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PART 1 OF 2

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:

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

NO. 1491

22 NOVEMBER 2019

PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS ACT, 1976
(ACT No. 15 of 1976)

In terms of the provisions of the Plant Breeders' Rights Act, 1976 (Act No. 15 of 1976), it is hereby made known that all aspects of plant breeders' rights, of which the particulars appear in the Sections herewith have been processed for the period July 2019 to September 2019.

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

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

*Ms Elna De Bruyn
Acting Registrar of Plant Breeders' Rights*

SECTION 1

RECEIPTS OF APPLICATIONS FOR PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS
PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS

AGRICULTURAL CROPS

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

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8971	BW1738R	Coop. Prov. [1669]	AR	Agri-Seed [1670]	2019-08-15
PT 8972	CS1959R	Coop. Prov. [1669]	AR	Agri-Seed [1670]	2019-08-15
PT 8973	CT233R	Coop. Prov. [1669]	AR	Agri-Seed [1670]	2019-08-15
PT 8974	CU2512R	Coop. Prov. [1669]	AR	Agri-Seed [1670]	2019-08-15
PT 8975	CVF1309	Coop. Prov. [1669]	AR	Agri-Seed [1670]	2019-08-15
PT 8976	CVG820	Coop. Prov. [1669]	AR	Agri-Seed [1670]	2019-08-15
PT 8977	CVG822	Coop. Prov. [1669]	AR	Agri-Seed [1670]	2019-08-15
PT 8978	CX126R	Coop. Prov. [1669]	AR	Agri-Seed [1670]	2019-08-15
PT 8892	DM59R03	Asociados DM [1281]	AR	GDM Seeds SA [1708]	2019-08-15
PT 8893	DM60R05	Asociados DM [1281]	AR	GDM Seeds SA [1708]	2019-08-15
PT 8894	DM60R06	Asociados DM [1281]	AR	GDM Seeds SA [1708]	2019-08-15
PT 8895	DM68R09	Asociados DM [1281]	AR	GDM Seeds SA [1708]	2019-08-15
PT 8888	JAR3108	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8889	JAR3222	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8890	JAR3244	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8891	JAR3259	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8979	RA655R	Coop. Prov. [1669]	AR	Agri-Seed [1670]	2019-08-15

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

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8883	AGSUN 5101 CLP	Agricol [1]	ZA	Agricol [1]	2019-08-13
PT 8884	AGSUN 5102 CLP	Agricol [1]	ZA	Agricol [1]	2019-08-13
PT 8885	AGSUN 5103 CLP	Agricol [1]	ZA	Agricol [1]	2019-08-13
PT 8886	AGSUN 5104 CLP	Agricol [1]	ZA	Agricol [1]	2019-08-13
PT 8887	AGSUN 5106 CLP	Agricol [1]	ZA	Agricol [1]	2019-08-13
PT 8882	AGSUN 5109 CLP	Agricol [1]	ZA	Agricol [1]	2019-08-13

PT 8857	XF17546	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-07-15
PT 8858	XF17547	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-07-15
PT 8859	XF17549	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-07-15
PT 8860	XF17665	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-07-15
PT 8861	XF17667	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-07-15
PT 8862	XF18555	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-07-15

Kind of plant: *Hordeum L.* [Barley]

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8896	RGT Planet	RAGT [1371]	FR	Jannie Fourie [1872]	2019-08-22

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

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8863	PAN 9296	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-07-15

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

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8841	Acoustic	Meijer B.V. [389]	NL	FPD [390]	2019-07-03
PT 8842	Lady Alicia	Meijer B.V. [389]	NL	FPD [390]	2019-07-03
PT 8843	Lady Terra	Meijer B.V. [389]	NL	FPD [390]	2019-07-03
PT 8847	Sababa	HZPC [1360]	NL	Wesgrow [235]	2019-07-17

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

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8904	X18K290W	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8905	X18K298W	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8910	X25P292W	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15

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

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8934	P2432	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8940	X13M724	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8943	X18P2961	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8923	X18P297	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8944	X25P2881	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8945	X25P2891	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8946	X25P2901	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8948	X25P304	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8947	X25P306	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15

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

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8967	17WR20040R	KKSM [1421]	ZA	KKSM [1421]	2019-08-15
PT 8968	17WR20064B	KKSM [1421]	ZA	KKSM [1421]	2019-08-15
PT 8898	DKC76-75B	Monsanto Technology [1338]	US	Monsanto SA [80]	2019-08-19
PT 8916	P2555WB	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8913	P2555WBR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8907	P2927WBR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8911	PAN 4R-411B	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8912	PAN 4R-811BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8901	SS7987BR	Monsanto Technology [1338]	US	Monsanto SA [80]	2019-08-19
PT 8906	X18K298WBR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8908	X23F435WBR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8909	X23H502WBR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8921	X25K091WR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15

PT 8939	X25N214B	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8914	X25P286WR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8922	X30P541WR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8917	X30P549WR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8920	X30P553WBR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8915	X30P555WR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8919	X35N420WR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8918	X35P808WR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15

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

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8966	15Y1205B	KKSM [1421]	ZA	KKSM [1421]	2019-08-15
PT 8924	33H58	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8897	DKC64-52R	Monsanto Technology [1338]	US	Monsanto SA [80]	2019-08-19
PT 8899	NP6690BR	Monsanto Technology [1338]	US	Monsanto SA [80]	2019-08-19
PT 8929	P1197YHR	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8933	P2432BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8935	PAN 3R-200BR	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8938	PAN 3R-224BR	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8926	PAN 5R-854BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8941	PAN 5R-890BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8900	SS7387BR	Monsanto Technology [1338]	US	Monsanto SA [80]	2019-08-19
PT 8902	ST6512BR	Monsanto Technology [1338]	US	Monsanto SA [80]	2019-08-19
PT 8903	ST7735BR	Monsanto Technology [1338]	US	Monsanto SA [80]	2019-08-19
PT 8928	X08D413YHR	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8931	X18N937BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8930	X18N937R	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8925	X18P298BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8942	X25N208R	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8932	X25P297BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8927	X25P298BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8949	X25P304BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8950	X30P542R	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8951	X30P546R	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8937	X30P550BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15
PT 8936	X30P550R	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	2019-08-15

VEGETABLE CROPS

Kind of plant: *Brassica* L. [Cauliflower]

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8980	Twister	Sakata [44]	JP	Sakata SA [1356]	2019-09-03

Kind of plant: *Capsicum* L. [Pepper]

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8849	SVPB4005	Monsanto Veg. [1784]	NL	Monsanto SA [80]	2019-07-12

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

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8856	Red Heaven	Monsanto Veg. [1784]	NL	Monsanto SA [80]	2019-07-12
PT 8855	Santa Matilde	Monsanto Veg. [1784]	NL	Monsanto SA [80]	2019-07-12

Kind of plant: *Cucumis* L. [Cucumber]

<i>Application number</i>	<i>Proposed denomination</i>	<i>Applicant</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Agent</i>	<i>Date accepted</i>
PT 8965	JJ2	G A Von Reiche [1878]	ZA	G A Von Reiche [1878]	2019-09-04

Kind of plant: *Daucus carota* L. [Carrot]

<i>Application number</i>	<i>Proposed denomination</i>	<i>Applicant</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Agent</i>	<i>Date accepted</i>
PT 8881	Spitfire	Nunhems B.V. [101]	NL	DM Kisch [124]	2019-07-26

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

<i>Application number</i>	<i>Proposed denomination</i>	<i>Applicant</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Agent</i>	<i>Date accepted</i>
PT 8981	Carmim	Sakata [1135]	BR	Sakata SA [1356]	2019-09-03
PT 8982	Dark Crunch	Progeny [1877]	ES	Sakata SA [1356]	2019-09-03
PT 8844	Frostex	Rijk Zwaan [382]	NL	Rijk Zwaan SA [1056]	2019-07-10

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

<i>Application number</i>	<i>Proposed denomination</i>	<i>Applicant</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Agent</i>	<i>Date accepted</i>
PT 8969	Enzo	Genome Seeds [1875]	JO	Nuvance [1874]	2019-08-01
PT 8850	Obus	Monsanto Veg. [1784]	NL	Monsanto SA [80]	2019-07-12
PT 8970	Rulander	Tera Seeds [1876]	IT	Nuvance [1874]	2019-08-01

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

<i>Application number</i>	<i>Proposed denomination</i>	<i>Applicant</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Agent</i>	<i>Date accepted</i>
PT 8851	Itzafort	Monsanto Veg. [1784]	NL	Monsanto SA [80]	2019-07-12
PT 8852	Gumgang	Monsanto Veg. [1784]	NL	Monsanto SA [80]	2019-07-12
PT 8853	SVTX6258	Monsanto Veg. [1784]	NL	Monsanto SA [80]	2019-07-12
PT 8854	Vitalfort	Monsanto Veg. [1784]	NL	Monsanto SA [80]	2019-07-12

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

<i>Application number</i>	<i>Proposed denomination</i>	<i>Applicant</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Agent</i>	<i>Date accepted</i>
PT 8845	Enclave	Hygrotech [173]	ZA	Hygrotech [173]	2019-07-12
PT 8846	Romeo	Hygrotech [173]	ZA	Hygrotech [173]	2019-07-12
PT 8848	Tiezo	Monsanto Veg. [1784]	NL	Monsanto SA [80]	2019-07-12

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Kind of plant: *Chrysanthemum* L. [Chrysanthemum]

<i>Application number</i>	<i>Proposed denomination</i>	<i>Applicant</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Agent</i>	<i>Date accepted</i>
PT 8879	DLFALAM12	Deliflor Royalties [771]	NL	PC Knol-Korevaar [770]	2019-07-01
PT 8880	DLFCHIA4	Deliflor Royalties [771]	NL	PC Knol-Korevaar [770]	2019-07-01
PT 8878	DLFMGNM2	Deliflor Royalties [771]	NL	PC Knol-Korevaar [770]	2019-07-01
PT 8877	DLFROYC7	Deliflor Royalties [771]	NL	PC Knol-Korevaar [770]	2019-07-01
PT 8876	DLFSEDK10	Deliflor Royalties [771]	NL	PC Knol-Korevaar [770]	2019-07-01
PT 8875	DLFSTRE7	Deliflor Royalties [771]	NL	PC Knol-Korevaar [770]	2019-07-01

FRUIT CROPSKind of plant: *Citrus* L. [Mandarin / Tangerine]

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8957	WG2	GJH LLC [1876]	US	Citrogold (Pty) Ltd. [964]	2019-08-30
PT 8958	WG3	GJH LLC [1876]	US	Citrogold (Pty) Ltd. [964]	2019-08-30
PT 8959	WG17	GJH LLC [1876]	US	Citrogold (Pty) Ltd. [964]	2019-08-30
PT 8960	WG32	GJH LLC [1876]	US	Citrogold (Pty) Ltd. [964]	2019-08-30
PT 8961	WG C37	GJH LLC [1876]	US	Citrogold (Pty) Ltd. [964]	2019-08-30

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

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8870	Plared 0822	Plantas de Navarra SA [1081]	SP	Stargrow [731]	2019-07-12
PT 8869	Plared 0949	Plantas de Navarra SA [1081]	SP	Stargrow [731]	2019-07-12
PT 8868	Plared 0955	Plantas de Navarra SA [1081]	SP	Stargrow [731]	2019-07-12

Kind of plant: *Macadamia* F. Mueller [Macadamia]

Application No.	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8874	Macfrost1968	Rivergirl Investm [1873] 50% Andries van Wyk [1874] 25% HJ & L Ligthelm [1875] 25%	ZA	JJ Rousseau [1873]	2019-07-05

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

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8953	Afri Ruby	ARC [254]	ZA	ARC [254]	2019-08-23
PT 8964	Regal 13-82	Regal Fruit International [1873]	US	Stargrow [731]	2019-09-19
PT 8871	SG-AP 11-728	Stargrow [731]	ZA	Stargrow [731]	2019-07-12

Kind of plant: *Prunus armeniaca* L. [Apricot]

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8952	Aprireve	Agro Selections Fruits [SAS] [1320]	FR	SAPO [59]	2019-08-12

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

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8965	Areko	Julius Kühn Institut [1872]	DE	Topfruit [229]	2019-09-22

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

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8872	PE 3116	Stargrow [731]	ZA	Stargrow [731]	2019-07-12
PT 8873	PE 3165	Stargrow [731]	ZA	Stargrow [731]	2019-07-12
PT 8955	Victory	ARC [254]	ZA	ARC [254]	2019-08-23

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

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8956	Nectarperf	Agro Selections Fruits [SAS] [1320]	FR	SAPO [59]	2019-08-12

Kind of plant: *Pyrus* L. [Pear]

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8954	Roselyn	ARC [254]	ZA	ARC [254]	2019-08-23

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

Application number	Proposed denomination	Applicant	Country	Agent	Date accepted
PT 8864	IFG Thirty-one	IFG, LLC [1399]	US	Heidi de Villiers [1799]	2019-09-10
PT 8865	IFG Thirty-six	IFG, LLC [1399]	US	Heidi de Villiers [1799]	2019-09-10
PT 8866	IFG Thirty-seven	IFG, LLC [1399]	US	Heidi de Villiers [1799]	2019-09-10
PT 8867	IFG Forty	IFG, LLC [1399]	US	Heidi de Villiers [1799]	2019-09-10
PT 8962	Itumfifteen	ITUM [1681]	SP	SNFL SA [1506]	2019-09-12
PT 8963	Itumsixteen	ITUM [1681]	SP	SNFL SA [1506]	2019-09-12

SECTION 2

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

Kind of plant: *Chrysanthemum* L. [Chrysanthemum]

Application No.	Applicant	Agent	Proposed denomination	Date of Withdrawal
PT 8719	Dümmen Group [1796]	PC Knol-Korevaar [770]	Dochrysquas	2019-08-12

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

Application No.	Applicant	Agent	Proposed denomination	Date of Withdrawal
PT 7436	Washington State University [1690]	Stargrow [731]	Puget Crimson	2019-07-15

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

Application No.	Applicant	Agent	Proposed denomination	Date of Withdrawal
PT 8466	Nunhems B.V. [101]	DM Kisch [124]	Metalia	2019-07-26

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

Application No.	Applicant	Agent	Proposed denomination	Date of Withdrawal
PT 6548	Plantas de Navarra [1081]	Stargrow [731]	Pladulnec	2019-09-06
PT 4746	Plantas de Navarra [1081]	Stargrow [731]	Plagranec	2019-09-06

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

Application No.	Applicant	Agent	Proposed denomination	Date of Withdrawal
PT 7226	Cygnat Potato [759]	McCain Foods [996]	Lionheart	2019-06-24

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

Application No.	Applicant	Agent	Proposed denomination	Date of Withdrawal
PT 7030	Lombardi Genetics [1663]	Lombardi Genetics [1663]	Lombardi 64	2019-07-17
PT 8181	Sun World [652]	Von Seidels [1308]	Sugrafortyseven	2019-09-18

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

Application No.	Applicant	Agent	Proposed denomination	Date of Withdrawal
PT 8689	KKSM [1421]	KKSM [1421]	13Y0913	2019-08-21
PT 8687	KKSM [1421]	KKSM [1421]	15Y1066	2019-08-21
PT 8694	KKSM [1421]	KKSM [1421]	16WR20100	2019-08-21
PT 8695	KKSM [1421]	KKSM [1421]	16WR20200	2019-08-21
PT 8696	KKSM [1421]	KKSM [1421]	16WR20240	2019-08-21
PT 8682	KKSM [1421]	KKSM [1421]	16YR10012	2019-08-21
PT 8683	KKSM [1421]	KKSM [1421]	16YR10018	2019-08-21
PT 8684	KKSM [1421]	KKSM [1421]	16YR10019	2019-08-21

SECTION 3

APPLICATIONS REJECTED

Kind of plant: *Actinidia* Lindley. [Kiwifruit]

Application No.	Applicant	Agent	Variety Denomination	Date of Rejection
PT 8568	Blackler, JD [1833]	McCallum, Rademeyer & Freimond [1767]	X264	2019-07-24

Kind of plant: *Medicago* L. [Lucerne]

Application No.	Applicant	Agent	Proposed denomination	Date of Rejection
N/A	Jouffray-Drillaud [1813]	AMS [937]	Luzelle	2019-09-04
N/A	Jouffray-Drillaud [1813]	AMS [937]	Melissa	2019-09-04

IV. DENOMINATIONS

IV.A Application for variety denominations

Vide I

SECTION 4

APPLICATIONS FOR APPROVAL OF ALTERATIONS OF DENOMINATIONS

Kind of plant: *Citrus* L. [Grapefruit]

Application/Registration No.	Applicant	Agent	Previous denomination	Date alteration granted	New denomination
ZA 20125081	ARC [254]	ARC [254]	RedHeart	2019-07-12	ARC#1672

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

Application/Registration No.	Applicant	Agent	Previous denomination	Date alteration granted	New denomination
ZA 20186760	HZPC [1360]	Wesgrow [235]	HZD 06-1249	2019-07-17	Allison

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

Application/Registration No.	Applicant	Agent	Previous denomination	Date alteration granted	New denomination
ZA 20114875	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	BG 5685 R	2019-07-15	PAN 5685 R
ZA 20125103	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	BG 5285	2019-07-15	PAN 5285
PT 8669	KKSM [1421]	KKSM [1421]	15W00555R	2019-08-16	KKS 8557R

PT 8692	KKSM [1421]	KKSM [1421]	15W0141	2019-08-16	KKS 8425
PT 8693	KKSM [1421]	KKSM [1421]	15W1144	2019-08-16	KKS 8307
PT 8686	KKSM [1421]	KKSM [1421]	15Y1072	2019-08-16	KKS 8420
PT 8672	KKSM [1421]	KKSM [1421]	15Y1208B	2019-08-16	KKS 8418B

SECTION 5

NOTIFICATIONS OF CHANGE OF AGENTS

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

Application/Registration No.	Applicant	Variety Denomination	Previous Agent	New Agent
PT 7926	JD Wiegman [1763]	Bingo Gala	SAPO [59]	Topfruit [229]

SECTION 6

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

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

Registration No.	Registration date	Variety Denomination	Date of change	Previous Applicant	New Applicant
ZA 20012470	2001-05-14	A 5409 RG	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20012472	2001-05-14	AG 5601	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20012471	2001-05-14	AG 6101	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]

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

Registration No.	Registration date	Variety Denomination	Date of change	Previous Holder	New Holder
ZA 20012545	2001-09-25	CRN 3505	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20073776	2007-08-01	DK 8031	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20042998	2004-02-26	DKC 63-28 R	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20073566	2007-02-05	DKC 63-42 BR	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20073773	2007-08-01	DKC 65-60 B	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20043170	2004-08-20	DKC 66-36 R	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20114886	2011-09-16	DKC 73-70 B	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20104520	2010-10-07	DKC 73-72	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20084002	2008-08-18	DKC 73-74 BR	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20073772	2007-08-01	DKC 77-61 B	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20084041	2008-08-18	DKC 77-71 R	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20114868	2011-09-06	DKC 77-85 B	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20104479	2010-07-13	DKC 77-87 R	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20043172	2004-08-20	DKC 78-35 R	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20073568	2007-02-05	DKC 78-45 BR	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20104478	2010-07-13	DKC 78-83 R	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20022666	2002-07-07	DKC 80-10	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20042999	2004-02-26	DKC 80-12 B	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20043171	2004-08-20	DKC 80-30 R	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20073777	2007-08-01	DKC 80-33	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]
ZA 20073567	2007-02-05	DKC 80-40 BR	2019-08-19	Monsanto SA [80]	Monsanto LLC. [1338]

SECTION 7

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

Kind of plant: *Dianthus L.* [Carnation]

Application No.	Application date	Variety Denomination	Date of change	Previous Applicant	New Applicant
PT 7954	2016-04-14	KLEDG12163	2019-09-15	Nils Klemm [1024]	Klemm + Sohn GmbH [1024]

Kind of plant: *Petunia* Juss. [Petunia]

Application No.	Application date	Variety Denomination	Date of change	Previous Applicant	New Applicant
PT 8391	2017-09-12	KLEPH15313	2019-09-15	Nils Klemm [1024]	Klemm + Sohn GmbH [1024]
PT 8522	2018-06-01	KLEPH17342	2019-09-15	Nils Klemm [1024]	Klemm + Sohn GmbH [1024]

Kind of plant: *Prunus salicina* Lindl. [Japanese plum]

Application No.	Application date	Variety Denomination	Date of change	Previous Applicant	New Applicant
PT 7798	2015-11-09	SG-PR-3726	2019-09-02	Stargrow [731]	Rubisco [1877]

Kind of plant: *Verbena* L. [Vervain]

Application No.	Application date	Variety Denomination	Date of change	Previous Applicant	New Applicant
PT 7442	2014-11-17	Klevp12449	2019-09-15	Nils Klemm [1024]	Klemm + Sohn GmbH [1024]

SECTION 8

GRANT OF PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS

AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Kind of plant: *Cenchrus* L. [Buffalo grass]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 8810	Agreste	Matsuda Ltda [1672]	Brasuda [1671]	ZA 20196860	2019-08-05	2039-08-05
PT 8811	Caatinga	Matsuda Ltda [1672]	Brasuda [1671]	ZA 20196859	2019-08-05	2039-08-05

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

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 8700	SSS7460	Geronimo Watson [1844]	Sensako [24]	ZA 20196853	2019-06-10	2039-06-10
PT 8702	SSS7665(tuc)	EAAOC [1845]	Sensako [24]	ZA 20196852	2019-06-10	2039-06-10

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

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 8883	AGSUN 5101 CLP	Agricol [1]	Agricol [1]	ZA 20196897	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8884	AGSUN 5102 CLP	Agricol [1]	Agricol [1]	ZA 20196898	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8885	AGSUN 5103 CLP	Agricol [1]	Agricol [1]	ZA 20196899	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8886	AGSUN 5104 CLP	Agricol [1]	Agricol [1]	ZA 20196900	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8887	AGSUN 5106 CLP	Agricol [1]	Agricol [1]	ZA 20196901	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8882	AGSUN 5109 CLP	Agricol [1]	Agricol [1]	ZA 20196902	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8550	HXO5033CLP	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	ZA 20196862	2019-08-05	2039-08-05
PT 8551	KH88554297	Pioneer Overseas	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	ZA 20196863	2019-08-05	2039-08-05

		[133]				
PT 8552	KH88554532	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	ZA 20196864	2019-08-05	2039-08-05
PT 8553	KH88554534	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	ZA 20196865	2019-08-05	2039-08-05
PT 8554	KH88554575	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	ZA 20196866	2019-08-05	2039-08-05
PT 8555	KH88554577	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA [411]	ZA 20196867	2019-08-05	2039-08-05

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

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 8279	PAN 9271	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196854	2019-07-29	2039-07-29
PT 8280	PAN 9272	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196855	2019-07-29	2039-07-29
PT 8556	PAN 9285	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196856	2019-07-29	2039-07-29

Kind of plant: *Setaria sphacelata* (Schum.) Stapf et C.E. Hubb [Setaria]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 8197	Tijuca MG11	Matsuda Ltda [1672]	Brasuda [1671]	ZA 20196861	2019-08-05	2039-08-05

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

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 8670	15W0053R	KKSM [1421]	KKSM [1421]	ZA 20196903	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8586	P 2555W B	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196911	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8587	P 2555W BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196907	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8332	P 2842W B	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196908	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8327	P 2865W BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196904	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8345	PAN 3R-573 R	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196915	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8343	PAN 5B-491 B	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196909	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8348	SA79335446W BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196905	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8585	X13A502WBR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196906	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8588	X13K594WB	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196910	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8578	X18K290WR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196916	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8581	X18K293WR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196917	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8579	X18K298WR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196918	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8582	X18M094WR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196919	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8333	X25K091W B	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196912	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8592	X25M127WR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196920	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8593	X25M128WR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196921	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8589	X25M132WR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196922	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8594	X25M133WR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196923	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8580	X25N200WR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196924	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8584	X25N201WB	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196913	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8597	X25N204WB	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196914	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8591	X30M372WR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196925	2019-09-10	2039-09-10

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

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 8672	KKS 8418 B	KKSM [1421]	KKSM [1421]	ZA 20196926	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8671	KKS 8422 B	KKSM [1421]	KKSM [1421]	ZA 20196927	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8603	P 1197 R	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196928	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8320	P 1513 R	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196929	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8599	P 1814 BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196930	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8619	P 2137 BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196931	2019-09-10	2039-09-10

