the exporter in the Republic must produce the evidence that will be required on importation into the Member State to the Controller together with the application for the issuing of Form A, the completed Form A and other prescribed export documents.”

(*nn*) By the substitution in rule 46A3.14(*b*) for subparagraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) of the following subparagraphs:

“(i) The provisions of this rule in respect of imported goods only relate to goods originating in a Member State that are imported into the Republic for finishing or processing in the Republic as contemplated in the penultimate paragraph of RO Rule III and in rule 46A3.06(*f*):

(ii) The evidence required in respect of goods which have not been transported directly between the Member State and the Republic shall be produced to the Controller at the time of entry with the other documents contemplated in section 39.

(iii) If the Controller is not satisfied with the evidence and provided no false statement or a statement suspected on reasonable grounds to be false is produced, the Controller may release the goods on furnishing of a provisional payment or other security pending production of the documents necessary to prove the originating status of the goods and compliance with the requirements stated in RO Rule VI.”

(oo) By the substitution in rule 46A3.15 for the heading and paragraph (a) of the following heading and paragraph:

“46A3.15 Exhibitions or trade fairs (RO Rule VI)

- (a)(i) Subject to the conditions specified in RO Rule VI, the direct supply rule applies to goods bought by the importer at exhibitions or trade fairs.”
- (ii) When goods are exported from an exhibition or a trade fair to a Member State, the exporter in the Republic must produce the evidence that will be required on importation into the Member State to the Controller together with the Application for Certificate of Origin Form A, the completed Form A and other prescribed export documents.”

(pp) By the substitution in rule 46A3.15(b) for subparagraph (i) of the following subparagraph:

- “(i) The provisions of this rule in respect of imported goods only relate to goods originating in the common customs territory that are imported into the Republic for finishing or processing in the Republic as contemplated in the penultimate paragraph of RO Rule III and in rule 46A3.06(f).”

(qq) By the substitution in rule 46A3.15(b)(ii)(bb) for the words preceding item (A) of the following words:

“the importer must produce from the exporter in the Member State—“

(rr) By the substitution in rule 46A3.16 for the heading and paragraph (a) of the following heading and paragraph:

“46A3.16 Requirements to the execution of goods origin declarations/certificates according to the Form A

- (a) Numbered Certificates of Origin Form A have been printed and are available on application from the South African Revenue Service at the offices of the Controllers specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of

item 200.03 of the Schedule to the Rules on application by any exporter who wishes to export originating products to a Member State.”

(ss) By the substitution in rule 46A3.16(b)(iii) for item (aa) of the following item:

“(aa)The Form A, export bill of entry, application form and supporting documents for each consignment must be delivered for processing at the office of the Controller nearest to the place of business of the exporter unless the authorised officer within the division responsible for Trade Administration otherwise determines.”

(tt) By the substitution in rule 46A3.16(h) for the words preceding subparagraph (i) of the following words:

"Form A must be completed to be authentic in accordance with the notes on the reverse thereof, the instructions in the RCO Requirements and the following requirements:"

(uu) By the substitution in rule 46A3.16(h)(ii), Box 2, for the wording for the second asterisk of the following wording:

“*If the name of the consignee in the Member State is not known at the time the certificate is issued, the words “**to order**” or the name of the Member State may be printed in this Box. The consignee’s name and address may be printed later after the words “**to order**” or after the name of the Member State (according to the RCO Requirements).”

(vv) By the substitution in rule 46A3.16(h)(ii), Box 4, for “**Russian cumulation**” of the following:

“common customs territory **cumulation**” (where goods have acquired originating status by cumulation of origin involving products originating in the common customs territory as contemplated in the penultimate paragraph of RO Rule III and in rule 46A3.06(f).

(ww) By the substitution in rule 46A3.16(h)(ii) for the instructions for Box 8 of the following:

“Enter the letter
“P”, “Y” or “Pk” in accordance with the instructions for Box 8 in the RCO Requirements.”

(xx) By the substitution in rule 46A3.16(ij) for subparagraph (iii) of the following subparagraph:

“(iii) an exporter who re-exports in the same state goods imported from the Member States or re-exports goods re-imported as contemplated in rule 46A3.13,”

(yy) By the substitution in rule 46A3.20 for the heading and paragraph (a)(i) of the following heading and paragraph:

“46A3.20 Invoice declarations for small consignments (RO Rule VII)
(a)(i) In terms of RO Rule VII, presentation of Form A is not required in respect of a small consignment of a total value not exceeding US \$ 5 000 in which case the exporter may declare the country of origin on the invoice or other shipping documents.”

(zz) By the substitution in rule 46A3.20(b)(viii) for item (bb) of the following item:

“(bb) reflect the name and capacity of the person signing the declaration in capital letters below the signature.

“The exporter of the products covered by this document declares that, except where otherwise clearly indicated, these products are of preferential origin according to the rules of origin of the Member States.

.....

(Place and date)

.....

(Signature of the exporter)”

(Note: In addition the name of the person signing the declaration has to be indicated in clear script.)”

(aaa) By the substitution in rule 46A3.20(c) for subparagraph (iii) of the following subparagraph:

“(iii) fails to notify the authorised officer within the division responsible for Trade Administration that the goods no longer fulfil the required origin conditions (for example, by change of sources or materials).”

(bbb) By the substitution in rule 46A3.21 for the heading and paragraph (a)(i) of the following heading and paragraph:

“46A3.21 Submission of proof of origin in respect of imported and exported goods (RO Rule VII)

(a)(i) These provisions are only applicable in respect of imported goods originating in the common customs territory that are imported into the Republic for treatment or processing in the Republic as contemplated in RO Rule III and rule 46A3.06(f).”

(ccc) By the substitution in rule 46A3.22 for the heading and paragraph of the following heading and paragraph:

“46A3.22 Exportation of knocked down, disassembled or other goods in more than one consignment (RO Rule V)

When exporting knocked down, disassembled or other goods in more than one consignment to a Member State, the exporter must comply with the requirements in RO Rule V.”

(ddd) By the substitution in rule 46A3.23 for the heading and paragraph (b) of the following heading and paragraph:

“46A3.23 Notification of competent authorities (RO Rule VIII)

(b) The customs stamp of which the imprint is supplied to the Customs Union Commission must be used for issuing Form A certificates as required by RO Rule VIII.”

(eee) By the substitution for rule 46A3.24 of the following rule:

“46A3.24 Mutual assistance (RO Rule VIII)

The authorised officer within the division responsible for Trade Administration shall be responsible for rendering any assistance contemplated in the relevant enactment to the customs administrations of the Member States.”

(*fff*) By the substitution in rule 46A3.25 for the heading and paragraph (c) of the following heading and subparagraph:

“46A3.25 Verification of proof of origin (RO Rule VIII)

(c) The authorised officer within the division responsible for Trade Administration shall determine whether or not to refuse entitlement to preferences in respect of imports from the Member States for cumulation purposes as contemplated in rule 46A3.06.”

(*ggg*) By the substitution in rule 46A3.26(*b*) for subparagraphs (iii) and (iv) of the following subparagraphs:

“(iii) documents relating to any goods imported from the Member States, including proof of origin in respect of any goods exported in the same state as imported or any goods used in the production of goods exported;

(iv) the exportation of the goods to the Member States;”

(*hhh*) By the substitution in rule 46A3.26(*c*) for subparagraph (ii) of the following subparagraph:

“(ii) An invoiced price is not acceptable as the ex-works price, and may be determined by the authorised officer within the division responsible for Trade Administration in consultation with the, authorised officer within the division responsible for the administration of the valuation section where—“