PT 8307	P 2319 BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196932	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8608	P 2432 BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196933	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8317	PAN 3R-524 R	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196934	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8622	PAN 4B-472 B	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196935	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8299	PAN 4R-528 R	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196936	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8300	PAN 4R-728 BR	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int. [1810]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196937	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8623	PAN 4R-872 BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196938	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8620	PAN 5R-570 R	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196939	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8627	PAN 5R-582 R	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196940	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8600	PHB 33H58 BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196941	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8601	X08D413 R	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196942	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8617	X18F883 B	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196943	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8618	X18F883 BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196944	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8616	X18F883 R	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196945	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8629	X25M124 B	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196946	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8625	X25N208 BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196947	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8614	X25N212 BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196948	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8613	X25N212 R	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196949	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8310	X30M373 B	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196950	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8626	X6H921 BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196951	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8609	X8F871 BR	Pioneer Overseas [133]	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20196952	2019-09-10	2039-09-10

VEGETABLE CROPSKind of plant: *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. [Tomato]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 7679	Kennedy	Sakata Vegetics [1356]	Sakata SA [1356]	ZA 20196895	2019-09-10	2039-09-10
PT 8438	Rifle	Syngenta Participation [1577]	Syngenta SA [809]	ZA 20196896	2019-09-10	2039-09-10

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

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 7472	Casablanca	Hygrotech [173]	Hygrotech [173]	ZA 20196857	2019-08-05	2039-08-05
PT 8017	Dakar	Hygrotech [173]	Hygrotech [173]	ZA 20196858	2019-08-05	2039-08-05

FRUIT CROPSKind of plant: *Malus* Mill. [Apple]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 7926	Bingo Gala	Jan Wiegman [1476]	SAPO [59]	ZA 20196875	2019-07-09	2044-07-09
PT 8387	Bonita	Institute Experimental Botany [898]	Cook Horticultural [1557]	ZA 20196876	2019-07-09	2044-07-09
PT 8177	CIV-YX6	CIV Consorzio [998]	Stargrow [731]	ZA 20196874	2019-07-09	2044-07-09
PT 8026	Inored	Inra [359]	Topfruit [229]	ZA 20196878	2019-07-09	2044-07-09
PT 6363	Maribelle	Van Ingen Grp [1513]	SAPO [59]	ZA 20196879	2019-07-09	2044-07-09
PT 8244	PremA129	Prevar LTD [1284]	Topfruit [229]	ZA 20196877	2019-07-09	2044-07-09
PT 8384	SG-AP-M3	Stargrow [731]	Stargrow [731]	ZA 20196873	2019-07-09	2044-07-09

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

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 5071	Plamaqmel	Planasa [1081]	Stargrow [731]	ZA 20196868	2019-09-30	2044-09-30
PT 6476	Zincal17	Planasa [1081]	Stargrow [731]	ZA 20196869	2019-09-30	2044-09-30

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

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 6476	Zincal17	Planasa [1081]	Stargrow [731]	ZA 20196869	2019-09-30	2044-09-30
PT 5983	Honey Ice	Phytonova [1448]	Stargrow [731]	ZA 20196892	2019-09-30	2044-09-30
PT 5915	Platriunnec	Planasa [1081]	Stargrow [731]	ZA 20196893	2019-09-30	2044-09-30
PT 5916	Placarinec	Planasa [1081]	Stargrow [731]	ZA 20196894	2019-09-30	2044-09-30

Kind of plant: *Prunus salicina* Lindl. [Inter-specific plum]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 7243	Plumsweet XI	LG Bradford [1389]	Topfruit [229]	ZA 20196871	2019-07-30	2044-07-30

Kind of plant: *Punica granatum* L. [Pomegranate]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 7838	Kingdom	Viveros Caliplant SL [1752]	Source Citrus Genesis [1620]	ZA 20196872	2019-07-01	2044-07-01

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

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 7554	Crimson Noir	JF le Roux [1717]	SAPO [59]	ZA 20196870	2019-09-30	2044-09-30

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

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

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 8655	Hortempress	Heather M Horner [889]	Ludwig's [14]	ZA 20196880	2019-07-02	2044-07-02
PT 8656	Kordicwes	W Kordes Söhne Rosenschulen [12]	Ludwig's [14]	ZA 20196881	2019-07-02	2044-07-02
PT 8657	Kornauirom	W Kordes Söhne Rosenschulen [12]	Ludwig's [14]	ZA 20196882	2019-07-02	2044-07-02
PT 8658	Korroleotu	W Kordes Söhne Rosenschulen [12]	Ludwig's [14]	ZA 20196883	2019-07-02	2044-07-02
PT 8659	Korunischö	W Kordes Söhne Rosenschulen [12]	Ludwig's [14]	ZA 20196884	2019-07-02	2044-07-02
PT 8662	Ludclocobarley	Ludwig's [14]	Ludwig's [14]	ZA 20196885	2019-07-02	2044-07-02
PT 8663	Ludfairuktic	Ludwig's [14]	Ludwig's [14]	ZA 20196886	2019-07-02	2044-07-02
PT 8664	Ludgeruk	Ludwig's [14]	Ludwig's [14]	ZA 20196887	2019-07-02	2044-07-02
PT 8665	Ludjealtic	Ludwig's [14]	Ludwig's [14]	ZA 20196888	2019-07-02	2044-07-02
PT 8666	Ludwisutic	Ludwig's [14]	Ludwig's [14]	ZA 20196889	2019-07-02	2044-07-02
PT 8715	Potendless	Jay Bosse [1850]	Ludwig's [14]	ZA 20196890	2019-07-02	2044-07-02
PT 8716	Potfire	Jay Bosse [1850]	Ludwig's [14]	ZA 20196880	2019-07-02	2044-07-02

SECTION 9

REFUSAL OF GRANTS FOR PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS

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

Application No.	Applicant	Agent	Variety Denomination	Date of Rejection
PT 5120	Brandt's Fruit [1327]	Topfruit [229]	Fugachee Fuji	2019-07-09
PT 7522	Swayen Pty Ltd [1711]	Roos IP Consultants [1712]	PLMAS98	2019-07-09

Kind of plant: *Olea* L. [Olive]

Application No.	Applicant	Agent	Variety Denomination	Date of Rejection
PT 5995	State of Israel [540]	Willow Creek [1464]	Ma'alot	2019-09-25
PT 5996	State of Israel [540]	Willow Creek [1464]	Askal	2019-09-25

SECTION 10

PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS EXPIRED

Registration No.	Genus & species	Common Name	Variety Denomination	Holder	Agent	Date Expired
ZA 992056	<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	Onion	Mikado	Hazera [172]	Hazera SA [665]	2019-03-12

SECTION 11

PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS SURRENDERED

Registration No.	Genus & species	Common Name	Variety Denomination	Holder	Agent	Date Surrendered
ZA 20083831	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	Garden bean	Charmant	Seedcor [412]	Seedcor [412]	2019-09-12
ZA 20083832	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	Garden bean	Escalade	Seedcor [412]	Seedcor [412]	2019-09-12
ZA 20145611	<i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch.	Peach	Plapiomel	Plantas de Navarra SA [1081]	Stargrow [731]	2019-09-06
ZA 20135273	<i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch.	Peach	Platanomel	Plantas de Navarra SA [1081]	Stargrow [731]	2019-09-06
ZA 20176425	<i>Vitis</i> L.	Grape	Lombardi 164	Lombardi Genetics [1663]	Lombardi Genetics [1663]	2019-07-17
ZA 20166131	<i>Vitis</i> L.	Grape	Lombardi 85	Lombardi Genetics [1663]	Lombardi Genetics [1663]	2019-07-17
ZA 20176421	<i>Vitis</i> L.	Grape	Lombardi 95	Lombardi Genetics [1663]	Lombardi Genetics [1663]	2019-07-17

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

NO. 1492

22 NOVEMBER 2019

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT STANDARDS ACT, 1990
(ACT No. 119 OF 1990)****KAROO QUALITY INDICATION MARKS REGISTERED IN TERMS OF THE REGULATIONS
REGARDING THE CLASSIFICATION AND MARKING OF MEAT INTENDED FOR SALE IN
THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA (NO. R. 55 OF 30 JANUARY 2015):****NOTICE OF INTENT TO CANCEL CERTAIN QUALITY INDICATION MARKS**

The Executive Officer: Agricultural Product Standards hereby gives notice in terms of Section 16(3)(b) of the Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No. 119 of 1990), to all affected stakeholders of his intent to cancel the following Karoo Quality Indication marks that directly or by implication refer to Karoo Lamb and which were registered in terms of the Regulations regarding the Classification and Marking of Meat intended for sale in the Republic of South Africa (No. R.55 of 30 January 2015):

- 1) Certified Karoo Meat of Origin
- 2) Eco Karoo
- 3) Famous Laingsburg Karoo Lamb
- 4) Great Karoo Natural Lamb
- 5) Karoo – Free Range Veld Reared
- 6) Karoo Naturally Free
- 7) Makro Natural Karoo Lamb
- 8) Woolworths Free Range Karoo Lamb

The above-mentioned cancellation will take effect if the proposed *Karoo Lamb/ Karoo Lam* Geographical Indication (GI) is registered in terms of the new Regulations relating to the Protection of Geographical Indications used on Agricultural Products intended for sale in the Republic of South Africa (No. R.447 of 22 March 2019). In the event of a cancellation, a phase out period of 3 (three) calendar months shall apply to the registered Quality Indication marks.

All enquiries may be directed to the following address:

Executive Officer: Agricultural Product Standards
Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
Private Bag X343, Pretoria, 0001
30 Hamilton Street, Harvest House Building, Arcadia, Room 155
Tel. no. 012 319 6027; Fax no. 012 319 6265
Email: NielE@daff.gov.za

MR. BILLY MALOSE MAKHAFOLA
Executive Officer: Agricultural Product Standards

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND CULTURE

NO. 1493

22 NOVEMBER 2019



SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY

DECLARATION OF THE JUNE 16 SOWETO ROUTE, ORLANDO WEST, SOWETO,
GAUTENG AS A NATIONAL HERITAGE SITE

By virtue of the powers vested in the South African Heritage Resources Agency, in terms of section 27 (5) of the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) SAHRA hereby declares the June 16 Soweto Route as a National Heritage Site.

Statement of Significance

The significance of the 16 June Trail and the sites lies in their historical associations to the pivotal events of the Soweto Youth Uprisings. Inspired by the black consciousness movement, incensed by the compulsory use of Afrikaans as a medium of tuition and frustrated by the apathy of their parents, thousands of students took the streets to protest against the Bantu Education System and to voice their political frustrations at the government's attempt. The Soweto Uprisings become a pivotal moment in the history of the Struggle against Apartheid which led to months of rioting and protests across the country. The anger and horror of the police shootings spread rapidly across the country and within a month hundreds of communities were involved in protests against the government, including schools in Langa, Nyanga and Gugulethu. The unrest lasted for over a year and left many dead. The increased impatience of the students resulted in the continued instability of the country until the unbanning of all Liberation Movements in February 1990. Many students were forced into exile where they joined the ranks of umKhonto we Sizwe (MK) and the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA). The increased bombings after the Youth Uprisings were carried out by members of the MK June 16 Detachment.

Schedule

The demarcation of the sites are as follows:

Site Name	Site Description	Province	Nearest Town	Municipality
June 16 Route	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The north-south axis commences at the corner of Moema and Vilakazi Street at the Orlando West High School and the Hector Pieterse shooting memorial. • At the northern end Moema Street becomes Pela Street at the junction with Khumalo Main Road, forming the northern side of the triangle. Previously the boundary extended across the intersection to end in front of the Hector Pieterse Memorial Museum. • The boundary then runs along Khumalo Main Road past Maseko Street, Makhetha Street, Lembede Street, Ngakane Street, Baqwa Street, Bacela Street to the 	GP	Orlando West	City of Johannesburg

	<p>junction with Vilakazi Street. This section was not included in the initial proposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From this point, the boundaries have remained the same with Khumalo Main Road past Mampuri, Armitage and Mtipa Streets to the point where the old alignment of Khumalo Main Road is inscribed ending at the old bridge across the Klipspruit River Hastings Ndlovu was shot. • Again, the inclusion of sections of Vilakazi Street from the intersection with Moema Street remains the same. Starting at this point, the boundary heads east past Orlando West High and Phefeni Secondary Schools, and crosses Maketha Street, Lembede Street, Ngakane Street past the house of Nelson Mandela, Baqwa Street past the house of Desmond Tutu, thereafter crossing Bacela Street and ending on the far side of Khumalo Main Road. • The west-east axis commences on the north-south axis at the junction of Vilakazi and Moema Streets; • The property includes that part of Vilakazi Street to the east of the junction with Moema Street and which border the north sides of both the Orlando West High School and Pefeni Secondary School; • Continuing to the east it crosses Ngwane Street, past the houses of Nelson Mandela and Desmond Tutu, thereafter, crossing Bacela Street and ending on the far side of Kumalo Main Road; • Thereafter it turns to the south-east along Kumalo Main Road, passing Mapuru, Armitage and Mtipa Streets; • From Mtipa Street it follows the old alignment of Kumalo Main Road ending at the far side of the old bridge over the Klipspruit (river) where there is a memorial at the site of the death of Hastings Ndlovu. 			
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Points	Lon.	Lat.
A	27° 54' 26.93"	-26° 14' 8.214"
B	27° 54' 28.03"	-26° 14' 7.664"
C	27° 54' 30.76"	-26° 14' 7.797"
D	27° 54' 40.70"	-26° 14' 18.97"
E	27° 54' 44.76"	-26° 14' 23.53"
F	27° 54' 44.47"	-26° 14' 23.74"
G	27° 54' 45.85"	-26° 14' 25.25"
H	27° 54' 45.48"	-26° 14' 25.55"
I	27° 54' 44.06"	-26° 14' 24.04"
J	27° 54' 43.58"	-26° 14' 24.38"
K	27° 54' 40.59"	-26° 14' 20.72"
L	27° 54' 34.72"	-26° 14' 20.72"
M	27° 54' 23.16"	-26° 14' 16.67"
N	27° 54' 22.06"	-26° 14' 16.95"
O	27° 54' 21.82"	-26° 14' 16.57"
P	27° 54' 27.32"	-26° 14' 8.904"
Q	27° 54' 28.03"	-26° 14' 9.237"
R	27° 54' 23.38"	-26° 14' 15.98"
S	27° 54' 35.09"	-26° 14' 20.07"
T	27° 54' 39.59"	-26° 14' 20.07"
U	27° 54' 39.80"	-26° 14' 19.63"

END



13 September 2018

16 June 1976 – The Streets of Orlando West



- Features**
- 16 June 1976 Property
- Basemaps**
- Parent Farms
 - Farm Portions
 - Land Parcels (Erven)
- South Africa CD:NGI Aerial

Name	Longitude	Latitude
A	27°54'26.93"	-26°14'8.214"
B	27°54'28.03"	-26°14'7.664"
C	27°54'30.76"	-26°14'7.797"
D	27°54'40.70"	-26°14'18.97"
E	27°54'44.76"	-26°14'23.53"
F	27°54'44.47"	-26°14'23.74"
G	27°54'45.85"	-26°14'25.25"
H	27°54'45.48"	-26°14'25.55"
I	27°54'44.06"	-26°14'24.0"
J	27°54'43.58"	-26°14'24.38"
K	27°54'40.59"	-26°14'20.72"
L	27°54'34.72"	-26°14'20.72"
M	27°54'23.16"	-26°14'16.67"
N	27°54'22.06"	-26°14'16.95"
O	27°54'21.82"	-26°14'16.57"
P	27°54'27.32"	-26°14'8.904"
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R	27°54'23.38"	-26°14'15.58"
S	27°54'35.09"	-26°14'20.07"
T	27°54'39.59"	-26°14'20.07"
U	27°54'39.80"	-26°14'19.63"
V	27°54'30.07"	-26°14'8.658"

Basemaps sourced from Chief Directorate: National Geo-spatial Information. Parent Farms, Farm Portions and Land Parcels sourced from the Chief Surveyor General of the Republic of South Africa



EPSG:3857 WGS84
Scale: 1 : 3500

V 27°54'30.07" -26°14'8.658"

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND CULTURE

NO. 1494

22 NOVEMBER 2019



SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY

DECLARATION OF THE WALTER SISULU SQUARE OF DEDICATION, KLIPTOWN,
SOWETO, GAUTENG AS A NATIONAL HERITAGE SITE

By virtue of the powers vested in the South African Heritage Resources Agency, in terms of section 27 (5) of the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) SAHRA hereby declares the Walter Sisulu Square of Dedication (previously known as Freedom Square) as a National Heritage Site.

Statement of Significance

As the site of the 1955 Congress of the People, the Walter Sisulu Square represents the most representative gathering in the history of South Africa and the democratic approach taken in documenting the vision of ordinary South Africans. The process of drafting the Freedom Charter was the first time in South African history where all South Africans were given an opportunity to voice their dreams and hopes for a future democratic South Africa, irrespective of race, colour, education, language, sex, personal beliefs and organisational affiliation.

This process culminated on 25th and 26th June 1955, at the Congress of the People on a dusty field that is now the Walter Sisulu Square of Dedication, to adopt the Freedom Charter. The Freedom Charter further, gave the liberation movement a uniform and coherent vision for a future South Africa and became the basis of the movement. The Constitution of the new post-apartheid democratic South Africa is based on the demands and rights reflected in the Freedom Charter and encapsulates its vision as a goal for a fully integrated and inclusive South African nation.

Schedule

The demarcation of the site is as follows:

Site Name	Erf No / Farm	Province	Nearest Town	Municipality	Survey y Diagram
Walter Sisulu Square of Dedication	Erf 11915 Pimville Zone 9	Gauteng	Kliptown	City of Johannesburg	3944/2055

END

CONSOLIDATED TITLE DIAGRAM

OFFICE COPY

SG No.

3944/2005

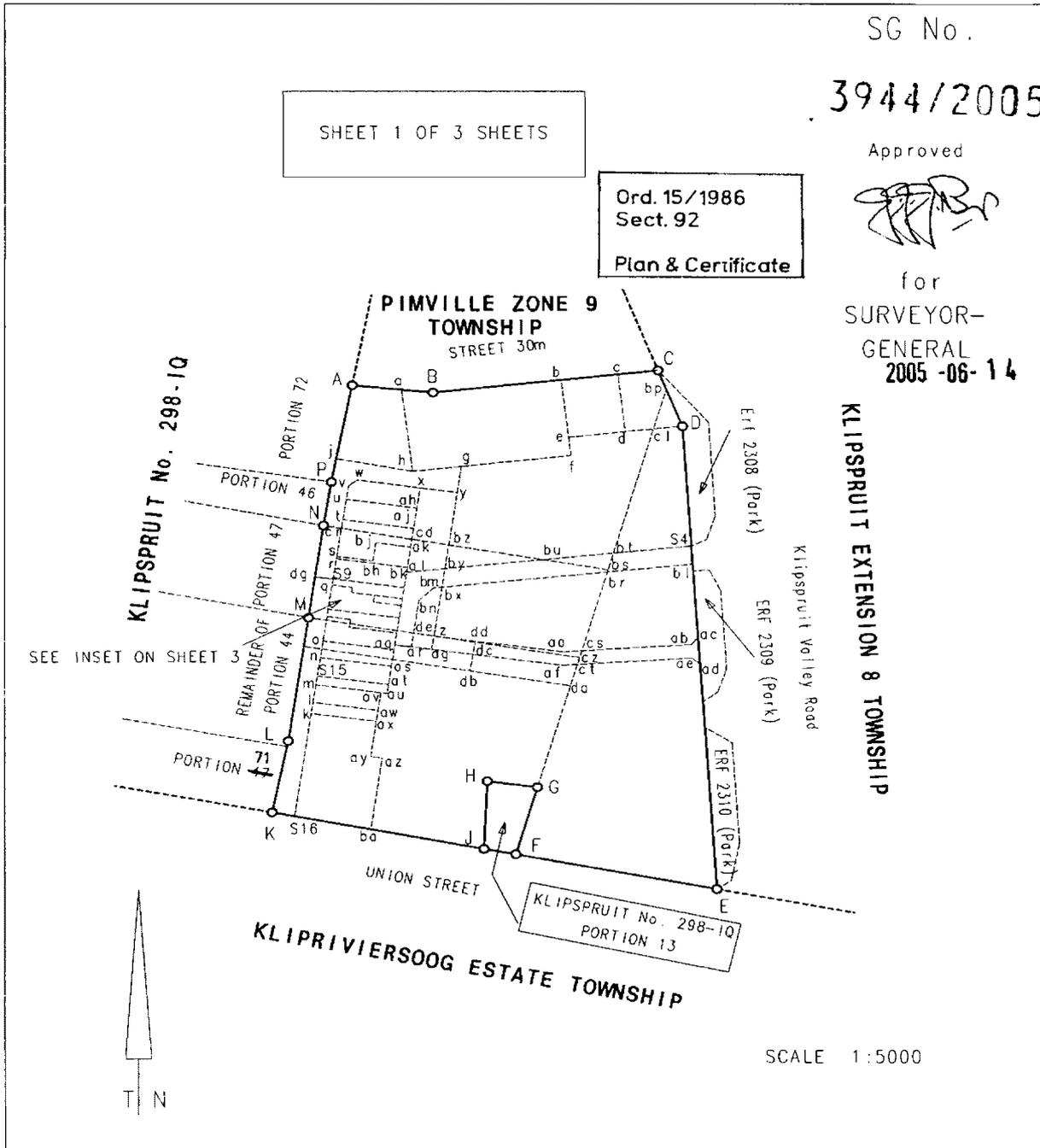
Approved



for
SURVEYOR-
GENERAL
2005-06-14

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS

Ord. 15/1986
Sect. 92
Plan & Certificate



The figure A B C D E F G H J K L M N P A
represents 12,1590 hectares of land being
Erf 11915 of the Township of PIMVILLE ZONE 9
(and comprises components as listed on Sheet 2)

Province of Gauteng
Compiled in February 2005

by me

S N Mohlatlole PLS0999
Professional Land Surveyor

This diagram is annexed to No. d.d. i.f.o. Registrar of deeds: Johannesburg	The original diagrams are as listed on Sheet 2 Transfer Grant C.C.T.	File Erven S.R. No. T.P. 11033 Comp. : IQNP 32, IQNP 3431 G.P. S.G. No. 11722/1995
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE AND MILITARY VETERANS

NO. 1495

22 NOVEMBER 2019

**Central Procurement Service Centre
Notice of Relocation**

Kindly note that Central Procurement Service Centre will be permanently moving from:

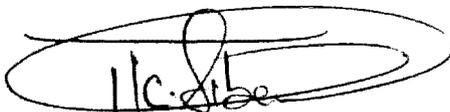
Central Procurement Service Centre
Cnr Stephanus Schoeman and Van Riebeeck Roads
Thaba Tshwane
0143

to new offices at the following address:

Eco-Origin Office Park
Block E
349 Witch-Hazel Avenue
Eco-Park
Centurion
0157

with effect from 29 November 2019.

Enquiries: Lieutenant Colonel V.S. Peu, Contact: (012) 684 2006



(T.K. SIBENE)

ACTING OFFICER COMMANDING CENTRAL PROCUREMENT SERVICE CENTRE: COL

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

NO. 1496

22 NOVEMBER 2019

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998
(ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)****CONSULTATION ON INTENTION TO AMEND THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
REGULATIONS, 2014, AS AMENDED**

I, Barbara Dallas Creecy, Minister of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries, hereby, under sections 24(5) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) consult on my intention to make the amendment set out in the Schedule.

Members of the public are invited to submit written comments or inputs to the Minister, within 30 days of publication of this Notice in the Gazette, to the following addresses:

By post to: The Director-General:
 Department of Environmental Affairs
 Attention: Dr D Fischer
 Private Bag X447
 PRETORIA
 0001

By hand at: Reception, Environment House, 473 Steve Biko Road, Arcadia, Pretoria, 0083
By e-mail: dfischer@environment.gov.za

Any enquiries in connection with the Notice can be directed to (012) 399 8843.

Comments received after the closing date may not be considered.



BARBARA DALLAS CREECY
MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

SCHEDULE

Definitions

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

“the Regulations” means the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, published under Government Notice No. 982 in *Gazette* No. 3822 of 4 December 2014, as amended by Government Notice 326 in *Gazette* No. 40772 of 7 April 2017 and Government Notice No. 706 in *Gazette* No.41766 of 13 July 2018.

Amendment of regulation 54A

2. Regulation 54A of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution, in subregulations (2) and (3), for the words “no later than 7 December 2019 and at least every 5 years thereafter for the period during which such environmental authorisation is still in effect” of the words “by a date to be published by Notice in the *Government Gazette*.”.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

NO. 1497

22 NOVEMBER 2019

NURSING ACT, 2005 (Act No. 33 of 2005)**REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE APPROVAL OF AND THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF A LEARNER LEADING TO REGISTRATION IN THE CATEGORY MIDWIFE**

The Minister of Health has, in terms of section 58(1)(f) of the Nursing Act, 2005 (Act No. 33 of 2005), after consultation with the South African Nursing Council, made the Regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE**Definitions**

1. In this schedule **“the Act”** means the Nursing Act, 2005 (Act No.33 of 2005), and any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall bear such meaning and, unless the context indicates otherwise-

“academic year” means a period of at least 44 weeks of learning in any calendar year;

“assessment” means a structured process for gathering evidence and making judgments about a learner's performance in relation to the prescribed requirements for the programme;

“assessment method” means the act that the assessor engages in, utilizing a variety of assessment strategies;

“assessor” means a practitioner registered as such with the Council, who will be responsible for the assessment of the learner’s achievement of learning outcomes for the programme;

“clinical accompaniment” means a structured process by a nursing education institution to facilitate assistance and support to the learner, by the nurse educator at the clinical facility, to ensure the achievement of the programme outcomes;

“clinical facility” means a health establishment whose primary purpose is the provision of care to healthcare users and is also utilized to teach clinical skills to learners;

“clinical learning opportunities” means the range of learning experiences available in a healthcare setting or other experiential learning sites, for a learner to gain the required clinical skills;

“clinical placement” means the period spent by a learner in clinical and other experiential learning sites to ensure that the purpose of the programme is achieved;

“clinical supervision” means the assistance and support extended to the learner by the midwife at a clinical facility, with an aim of developing a competent, independent practitioner;

“competence” means the ability of a practitioner to integrate the professional attributes including, but not limited to, knowledge, skills, judgment, values and beliefs required to perform as a midwife in all situations and practice settings;

“fee” means a fee or fees determined by the Council from time to time and published by Notice in the *Government Gazette*;

“fundamental learning” means learning which forms the basis needed to undertake the programme;

“integrated assessment” means forms of assessment which permit the learner to demonstrate applied competence and which use a range of formative and summative assessment methods;

“learner” means a person registered with the Council as a learner midwife in terms of Section 32 of the Act;

“learning outcomes” means the prescribed competencies and educational outcomes for the programme;

“midwife” means person registered as such in terms of section 31 of the Act;

“moderation” means the process conducted by an independent moderator, which ensures that assessment of the outcomes prescribed for the programme is fair, valid and reliable;

“moderator” means a practitioner registered as such with the Council who will be responsible for the moderation of assessment conducted by the nursing education institutions for the programme;

“programme” means a purposeful and structured set of learning experiences that leads to registration in the category ‘midwife’;

“programme outcomes” means the equivalent of the exit level outcomes of the qualification;

“qualification” means a planned combination of learning outcomes with a defined purpose that is intended to provide qualifying learners with applied competence for meeting the prescribed requirements of the qualification in the category ‘midwife’, that is registered on the National Qualifications Framework (NQF); and

“recognition of prior learning” means the evidence-based comparison of previous learning and experience against the learning outcomes required for a specific programme, and the acceptance of such previous learning for the purpose of accessing a programme.

Application of these regulations

2. These Regulations apply to –
 - (a) all programmes leading to registration as a Midwife; and
 - (b) all learners registered or enrolled for such programmes.

Requirements for registration in the category Midwife

3. (1) A person shall be registered in the category 'Midwife' in terms of section 31(1)(b) of the Act if such person-

- (a) received education and training at a Nursing Education Institution that is accredited to provide the programme;
- (b) was registered with the Council as a learner for the duration of the programme in terms of section 32 of the Act;
- (c) has met the requirements of the accredited programme;
- (d) has been assessed and found competent in all exit level outcomes of the programme; and
- (e) has complied with any other conditions as determined by the Council.

(2) The person in charge of the Nursing Education Institution where the learner was registered must, on completion or termination of the programme, submit to the Council –

- (a) A record of theoretical education and training;
- (b) A record of clinical education and training;
- (c) A record of summative assessments conducted, including recognition of prior learning where applicable;
- (d) Signed declaration certifying that the learner has met the prescribed educational requirements and is competent for registration in the category 'Midwife', in a format determined by the Council; and
- (e) Any other information as may be required by the Council.

(3) The application for registration in the category 'Midwife' must be done in accordance with the *Regulations Relating to the Particulars to be Furnished to the Council for Keeping of the Register for Nursing Practitioners, the Manner of Effecting Alterations to the Register, and Certificates that may be issued by the Council*, published in Government Notice No. R. 195 of 19 February 2008.

(4) In the case of a person that was not duly registered with the Council as a learner in terms of sub-regulation (1)(b), education and training undergone during the period when the person was not registered as a learner shall not be recognized by the Council.

Accreditation of a Nursing Education Institution to offer the programme

4. An institution must be accredited to offer the programme in terms of the *Regulations Relating to the Accreditation of Institutions as Nursing Education Institutions*, published under Government Notice No. R. 173 of 8 March 2013.

Admission requirements to the programme

5. (1) A person must, in order to be considered for admission to the programme, be registered as a general nurse.

(2) A candidate shall apply to a Nursing Education Institution where a candidate can apply for admission must be accredited to provide the programme referred to in these Regulations.

Minimum requirements of the programme

6. (1) The requirements of the programme must be read and applied in conjunction with the guidelines of such programme, as determined by the Council.

(2) Learners are required to achieve all exit level outcomes of the qualification.

(3) The duration of the programme is one (1) academic year of full time studies.

(4) A learner shall, throughout the programme, receive integrated education and training to achieve both theoretical and clinical outcomes.

(5) A learner shall comply with all clinical placement requirements of the programme as determined by the Council.

(6) The maximum period that a learner must spend in a simulated learning environment must comply with the conditions determined by Council, which may be published by Notice in the *Government Gazette* at the discretion of the Council.

Clinical teaching and learning

7. (1) Clinical teaching and learning must only be provided in clinical facilities that are approved in terms of the accreditation of the programme.

(2) Clinical learning must take place in a range of clinical settings and other learning sites that will facilitate the achievement of the programme outcomes.

(3) The Nursing Education Institution must set clinical learning outcomes for each of the learning areas of the programme.

(4) The Nursing Education Institution must keep records of all clinical education and training.

(5) The Nursing Education Institution is responsible for clinical accompaniment of learners on day or night shift.

(6) The clinical facility is responsible for clinical supervision of learners on day or night shift.

(7) Clinical education and training shall include learning experience at night which shall not—

(a) exceed two months of an academic year; and

(b) take place within the first six months of the commencement of the programme.

Assessment and moderation of learning outcomes

8. (1) Assessment of learning by a Nursing Education Institution must comply with the following:

(a) The assessment must be conducted by an assessor registered with the Council;

(b) The learner must be assessed and found competent in all learning outcomes of the programme, in line with the assessment criteria outlined for the qualification registered on the National Qualifications Framework;

(c) A minimum of 60% of formative clinical assessment activities must be done in 'real life' situations;

- (d) There must be evidence of continuous assessment throughout the period of study;
- (e) There must be evidence of internal moderation of all assessments;
- (f) Records of assessment and moderation must be kept by the Nursing Education Institution for a period as prescribed by relevant legislation, and be produced on request of the Council;
- (g) Summative assessment must be conducted at the end of learning periods as determined by institutional policies, which must include a final assessment at the end of the programme; and
- (h) The learner must be assessed and found competent in all learning outcomes of the programme, in line with the assessment criteria outlined for the qualification registered on the National Qualifications Framework.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions in subregulation (1), the Council may delegate the assessment and moderation functions to any person or organization.

Transfers

9. (1) In case of a learner transferring to another Nursing Education Institution, the person in charge of the Nursing Education Institution transferring the learner must –

- (a) Submit to the receiving Nursing Education Institution, on request, a record of all education and training that the learner has undergone; and
- (b) Submit to the Council –
 - (i) A record of education and training undergone by the learner, in a format determined by the Council; and
 - (ii) A notice of termination of education and training in a format determined by the Council.

(2) The Nursing Education Institution receiving the transferred learner as contemplated in sub-regulation (1), must submit to the Council an application for re-admission of the learner into the programme in terms of section 32 of the Act, and in accordance with any other prescribed requirements.

Recognition of prior learning

10. (1) A learner may be assessed on prior learning for no more than 50% of the prescribed credits towards the programme by –

- (a) Applying to a Nursing Education Institution accredited to offer the midwifery programme;
- (b) Providing evidence of prior learning by means of portfolios, other forms of appropriate evidence or challenge examinations; and
- (c) Complying with the Nursing Education Institution's Recognition of Prior Learning Policies and Procedures.

(2) The process referred to in subregulation (1) must meet the Council's and the general prescript for recognition of prior learning.

(3) The assessment of prior learning referred to in subregulation (1) must be conducted by an assessor registered in terms of Regulation 8(1)(a).

(4) The Nursing Education Institution must submit the credits obtained from the assessment of prior learning as part of the completion of training records referred to in Regulation 3(2)(c).

(5) Should the Nursing Education Institution utilize recognition of prior learning, such Nursing Education Institution must keep a full record of the assessment conducted, and all documentation pertaining to such assessment, for a period as prescribed by relevant legislation and, on request, supply such records to the Council.

(6) Where a Nursing Education Institution fails to produce the recognition of prior learning records on request of the Council, the Council may refuse such an application for credits, and where credit was already granted, such credit may be withdrawn.

Transitional arrangements

11. (1) *The Regulations Relating to the Course Leading to Registration as a Midwife* published by Government Notice No. R. 254 of 14 February 1975 will remain in force until repealed by notice in the *Government Gazette*.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), the Council will, from the publication date of these Regulations, cease to accredit any Nursing Education Institution to offer the education and training programme referred to in subregulation (1).

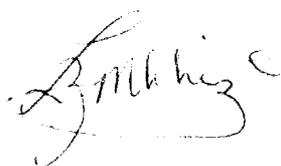
(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), Nursing Education Institutions accredited for education and training programmes in terms of the Regulations mentioned in subregulation (1) will cease to admit new learners to such programme on a date to be determined by the Council and published by Notice in the *Government Gazette*.

(4) The Nursing Education Institutions referred to in subregulation (3) must ensure that all education and training programmes that commenced prior to the date referred to in subregulation (3) are completed within a period of three years from the date determined by the Council in terms of subregulation (3) above.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), learners registered in terms of the regulations mentioned in subregulation (1) will continue to be regulated under those regulations until the end of the three-year period mentioned in subregulation (4).

Short title

12. These Regulations are called Regulations Relating to the Approval of and the Minimum Requirements for the Education and Training of a Learner Leading to Registration in the Category Midwife, 2019.



DR ZL MKHIZE, MP

MINISTER OF HEALTH

DATE: 22/10/2019

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

NO. 1498

22 NOVEMBER 2019

INVITATION TO ATTEND BID ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE SESSIONS OF THE NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) hereby invite interested members of the public to attend standing Bid Adjudication Committee sessions as part of the DPWI transparency initiatives. Regional Bid Adjudication Committee Sessions in the following Regional Offices are held every Tuesday from 09:00:

- I. Cape Town Regional Office
- II. Durban Regional Office
- III. Pretoria Regional Office

National Bid Adjudication Committee sessions are held every Wednesday from 09:00 and National Bid Adjudication Committee: Leasing sessions are held every Tuesday from 09:00, Head Office, Pretoria.

Physical address are obtainable from the departmental website on <http://www.publicworks.gov.za/contact-us.html>

Contact Details are as follows:

Head Office Pretoria:

Head of SCM: Raymond Naidoo 012-406 1191 or Raymond.Naidoo@dpw.gov.za

BAC Secretary: Ishmael Haindongo 012-406 1802 or Ishmael.Haindongo@dpw.gov.za

Cape Town Regional Office:

Head of SCM: Nomalanga Kani 021-402 2082 or Dumisani.Dlamini@dpw.gov.za

BAC Secretary: Annette Jaffa 021-402 2092 or Annette.Jaffa@dpw.gov.za

Durban Regional Office:

Head of SCM: Thuli Ngubane 031-314 7063 or Thuli.Ngubane@dpw.gov.za

BAC Secretary: Nomkhosi Mthethwa 031-314 7151 or Nomkhosi.Mthethwa@dpw.gov.za

Pretoria Regional Office:

Head of SCM: David Mulovhedzi 012-406 1665 or David.Mulovhedzi@dpw.gov.za

BAC Secretary: Bongji Mthombeni 012-310 5017 or Bongji.Mthombeni@dpw.gov.za

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

NO. 1499

22 NOVEMBER 2019

INVITATION TO ATTEND BID ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE SESSIONS OF THE NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) hereby invite interested members of the public to attend standing Bid Adjudication Committee sessions as part of the DPWI transparency initiatives. Regional Bid Adjudication Committee Sessions in the following Regional Offices are held every Tuesday from 09:00:

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Physical address are obtainable from the departmental website on <http://www.publicworks.gov.za/contact-us.html>

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BAC Secretary: Ishmael Haindongo 012-406 1802 or Ishmael.Haindongo@dpw.gov.za

Cape Town Regional Office:

Head of SCM: Nomalanga Kani 021-402 2082 or Dumisani.Dlamini@dpw.gov.za

BAC Secretary: Annette Jaffa 021-402 2092 or Annette.Jaffa@dpw.gov.za

Durban Regional Office:

Head of SCM: Thuli Ngubane 031-314 7063 or Thuli.Ngubane@dpw.gov.za

BAC Secretary: Nomkhosi Mthethwa 031-314 7151 or Nomkhosi.Mthethwa@dpw.gov.za

Pretoria Regional Office:

Head of SCM: David Mulovhedzi 012-406 1665 or David.Mulovhedzi@dpw.gov.za

BAC Secretary: Bongzi Mthombeni 012-310 5017 or Bongzi.Mthombeni@dpw.gov.za

NO. 1500

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM

22 NOVEMBER 2019

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 for **Restitution of Land Rights** has been lodged by Ms. Nelly Josephina Mthombeni, ID No. 360301 0220 08 3 on behalf of **Mahlangu Family** on the following property mentioned hereunder situated under **Albert Luthuli Local Municipality, Gert Sibande District, Mpumalanga Province: KRP 5368**

BRANDSPRUIT 318 IS

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
Portion 2	Visser Gerhard (7106115254086)	T997/2019 (The affected Laind Claimed is 23.3070 ha)	350.2988 ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K2602/1990RM • K2865/1990RM

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



CHECKED BY: RENALL SINGH
ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR LEGAL
DATE: 16/10/2019


MR L H MAPHUTHA
THE REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
DATE: 20/10/2019

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 for Restitution of Land Rights** has been lodged by the late **Mr Boston Elmon Nkosi ID. No. 480215 5423 085** on behalf of Songimvelo Group of Families on the properties mentioned here under situated in Albert Luthuli Local Municipality, Gert Sibande District in Mpumalanga Province (**KRP: 9364**)

CURRENT PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES

1. LAAGGENOEG 158 IT

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The Remaining Extent of the farm 158 IT	Provincial Government of Mpumalanga	T14573/2013	610.2829 ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• K286/1954RM• K288/1954RM• VA2249/2013 in favour of Kangwane Government
Portion 2	Provincial Government of Mpumalanga	T14573/2013	411.9534 ha	None	None	VA2250/2013 In favour of Kangwane Government

NO. 1501

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM

22 NOVEMBER 2019

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 for Restitution of Land Rights** has been lodged by the late **Mr Boston Elmon Nkosi ID. No. 480215 5423 085** on behalf of Songimvelo Group of Families on the properties mentioned here under situated in Albert Luthuli Local Municipality, Gert Sibande District in Mpumalanga Province (**KRP: 9364**)

2. KORTBEGRIP 168 IT

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The Remaining Extent of the farm 168 IT	Provincial Government of Mpumalanga	T3463/2017	1231.1563 ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K2403/1998RM • K589/1969RM • VA10601/2006 In favour of Kangwane Government
Portion 1	Republic of South Africa	T110631/2007	1304.2498 ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K6100/2007S • VA8244/2007 In favour of Kangwane Government

2. GROOTBOOM 167 IT

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The remaining Extent of the farm 167 IT	National Government of the Republic of South Africa	T4621/2017	1736.6900 ha	None	None	VA10601/2006 In favour of Kangwane Government

3. STEYNSBURG

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The Remaining Extent of the farm 166 IT	National Government of the Republic of South Africa	T9986/2009	1395.6989 ha	None	None	None

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 for Restitution of Land Rights** has been lodged by the late **Mr Boston Eimon Nkosi ID. No. 480215 5423 085** on behalf of Songimvelo Group of Families on the properties mentioned here under situated in Albert Luthuli Local Municipality, Gert Sibande District in Mpumalanga Province (**KRP: 9364**)

4. ONVERWACHT 733 JT

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The Remaining Extent of the farm 733 JT	Provincial Government of Mpumalanga	T14573/2013	2816.0317 ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K1358/1983RM In favour of Coetzee Jan Hendrik • K1359/1983RM • K1764/1991IS In favour of Glenn Rosina Elizabeth-Trustee • VA2256/2013 In favour Kangwane Government
Portion 1	Provincial Government of Mpumalanga	T14573/2013	165.6489 ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K1481/1984RM In favour of Davel Alfred George Ballot • VA2257/2013 In favour Kangwane Government

5. NOISY 737 JT

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The Remaining Extent of the farm 737 JT	Provincial Government of Mpumalanga	T14573/2013	1248.0413 ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K3139/1983RM • VA2259/2013 In favour Kangwane Government
Portion 1	Provincial Government of Mpumalanga	T14573/2013	1248.0413 ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K700/1986RM • VA2260/2013 in favour of Kangwane Government

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 for Restitution of Land Rights** has been lodged by the late **Mr Boston Elmon Nkosi ID. No. 480215 5423 085** on behalf of Songimvelo Group of Families on the properties mentioned here under situated in Albert Luthuli Local Municipality, Gert Sibande District in Mpumalanga Province (**KRP: 9364**)

6. GOUDGENOEG 738 JT

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The Remaining Extent of the farm 738 JT	Provincial Government of Mpumalanga	T14573/2013	1183.7586 ha	None	None	VA2261/2013

7. KROMKOP 10 IU

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The Remaining Extent of the farm 10 IU	National Government of the Republic of South Africa	T1828/2001	2809.8335 ha	None	None	K6132/2001RM In favour of the Republic of South Africa

8. DOORNHOEK 157 IT

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The Remaining Extent of the farm 157 IT	National Government of the Republic of South Africa	T3892/2009	1666.3330	None	None	None

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 for Restitution of Land Rights** has been lodged by the late **Mr Boston Elmon Nkosi ID. No. 480215 5423 085** on behalf of Songimvelo Group of Families on the properties mentioned here under situated in Albert Luthuli Local Municipality, Gert Sibande District in Mpumalanga Province (**KRP: 9364**)

10. SONGIMVELO 753 JT (ROZENTUIN)

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
Portion 2	National Government of the Republic of South Africa	LG2512/1997	6758.5186 ha	None	None	None
Portion 5	National Government of the Republic of South Africa	LG2518/1997	189.3214 ha	None	None	None
Portion 6	National Government of the Republic of South Africa	LG2519/1997	400.0718 ha	None	None	None

11.OVERBERG 1 IU

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The Remaining Extent of the Farm 1 IU	Provincial Government of Mpumalanga	T14573/2013	689.9437	None	None	VA2254/2013

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:

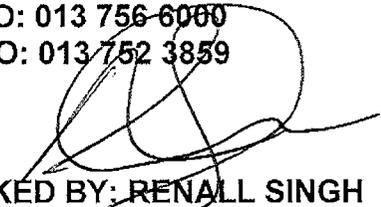
GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 [ACT 22 OF 1994] AS AMENDED]

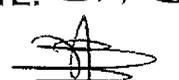
Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11[1] of the Restitution of the Land Rights Act 1994 [Act 22 of 1994] as amended, that a **Land claim for Restitution of Land Rights** has been lodged by the late **Mr Boston Elmon Nkosi ID. No. 480215 5423 085** on behalf of Songimvelo Group of Families on the properties mentioned here under situated in Albert Luthuli Local Municipality, Gert Sibande District in Mpumalanga Province (**KRP: 9364**)

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:

**30 Samora Machel Drive
Restitution House
Nelspruit
1200**

**TEL NO: 013 756 6000
FAX NO: 013 752 3859**


**CHECKED BY: RENALL SINGH
ACTING: DEPUTY DIRECTOR LEGAL
DATE: 07/10/2019**


**MR. L.H. MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
DATE: 2019/10/28**

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM

NO. 1502

22 NOVEMBER 2019

LAND REFORM (LABOUR TENANTS) ACT, 1996 (ACT NO. 3 OF 1996)

Notice is hereby given, in terms of Section 17 (2) (c) of the Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, 1996 (Act No 3 of 1996) ("the LTA"), that applications for acquisition of land or rights in land were lodged with the Director General of the erstwhile Department of Land Affairs by the Applicants, and in respect of the Property, described in the Schedule.

Any party who may have an interest in the applications appearing in the Schedule is hereby invited to make written representations to the Director General, within 30 days from the publication of this Notice. The representations must be forwarded to:

The Director General
c/o Deputy Director: Tenure Systems Implementation
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
Newcastle Satellite Office
46 Voortrekker Street
Newcastle
2940
Tel (034) 312 8460, Fax (034) 312 7337
Email: phindile.mdluli@drdlr.gov.za.
File Reference: **See attachment**



For **DIRECTOR-GENERAL: RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM**

SIGNED BY: J. Ndlovu

DEPUTY DIRECTOR: TENURE SYSTEMS IMPLEMENTATION

DULY AUTHORISED

27/09/2019

SCHEDULE

ADMIN DETAILS		DETAILS OF THE APPLICANTS		DETAILS OF THE PROPERTY				
No.	File No / Reference	Name and Surname	Identity Number	Property Description	Locality (District)	Current Title Deed No	Current Owner	Bonds and Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)
1.	12/3/1/A/S17/04	Boy Isaac Mokoena Jabulile Gertrude Nkosi	500205 5411 087 500424	Portion 0 of The Farm Blackmoor No 8665-HS	Amajuba	T22893/2008	Estate Late: Ms. Maria Elizabeth Pitout	N/A
2.	12/2/5/KZN/1/5/C/08	Lucky Sifiso Mazibuko Fanyana Johan Nsibanyoni (Deceased)	671228 5318 089 381110 5366 089	The remaining extent of Portion 1 of Bradford B no 8174 and Portion 1 of Waterford No 8580 of the Farm commonly Known as Henley Farm - GS	Amajuba	T39190/2013	Catlett Farms (Pty) Ltd	Firststrand Bank Bond
3.	12/3/1/A/S17/10	Johan Thembinkosi Ngcobo Ntombi Sweetbert Kunene Bongani Amos Zwane	570412 5787 087 651019 0609 083 600124 5812 088	Portion 2 of the farm Camelot No 8801-GS	Amajuba	T3171/1995	Mr. Charles Frederick Meintjes	N/A
4.	12/3/1/A/S17/20	Paulous Nhlanhla Vilakazi Nhlanhla Samson Khulu Dumisani Shadrack	730914 5803 084 560515 5844 088 650310 5318 080	Middelín (Portions 1,2,3,5, and the remaining extent of Portion 4 of Middelín No4311) - GS	Amajuba	T16424/2010	Middelín Boedery Trust Trustees	Firststrand Bank Bond

ADMIN DETAILS		DETAILS OF THE APPLICANTS		DETAILS OF THE PROPERTY				
No.	File No / Reference	Name and Surname	Identity Number	Property Description	Locality (District)	Current Title Deed No	Current Owner	Bonds and Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)
(Cont)	12/3/1/A/S17/20	Bablini Joseph Khumalo Vayi Simon Sikhakhane	500502 5651 088 6011265604083	Middelín (Portions 1,2,3,5, and the remaining extent of Portion 4 of Middelín No4311) - GS	Amajuba	T16424/2010	Middelín Boedery Trust Trustees	Firststrand Bank Bond
5.	12/3/1/A/S17/11	Jabulani Joseph Mdlalose Somfana Shedrack Ndhlovu Dimu Elliot Twala Titi Robert Dladla Dumisani Alfred Ngcobo Ephriam Jabulani Ngwenya Jabulani Ephriam Thwala Soomfana Shedrack Ndhlovu	570508 5385 085 480730 5566 089 510508 5359 083 571218 5276 089 631020 5271 080 620829 5377 082 621201 5509 081 480730 5566 089	The farm Cecilia No 15106 -HS	Amajuba	T64159/2002	Lekrantz Properties CC	N/A
6.	12/3/1/A/S17/17	Madoda Alfred Nkosi Zaphania Bekumuzi Mhlungu	141116 5094 086 530410 5593 082	Kalkrans: Portion 2& Remainder of the Farm Jericho 400	Amajuba			

		Jim Kinitshi Zwane	610129 5341 085					
ADMIN DETAILS		DETAILS OF THE APPLICANTS		DETAILS OF THE PROPERTY				
No.	File No / Reference	Name and Surname	Identity Number	Property Description	Locality (District)	Current Title Deed No	Current Owner	Bonds and Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)
(Cont)	12/3/1/A/S17/17	Obed Ndlozi	420517 5511 089	Kalkrans: Portion 2& Remainder of the Farm Jericho 400	Amajuba			
		Siponono Elias Nkosi	421230 5392 083					
		Ndabayakhe Joseph Nzima	620101 5461 088					
		Nqabeni Richard Ntombela	370102 5288 085					
		Mpini Shadrack Mndebele	450304 5176 087					
		Funsana Joseph Makhubu	430401 5369 087					
		Zabi Jacob Kubheka	520924 5538 089					
7.	12/3/1/A/S17/21	Bhambada Mzwandile Nkosi	501224 5832 084	Portion 1, the Remaining Extent of Portion 6 & Portion 7, 8 and 10 Of Mooiplaats Farm No. 2163 - GS	Amajuba	T25681/1999	Eunice Nessie Ngobese and Mr. Ephraim Thulele Ngobese	N/A
		Bongani Robert Mthembu Deceased)	650520 5465 083					
		Ntombikayise Mthembu (Associate)	660210 0534 087					
		Kathnah Emily Kubheka	370110 0372 086					
		Sikhwebu Simon Kubheka	560605 5617 08 7					

ADMIN DETAILS		DETAILS OF THE APPLICANTS		DETAILS OF THE PROPERTY				
No.	File No / Reference	Name and Surname	Identity Number	Property Description	Locality (District)	Current Title Deed No	Current Owner	Bonds and Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)
8.	12/3/1/A/S17/29	Sarah Mohanva Hlatshwayo	531020 0435 087	The Remainder of the farm Exmoor 8095-HS	Amajuba	T37043/2009	Aveleda Proprietary Limited	N/A
		Vuyani Joseph Madiba	670503 0734 089					
		Timothy Senko Hlatshwayo	520324 5600 080					
		Lindiwe Claudia Kubeka	570313 0916 037					
		Mangethe Bethwell Mabaso	551211 5337 080					
		Fanyana Christopher Mabaso	500522 5406 085					
		Mandla Philip Mbuli	500228 5600 087					
		Jonas Shali Mahlaba	660619 5384 084					
		Samson Albert Khumalo	711103 5790 083					
		Michael Sipho Masimula	560821 5404 083					
		Simon Paseka Xaba	591021 5513 081					
		Samuel Mabuseta Hlatshwayo	650929 5337 087					
		Paulus Wise Khumalo	570723 5702 086					

ADMIN DETAILS		DETAILS OF THE APPLICANTS		DETAILS OF THE PROPERTY				
No.	File No / Reference	Name and Surname	Identity Number	Property Description	Locality (District)	Current Title Deed No	Current Owner	Bonds and Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)
(Cont)	12/3/1/A/S17/29	Joseph Nkosana Mthabela Mpostoli Dawel Radebe Mpuseni Philemon Monareng James Mntithi Ndumo	641010 5963 081 581123 5668 089 751010 6775 084 600110 5957 080	The Remainder of the farm Exmoor 8095-HS	Amajuba	T37043/2009	Aveleda Proprietary Limited	N/A
9.	12/3/1/A/S17/45	Boyi Sibusiso Zwane Mbekeni E Shabangu	720614 6108 085 640203 5242 082	The farm commonly known as Commissiekraal 90	Amajuba	T8381/1995 T19209/1981	Mr. Clement Lens	N/A
10.	12/3/1/A/S17/46	Ngenindlela Solomon Mbuli Thembinkosi Stephen Sangweni (Deceased) Thangthini Alice Sibisi (Associate)	491202 5327 083 700910 5453 082	The farm commonly known Dagwacht No 17093	Amajuba	T12262/1979	Mr. Daniel Stephanus Landman	N/A
11.	12/3/1/A/S17/47	Cashiwe Salamina Maseko Mkuithika Andries Madida	601020 0391 087 590901 5469 080	Portion 4 of The farm Dassiesfontein 389	Amajuba	T63218/1999	Soloprop 1011 (PTY) Ltd	N/A
12.	12/3/1/A/S17/54	Klynbob Mzibeni Zwane (Deceased)	630209 5429 084	The farm commonly	Amajuba	Unknown	Mr. K. Dowling	Unknown

ADMIN DETAILS		DETAILS OF THE APPLICANTS		DETAILS OF THE PROPERTY				
No.	File No / Reference	Name and Surname	Identity Number	Property Description	Locality (District)	Current Title Deed No	Current Owner	Bonds and Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)
(Cont)	12/3/1/A/S17/54	Mjumeni Bethwell Zwane (Associate) Thomas Albert Mbatha (Deceased) Mthembeni Simon Mbatha (Associate)	610528 5497 088	The farm commonly Skeirbergkopie	Amajuba	Unknown	Mr. K. Dowling	Unknown
13.	12/3/1/A/S17/55	Mluleki Johan Hadebe Dushu Jeflos Khumalo(Deceased) Thokozile Elizabeth Khumalo (Associate)	620702 5577 086 480204 5475 089	The farm commonly known Twijfekfontein: Tweekloof Farm No. 382	Amajuba	T10161/1963	Ms. Friedhild Dorothea Niebuhr	N/A
14.	12/3/1/A/S17/58	Guni Mateu Dlamini	420614 5432 083	Winkel Hoek (Portions 4,5, and 7 of Winkel Hoek No 405)	Amajuba	T5951/1992	Mr. Carl Marthinus Webb	N/A
15.	12/3/1/A/S17/60	Moqali Johannes Mdefe (Deceased) Ngwana Veke Molefe (Associate)	271003 5117 086 410507 0185 080	The remaining extent of Wondedraai 9189 -HS	Amajuba	T3124/2012	Mr. Mohammed Imran Ahmed Bijli & Ms Shazana Bijli	Standard Bank Bond
16.	12/3/1/A/S17/77	Ndukenhle Samson Mdlalose Phindile Beauty Lushaba Mzayifani Sangweni	61112 5258 086 500415 0620 083 590914 5744 089	Roodekoppe (Portion 7 of Roodekoppe No 119)	Amajuba	T13342/1994	Mr. Gert Classen	N/A
17.	12/3/1/A/S17/78	Siphiwe Simon Mabhengu Dumisani Hezekia	540425 5217 084 610506 5851 082	The farm commonly known as Grasbult	Amajuba	Unknown	Mr. Christoffel Cronje	N/A

ADMIN DETAILS		DETAILS OF THE APPLICANTS		DETAILS OF THE PROPERTY				
No.	File No / Reference	Name and Surname	Identity Number	Property Description	Locality (District)	Current Title Deed No	Current Owner	Bonds and Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)
(Cont)	12/3/1/A/S17/78	Levy Johannes Tius Zwane (Deceased)	620112 5916 089	The farm commonly known as Grasbult	Amajuba	Unknown	Mr. Christoffel Cronje	N/A
		Boniswa Evelina Mira (Associate)	621215 0384 084					
		Pane Albert Mofokeng	560426 5503 080					
		Ntiliza Kingrose Motaung(Deceased)	371014 5219 086					
		Jabulani Samuel Motaung(Associate)	580813 5673 086					
18.	12/3/1/A/S17/79	Sekwayimane Ephriam Sikhonde	560207 5572 089	Eikenhof	Amajuba	Unknown	Mr. Riam Muller	N/A
		Mbothane Richard Buthelezi	690111 6553 088					
19.	12/3/1/A/S17/81	Nduna Robert Thabethe (Deceased)	250121 5102 083	The remainder of the farm Chelmsford no 8642	Amajuba	T24656/2019	Eurika Boedery BK	N/A
		Maria Lindiwe Thabede (Associate)	601130 0463 080					
20.	12/3/1/A/S17/81	Snusana Abrahams Radebe (Deceased)	500730 5522 088	Portion 9 of 3 of the farm Welgedacht No3349 (Dassiespoort)	Amajuba	T26196/1992	Mr. Charles Frederick Hammersley & Ms. Fredrika Wilhelmina Meintjes	N/A
		Sara Nhlophekeni Radebe	540724 0381 089					
21.	12/3/1/A/S17/83	Richard Zakhele Malinga	540206 5354 089	Portion 4 of the farm Klipspruit No	Amajuba	T30082/2010	Mr. Cornelius Johannes	N/A

				124 (Kameelboom)			Bredenkamp	
ADMIN DETAILS		DETAILS OF THE APPLICANTS		DETAILS OF THE PROPERTY				
No.	File No / Reference	Name and Surname	Identity Number	Property Description	Locality (District)	Current Title Deed No	Current Owner	Bonds and Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)
		Mandlenkosi Amos Nkosi	800419 5288 083	Portion 4 of the farm Klipspruit No 124 (Kameelboom)	Amajuba	T30082/2010	Mr. Cornelius Johannes Bredenkamp	N/A
		Dumisani Magugu	720416 5282 087					
		Mfanobomvu Elphas Khoza	490305 5684 081					
22.	12/3/1/A/S17/8 4	Bhememe Phillip Nzungwane	581212 5632 086	Portion 2 of the farm Spitskop No 92	Amajuba	T11521/1963	Mr. Japie Olivier Landman	N/A
		Dodeni Clement Nzungani	300125 5139 086					
23.	12/3/1/A/S17/8 4	Mhlangabezeni Solomon Madi	640704 5294 080	Portion 1 of the farm Spitskop No 402	Amajuba	T32615/2008	Tiaan Hattingh	
24.	12/3/1/A/S17/8 4	Vitha Daniel Madlopha	660614 5314 085	Portion 13 of the farm Witklip No 98	Amajuba	T11031/2015	Thulasizwe Beryldon Nyandeni	N/A
25.	12/3/1/A/S17/8 9	Sam Nandela Mbuli	440704 5398 081	Portion 1 of the Roode Kraal No 375	Amajuba	T3794/2004	Paardeplaas Trust	N/A
26.	12/3/1/A/S17/9 1	Michael Bongane Dlamini	700505 6479 084	Portion 0 of the farm Goedgeloof No 180	Amajuba	T34171/2012	Pieta Fourie Trust-Trustees	N/A
		Sasizo Hezekia Dlamini	540920 5565 086					
27.	12/3/1/A/S17/9 2	Tutu Amos Kubeka (Deceased)	240226 5116 083	"Skaffland" The Remaining Extent of the Farm Imbizana No 4292	Amajuba	T35721/2017	Cudozone (PTY) Ltd	Nedbank Ltd Bond
		David Abedingo Sinonela Kubheka	711127 5594 081					

		(Associate)						
28.	12/3/1/A/S17/93	Jilajila Petros Zwane	300220 5193 082	Bloufontein Farm	Amajuba	Unknown	D Adendorff	N/A
ADMIN DETAILS		DETAILS OF THE APPLICANTS		DETAILS OF THE PROPERTY				
No.	File No / Reference	Name and Surname	Identity Number	Property Description	Locality (District)	Current Title Deed No	Current Owner	Bonds and Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)
29.	12/3/1/A/S17/96	Abedningo Zamani Ndlangamandla	641023 5755 084	The farm commonly known as Schurveklip No 387	Amajuba	T32026/1988	Mr. Shawe	N/A
30.	12/3/1/A/S17/97	Patrick Madoda Mazibuko (Deceased) Christinah Nana Mazibuko (Associate)	690310 5945 082 520218 0539 089	Portion 1 of the farm Lowvale No 15596-GS	Amajuba	T12225/2003	Henk Zaal Trust Trustees	N/A
31.	12/3/1/A/S17/98	Phandle Elphas Nkabinde	330504 5140 084	Portion 3 of Leeds No 3329	Amajuba	T13739/2012	Kwaja Investments (PTY) Ltd	N/A
32.	12/3/1/A/S17/99	Fansen Samuel Mnduli	5606025706085	The Remaining extent of Kingston Farm No 8943	Amajuba	T18055/1998	Henk Rouwenhorst Trust Trustees	N/A
33.	12/3/1/A/S17/100	Fani Zeblon Mdakane(Deceased) Fungile Joyce Nkabinde (Associate)	690721 5796 087 571108 0693 085	The remaining extent of Portion 1 of Hope No 3300	Amajuba	T19201/2004	Hope Farming (PTY) Ltd	N/A
34.	12/3/1/A/S17/105	Sipoti Simon Mndaweni (Deceased) Mhlupheki Petrus Mndaweni (Associate)	390313 5197 0 87 640214 5271 088	Craig Farm (Portion 1 of the Farm Waterfall No. 3335)	Amajuba	T6700/1984	Norman Francis Brown	N/A
35.	12/3/1/A/S17/85	Mxhoshwa Amon Msibi	330807 5233 084	Portion 3 of Tennyson Farm	Amajuba	T63697/2006	Haroun Jamalooddeen	N/A

		Anna Thokozile Msibi	400730 0221 083	No. 6779			Family Trust	
ADMIN DETAILS		DETAILS OF THE APPLICANTS		DETAILS OF THE PROPERTY				
No.	File No / Reference	Name and Surname	Identity Number	Property Description	Locality (District)	Current Title Deed No	Current Owner	Bonds and Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)
36.	12/3/1/A/S17/102	Popie Elsie Radebe Tebogo Abiya Moteka (Associate)	460910 0343 080 810901 5830 087	Remainder of the Farm Hope No. 3300	Amajuba	T7923/1984	Mr. Wynand Pieter Fleisch Adendorff	N/A
37.	12/3/1/A/S17/90	Micah Absolom Nkosi	610425 5355 087	Portion 0 of Underberg Farm No. 7736	Amajuba	T40233/2013	M. J. Glutz Trust Trustees	Firstrand Bank Ltd Bond
38.	12/3/1/A/S17/24	Johannes Abraham Blose Bafana Blose (Associate)	510925 5540 084 810623 5962 088	Portion 4 of the farm Weihoek No 171	Amajuba	T44696/2008	Kromellenboog Trust Trustees	N/A
39.	12/3/1/A/S17/95	Ntombi May Mtambo	490927 0295 080	Portion 2 of the farm Rocketdale No. 7023	Amajuba	T22814/2011	Mr. Adam John Maurice Briscoe	Briscoe Trudie
40.	12/3/1/A/S17/106	Jabulani Petros Nkosi	641010 5461 086	Portion 0 of the Farm Kleindal (Lofdal Farm)	Amajuba	T2920/2007	Mr. Andrew Edward Pienaar	N/A

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 1503

22 NOVEMBER 2019

SOCIAL SERVICE PROFESSIONS ACT, 1978**(ACT NO. 110 OF 1978)****ANNEXURE B****REQUEST FOR NOMINATIONS OF A PERSON VERSED IN LAW TO BE APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AS A MEMBER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL SERVICE PROFESSIONS**

1. Section 28 of the Social Service Professions Act 110 of 1978 make provision for the Minister to make regulations. In terms of the provisions of regulation 3(e) of the regulations regarding the Establishment and Constitution of a Professional Board for Social Work nominations are hereby requested for one candidate to be appointed by the Minister to serve on the council.

2. NOMINATION OF A PERSON VERSED IN LAW

Nominations are invited for the appointment of one person versed in law in accordance with regulation 3(e) of the regulations regarding the Establishment and Constitution of a Professional Board for Social Work. Nominations of persons who comply with the requirements are invited.

Each representative of business who is a South African citizen resident in the Republic shall be eligible for nomination.

Each candidate must be nominated separately using a separate form.

Forms are available from the Department at the address indicated below.

A nomination which does not comply with the above requirements or which has not been lodged with the Department to the addresses or fax number stipulated below by the said date shall not be considered.

Nominations must be sent by **16h00 on 13 December 2019** to Ms Galeboe Rapoo by:

(a) Post to:

Department of Social Development
Private Bag x901
Pretoria
0001;

(b) Hand to:

HSRC Building
134 Pretorius Street
Pretoria
0001;

(c) Fax to:

+27 (0)86 215 3640; or

(d) By email to:

GaleboeR@dsd.gov.za

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 1504

22 NOVEMBER 2019

**SOCIAL SERVICE PROFESSIONS ACT, 1978
(ACT NO. 110 OF 1978)****ANNEXURE B****REQUEST FOR NOMINATIONS OF A PERSON BY COMMUNITY TO BE
APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AS A
MEMBER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL SERVICE
PROFESSIONS**

1. In terms of the provisions of Regulations 6(1) (b) of the regulations relating to the election of members of the Council, nominations are hereby requested for one candidate to be appointed by the Minister to serve on the council.

2. **NOMINATION OF A PERSON BY COMMUNITY**

Nominations are invited for the appointment of one person from community in accordance with section 5 (1) (c) (vii) of the Social Services Professions Act, 1978 (Act No.110 of 1978) (the Act). Nominations of persons who comply with the requirements of section 5 (1) (c) (vii) of the Act are invited.

Each representative of community who is a South African citizen resident in the Republic shall be eligible for nomination.

Each candidate must be nominated separately using a separate form.

Forms are available from the Department at the address indicated below.

A nomination which does not comply with the above requirements or which has not been lodged with the Department to the addresses or fax number stipulated below by the said date shall not be considered.

Nominations must be sent by **16h00 on 13 December 2019** to Ms Galeboe Rapoo by:

(a) Post to:

Department of Social Development
Private Bag x901
Pretoria
0001;

(b) Hand to:

HSRC Building
134 Pretorius Street
Pretoria
0001;

(c) Fax to:

+27 (0)86 215 3640; or

(d) By email to:

GaleboeR@dsd.gov.za

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 1505

22 NOVEMBER 2019

**SOCIAL SERVICE PROFESSIONS ACT, 1978
(ACT NO. 110 OF 1978)****ANNEXURE B****REQUEST FOR NOMINATIONS OF A PERSON VERSED IN LAW TO BE
APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AS A
MEMBER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL SERVICE
PROFESSIONS**

1. Section 28 of the Social Service Professions Act 110 of 1978 make provision for the Minister to make regulations. In terms of the provisions of regulation 3(e) of the regulations regarding the Establishment and Constitution of a Professional Board for Social Work nominations are hereby requested for one candidate to be appointed by the Minister to serve on the council.

2. **NOMINATION OF A PERSON VERSED IN LAW**

Nominations are invited for the appointment of one person versed in law in accordance with regulation 3(e) of the regulations regarding the Establishment and Constitution of a Professional Board for Social Work. Nominations of persons who comply with the requirements are invited.

Each representative of business who is a South African citizen resident in the Republic shall be eligible for nomination.

Each candidate must be nominated separately using a separate form.

Forms are available from the Department at the address indicated below.

A nomination which does not comply with the above requirements or which has not been lodged with the Department to the addresses or fax number stipulated below by the said date shall not be considered.

Nominations must be sent by **16h00 on 13 December 2019** to Ms Galeboe Rapoo by:

(a) Post to:

Department of Social Development
Private Bag x901
Pretoria
0001;

(b) Hand to:

HSRC Building
134 Pretorius Street
Pretoria
0001;

(c) Fax to:

+27 (0)86 215 3640; or

(d) By email to:

GaleboeR@dsd.gov.za

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NO. 1506

22 NOVEMBER 2019

CO-OPERATIVES TO BE STRUCK OFF THE REGISTER

1. VELISANI MAWETHU CO-OP LTD
2. SENZOKWETHU WOMEN'S TRANSPORT CO-OP LTD
3. AMUSANG AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD
4. SIZOPHUMELELA CATERING CO-OP LTD
5. ILITHALETHU CO-OP LTD
6. MBALENHLE TRADITIONAL FOOD CO-OP LTD
7. RE A PHAHAMA NAPPIES AND TISSUES CO-OP LTD
8. BACK TO EDEN CO-OP LTD
9. ISIXAXA CO-OP LTD
10. FREE STATE ITAPOLOSENG AND TRANSPORT CO-OP LTD
11. UKUHLALA KWABANTU CO-OP LTD
12. THOLAKELE AQUACULTURE CO-OP LTD
13. HAVE HOPE CO-OP LTD
13. UKHANYO TELE-SPORTS CAFE CO-OP LTD
14. MTHAWELANGA CO-OP LTD
15. INQABA CO-OP LTD
16. BOLENG TOURS CO-OP LTD
17. MENZI FURNITURE MANUFACTURING AND UPHOSTERY CO-OP LTD
18. EYE ON A CHILD INTERVENTION SERVICES CO-OP LTD
19. LEIHLO LA AFRIKA ENVIRONMENTAL AND WASTE MANAGEMENT CO-OP LTD
20. ENKUNDLENI CO-OP LTD
21. MATLAPENG FUNERAL SERVICES CO-OP LTD
22. KOPANG SIWELE CO-OP LTD
23. SCHOEMAN HOEK CO-OP LTD
24. HATIPFUXIA CO-OP LTD
25. AZANIA VUKA CO-OP LTD
26. THE BIG EIGHT GENERAL CO-OP LTD
27. BAPHILE TRANSPORT AND TOURISM CO-OP LTD
28. TIGERS SEWING CO-OP LTD
29. MALEKE CO-OP LTD
30. KHALIPHA AFRICA CO-OP LTD

Notice is hereby given that the names of the abovementioned co-operatives will, after the expiration of sixty days from the date of this notice, be struck off the register in terms of the provisions of section 73(1) of the Co-operatives Act, 2005 as amended, and the co-operatives will be dissolved unless proof is furnished to the effect that the co-operatives are carrying on business or are in operation. Any objections to this procedure, which interested persons may wish to raise, must together with the reasons therefore, be lodged with this office before the expiration of the period of sixty days.

REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVES

Office of the Registrar of Co-operatives

Dti Campus

77 Meintjies Street

Pretoria

0002

Private Bag X237

Pretoria

0001

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NO. 1507

22 NOVEMBER 2019

CO-OPERATIVES TO BE STRUCK OFF THE REGISTER

1. TAMU TOURISM CO-OP LTD
2. PHUMELELA ZIMILE CO-OP LTD
3. RE SEMELETSE MULTI-PURPOSE AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD
4. INQONQONDWANE CO-OP LTD
5. BEAUTIFUL BEGINNING CHILD CARE AND EDUCATION CO-OP LTD
6. K M P H TRADING CO-OP LTD
7. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE CO-OP LTD
8. ASANDE SECURITY SERVICES CO-OP LTD
9. SOKESIMBONE UDLAMINI CO-OP LTD
10. MAKHAYA CO-OP LTD
11. MNGWAZI FARMERS CO-OP LTD
12. BAMBANANI DISABILITY DEVELOPMENT CO-OP LTD
13. PHAKAMA QINISA CO-OP LTD
13. LONDEKA USEFUL CO-OP LTD
14. PHUZUKUMILA PLUMBING AND HOUSE REFURBISHMENT CO-OP LTD
15. IKHONO LETHU CO-OP LTD
16. YEKHETHELO CO-OP LTD
17. IKITLAETSENG BATTERIES CO-OP LTD
18. UMZAMO KANTU CO-OP LTD
19. NTLINGWE CO-OP LTD
20. BOITELo CO-OP LTD
21. LOWER NCUNCUZO CO-OP LTD
22. AREKOPANENG MINING CO-OP LTD
23. AMAKHULUKHULU COAL CO-OP LTD
24. MY DUNS ENTERPRISE SUPPORT CO-OP LTD
25. SITHEMBELE TRANSPORT AND CONSTRUCTION CO-OP LTD
26. UKUSA CO-OP LTD
27. UMTHENDE AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD
28. ORION BURIAL SOCIETY CO-OP LTD
29. GROUTVILLE CO-OP LTD

Notice is hereby given that the names of the abovementioned co-operatives will, after the expiration of sixty days from the date of this notice, be struck off the register in terms of the provisions of section 73(1) of the Co-operatives Act, 2005 as amended and the co-operatives will be dissolved unless proof is furnished to the effect that the co-operatives are carrying on business or are in operation.

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

REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVES

Office of the Registrar of Co-operatives
Dti Campus
77 Meintjies Street
Pretoria
0002

Private Bag X237
Pretoria
0001

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NO. 1508

22 NOVEMBER 2019

CO-OPERATIVES TO BE STRUCK OFF THE REGISTER

1. AFRO BAKERVILLE PIGGERY CO-OP LTD
2. TOTAL VISIBLE PRIMARY AND SERVICES CO-OP LTD
3. TSHWARAGANANG GRASFONTEIN GENERAL CO-OP LTD
4. SIZAMINHLANHLA CO-OP LTD
5. BAZOGVILA CO-OP LTD
6. MAJAKATHATHA BASADI CO-OP LTD
7. NDONDWANE CO-OP LTD
8. UMTHOMBO WABAFAZI CO-OP LTD
9. GEDLEZA FARMERS CO-OP LTD
10. VUSAMANOLA MAIZE FARMERS CLUB CO-OP LTD
11. VUKUZIMELE CO-OP LTD
12. PHUMALANGA SIKOTHE CULTURAL VILLAGE CO-OP LTD
13. NGOKWETHU PRIMARY CO-OP LTD
14. MAKUNGWI SEWING CO-OP LTD
15. BAKERVILLE ITIRELENG BOMME CO-OP LTD
16. MIDDLEDRIFT FOOD SECURITY CO-OP LTD
17. TSWELOPELE YOUTH @WORK CO-OP LTD
18. KE LE SA HLOTHE CO-OP LTD
19. ANEWRODI CO-OP LTD
20. AYIZONDI CO-OP LTD
21. HANDS TOGETHER AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD
22. RINGAKONA POULTRY CO-OP LTD
23. KHUMO SLATE N TILE CO-OP LTD
24. SIZOSEBENZA CO-OP LTD
25. MADUNA CO-OP LTD
26. URGENT CLOTHING CO-OP LTD
27. ILITSHE LOMZANSI CO-OP LTD
28. SIKHONA-NGAYE CO-OP LTD
29. NKQUBEKA WOODWORK AND CONSTRUCTION CO-OP LTD
30. THANDUXOLO DISABLED CO-OP LTD

Notice is hereby given that the names of the abovementioned co-operatives will, after the expiration of sixty days from the date of this notice, be struck off the register in terms of the provisions of section 73(1) of the Co-operatives Act, 2005 as amended, and the co-operatives will be dissolved unless proof is furnished to the effect that the co-operatives are carrying on business or are in operation.

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

REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVES

Office of the Registrar of Co-operatives
Dti Campus
77 Meintjies Street
Pretoria
0002

Private Bag X237
Pretoria
0001

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NO. 1509

22 NOVEMBER 2019

CO-OPERATIVES TO BE STRUCK OFF THE REGISTER

1. DIPHETOGO CONSTRUCTION CO-OP LTD
2. CELANI ZANANI CO-OP LTD
3. UBUNYE COMMUNITY RECYCLING CO-OP LTD
4. AMANTOMBAZANE TRADING CO-OP LTD
5. MDUBANE CO-OP LTD
6. NTHABALALA POULTRY CO-OP LTD
7. INTSHAMAZI CO-OP LTD
8. BAGATLOU CO-OP LTD
9. BALITHE CONSTRUCTION AND SERVICES CO-OP LTD
10. HLANGANISA PANEL BEATER CO-OP LTD
11. ASIZUZESONKE CO-OP LTD
12. O B D TIMBERS CO-OP LTD
13. SANARI SKILLS DEVELOPMENT CENTRE CO-OP LTD
14. BBMMM POULTRY CO-OP LTD
15. IKHONO POULTRY FARMING CO-OP LTD
16. TSHIPUERILE KE LEBELO CO-OP LTD
17. BOKKEVELD BIN HIRE CO-OP LTD
18. IKUSASA ALAZIWA CLEANING AND SECURITY SERVICES CO-OP LTD
19. YANDISWA CO-OP LTD
20. NKOMAZI RED MEAT PRODUCERS CO-OP LTD
21. SAKHIMIZI CO-OP LTD
22. VUKA USEBENZE CO-OP LTD
23. DEEP AND LOAD CO-OP LTD
24. SMART JEAN CO-OP LTD
25. OCTAVIA CO-OP LTD
26. MABHUYENI AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD
27. EBENEZER DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CO-OP LTD
28. HUNGRY DESTROYERS CO-OP LTD
29. KGANYA MECHACHANENG PIGGERY AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD
30. SILINDILE TRANSPORT AND CONSTRUCTION CO-OP LTD

Notice is hereby given that the names of the abovementioned co-operatives will, after the expiration of sixty days from the date of this notice, be struck off the register in terms of the provisions of section 73(1) of the Co-operatives Act, 2005 as amended, and the co-operatives will be dissolved unless proof is furnished to the effect that the co-operatives are carrying on business or are in operation.

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REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVES

Office of the Registrar of Co-operatives
Dti Campus
77 Meintjies Street
Pretoria
0002

Private Bag X237
Pretoria
0001

SCHEDULE**CARNARVON REGISTRATION DIVISION, NORTHERN CAPE**

1. Portion 1 of the Farm Bitter Water No. 67, Carnarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 2080.7051 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T1117/2018;
2. Remainder of the Farm Botterleegte No. 65, Carnarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 5494.0742 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T1117/2018;
3. Portion 1 of the Farm Botterleegte No. 65, Carnarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 289.976 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T987/2018;
4. Remainder of the Farm Brakputs No. 66, Carnarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 7996.1359 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T987/2018;
5. Portion 1 of the Farm Brakputs No. 66, Carnarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 263.6305 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T1117/2018;
6. Remainder of the Farm Dubbleide Vlei No. 63, Carnarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 3471.4744 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T1292/2017;
7. Portion 2 of the Farm Janseboom No. 494, Carnarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 2220.2627 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T2921/2017;
8. Portion 2 of the Farm Lovedale No. 65, Carnarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 5382.0434 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T74872/2016;
9. Remainder of the Farm Pofadderfontein No. 495, Carnarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 1522.9723 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T5584/2017;
10. Portion 2 of the Farm Pofadderfontein No. 495, Carnarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 1882.1315 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T2132/2017;
11. Portion 3 of the Farm Pofadderfontein No. 495, Carnarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 1756.9467 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T2132/2017;
12. Remainder of the Farm Schiet Poort No. 64, Carnarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 3165.0657 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T4271/2017;
13. Portion 1 of the Farm Schiet Poort No. 64, Carnarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 1571.7586 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T63456/2016;
14. Portion 2 of the Farm Schiet Poort No. 64, Carnarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 1571.76 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T70250/2016;
15. Portion 2 of the Farm Swart Fontein No. 67, Carnarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 3368.7443 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T988/2018;
16. Portion 1 of the Farm Swartfontein No. 496, Carnarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 3234.124 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T3318/2017;
17. Remainder of the Farm Swartfontein No. 496, Carnarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 2288.3589 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T1117/2018;
18. Portion 2 of the Farm Swartfontein No. 496, Carnarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 945.8 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T1117/2018;
19. Portion 1 of the Farm Eendop Kloof No. 69, Carnarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 8730.1999 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T2838/2017;
20. Portion 3 of Farm Vissers Kloof No. 69, Carnarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 4355.4745 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T882/2017;

21. Portion 2 of the Farm Vissers Kloof No.69,Camarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 4364.4744 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T1292/2017;
22. Portion 1 of the Farm Snelskloof No. 494, Camarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 2220.2674 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T2921/2017;
23. Remainder of the Farm Meys Dam No. 68, Camarvon Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 7046.0463 hectares, held by the Deeds of Transfer T47450/2008;

FRASERBURG REGISTRATION DIVISION, NORTHERN CAPE

24. Remainder of the Farm Blaauw Heuvel No. 96, Fraserburg Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 5465.0025 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T49289/2016;
25. Remainder of the Farm De Hoek No. 70, Fraserburg Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 4667.1001 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T67474/2016;
26. Remainder of the Farm Groot Paarde Kloof No. 74, Fraserburg Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 7779.923 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T46437/2016;
27. Remainder of the Farm Jas Kloof No. 76, Fraserburg Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 3681.6733 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T2916/2017;
28. Portion 1 of the Farm Roolsand No.72, Fraserburg Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 3809.859 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T3495/2017;
29. Remainder of the Farm Roolsand No.72, Fraserburg Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 3809.9209 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T793/2017;
30. Portion 1 of the Farm Jas Kloof No. 76, Fraserburg Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 3660.833 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T2916/2017;
31. Portion 1 of the Zout Rivier No.71, Fraserburg Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 4386.0966 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T2915/2017;
32. Remainder of the Farm Zout Rivier No.71, Fraserburg Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 1487.3191 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T1381/2017;
33. Portion 3 of the Farm Zout Rivier No.71, Fraserburg Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 1462.0489 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T3702/2017;
34. Portion 2 of the Farm Zout Rivier No.71, Fraserburg Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 1462.0469 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T1381/2017;
35. Remainder of the Farm Waterkloof No. 69, Fraserburg Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 6494.0401 hectares, held by the Deed of Transfer T67474/2016;
36. Portion 1 of the Los Berg No. 73, Fraserburg Registration Division, Northern Cape Province, measuring 1825.2707 hectares, held by the Deeds of Transfer T45934/2008.
37. Portion 2 of the Gezelschap Bank No 71, Camarvon Registration Division, measuring 2753.9231 hectares, FA2211/1925 held by the Deeds of Transfer T882/2017
38. Remainder of Erf No 4 Van Wyks Vlei Settlement (also known as Papparaas), Camarvon Registration Division, measuring 1827.8670 hectares F437/1934, held by the Deeds of Transfer T882/2017
39. Erf 149 Van Wyks Vlei Settlement,Camarvon Registration Division, measuring 913.9345 hectares, F1562/1943 , held by the Deeds of Transfer T882/2017

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
NOTICE 615 OF 2019

CONTINUING EDUCATION TRAINING ACT 2006 (ACT 16 OF 2006)

CALL FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS ON THE REVISED NATIONAL NORMS AND STANDARDS FOR FUNDING TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING COLLEGES

I, Bonginkosi Emmanuel Nzimande, Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology hereby invite public comments on the Revised National Norms and Standards for Funding Technical and Vocational Education and Training Colleges (NSF-TVET Colleges) in accordance with section 23 of the Continuing Education and Training (CET) Act, 2006 (Act No. 16 of 2006), as set out in the Schedule.

All interested persons and organisations are invited to comment on the Revised National Norms and Standards for Funding Technical and Vocational Education and Training Colleges in writing, and to direct their comments to:

The Director-General, Private Bag X74, Pretoria, 0001.

For attention, Mr ZM Nonkwelo, Email: Nonkwelo.Z@dhet.gov.za

Kindly provide the name, address, telephone number and email address of the person or organisation submitting the comments.

The comments must be submitted not later than 21 working days from date of publication of this notice.



Dr BE Nzimande, MP

Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology

Date: 22/10/2019

PLEASE NOTE THAT PROPOSED ADDITIONS IN THIS DOCUMENT ARE BOLD AND UNDERLINED AND PROPOSED OMISSIONS ARE BOLD AND IN SQUARE BRACKETS | |

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<u>CoS</u>	<u>Centre of Specialisation</u>
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training
FET	Further Education and Training
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
HE	Higher Education
ILO	International Labour Organisation
[MEC	Member of the Executive Council]
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NATED	National Accredited Technical Diploma
NC(V)	National Certificate (Vocational)
FBR	Funding Base Rate
NEDLAC	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NSFAS	National Student Financial Aid Scheme
NQF	National Qualifications Framework
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SAIVCET	South African Institute of Vocational and Continuing Education and Training
SAQA	South African Qualifications Authority
SETA	Sector Education and Training Authority
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training

General definitions:

Programme: This refers to a nationally approved programme and is contained in the national register of programmes (see paragraph 36) approved by the Minister in terms of section 43(1) of the Continuing Education Training (CET) Act. The definition of programme used in the formula funding grid and applicable to TVET Colleges is specific to this policy and is not necessarily the equivalent of the NOF definition of a programme.

Formula funding of programmes: This is the system for funding the nationally approved TVET College programmes. These programmes consume the great bulk of public funding destined for TVET Colleges. The system works basically as follows: The DHET sets a funding base rate, in rand terms, describing the costs of delivering TVET College programmes. Each programme is also assigned an assumed fee level representing the cost that college fees can be expected to cover. For each programme within a college, individual students are multiplied by the programme duration in order to obtain the full-time equivalent students. Planned enrolment is multiplied by the funding base rate in order to obtain a college allocation.

Assumed fee level: This is an indicator ranging in value from 0.00 to 1.00 that indicates the expected level of fee-charging for each programme on the register of nationally approved TVET College programmes. A value of 0.20 would indicate that the DHET expected 20% of the full cost of the programme to be covered through college fees. The assumed fee level must be informed by clear analysis of historical trends with respect to college fees and the education and training market in general

Full-time equivalent students: This is the number of full-time equivalent students in a programme entered in the formula funding grid. Full-time equivalent (FTE) students are the number of individual students multiplied by the programme duration. The formula is as follows:

$$\text{FTE students} = \text{Individual students} \times \text{Programme duration}$$

The number of FTE students per programme is a key determinant of the funding that should flow to each programme that is offered by a college. The FTE calculations are based on subject enrolments. Take the example of a student who must enrol in 7 subjects for the NC(V). If the student enrolls for only 4 of the 7 subjects, the student enrolment is equal to 4/7 FTEs or 0.57 FTEs.

Individual students: This is the number of actual students enrolled in each programme entered in the formula funding grid. The determination of these numbers constitutes a crucial part of the DHET-College planning process. Where a student is enrolling for a number of subjects less than the total required by the programme e.g. seven subjects for NC(V) programmes a value of 1/7 per subject will be applied.

Formula funding grid: This is a schema used to organise formula funding of programmes. The formula funding grid appears in Annexure A of this policy. The schema, which appears in a blank version and a version with dummy data, should be used to illustrate the funding policy contained in the paragraphs that follow. The same formula funding grid applies to all public TVET Colleges in the country. One formula funding grid, as presented in Annexure A, is designed to cover the formula-funded services of one institution during the course of one academic year. Several versions of the grid should be used to cover several years in the planning cycle. The formula funding grid does not deal with the private income of colleges or public funding other than formula funding of programmes. The formula funding grid is a tool for the planning of public funded TVET services delivered by a college, plus a tool for determining how much formula funding of programmes a college should

receive. Further details on how the formula funding grid should be used are provided from paragraph 26 onwards.

Assumed value of fee income: This is the expected monetary value of college fee income.

Certification Rate: Refers to the number of students who successfully completed qualification that academic year, expressed as a percentage of the number of candidates who were eligible to complete qualifications and wrote the examinations.

Urban- Metropolitan Areas which are comprised of Municipalities with large cities. All Colleges that are located in the 8 Metro, will give their students the urban rate. The 8 Metros are Buffalo City, City of Cape Town, City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane, eThekweni, Ekurhuleni, Mangaung and Nelson Mandela Bay.

Peri-urban- This will comprise of Township, secondary cities and municipalities with large towns. Therefore, all colleges or campuses located in B1 and B2 municipalities should provide the peri-urban rate.

Rural- Sparsely populated areas in which people farm or depend on natural resources including villages and small towns, are referred to as B3 and B4 of local municipalities.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE TVET COLLEGE SECTOR FUNDING

Where the word college is used in these norms, it refers to TVET College

What services are funded

The emphasis is on a shift towards training that tackles skills and unemployment problems more aggressively through, for instance, more relevant training content and the cost effective use of college facilities and resources. The funding norms specify how Government, in collaboration with industry stakeholders, should determine what programmes should be offered where and to what extent, and how colleges must receive funding to respond to these needs.

Equity and redress

The funding norms are pro-poor in that they accord access to those who cannot afford to pay fees through a bursary scheme that is administered by the National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS). A means test is conducted to determine the eligibility for bursary funding. A bursary provided by the state enables poorer and academically capable students not to pay college fees.

The funding norms emphasise the importance of concentrating public funds on training that is not being adequately financed by the private sector, and this would to a large extent be training for the historically disadvantaged. Colleges are required to incorporate targets relating to race, gender and special needs representativity within the three-year strategic plans that they draw up in collaboration with the Department of Higher Education Science and Technology (DHET).

The size of the TVET College sector

By international standards, the size of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) College sector is too small for the size and level of development of South African economy. It is evident that in terms of both a proportion of the national education budget and as a percentage of GDP that TVET Colleges are underfunded especially in the light of the proposals in the *White Paper on Post-School Education and Training and the National Development Plan 2030*. Head-count enrolments increased from 345 566 in 2010 to an estimated 650 000 in 2013 and expected to be 2.5 million by 2030. Currently the education budget is divided as follows: Schooling 84%, University 11%, TVET Colleges 4%. The correct balance between TVET College and University funding needs to be addressed incrementally over time.

Improved management of the sector flowing from the merger process, in conjunction with the [new] TVET Colleges funding norms and an injection of new public funds into the sector will work together to bring about the necessary expansion, not just because more training is supplied, but also because transformation within the sector leads to stronger demand on the part of youth, employees, employers and the unemployed.

Governance at the national level

Currently, DHET strategic plan guide what happens in the public TVET Colleges sector. However, these mechanisms are inadequate to ensure that the quality and quantity of services offered by the colleges respond to social and economic needs.

The funding norms assign specific planning responsibilities and powers to the national and college levels. At all levels, collaboration with relevant government organs as well the private sector is emphasised. Specifically, dedicated research into the cost of delivering programmes and into the optimal service delivery targets of the college sector as a whole is the responsibility of the DHET is to work closely with colleges to develop and implement three-year strategic and annual performance plans for each college. Through this mechanism national priorities are to be translated into funded activities run by the colleges.

The funding formula

In terms of these funding norms and standards, the bulk of DHET funding of colleges is in the form of formula funding of programmes, where the formula takes into account a range of service delivery issues, including type of programme being offered (the NC(V), NATED Report 191 programmes and other occupational programmes as approved in a national register), FTE students, cost of delivery including staff, capital infrastructure requirements, and the ability of colleges to utilise resources efficiently. The funding formula introduces a system of resourcing that is more sensitive to the actual cost of service delivery and takes into consideration outputs and quality. The norms allow for the addition of the private TVET College sector to address training needs identified by government which cannot be met immediately by the public colleges.

As in many other countries, funding formulae should take into account the variable costs of programmes and the factors that disadvantage certain institutions and the students that populate them. A good example is the formulae used in the United Kingdom by the Education Funding Agency for Further Education Colleges that take these into account, as well as the variable cost factor scales used by the Skills Funding Agency. Rural colleges clearly need a funding adjustment through an additional weighting on the formula.

In the United Kingdom main institutional forms of further education include further education colleges and tertiary colleges, specialist colleges (mainly colleges of agriculture and horticulture and of drama and dance) and private training companies which work with colleges and employers to provide practical training and qualifications in subjects such as engineering, construction, ICT and health and social care. They usually have strong links with companies and potential employers. They are autonomous statutory corporations invariably governed by independent boards of governors. Colleges are externally regulated and quality assured and must demonstrate accountability externally to learners, employers and communities.

College fees and affordability

Three measures in the funding norms tackle the problem of excessive private cost for poorer students. Firstly, the funding formula and the college planning frameworks makes a clear link between the public funding that is available and services that must be offered. Better public funding of public priority programmes is thus envisaged. Secondly, fees are to be capped at levels that are in tune with the level of public funding and the estimated total cost of service delivery. Thirdly, a bursary will be allocated to colleges to cover college fees for academically capable students who cannot afford to pay college fees. This

policy makes it the responsibility of the DHET to determine the bursary across colleges and allocate bursary funds accordingly.

Services to other clients

Colleges currently charge a variety of organisations, both public and private, for training services provided. There is currently no legal framework dealing specifically with college income from organisations other than the DHET. The use of DHET-funded capital infrastructure to cross-subsidise services for other clients has been a concern.

Responsiveness of colleges to other clients parallel to the delivery of programmes covered by the funding formula will continue to be encouraged. However, this should support economic development and should not conflict with the core business of colleges to provide training according agreements concluded with the DHET. This policy outlines what existing financial management and reporting regulations should be applied in this regard, and new requirements will be established where gaps exist.

Planning and reporting cycles

In terms of this policy, clear steps for planning and reporting in the sector are established. Moreover, the explicit linking of plans, budgets and service delivery through three-year performance agreements following a basic national format is intended to assist in a more transparent planning process that will involve a greater range of stakeholders.

Economy and Education

Economy and Education looks at the interaction between the economy and education and argues that though the education provides a foundation for development, its contribution to economic and social well being depends on its quality (i.e. its ability to transmit skills and knowledge) and the responsiveness of the economy in ensuring a demand for educated labour. In the economic development context in South Africa, the role of technical and vocational education and training is particularly crucial to the development of the country's manufacturing sector which at this point is seriously underdeveloped given the country's level of development.

A. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this policy

1. This policy governs all funding and expenditure by the Department of Higher Education, Science and Technology (DHET) of programmes listed in the register of nationally approved programme offered by public TVET colleges. Furthermore, this policy establishes certain approaches and procedures that the DHET and public colleges should follow to improve alignment between different streams of public and private funding in the area of technical and vocational education and training.

2. This policy emanates from section 23 of the *Continuing Education and Training (CET) Act, 2006 (Act No.16 of 2006)*, which requires the Minister of Higher Education and Training to determine norms and standards for the funding of public education and training colleges.
3. This policy is intended to advance a number of the goals of government relating to people's education rights, skills development, curriculum transformation, job creation, poverty alleviation, economic growth, regional cooperation and the building of a free, democratic and equitable South Africa. Some of the key government policy documents that inform this policy are the following: *Education White Paper 4; White Paper for Post School Education and Training (PSET), A Programme for the Transformation of Further Education and Training (1998); A New Institutional Landscape for Public Further Education and Training Colleges (2001); Human Resource Development Strategy for South Africa (2001); National skills development strategy (2005); the National Certificate (Vocational): A Qualification on Levels 2, 3 and 4 of the NQF (2006)*.
4. This policy further represents a major consolidation and refining of Government's position on the public funding of programmes offered at TVET College. However, there are aspects of this policy that must inevitably change and be further refined as the education and training sector in the country evolves and develops. This policy must thus be read as an important milestone in a process of on-going debate and policy refinement with respect to the public funding of programmes offered at TVET College.

People's education rights

5. This funding policy is an important tool whereby Government supports and promotes the education rights of South Africa's people. The policy is explicitly designed to tackle the apartheid legacy of unequal access to technical and vocational education and training, and inequalities in terms of the quality of the education service.
6. The Bill of Rights confers on all people in the country the right to further education. The Bill specifies that the state must make further education progressively available and accessible, through reasonable means.
7. The public funding of TVET Colleges serves to promote the fulfilment of people's constitutional rights to further education. Moreover, this aspect of public funding assists people to realise their full potential in terms of their lifelong learning and their career paths, in particular where history and social inequities have put people at a disadvantage.

[Development of the country and the region

8. **Technical and vocational education and training in South Africa, and policies and strategies for the public funding of this service at TVET College must be carefully considered so that the economic and development challenges of the country can be tackled with maximum effectiveness. Three inter-linked and over-arching challenges stand out:**
 - (a) **The country has a legacy of high unemployment that has proved difficult to address through any simple policy solutions. Labour absorption in the formal economy has been low, resulting in sustained high unemployment and forced participation, sometimes on a purely survivalist basis, in the informal economy. Government's strategy is to sustain**

a range of policies and programmes on both the supply and the demand sides of the labour market to reduce unemployment and promote a movement from the 'second economy' into the 'first economy'. Education and training on its own cannot solve the problem, though it is an important ingredient in the short-term solutions as well as the long-term strategies. The challenge in technical and vocational education and training at TVET Colleges is both a quantitative one and a qualitative one – more education and training must occur in skills areas that are of greater relevance for the labour market. There is an under-supply of skills to the economy across the board, at the high, intermediate and low skills levels. Skills are needed both to facilitate employment with established employers, and to assist entrepreneurial self-employment. Specific vocational skills must be underpinned by a solid base of general literacy and numeracy skills. The importance of strengthening these general education foundations as an economic imperative should not be overlooked.

- (b) Nation-building requires a focus on specific educational activities. In particular, as part of their life skills training students need to learn what rights and duties apply to employers and employees in the workplace, how to interact with others in a diverse multi-lingual environment, and how to deal with health challenges such as HIV and AIDS. Education should improve the range of life choices citizens enjoy – this has been shown to be good not just for individuals but for the society and economy as a whole. Nation-building requires a reduction in the extreme income inequalities prevailing in South Africa, to a large degree caused by educational inequalities which lead to exceptionally high incomes for a few, and extremely low incomes for a great number of unemployed people. Technical and vocational education and training has an important role to play here.
 - (c) Globalisation brings with it increasing pressure for local producers to be globally competitive, and to remain abreast of new technologies and production processes. The shift in demand has been from unskilled to skilled labour. Moreover, there is increasingly a demand for people who are capable of adapting easily to new technologies and new responsibilities in the workplace. This implies the need for a reserve of 'redundant' human capacity that may not be required immediately, but is necessary for future adaptation and expansion. Traditional training approaches that focus narrowly on one form of production are of limited value in this context, and the challenge for technical and vocational education and training is to provide students with a solid base in particular skills, whilst giving them the skill of responding to new production modes. The challenge of production innovation applies not only to the formal economy, but also to the informal economy, which presents important opportunities for short-term income and job generation as part of the formalisation process. Whilst the skills development pressures brought about by globalisation are important, they should not be exaggerated. Training policies need to take cognisance of the fact that there are parts of the economy which are less 'globalised' and that may have more localised and conventional training needs.
9. Technical and vocational education and training has a role to play in the development of the Southern African and African regions. The sector in South Africa should contribute to regional development through inter-institutional linkages, the offering of programmes to students from other countries, and through the sharing of governance and policy experience.]

[Trends in technical and vocational education and training

10. **Government's funding priorities are informed by what best practice around the world and research by bodies such as the ILO and UNESCO tell us about the delivery of technical and vocational education and training. The following findings stand out:**
- (a) **To become more responsive, public institutions must themselves engage with stakeholders in the local economy, collecting, analysing and disseminating labour market data, entering into training agreements with stakeholders, for instance learnership agreements, fomenting entrepreneurship and assisting entrepreneurs to access financial credit. Whilst research activities at the college level should be regarded as important, this should not detract from the importance of developing tools and training programmes at the national level to facilitate the college-level work, or from the importance of national research work as described in paragraph 19.**
 - (b) **Making public institutions responsive is not just a matter of diversifying the range of services offered. The quality of teaching across the board, in practical and theoretical fields, needs to improve. Incentives should be in place to underpin this.**
 - (c) **The relative sizes of budgets destined for TVET Colleges and University Education needs closer scrutiny. The various budget options need to be weighed up carefully, and, where necessary, budgetary shifts should be phased in. Alignment between public funding and private funding in the interests of equity and redress is important.**
 - (d) **Diversification in the range of services offered must go hand in hand with the development of clearer national curriculum frameworks, which at a macro level can serve as a basis for planning, costing and budgeting. Portability of credits is important.**
 - (e) **Technical and vocational education and training tends to be more costly to deliver than general FET in schools. However, this should not detract from the possibility of more efficient service delivery in certain programmes.**
 - (f) **Good governance of the sector is best served by a mix of bottom-up and top-down processes. It is important for government to establish and maintain the national curriculum framework, a set of public funding priorities, financial and other accounting rules that accommodate the multitude of services required, and regulations governing the involvement of public institutions in partnerships, especially where these partnerships involve income generation. Unnecessary complexity in these rules and frameworks should be avoided. Institutions need to feed upwards their best practices so that these can be assessed and possibly taken to scale. Good governance also involves on-going formal and informal interaction with employer and employee organisations, from the national level down to the level of institutions.]**

Specific challenges in the South African technical and vocational education and training sector

11. This funding policy will be used to address the following challenges that still persist in the TVET College system:

- (a) **[The net participation rate in the TVET College sector was estimated at 2.7% in 2005. The introduction of this funding policy aims to ensure that TVET Colleges are accessible to economically active youth and adults outside of the school system, who wish to improve.]**
- (b) This policy aims to reverse the low enrolments in colleges as compared to universities so that a pyramid shaped education system is gradually established in which the TVET College sector serves more students.
- (c) Quality problems linked to the history of under-funding of colleges are a serious threat to the education and training offered by TVET Colleges. In the past, this has impacted negatively on the ability of graduates to find employment. The NATED Report 191 and the NC(V) policy is designed to ensure that TVET Colleges offer high quality priority skills programmes that are relevant and responsive to the needs of a growing economy. This funding policy will help ensure that more youth are enrolled in high priority skills programmes.
- (d) Effective educators at the TVET Colleges are key to bringing about the transformation of these institutions. The development of the educator corps to deal with new challenges needs to go hand in hand with greater flexibility in terms of the timing, mode and location of the service offered. Physical facilities at the institutions should be more extensively utilised.
- (e) **There is a challenge in determining whether the current funding framework will be able to make it possible to achieve the enrolment target 2, 5 million by 2030, as per targets set in the white paper for post-school education and training.**
- (f) **Funding framework for personnel and operational costs of hostel accommodation should preferably be part of these funding norms or provided in other norms and standards.**

B. A FRAMEWORK FOR THE PUBLIC FUNDING OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Positioning public funding of technical and vocational education and training at TVET Colleges

- 12. Technical and vocational education and training is clearly a joint responsibility of government and the private sector. It is important that public and private funding of this activity should complement each other. Two major public areas of responsibility stand out. One is the promotion of widespread and appropriate technical and vocational education and training programmes for the historically disadvantaged, who are usually not in a position to purchase these services privately. Another is the development of skills in industries, including niche industries offering special opportunities for the country, where the private sector is not investing adequately in the necessary human resources development.
- 13. The goal of prioritising the historically disadvantaged in the public funding system is to be balanced with an approach, similar to the approach followed in the FET schooling system that promotes broadly inclusive public institutions that are representative of society in general. This balance is required in the interests of nation-building. To achieve this, the funding formula has three key components. The first is the government subsidy for which covers 80% of the programme costs. The second is placing a cap on college level fees, thus limiting the portion of

programme cost which may be charged to 20% of the programme cost. The third is the establishment of a national bursary system to ensure that students who are academically capable but poor are assisted to pay college fees.

- 13.1 **Funding mechanism for TVET colleges is changed from the current system of “input-funding” to one based on both inputs and outputs. An 90:10 input-output mix is recommended that up to 10% of the programme subsidy for year n +1 be based on the certificate rate of year n-1 (to allow for data collection).**
- 13.2 **The funding model for the TVET sector must ensure that baseline funding does not perpetuate past underfunding of the colleges in certain provinces. Additional allocations must be used to achieve a more equitable funding regime across the provinces**
- 13.3 **Intervention must be made to improve fiscal governance in TVET Colleges, including recruitment of appropriate skills, ongoing training, and credible financial systems and processes.**
- 13.4 **A plan for developing management capacity both in the short term and in longer term training programmes will need to be costed and linked to a much clearer specification of the funding principles for the adequate staffing of these institutions.**
14. Research indicates that private funding of technical and vocational education and training outside of the school system in South Africa is high, probably higher than public funding. At the same time, private spending directed towards on-the-job training has been declining substantially. It is imperative that public funding should be positioned in such a way that it complements private funding in the achievement of the country’s development goals. Specifically, this involves a few key imperatives:
- (a) The current practice in public TVET Colleges of offering public services whilst also selling services to the private sector should continue, and is in fact encouraged by this policy as a way of making these institutions more responsive and innovative. This echoes the position of White Paper 4. However, this policy also lays down certain guidelines and restrictions in this regard. In particular, it is important for there to be a clear accounting division between publicly funded and privately funded services in colleges in order to avoid a situation in which public funding is used to cross-subsidise privately offered services. This can put the quality of the public service at risk, and results in prices for private services that are below the market value, because they do not capture the full cost of the service.
 - (b) Some public resources should be dedicated towards the monitoring and regulation of private TVET Colleges. This can provide government with important information that is needed in the planning of public funding in public TVET Colleges. In addition the regulation of private TVET College is an important public service that can combat illegal and unethical practices in the training market. Provision for this has been made in Chapter 6 of the CET Act.
 - (c) Whilst the CET Act, does not envisage public funds flowing to private TVET Colleges, it is important for government to consider this as one potential way of advancing the development goals of the country. Many countries with strong and vibrant public college sectors earmark a limited portion of public funding for private education institutions in order to fill training gaps and encourage healthy competition in the sector. This policy, in particular the formula funding of programmes could be adapted in order to allow for the public funding of private

TVET Colleges. For this purpose separate conditions for the granting of subsidies to private TVET Colleges will be developed and published by the Minister.

- (d) South Africa has a well-developed legal framework for public-private partnerships (PPPs). Options such as PPPs in terms of which private TVET College utilises public facilities to offer training that is needed by the economy should be explored as part of the joint DHET-college planning process referred to in paragraph 91 onwards.

Poor performance by TVET Colleges

15. In the interests of quality TVET services in the public sector, and in order to minimise inefficient utilisation of funds, it is important that the new funding system should be sensitive to the outputs achieved by public colleges. There are two ways in which the new system deals with the matter of efficiency and outputs. Firstly, the system allows DHET to expand enrolment in colleges that prove to be efficient and decrease enrolment in inefficient colleges. This is made possible through the joint DHET-college planning process. Secondly, the system includes an output bonus **as well as input-output funding** which should be considered a performance incentive that eligible colleges can utilise to improve their facilities, conduct further research, or for some similar developmental activity. The output-related aspects of the system are obviously dependent on the credible measurement of college performance, both in terms of successful completions (or the throughput rate) and in terms of the labour market performance of graduates.
- 15.1 **TVET College management must take accountability and responsibility for poor performance by a TVET College and therefore corrective measures to improve college performance should be taken against college management rather than simply reduce enrolment that will bring instability in staff establishment and adversely affect the respective communities which are not the cause for college inefficiency.**

Role of the public TVET Colleges

16. This policy considers public TVET Colleges to be critical for the delivery of cost-effective public services that make a real difference to skills development, labour market readiness amongst our youth and the growth of the economy. At the same time, the funding system described here establishes new roles and responsibilities for the college councils and college management. What is strongly emphasised in this policy is a collaborative planning approach involving the college stakeholders, government and employer and employee organisations from the private sector. To a large degree, public funding of public TVET Colleges is envisaged as the procurement of specific training services by government, linked to a clear and **[annual] three year** joint DHET-college planning cycle that considers local, provincial and national demands, as well as the adequacy of the physical and human capital of colleges to deliver the specific services.
17. Public TVET Colleges should continue to be responsible for the structuring of their college fees, including college fees charged for publicly funded programmes. This arrangement allows managers in colleges to be responsive to local cost pressures and pressures relating to the ability of students to pay fees. However, this policy assumes that it is important for the structuring of college fees, particularly fees charged for publicly funded programmes, to be subject to certain guidelines and restrictions aimed at advancing equity and efficiency in the delivery of public services.
18. White Paper 4 does not preclude the possibility of TVET Colleges offering Higher Education programmes, though it opposes excessive mission drift in colleges away from the TVET sector.

The White Paper further states that HE programmes should be funded through the relevant HE funding policies, and not this policy. This policy, therefore, applies to TVET services only. In this policy, all income received for HE training services in colleges is considered part of the fee-for-service income described in paragraph 76 onwards.

- 18.1 The issue of Higher Education qualifications being taught at TVET Colleges needs to be more carefully looked at (particularly in relation to Higher Certificates and Diplomas) and most important, ensuring that Higher Certificates do articulate with further qualifications in Higher Education institutions and fair credit transfer is allowed for. A workable credit system to universities needs to be expeditiously resolved.

Centres of Specialisation

- 18.2 Some specialised TVET colleges (centers of specialisation) which offer occupational trades to be included in the Ministerial Approved Programmes are introduced for funding.

Programme types funded at TVET Colleges

- 18.3 The TVET colleges focuses on four types of programme offerings:
- a. The National Certificate: (Vocational) NC(V) introduced in 2007 with a wide range of variants to choose from. Grade 9 is a minimum qualification to enter into the NC(V), although a growing proportion of students have Grade 12. A certificate can be obtained for each year of three years of technical/vocation orientated study – at NOF levels 2, 3 and 4. The National Certificate: Vocational is offered in parallel to the school-based National Senior Certificate (NSC) which has a more “academic” focus. NC(V) 2 to 4 are equivalent to grades 10 to 12 respectively and correspond to NOF levels 2, 3 and 4. The NC(V) curriculum is structured to include 60% theory and 40% practical components in a particular vocational field. The practical experience may be offered in the workplace or in a simulated workplace environment. This feature has the advantage of giving students the opportunity to gain experience in the workplace during their studies. However, this qualification does not prepare students for immediate entry into the work place. After completing the NC(V), students are required to do approximately two years of work experience. They may then sit the national trade test skills in their field of specialisation.
 - b. The NATED Report 191 lists national programmes N1 - N6 which are largely theoretical in nature and require candidates to complete an extended apprenticeship before sitting the national trade test to become a qualified artisan. Artisan qualifications include plumbing, welding, carpentry, boiler-making and many others. Grade 9 is a minimum qualification to enter into the NC(V) or N1-N6 programmes, although a growing proportion of students have Grade 12. The N1 – N3 programmes have never been directly aligned with the NOF, but N3 broadly equates to grade 12. N4 – N6 programmes correspond to three years of study post-grade 12, culminating in a National Diploma at NOF level 6.
 - c. Occupational programmes which some are offered by Centres of Specialisation and the Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs). These are typically skills based programmes with structured work integration.
 - d. Pre-Vocational Learning Programmes (PLP)

- i. **Bridging and foundation programmes for under-prepared students. In a perfect system no underprepared students enter TVET colleges. As South Africa is nowhere near such a state it is still necessary to remediate some of the failures of the school system. However unfortunate, it is a cost that must be carried for the foreseeable future**
- ii. **The task teams involved in the development of the national plan for post-school education is considering recommending the offering of foundation programmes with compulsory elements on work readiness, ICT skills, life orientation as well as fundamental foundations for mathematics, science and language. These programmes should be coordinated across the colleges.**
- iii. **Bridging and Foundation programmes must be developed to assist underprepared students who enter TVET colleges. These programmes must be fully government-funded. The cost of these offerings will be offset by the savings made through improved efficiency as a result of better throughput rates and fewer repeaters in the system.**

Other programme types

- 18.4 **TVET colleges may offer highly skilled short programmes which must be approved by the Minister and may be publicly or privately funded. Other programmes other than the four Ministerial approved published in the National register must not constitute more than 20% of the programmes offered at TVET Colleges.**

Research, monitoring and planning

19. Public expenditure on research, monitoring and systems development is important for the success of the new funding system. The following clearly require on-going funding.

- (a) Research focussing on the effectiveness of public expenditure in the sector.

In this respect, comparisons by DHET across programmes being offered, across public colleges, across provinces and between the public and private sectors are important. There should be a strong emphasis on the generation of time series data that can indicate whether the effectiveness of the system is improving. Tracer studies that gauge the success rates of graduates in the labour market should be undertaken. Paragraphs 85 - 87 below deal with the important matter of the costing of TVET College programmes.

- (b) Monitoring of the sector, and the development of monitoring systems that can improve the relevance and reliability of data.
- (c) The development and maintenance of a national plan for college enrolments, spending and outputs.

This work depends strongly on there being good research and effective monitoring systems. The DHET's role in determining national strategies for the volume and type of training to be offered, at an aggregate level, in TVET Colleges across the country is crucial.

- (d) The development of information systems, including financial accounting systems.

Given the need for nationally standardised systems, and the cost of developing these systems, this responsibility should rest with the DHET at the national level. This policy has implications for the information systems that are required in the sector.

20. The National Skills Authority, established in terms of the *Skills Development Act, 1998*, will continue to play an important role in guiding DHET strategies with respect to the funding of TVET. Moreover, the to be established South African Institute of Vocational and Continuing Education and Training (SAIVCET) will, amongst others, provide a much needed support to TVET colleges and the skills development system.

Policy development in the sector

21. This funding policy is expected to evolve as other related policies evolve, and as new best practices emerge. Policies and frameworks that can be expected to shape this policy very directly in the future are the TVET College curriculum, the learnership system maintained by the DHEST, and the policies governing the Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs).

C. THE SYSTEM FOR FUNDING PUBLIC FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING COLLEGES

Redress principles for public funding

22. Public funding of public TVET Colleges must contribute towards the redress of past inequalities. This means that the funding system must deal with two things. Firstly, it must ensure that students or potential students from socio-economically disadvantaged households receive funding at a favourable level, both to deal with additional costs relating to, for example, additional tuition time needed, and to deal with inability to pay college fees. Secondly, funding should be linked, even if indirectly, to targets dealing with the representativity of college student populations in terms of gender, race and disability.
23. The aim of government is to ensure that the TVET College sector as a whole is representative of the country's population in terms of gender, race and disability. Moreover, it is the aim of government to bring about better representativity within different programmes, for example a greater presence of female students in Engineering, Finance and ICT programmes. At the college level, the aim should be to promote the national representativity targets through better recruitment of under-represented groups

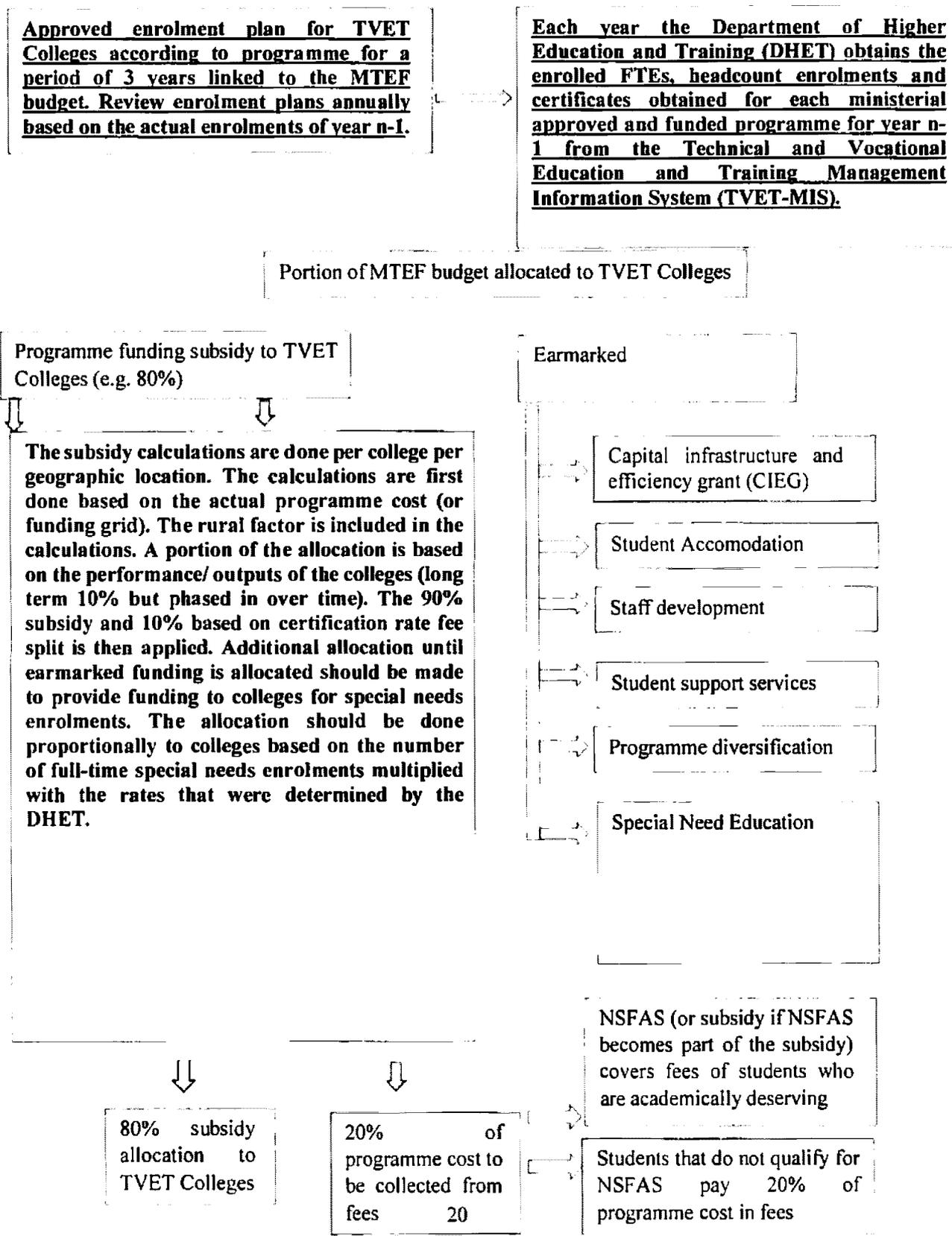
Types of funding for public TVET Colleges.

24. The income of TVET Colleges can be divided into the following seven streams:
- (a) Formula funding of programmes
 - (b) Earmarked capital funding
 - (c) Earmarked recurrent funding
 - (d) College fees

- (e) Student financial aid
 - (f) Fee-for-service income
 - (g) Other private funding
 - (h) **Other earmarked grants**
25. Section D below deals with the formula funding of programmes stream. The remaining funding streams are dealt with in Section E.

D. FORMULA FUNDING OF PROGRAMMES

Funding Framework for TVET Colleges



25.1 The earmarked grants should be allocated as follows:

- (a) **There should be a special funding for student accomodation operational costs**
- (b) **Staff development funds must be allocated on the basis of number of staff that needs training as well as the cost of training.**
- (c) **Student support services can be allocated on the basis of full-time equivalents of government funded programmes.**
- (d) **Programme diversification must be allocated on a project basis at colleges earmarked for the establishment of centres of excellence and need to establish new programmes in certain colleges.**
- (e) **Special needs education to provide additional funding to colleges for special needs enrolments.**

Funding formula is proposed as follows:

Programme funding = (Number of FTEs × Baseline funding rate per student × Output factor × Programme cost weighting × College area disadvantage factor)

+ ([average of amongst all FTEs of] Individual Disadvantage weighting × Number of FTEs × Individual Disadvantage rate per student)

+ ([average of amongst all FTEs of] Special Needs weighting × Number of FTEs × Special Needs rate per student)

25.2 Subsidy Calculations

- (a) **If a college did not deviate more than 5% from the planned enrolment targets, the DHET should fund the college based on all the enrolled FTEs.**
- (b) **If the actual enrolments deviate more than 5% from the target, the DHET must adjust the enrolment targets for year n+1.**
- (c) **If there is not adequate additional funding, over enrolments should not be funded, since it affects the subsidy allocations of other colleges that have managed their enrolments within the targets. This implies that the college will have to fund the over enrolment itself from its own coffers.**

- (d) The DHET should allocate a portion of the programme funding based on the performance/outputs of the colleges. In the longer term this should constitute approximately 20% of the allocation but to ensure financial stability it could be phased in over a period of time.
- (e) A simple way of implementing such an output subsidy is to allocate output weights to various types of certificates and diplomas awarded by Colleges based on either the duration or credits of the programmes. One could for example allocate an output credit of 1 to one full year of study (1 full-time equivalent) and then allocate credits to other programmes in relation to a full year of study. This approach would allow for the determination of output weights for a variety of programmes as new programmes are introduced in TVET Colleges. Only certificates awarded for ministerial funded programmes should qualify for output subsidy. All certificates and diplomas obtained in year n-1 then gets an output credit weight. The total for the system is calculated and the portion obtained by each college is calculated. The total amount set aside for output funding is then allocated to each college based on their share of the total weighted outputs. As noted, the percentage of the programme funding set aside for this could be a small percentage in the beginning of implementation but it should be increased over time.
- (f) The DHET should introduce an additional funding weight for Rural Colleges, e.g. a 10% additional weight or multiplying their unweighted full-time equivalents with 1.1. There is a need to identify the cost drivers and distance appear to be the most important factor. Rurality contributes to additional delivery and travel costs, accommodation costs, and need for rural allowances for travel and accommodation costs for staff, etc. The classification of colleges/campuses of colleges as urban and rural is needed to identify those that qualify for a rural funding weight. If only certain campuses of a TVET College are rural then the weighting should only be applied to the FTEs of those campuses. Rural costs need to be benchmarked against urban cost. Rural colleges will also attract more disadvantaged students that will require more student support to be successful. There would probably have to be a weight for peri-rural (e.g. 5% additional unweighted FTEs). The exact additional FTEs need to be determined by a technical exercise that will focus on determining the cost differentials for the three groupings of colleges.
- (g) Additional funding for Special education needs (SNE) in TVET must be catered for and funded by adding weightings for SNE per category on the funding grid. The amount needed could be calculated on the basis of the indicative category given in Appendix B (Attached) per special needs education student in the funding grid.
- 25.3 The funding formulae must take into account variables, including: Performance-based funding for student success, weighting for disability, staff development and academic support.

What the funding system is designed to do

26. Formula funding of programmes as captured in the formula funding grid is designed to promote particular goals in service delivery. The intention is for the formula funding grid to be only as complex as is necessary for the promotion of these goals. The goals are as follows:

- a) To promote transparency and easy comparability in colleges in terms of what programmes are being offered, the number and categories of people reached by programmes, how programmes are funded and success rates.
 - b) To promote predictability over the medium term whilst providing the necessary space for flexibility. It is important to interpret the formula funding grid together with the paragraphs in this policy that allow for flexibility in the implementation process, particularly during the transition to the new system. The funding system should promote good planning, whilst not stifling effective management.
 - c) To promote equity through the provision of bursary funding to colleges for students who are academically capable but cannot afford to pay college fees.
 - d) To promote quality and efficiency in a manner that is sensitive to historical inequities through an incentive system that takes into account both absolute success rates and improvements over historical success rates.
27. Formula funding of programmes is intended to cover the recurrent costs of delivering TVET programmes, but also certain capital costs associated with those programmes, specifically costs is intended to cover college overhead costs, specifically those relating to administration and student support. Overhead costs have been incorporated within the formula funding of programmes based on the understanding that most overhead costs are sensitive to college size. The approach taken in the policy is aimed at encouraging efficient practices with respect to the organisation of administration, student support services, college marketing, management and other activities associated with overhead costs. An exception from this approach is accommodated within the earmarked recurrent funding stream (see paragraphs 65 -67).
28. The funding system does not envisage a different level of funding for distance education. This position is in line with White Paper 4, which stipulates that funding should not be differentiated by mode or locus of training. Where the offering of distance programmes by a college results in financial savings, this should be adequately reported on, and the alternative utilisation of the funds should be made clear in the relevant reports. **A priority should be given to distance education students in the alternative utilisation of funds by providing for learning devices such as laptops or tablets as well as provision of data.**
29. It is recognised that delivering services to special needs students may entail a higher unit cost. This additional cost is not explicitly linked to enrolment figures by special needs categories and per college, partly because of the information difficulties associated with such an approach. Instead, the cost of an expected level of special needs coverage is incorporated within the funding [base] rate referred to in paragraph 86 and used where enrolment targets for these students are set. Moreover, attainment of enrolment targets by colleges, including enrolment targets for special needs students, receives explicit attention in the annual joint DHET-college planning process referred to in paragraphs 91 - 96).
30. **[Whilst this policy does provide an explicit set of rules for the formula funding of programmes, in order for the implementation of these rules to be totally successful, this policy should lead to the formulation of user-friendly operational manuals for use by TVET Colleges and DHET managers, in which real-life examples and implementation advice are provided. The DHET will provide these manuals to ensure that a uniform approach and understanding is developed.]**

[Paragraph 31-35 and 46-49 has been shifted to general definition at the beginning of the document]

The register of nationally approved TVET College programmes

36. The formula funding grid uses information provided in the register of nationally approved TVET College programmes. The national register must contain details relating to the nationally approved TVET College programmes. The DHET maintains this register, and makes it available to the public and stakeholders in the TVET College sector on an annual basis.
37. The register of nationally approved TVET College programmes must, as a minimum, include the following information relating to each programme (see paragraphs 38 - 60 for definitions of the various pieces of information):
- e) Programme name
 - f) Programme type
 - g) NQF level
 - h) NQF Sub-framework
 - i) DHET programme code
 - j) NQF organising field
 - k) SAQA credits
 - l) Funding weights for personnel
 - m) Funding weights for capital expenditure
 - n) Funding weights for non-personnel non-capital

Details on the determination of funding weights are provided in paragraph 87. In addition, the national register should indicate the typical programme duration, for example whether the programme is typically **trimester, semester** or a one-year programme. The national register does not indicate hard and fast programme duration, as this aspect of service delivery requires some flexibility.

The in-line part of the formula funding grid

38. The following paragraphs describe the meaning of each of the columns, from left to right, of the in-line part of the formula funding grid appearing in Annexure A. The in-line part of the formula funding grid indicates the programme choice and information from the national register of approved TVET College programmes. The information in the columns influences the formula funding of the college.
39. **DHET programme code:** This is the unique identifier of a programme included in the register of nationally approved TVET College programmes.

40. **National Qualifications Framework Organising field:** This is the organising field of the programme. (i.e. 06: Manufacturing, Engineering and Technology)
41. **National Qualifications Framework level:** This is the NQF level of the programme. (i.e. NQF Level 02)
43. **SAQA credits:** This is the number of credits that the programme carries within the NQF. This is indicated in the register of nationally approved TVET College programmes. (i.e. 130 credits)
44. **Programme duration:** This is the duration of the programme in terms of the academic year. The value is a number expressed to two decimal places, and may be 1.00 or less than 1.00. A value of 1.00 indicates that the programme covers one academic year on a full-time basis. In the case of the approved National Certificate (Vocational) (NC(V)) TVET programmes, each programme has by definition a programme duration of 1.00. With respect to other programmes, SAQA specifications, relating for instance to the contact time required for the programme, should guide the determination of the programme duration wherever possible. In the absence of some other benchmark stipulated in policy, the applicable benchmark is that a full-time programme is one that involves 1200 hours of contact time. For example, a programme that covers only 300 hours of contact time would have programme duration of 0.4. A programme with programme duration of 1.00 in one line of the formula funding grid may reappear in another line with lower programme duration, if the same programme is also being offered part-time to another group of students.
45. **Funding weights (by economic category):** This is a weight attached to each economic category of each nationally approved TVET programme to represent the cost of delivering the programme relative to the funding base rate (explained in paragraph 87). The economic categories to be used are (1) personnel cost, (2) capital infrastructure cost and (3) non-personnel non-capital (or 'npnc' or non-personnel recurrent) cost. A specific programme may therefore have the funding weights 1.0, 1.1 and 1.3 for the personnel, capital and 'npnc' categories respectively. The funding weight is always expressed to one decimal point. A funding weight of 1.0 means that the cost of delivering the programme with respect to the economic category in question is equal to the funding base rate value for that category. A personnel funding weight of 1.1, to take an example, would mean that the actual delivery cost with respect to personnel is 10% higher than what is indicated in the funding base rate for personnel. Funding weight values are specified on the register of nationally approved TVET College programmes. All programmes would have funding weights specified. When a funding weight is multiplied by the corresponding economic category of the funding base rate (described in paragraph 86), the expected cost as determined by the DHET is obtained.
47. **Actual total funding weight:** This is the weight that indicates the allocation that will be transferred to the college per programme and per full-time equivalent student, relative to the overall funding base rate (explained in paragraph 86). A value of 1.00 indicates that the allocation is expected to be equal to the overall funding base rate. The actual total funding weight (ATFW) takes into account several things: programme cost as reflected in the funding weights (FW_p , FW_c and FW_n); the funding base rates per economic category as determined by the DHET (FBR_p , FBR_c , FBR_n and their sum FBR_{Tot}); and the assumed fee level for the programme (AFL). Each funding weight is multiplied by the corresponding funding base rate, and the sum of the three values is then adjusted downwards according to the assumed fee level. The formula is as follows:

$$T = \frac{(FW_p \times FBR_p) + (FW_c \times FBR_c) + (FW_n \times FBR_n)}{FBR_{Tot}} \times (1 - AFL) \quad (\text{where } T \text{ represents ATFW})$$

50. **Programme weight:** This is the total weight of the programme, after the actual approved cost of service delivery, enrolment numbers and programme duration have been taken into account. The programme weight (*PW*) is expressed to one decimal place, and *T* is the actual total funding weight (*ATFW*) multiplied by full-time equivalent students (*FTE*):
- PW = T × FTE; (where T represents ATFW)*
51. **Labour market segment:** This is the segment of the labour market receiving the chief focus of a programme entered in the formula funding grid. This specification occurs in the formula funding grid to encourage a focus on labour market imperatives. It does not influence the funding formula directly. The values in this column would refer to the following labour market segments: employed persons; unemployed persons 15-24 years of age, unemployed persons 25-34 years of age; unemployed adults over age 35. Values are entered in the column to represent the most prevalent labour market status of enrolled students. If the same programme is being offered to different groups of students that are clearly distinct in terms of their labour market status, the same programme should be repeated in the formula funding grid. The determination of the labour market segment, which would often relate to anticipated, not actual, enrolment, must occur during the joint DHET-college planning process described in paragraph 91 below.
52. **Past successful completions:** This is the number of students who successfully completed the programme in question during one or more past years. The precise number of past years to be considered is determined during the [annual] medium-term joint DHET-college planning process. Past successful completions, together with past enrolments (see the next paragraph) are used to gauge the efficiency of service delivery during previous years, and hence the eligibility of the college for output bonus funding in the bottom-line determinations.
53. **Past enrolments:** This is the number of students who could have completed the programme in question, in other words the number of enrolled students, during the past one or more years. The years considered and the rules for counting students would be the same as for the past successful completions (see previous paragraph).
- 53.1 **Certification rate: TVET Colleges will be entitled to a 10% portion of the total budget allocation which will be allocated in proportion to the certification rate. TVET Colleges with higher certification rate will receive more allocation.**

The bottom-line part of the formula funding grid

54. **College programme weight:** This is the sum of all the programme weight values in the formula funding grid. This forms the basis of the formula funding for a college.
55. **Sum of past successful completions and enrolments:** This is the sum of the values referred to in paragraphs 52 and 53. These totals are important inputs into the determination of the output bonus referred to in paragraph 59.
56. **Assumed value of fees charged:** This is a calculated value using values from the in-line part of the formula funding grid as well as the total funding base rate of the DHET. Specifically, the programme weight values and the assumed fee level values from the in-line part of the grid are needed. The assumed value of fees charged should reflect the total monetary value of the assumed fee level, and is used as an important benchmark against which to measure the correctness of the fee-setting processes described in paragraph 70

58. **College allocation before output bonus:** This is the total monetary allocation for the college before the addition of a possible output bonus. The college allocation before output bonus (*CAI*) is the college programme weight (*CPW*) referred to in paragraph 54 multiplied by the total funding base rate (*FBR_{tot}*) of the DHET.

$$CAI = CPW \times FBR_{Tot}$$

[specific funding base rate from the bottom-line part of the grid and the assumed fee level, full-time equivalent students and category-specific funding weight from the in-line part of the grid. The sub-totals for the three economic categories should not be the total college allocation simply split up in proportion to the category-specific funding base rates, as this would not yield an accurate result.]

59. **Output bonus:** This is a monetary bonus which the college receives in recognition of efficient or outstanding service delivery. The methodology for calculating the bonus is a DHET determination. However, in arriving at the methodology, the following should be considered:
- a) The ratio of past successful completions to past enrolments, and previous versions of this ratio, applicable to previous years (see paragraphs 51 and 53). Both absolute levels of this ratio, and improvements in this ratio over time, should be taken into account.
 - b) Attainment of development targets in the strategic plan of the college, including targets relating to the representivity of students.
 - c) Average examination scores attained by students.

The methodology must be transparent to all colleges in the country. Moreover, it should be determined at a sufficiently early point in time to allow colleges to adjust their planning and management towards the attainment of the identified outputs.

60. **College allocation:** This is the total allocation to the college by the state after all adjustments have been made. This is the final allocation provided by the formula funding grid. However, it may not be equal to the total funding for the college received from the DHET if (1) there is funding other than formula funding that is to be paid to the college (see Section E) or (2) there are funds allocated during a previous year that were not utilised and should thus be deducted off the allocation (see paragraph 103).

E. OTHER FUNDING STREAMS

Earmarked capital funding

61. This public funding stream covers items not covered by the capital infrastructure portion of the funding base rate (see paragraph 86 below). Hence this stream covers two types of capital expenditure: (1) Capital expenditure to expand the infrastructure of existing campuses, or to construct new campuses; (2) Capital expenditure required to address capital infrastructure backlogs inherited from spending in the past.
- 61.1 **Introduce new capital expenditure and refurbishment as student numbers rise, as well as the increased maintenance costs consequent on rising numbers given the expansion in the college system. The maintenance situation (including the repair and updating of equipment)**

needs to be carefully monitored and funds for it specifically earmarked. The CIEG allocation must be dedicated to atleast a minimum of 10% for TVET College infrastructure to be compliant to disability needs.

- 61.2 **Student residence should be funded through separate earmarked grant on a project basis. Development finance institutions and the banking sector should be encouraged to partner with institutions to provide loans matching the funding from the Ministry. Local government sponsorship may also be needed as well as provate/public sponsors must also be considered**
62. Earmarked capital funding may take a variety of forms, for example conditional grants declared in terms of the Division of Revenue Act, or matching grants involving joint investment with the private sector. Moreover, this type of funding is always conditional in the sense that it is earmarked for specific capital investments, where these investments are integrated into the strategic plans of colleges.
63. DHET must ensure that transparent and fair procedures are followed in the allocation of earmarked capital funding to colleges. However, it is not a requirement that all colleges be funded equitably with respect to this stream in every financial year. Targeting of particular colleges during particular years is thus permissible. However, in the medium to long term, the distribution of earmarked capital funding across colleges must be equitably pro-poor.
64. Earmarked capital funding is an important means for making colleges more accessible for the physically disabled. DHET should ensure that sufficient earmarked capital funding is made available to adapt existing infrastructure in such a way that full access in this regard becomes possible.

Earmarked recurrent funding

65. This public funding stream is similar to the earmarked capital funding stream, except that it deals with recurrent items. It is earmarked for projects of a developmental nature, in particular staff development and implementation of computerised systems, and college-level research. In addition, the earmarked recurrent funding stream covers inputs that are considered part of a basic minimum package of recurrent inputs required more or less equally by all colleges.
66. DHET may determine a basic minimum package required by all colleges to cover basic overhead expenses outside of the formula funding of programmes stream. Such a package, which should be considered earmarked recurrent funding, could take the form of a financial transfer, employee posts or goods and services. Regardless of its form, the monetary value of the basic minimum package should be clearly reflected in the financial statements of colleges. DHET may vary the size of the basic minimum package by college, based on criteria that are fair and fully transparent.
67. Transparency and equity requirements for earmarked recurrent grants directed towards development projects are the same as those applicable to earmarked capital grants and described in paragraph 61 onrds.

Student Accomodation

- 67.1 **Provision and funding of hostel accommodation affects earmarked recurrent funding and the 3 economic categories as it relate to Personnel, Capital Infrastructure and Operational**

C; osts. There should be a special funding for student accommodation operational costs based on available fiscus funding.

Funding of foreign students

67.2 Foreign students are not entitled to the bursary allocation, they should pay the full programme cost i.e. 80% plus 20%. The full programme cost is composed of the 80% that is paid through state subsidy to the college and the 20% that should be recovered from the students fees. Foreign students from Southern African Development Community (SADC) qualify for the 80% state subsidy as per the agreed upon protocol by the State

College fees

68. The CET Act makes it clear that public TVET Colleges may raise revenue through the charging of college fees. For the purposes of this policy, college fees are fees charged to students by public TVET Colleges to cover the portion of the training cost not covered by formula funding of programmes. For the purposes of this policy, then, college fees do not include hostel fees, or fees charged for programmes that do not receive public TVET funding.
- 68.1 **Considered that fees are an important income stream for TVET Colleges, students that can afford tuition should pay fees. Students with academic potential should not be excluded because they cannot afford fees .**
- 68.2 **According to CET Act 2006 , section 5(2) (g), a College Council “determines tuition fees, accommodation fees and any other fees payable by students as well as accommodation fees payable by employees.” Any other fee may refer to Registration Fee. Registration fee will therefore remain applicable until the CET Act prohibit charging of registration fee.**
69. The formula funding of programmes, described from paragraph 27 has implications for what may be considered fair practice with respect to college fees. In particular, the level of the college fees charged should not deviate substantially from what is implied by the assumed fee level.
70. In accordance with paragraph 17, the responsibility for structuring college fees charged for programmes receiving formula funding rests with colleges. However, the net effect of this structuring should be that the total planned income from college fees should be more or less equal to what is implied by the assumed fee levels per programme. The total planned income from college fees may be up to 10% higher than the assumed fee level, without there being a need for DHET approval. Moreover, the college fee charged to a student for any particular programme, subject to formula funding should not deviate substantially from the rand amount implied by the assumed fee level for that programme. Any deviation outside of the bands referred to here require DHET approval, within the DHET-college planning process. The way the transition occurs from the outgoing fee structures of colleges to the new fee structures implied by this policy is linked to how the transition to more normalised per student spending is achieved across colleges. This transition matter is referred to in paragraph 120.
71. The DHET must establish and maintain a national TVET College bursary system. The administration of this bursary scheme will be managed by NSFAS. This must include a means test designed to gauge the financial needs and academic capability of public TVET College students, as well as the necessary tools required to implement the means test. The DHET must further formulate rules and guidelines regarding the allocation of bursaries to colleges, as well the

awarding of such bursaries. The bursary systems shall be aimed at ensuring that an inability to pay college fees does not constitute a barrier to academically capable student's access to a formula funded programme at a public TVET College. The means test and accompanying rules and guidelines must be based on best practice and research findings, and be aimed at providing public TVET Colleges with a system within which responsiveness to student need and programme cost can be managed by the college. The DHET requirements and guidelines shall be sufficiently detailed and binding to establish a transparent system and to enforce key policy imperatives.

72. The rules and guidelines regarding bursaries referred to in the previous paragraph should incorporate an efficiency element whereby students who repeat programmes should be less eligible for bursaries than students who enrol for programmes for the first time.
73. Colleges must manage bursaries in accordance with paragraph 71 to 72.

Student financial aid

74. In this policy, student financial aid is funding, in the form bursaries or loans, provided by the state or private organisations to students, possibly through the public TVET College, to deal with costs such as college fees, accommodation, transport as well as subsistence costs.
75. The DHET should monitor the situation with respect to needs-based funding over and above the bursaries, and make proposals for systems and partnerships where necessary. Options involving agreements between the state and public and private lending institutions should be explored.

Fee-for-service income

76. This stream of funding is income derived by public TVET Colleges from training services offered on a market basis to private and public clients outside of the formula funding system. Income received for HE training services offered under the auspices of HE institutions in terms of CET Act, is considered as part of the fee-for-service income.
77. Paragraph 18 of this policy explains the need to ensure that fee-for-service prices are not cross-subsidised by public funds intended for formula funded programmes. In other words, fee-for-service prices should reflect the true cost of offering the service. To enforce this, the DHEST will monitor the prices of fee-for-service training offered, relative to the cost of formula funded training as reflected in the national register of TVET College programmes (see paragraph 36). The requirement is that fee-for-service training should not be offered at a price that is lower than the cost of an equivalent formula funded programme.
78. Clearer information in the training market relating to the cost of delivering training programmes, can greatly assist private and public employers in planning their human resource development activities. Given that the DHET will be engaged in extensive research work relating to the costing of training programmes, in order to realise the system of formula funding of programmes, the DHET will be well placed to provide the market with valuable information and guidance relating to training costs. The DHET, in collaboration with the Department of Trade and Industry, may develop pricing manuals that can be used by public TVET Colleges, other providers, and employers, to assist in the provision and procurement of training.

79. The DHET must investigate the feasibility of developing and maintaining a national list of recommended prices for training programmes other than those training programmes appearing in the national register of TVET programmes. Such a list could assist in the monitoring of prices referred to in paragraph 77, and could be used by employers to plan their procurement of services offered by various providers, but in particular public TVET Colleges.

Other funding Sources

- 79.1 **Adequate student support services must be established in public colleges and earmarked recurrent funding needs to be allocated for this function. "Theory" and "workplace" need to be linked again. The long-term (5 years) and short term (1 year) planning cycles of SETAs must be sequenced.**
- 79.2 **SETAs should start the initiative by inviting employers to apply for grants and these applications must be approved before college enrolment planning begins. The employer responses must be based on occupational categories (trades) that permit aggregation across sectors. Aggregated data of all employers in a geographical area willing to take learners for workplace learning for a given trade(s) must be provided to the colleges in that area. This will set the broad quantum of learners that can be enrolled by that college in that programme. In time employers should enter into contracts with learners before they enroll in programmes.**
- 79.3 **The provision of living allowances for indigent students should be introduced with a sense of urgency, but be linked to performance. Poor students need more financial support particularly in the case of the rural areas. Provision should be made to improve fiscal governance in TVET Colleges including recruitment of appropriate skills, ongoing training, and credible financial systems and processes.**
- 79.4 **Council members should be compensated for their travel expenses. Daily allowance, travel and subsistence allowances, apart from those who are already in state employ, for meeting attendance should be set at the standard hourly or daily rates and should be capped at an annual maximum amount (to prevent an unnecessary proliferation of Council meetings or site visits as a way of gaining extra remuneration). The rates set by DHET for TVET colleges are reasonable and appropriate.**

Other private funding

80. This stream of private funding is all private funding not covered in the preceding paragraphs of Section E. This stream would include, amongst other things, development funding from international and local donor agencies, and income derived from the sale of goods produced by students as part of a training programme.

F. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AT PUBLIC TVET COLLEGES

81. It is not the purpose of this policy to provide general financial management rules for public TVET Colleges. The use of GRAP, external auditors, internal audit and risk management will become entrenched across all colleges. College management toolkits developed by the DHET are being

used in a number of colleges. It is important for this work to continue, and for financial management requirements to become nationally standardised.

82. The DHET must pay particular attention to the development of accounting structures and practices that allow for a clear separation of public and private income and expenditure. Financial accounts must be arranged in such a way that the utilisation of publicly financed infrastructure for fee-for-service programmes is reflected as such, so that the financial cost of this is clear. Similarly, the utilisation of the same staff members for the offering of public and private training services should result in separate public and private accounting of the related income and expenditure.
83. The DHET must pay special attention to the matter of the financial reserves of colleges, and private loans taken by colleges to fund infrastructural and other development. Practices in this regard should not place the sustainability of colleges at risk, nor should they result in excessive mission drift away from the role of colleges as public providers of TVET.

While section 24 (2) of the CET Act, says: "*A public college may not raise money by means of loans or overdraft without approval of the Minister,*" these norms and standards do not provide the criteria and conditions under which the Minister may approve the raising of loans. The DHET in consultation with the National Treasury will develop procedures, criteria and conditions under which the Minister may consider approval.

G. NATIONAL PLANNING

Maintenance of the register of nationally approved TVET College programmes

84. The register of nationally approved TVET College programmes as described in paragraph 36, must be maintained by the DHET. The DHET must ensure that this register is easily accessible to public TVET Colleges, as well as to other stakeholders in the vocational education and training market.

The Funding [Base] Rate (F[B]R) and the costing of programmes

85. Much of the maintenance of the register of nationally approved TVET College programmes involves updating the estimated costs of delivering the nationally approved TVET programmes. During the initial implementation of this policy, substantial work is required to establish an initial set of cost information on nationally approved TVET programmes. Thereafter, most work must concentrate on updating costs in line with inflation rates and other incremental cost if applicable that are applicable to the inputs in question, and on the costing of new or revised training programmes.
86. A funding [base] rate (F[B]R) must be maintained and be used as a benchmark for the costing of all other nationally approved TVET programmes. **[The funding base rate is a rate, expressed in monetary rand terms, indicating the cost of delivering a basic one-year full-time programme.]** The funding [base] rate is split into the three economic categories of (1) personnel, (2) capital expenditure [infrastructure] and (3) non-personnel non-capital. Capital expenditure will be meant for replacement of office furniture and workshop equipment as well as address emergency maintenance and repairs. [The funding base rate should describe the cost of delivering the least costly programme that exists or might exist. This means that the base

rate may describe a hypothetical low-cost programme rather than an existing programme. Cost effective class size and a minimal requirement for equipment and infrastructure should be assumed. Minimum administration and student support overhead costs, as well as industry liaison costs, should moreover be assumed. The expected additional cost of providing services for a representative number of special needs students will be separately determined from the standard F[B]R and an additional amount added to the funding [base] rate which will be used to calculate the programme cost for these students at the same time when F[B]R is calculated by DHET. The rate must cover annual depreciation in capital stock. In other words, the funding base rate should be adequate to build reserves needed for periodic replacement of facilities and equipment. It need not cover infrastructure backlogs and infrastructure expansion costs. The hypothetical programme must be a useful point of departure from which to gauge the cost of other programmes, which would all be more costly or equally costly.] The Department will develop a costing model that will determine the programme costs as per the funding rates. These programmes costs and student enrolment will determine college budgets.

87. [In addition to costing the basic hypothetical services implied by the funding base rate] DHET must indicate the costs of all programmes on the register of nationally approved TVET College programmes relative to the funding [base] rate. [This must lead to the funding weights required for the formula funding grid. These funding weights must include industry liaison time, as well as all the cost aspects covered by the funding base rate (see previous paragraph). The programme-specific funding weights should take into account the fact that actual class size is often lower than the theoretical class size, due to the fact that colleges may not achieve economies of scale, or because one college may not be able to fill several classes offering the same programme to maximum capacity. The average additional cost implied by these issues should be worked into the funding weights.] An important part of the costing work is the formulation of the costing methodology. A sound methodology can greatly reduce the attention that must be paid to each separate training programme, and can bring a greater degree of consistency to the entire costing exercise.

Finalisation of public funding strategies

88. On the basis of the research referred to in paragraph 19, and through an appropriate consultation process, national targets must be formulated relating to the number of graduates for various programmes needed from the public colleges. It is important that these targets should only be as specific as credible research allows. Experience in other countries has shown that an excessively detailed level of national planning, often referred to as 'manpower planning', is not feasible, given the complexity of the training demand trends, and also the system that supplies the graduates. At the same time, however, there needs to be a critical level of national planning, and target-setting, particularly where it is very clear that there is an under-supply or an over-supply of particular types of graduates.
89. Public funding strategies, including targets relating to the output of the TVET College sector, will be shaped within a planning horizon that is at least 3 years (MTEF). Five to twenty year plans are common in other countries. However, it is important for national targets, to be confirmed on an annual basis, so that the annual DHET-college planning process can be guided by a clear and unambiguous set of priorities. For this reason, the DHET must confirm training targets for publicly funded TVET College training by March of each year. These training targets would focus in particular on overall output increases required, and increases in the outputs of specific types of graduates.

90. The development of public funding strategies for technical and vocational education and training must involve a critical level of participation by various government stakeholders, and non-government stakeholders. The DHET will ensure that a major series of national consultations occurs at least every three years to deal specifically with public funding priorities in technical and vocational education and training, including the public funding of TVET Colleges. These consultations must include, as a minimum, representatives from the Department of Trade and Industry, National Treasury, several major employer and employee organisations, several Higher Education institutions, and several public TVET Colleges, and private TVET provider organisations. Prior to these consultations, the DHET will provide stakeholders with the basic information packages and research outputs necessary for successful consultations to occur. The DHET will also ensure that on an annual basis the National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC) becomes involved in the finalisation of public spending strategies for TVET.

Special needs education (SNE)

- 90.1 **Additional Funding for Special education needs (SNE) in TVET sector must be provided for and funded by factoring weights for SNE per category. The amount needed is calculated on the basis of the indicative category given in Appendix B per special needs education student in the funding grid.**
- 90.2 **The special needs education students will be part of the funding grid to determine the budget allocation of a TVET Colleges.**

H. THE ANNUAL JOINT DHET-COLLEGE PLANNING PROCESS

Basic elements

91. For the purposes of the paragraphs that follow, the 'medium term' means the coming three (3) college years for which planning must occur. This is partially in accordance with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) of the Public Finance Management Act, the difference being that the college year begins in January, whilst the government's financial year begins in April. The term 'first MTEF year' refers to the first college year within the medium term. The term 'current year' refers to the college year immediately prior to the medium term. And 'previous year' refers to the college year prior to the current year.
92. Section 10 of the CET Act, requires public TVET Colleges to develop strategic plans. This requirement is being fulfilled across all colleges, though the [annual] **medium-term** joint DHET-college planning process described here has wide-ranging implications for the formats and contents of the college strategic plans, and the annual processes that lead to the finalisation of strategic plans. For example, the formula funding grid in Appendix A of this policy should form part of the strategic plan of each college.
93. It is vital that various stakeholders apart from the DHET and colleges should comment on the [annual] **medium-term** joint DHET-college planning process. DHET must hence ensure that a minimum level of broad consultation occurs with a range of stakeholders, which should include, as a minimum, employers, employees, and private providers of TVET training. At least one **regional** [provincial] consultation and at least one college-specific consultation per college

should occur in each year. These consultations should be strongly guided by the national strategic priorities referred to in paragraph 89 and 90.

94. It is crucial for the annual **[annual] medium-term** joint DHET-college planning process to be informed by reliable and timely data. This implies major improvements to information systems which, as indicated in paragraph 19 require national funding. In particular, existing unit record systems that house data on individual college students would need to be enhanced, partly to deal adequately with student-level data relating to socio-economic status and with the aggregation of part-time students to full-time equivalent students.
95. The **[annual] medium-term** joint DHET-college planning process is partly about learning from experience, and thereby improving the capacity of colleges to deliver quality training efficiently and equitably. It is therefore important that this process should be characterised by honest and informed assessments of past performance. Such assessments should include analyses based on the available financial and non-financial data, as well as the consideration of the qualitative inputs of the various TVET College stakeholders. There should be a strong focus on building relationships of trust and mutual respect between stakeholders for this process to be successful.
96. Below, the **[annual] medium-term** joint DHET-college planning process is described with reference to, firstly, capital investment planning, secondly, a review of past formula funding and, thirdly, the forward planning of formula funding. All these activities should be scheduled in such a way that strategic plans, with finalised funding components approved by the DHET, are ready by [30] **31** October of each year. The resultant plans must cover, as a minimum, the medium term.

Capital and Human Resource Investment Planning

97. This planning links strongly to earmarked capital and recurrent funding described in paragraphs 61 and 65. This investment planning should in other words focus strongly on the physical capital needed to address infrastructure backlogs and expansion, and also on investment in systems and the college staff.
98. This should start with an assessment of the adequacy of the physical and human capital to deliver on government training requirements in the past. This assessment should include an analysis of how the college balances the offering of publicly funded and privately funded training programmes. If infrastructure inadequacies with respect to the offering of publicly funded programmes can be resolved through a reduction in the level of private services offered, then such a reduction should be regarded as optimal.
99. The assessment should lead to college-specific proposals, which will be prioritised by the DHET in accordance with the earlier paragraphs on earmarked funding. The result will be an updating of national plans for the capitalisation of the public TVET College sector.

Enrolment Planning

- 99.1 **An enrolment plan for TVET colleges needs to be developed and linked to available funding provided in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). Enrolment should be based on a three-year rolling plan and should include the projected growth in the number of graduates.**
- 99.2 **SETAs must develop a three year plan of programmes that they want the colleges to offer and this should inform the enrolment planning process of the colleges. This needs to form**

the basis of guaranteed funding from the SETAs to the colleges. The DHET should also develop a long term plan for the college (say 3-5 years) to ensure the financial sustainability of colleges informed by agreed-upon enrolment plans.

- 99.3 **“Theory” and “workplace” need to be linked. The long-term (5 years) and short term (1 year) planning cycles of SETAs must be sequenced. SETAs should start the initiative by inviting employers to apply for grants and these applications must be approved before college enrolment planning begins. The employer responses must be based on occupational categories (trades) that permit aggregation across sectors. Aggregated data of all employers in a geographical area willing to take learners for workplace learning for a given trade(s) must be provided to the colleges in that area. This will set the broad quantum of learners that can be enrolled by that college in that programme. In time employers should enter into contracts with learners before they enroll.**
- 99.4 **Enrolments at colleges for those programmes that require workplace learning should be premised on the colleges having access to workplaces for the learners based on the consolidated information provided by the SETAs for that area. The SETA offices in colleges should therefore be primarily centres of data management derived from data consolidated centrally.**

Review of past formula funding

100. [The planning of the formula funding for the new medium term must begin with a review of past years, and developments in the current year. The specifications relating to the formula funding grid, and described in Section D of this policy, should inform the review process. This process will be coordinated and supported by the DHET.]
101. The review should include an assessment of the deviation between the economic category breakdown of previous allocations, and the economic category breakdown reflected in accounts of actual expenditure. It is not a requirement that colleges must comply with the economic category breakdown of the allocation calculated in the formula funding grid. However, a substantial deviation should be analysed to assess whether the funding weights in the register of nationally approved TVET College programmes are inappropriate, or whether a college is allocating funds inefficiently across the three economic categories. In particular, the review must assess whether the college is investing sufficient funds from the formula funding stream into the maintenance and replacement of capital equipment and facilities given that the funding weights cover this cost.
102. Though not explicitly linked to the formula funding grid, representatively of students in terms of gender, race and disability must be considered in terms of the redress principles described in paragraph 22. The level of compliance with past targets should receive attention, and reasons for non-compliance should be assessed.
103. A clawback mechanism must be applied where the following has occurred: Less training took place in the previous year, in terms of FTE students, than was planned for in the formula funding grid applicable to the previous year. In this case, under-enrolment in certain programmes can be compensated for by over-enrolment in certain other programmes. However, under-enrolment where actual enrolment is less than 97% of the planned enrolment in terms of full-time equivalent students, must lead to the enforcement of the clawback mechanism. Where the college has been

over funded and the Department cannot recoup the funds. DHET, with the college, should calculate the clawback amount applicable to the current year, and should deduct this amount from the funding of the] **next year] first year of the next MTEF.**

104. DHET must assess prices to determine fee-for-service income of colleges and determine whether there is evidence of cross-subsidisation of privately offered services through the use of funds intended for public services. Financial accounts with a separation between public and private services, as specified in paragraph 82, should also be scrutinised to assess whether cross-subsidisation has occurred. If this has occurred, plans for the future should correct this and continual and deliberate cross-subsidisation by a college can result in a financial clawback using the mechanism referred to in paragraph 103.

Forward planning of formula funding

105. Planning for the three years of the medium term should pay particular attention to bringing enrolments in nationally approved TVET programmes (as described in paragraph 36) in line with national strategies and targets in this regard. Moreover, the planning process should deal with the labour market segment focus, and the representativity of students. Future targets for the representativity of the student population must be set, in particular where it is clear that student groups are under-represented.
106. The enrolment targets per programme must be consulted, but ultimately the DHET approves of the programmes and enrolments that are subject to formula funding. The process may involve reprioritising the emphasis placed on private services. For example, the need to increase the utilisation of college infrastructure for the offering of nationally approved TVET programmes may require a college to reduce private training. Planning in this regard should occur with care, taking cognisance of contracts between the college and private clients.

Reporting requirements

107. In terms of section 25 (3) of the CET Act, public TVET Colleges are required to produce annual financial reports, and to comply with any reasonable additional reporting requirement established by the Minister. Moreover, section 42 of the Act requires the Director-General of the DHET to produce an annual report on the quality of Technical and Vocational Education and Training in the country. This would include both Public and Private TVET Colleges which have been respectively declared or registered in terms of Act 16 of 2006. The DHET must ensure that the core national set of service delivery indicators and reporting requirements developed with National Treasury in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, and partly applicable to the TVET College sector, are applied at the college level in order to advance an integrated quality monitoring system embracing financial and non-financial data.

The annual cycle and medium-term of public resourcing

108. The following paragraphs establish the reporting and planning obligations of the DHET and TVET Colleges in terms of the annual cycle.
109. By the last day of September of each year, final annual reports of TVET Colleges must be submitted to the DHET. These reports, which are referred to in section 25 (3) of the CET Act,

- must include audited financial statements and any additional information required by the Minister in terms of the Act.
110. By 31 March of each year, the DHET must release agreed upon national targets and priorities relating to number of students and types of training required in future years, in terms of paragraph 88. This step may involve the confirmation of targets set in previous years, as opposed to the setting of new targets.
 111. By 30 April of each year, DHET and TVET Colleges must have begun the annual[**annual**] **Medium-term** DHEST-college planning process, described elsewhere in this policy. This process always begins with a review of past trends, in particular as regards formula funding, enrolments, representativity and capital investments.
 112. By 31 July of each year, the DHET must have finalised the funding rate applicable for the next college year, as described in paragraph 86. Moreover, funding weights and the assumed fee levels for new programmes, if any, on the register of nationally approved TVET College programmes should be confirmed by this date.
 113. Also by 31 July of each year, means test data collected during the current year on the socio-economic status of students must have been processed by the DHET to determine the bursary needs for each college.
 114. By 31 October of each year, the [**annual**] **medium-term** DHET-college planning process must have been completed. By this date, medium to long term strategic plans of colleges, which must include the formula funding grids for the following three years, agreed to in accordance with paragraph 107 must be submitted to the DHET by colleges.
 115. By 30 November of each year, the DHET must provide colleges with a schedule of payments to be made to colleges for services to be rendered [**during the following college year**] in the **medium-term**. This schedule must agree with the budgets and plans applicable to the [**following year**] **medium-term**. Payments to colleges should occur in line with this schedule, except where corrective measures such as clawback must. The schedule must be compiled based on the use of the **quarterly** tranches of payment of academic year. The first tranche must not exceed 50% due to TVET Colleges and payable in the first month of the financial year. The **last [second]** tranche must be paid not later than **December [October]** in the same financial year. Any correction or adjustments such as clawback must be made from the second last **two tranches** at this time. Any clawback action must be made after due consultation with the affected college.
 116. The DHET must transfer unspent personnel funds back to colleges on or before the 31 March of the Government financial year concerned.
 - a) In terms of the CET Act, the staff of public colleges consists of persons appointed by the Minister in posts that the Minister establishes for the respective colleges and council established posts. The Minister is required to remunerate staff appointed by the Minister from funds allocated to the respective colleges in accordance with these norms and standards.
 - b) In terms of Section 22 of the CET Act, the Minister must from money appropriated for this purpose by Parliament fund public colleges on a fair, equitable and transparent basis and the Minister may, subject to the norms and standards, impose any condition in respect of an allocation of funding and different conditions in respect of different public colleges, different further education and training

programmes or different allocations, if there is a reasonable basis for such differentiation. Also subject to the requirements in these minimum norms and standards, the Minister must determine further appropriate measures for the redress of past inequalities.

- c) In terms of Section 24 of the CET Act, the funds of a public college consist of funds allocated by the state and other sources of funding, such as donations or contributions received, money raised by the college, money raised by loans, subject to Ministerial approval, income from investment, income from services rendered, student fees, student and employee accommodation and any other source.
 - d) In terms of Section 25 of the CET Act, the public college must, keep complete accounting records of all assets, liabilities, income and expenses and any other financial transactions, adhere to standards not inferior to the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act.
 - e) In terms of Section 26 of the CET Act, if the management staff (or council) of a public college fails to comply with any provision of this Act under which an allocation from money appropriated by Parliament is paid to the college, or with any condition subject to which any allocation is paid to the public college, the Minister may call upon the management staff (or council) to comply with the provision or condition within a specified period. If the management staff (or council) thereafter fails to comply with the provision or condition timeously, the Minister may withhold payment of any portion of any allocation appropriated by Parliament in respect of the public college concerned.
117. The Department will retain funds, annually, from the subsidy allocation to public TVET Colleges, in order to remunerate the employees in posts established by the Minister for the TVET Colleges. The portion of the subsidy allocation to be retained by DHEST will be set at **65%** [63%] of the FULL cost of the funded programmes **or as determined by the Post Provision Norms**. The full cost of the funded programmes consists of 80% of government subsidy allocation and 20% of assumed college fee level as explained in paragraph 13.

Where these funds have not been fully expended, the DHET will transfer these unexpended funds back to the college concerned **on quarterly basis** [condition that:

- (a) **these funds will also be utilised in the calculation of the clawback mechanism outlined in paragraph 103, if any;**
 - (b) **the funds will be utilised by the college for non-remuneration staff costs such as staff development, within a staff development plan recommended collectively by staff to the Academic Board for recommendation to the Council of the TVET College concerned and finally approved by the Director-General of DHET;**
 - (c) **subject to a motivated application from the TVET College, to defray remuneration of staff where such staff would have been remunerated by the DHET in the financial year concerned, or**
 - (d) **subject to any conditions that may be determined by DHET policy on utilisation of such funds, if such policy is determined.]**
118. In terms of the CET Act, the Minister must, on an annual basis, provide sufficient information to public colleges regarding the funding referred to in paragraph b) to enable the colleges to prepare their budgets for the next financial year.

Academic performance

119. A student may be funded for a maximum of **n+2 [two years] by the state** at [the same NQF Level in] a nationally approved qualification **for NC(V) and n+1 for trimester and semester programmes** unless a motivation by the college is made by means of a special request to the DHET for an extension for funding. **A student therefore be expected to pay the full programme cost if no longer funded by the 80% portion by the state.**

I. TRANSITION TO THE NEW SYSTEM

120. The transition from the various outgoing systems, some national, and some specific to individual provinces or even colleges, to the new system established by this policy, implies a number of key challenges, and possible solutions. A successful transition depends on a solid understanding of recent trends and practices, and the building of a common understanding of and commitment to the new system.

The transition challenges and solutions

121. [Historically, staffing at public TVET Colleges has involved the attaching of large post establishments to colleges. These post establishments have been prescriptive with respect to the mix of employee types. They severely limit the ability of colleges to respond to changing demands in the training market, and hence to generate the quantity and type of skills needed by the country's youths and adults. This funding policy envisages a situation in which the staffing of colleges occurs within the ambit of the formula funding of programmes described in this policy. This goal must be realised in stages, however, partly through careful negotiation with the relevant employee organisations. Given that the college sector is an expanding one, and given that the new service delivery system brings with it exciting opportunities for college staff, a collaborative partnership approach between the employer and the employee is envisaged. Specifically, it is envisaged that as a first step, the monetary value of the existing post establishments will be brought in line with the formula funding of programmes. By means of careful analysis of existing employment modalities and negotiation with relevant stakeholders, and guided by the need to address the skills needs of the country, the DHET will assume a leadership role in dealing with this challenge.]
122. Average spending on each full-time equivalent student, as well as the breakdown of spending across the three economic categories referred to in paragraph 86, varies greatly from college to college. The same applies to fees charged, and the way in which private and public funding is combined. Much of the variation is related to the fact that spending is inadequate in some colleges, and inefficient and excessive in some other colleges. Inadequate spending is associated with poor quality training, but even colleges with high spending levels are, in some cases, delivering a service below an acceptable level. The challenge is to bring spending in colleges in line with what it actually costs to delivery a quality service. Changes in spending levels that are too abrupt can result in instability in the sector, and an inability to spend new funds efficiently. It is thus important that the normalisation of spending levels should occur gradually, yet as rapidly as circumstances permit. It is envisaged that the per spending levels implied by the formula funding of programmes will be made clear from the outset, but that the convergence of historical spending patterns with the new spending patterns will take some years. During the transitional period, then, certain colleges may on average spend more or less per full-time equivalent student than what is implied by the new policy. The DHET will develop and manage plans that will align the system with the funding norms of this policy. Moreover, there will be engagement with Treasury by the DHET

aimed at ensuring that the MTEF budgets relating to TVET Colleges are harmonised with the readiness of the sector to implement the new funding norms, and to increase student enrolment levels.

THE FORMULA FUNDING GRID: Explanation of in-line column headings		
<i>DHET code</i>	Department of Higher Education and Training programme code	This is the 9-digit code of the DHET used to identify one of the nationally approved programmes of the TVET Colleges. Codes appear in this column only under the heading 'DHET CORE'.
<i>Reg of Nat Appr Prog</i>	Register of nationally approved TVET College programmes	The register consists of the following: (a) Programme name (b) Programme type (c) NQF level (d) NQF Sub-framework (e) DHET programme code (f) NQF organising field (g) SAQA credits (h) Funding weights for personnel (i) Funding weights for capital expenditure (j) Funding weights for non-personnel non-capital
<i>NQF OF</i>	National Qualifications Framework Organising field	One of the twelve NQF Organising fields. Values are from '01' to '12', as specified in regulation 452 of SAQA of 1998. These values are reproduced here: 01: Agriculture and Nature Conservation 02: Culture and Arts 03: Business, Commerce and Management Studies 04: Communication Studies and Language 05: Education, Training and Development 06: Manufacturing, Engineering and Technology 07: Human and Social Studies 08: Law, Military Science and Security 09: Health Sciences and Social Services 10: Physical, Mathematical, Computer and Life Sciences 11: Services 12: Physical Planning and Construction
<i>NQF level</i>	National Qualifications Framework level	NQF level. Permissible values are any of the values 1 to 8, as specified in regulation 452. However, likely values are 2 to 4, which are the levels corresponding to the FET band.
<i>Prog name</i>	Programme name	The name of the programme.
<i>SAQA cred</i>	SAQA credits	The number of credits assigned to a unit standard or a qualification by SAQA.

<i>Prog dur</i>	Programme duration	The proportion of a college year that is needed for the completion of the programme. This value is expressed as a number to two decimal points. The value can be equal to or less than 1.00, but not greater than 1.00. As an example, a programme conducted over a trimester would have the value 0.33 (or 0.34 for the third in a series of three trimesters).
<i>[FW pers]</i>	[Funding weight for personnel]	[The funding weight for personnel applicable to the programme. The value is a number to one decimal point only. The value is taken from the national register of core programmes.]
<i>[FW cap]</i>	[Funding weight for capital expenditure]	[The funding weight for capital items applicable to the programme. The value is a number to one decimal point only. The value is taken from the national register of core programmes.]
<i>[FW npnc]</i>	[Funding weight for non-personnel non-capital]	[The funding weight for items other than personnel and capital items applicable to the programme. The value is a number to one decimal point only. The value is taken from the national register of core programmes.]
<i>AFL</i>	Assumed fee level	The proportion of total cost that is assumed to be covered by college fees. The value is a number to two decimal points. The value is taken from the national register of core programmes.
<i>[ATFW]</i>	[Actual total funding weight]	[The overall funding weight for the programme before the programme duration and enrolment adjustments but after considering the assumed fee level (<i>AFL</i>) from the bottom-line part of the grid. The formula is described in paragraph 47 of the policy.]
<i>Stud</i>	Individual students	The number of individual students enrolled in the programme. This value is determined through the joint DHET-college planning process.
<i>FTE</i>	Full-time equivalent students	The number of full-time equivalent students in the programme. This value is calculated as follows: $FTE = Stud \times Prog\ dur$.
<i>[PW]</i>	[Programme weight]	[The total weight assigned to the programme, with funding weights, assumed fees and bursaries, enrolment and duration taken into account. This value is calculated as follows: $PW = T \times FTE$; where <i>T</i> represents the actual total funding weight (<i>ATFW</i>).]
<i>LMS</i>	Labour market segment	The segment of the labour market receiving the chief focus of this service. Values, which are determined through the DHET-college planning process, are: 'BE' for mainly budding entrepreneurs 'EE' for mainly employed persons 'OE' for mainly operating entrepreneurs with employment potential 'UA' for mainly unemployed adults over age 35 'UY' for mainly unemployed youth up to age 35 These values are not used for any calculation. They are simply illustrative of the college plan.

<i>AFS</i>	Alternative funding source	The source of funding other than formula funding of programmes. Values can be: 'EL' for employers (learnerships) 'EO' for employers (other) 'SL' for SETA (learnerships) 'GE' for state (education department) 'GO' for state (other) These values are illustrative, and are not used in any calculation.
<i>Past SC</i>	Past successful completions	The number of successful completions amongst past enrolments. The value is a number calculated according to an agreement between the DHET and the college relating to the number of past years to take into account.
<i>Past enrol</i>	Past enrolments	The number of students enrolled in past years, where that number is comparable to past successful completions.

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**Appendix B – Indicative cost per year for Special Needs Education for NC(V) and Report
191 (NATED) programmes for the 2017 to 2019 MTEF**

Category Code	Category of Special Needs Education (SNE)	Rating	MTEF SNE Cost per year additional to the Programme Cost		
			2 017	2 018	2 019
CPIX				1.059	1.056
NC(V) programmes					
3	Physical Disability	2.5	22 690	24 029	25 375
	Behavioural/conduct disorder (including severe behavioural problems)	2.5			
	Mild to moderate intellectual disability	2.5			
	Specific learning disability	2.5			
	Attention deficit disorder with/without	2.5			
2	Cerebral Palsy	4	36 305	38 447	40 600
	Autistic spectrum disorders	4			
	Psychiatric disorder	4			
	Epilepsy	4			
1	Blindness	5	45 381	48 058	50 750
	Deafness	5			
	Deaf-blindness	5			
	Partial sightedness/Low Vision	5			

	Hard of hearing	5			
Report 191 (NATE D) programmes					
3	Physical Disability	2.5	15 993	16 937	17 886
	Behavioural/conduct disorder (including severe behavioural problems)	2.5			
	Mild to moderate intellectual disability	2.5			
	Specific learning disability	2.5			
	Attention deficit disorder with/without	2.5			
2	Cerebral Palsy	4	25 589	27 099	28 617
	Autistic spectrum disorders	4			
	Psychiatric disorder	4			
	Epilepsy	4			
1	Blindness	5	31 987	33 874	35 771
	Deafness	5			
	Deaf-blindness	5			
	Partial sightedness/Low Vision	5			
	Hard of hearing	5			

Note: Rating 5 is 80% of average programme cost as handicap is severe and requires an additional staff member.

Appendix C –Costing Techniques to be considered for cost modelling purposes.

COSTING TECHNIQUES

There are basically two costing techniques, i.e.:

- i. **Full costing, where all the overheads are allocated to the units of production and Activity Based Costing falls under this category; and**
- ii. **Variable costing, where the costs are split between the fixed costs (i.e. remain the same irrespective of the units of production) and the variable costs (i.e. change as the units of production changes). There are variations and things like stepped costs are also addressed under this technique.**

The following are regarded as the actual cost drivers in colleges:

- **Irrespective of enrolment, a central office will have, inter alia, the following expenses: (a) management personnel and the staff that populate the organograms of their departments; (b) rates and taxes; (c) water and electricity; (d) maintenance; etc.**
- **Irrespective of enrolment, each campus will have, inter alia, the following expenses: (a) campus management and the general support staff to administer the campus; (b) rates and taxes; (c) water and electricity; (d) repairs and maintenance; (e) security; etc. (some expenses may be partially variable).**
- **Irrespective of enrolment, each course year offered it will have, inter alia, the following costs: (a) academic management; (b) support and lecturing staff salaries, and staff development costs; (c) course development cost; (d) water and electricity; (e) repairs and maintenance; etc.**
- **Other costs such as the fuel component of travelling costs may be influenced by how many campuses there are and how far apart they are, although management style may also affect this.**
- **Variable costs per student would typically only be, inter alia, the following: (a) study materials for students; (b) printing costs; (c) exam costs; etc.**

Based on the principles illustrated above, using of FTE student numbers as a prediction of total costs for colleges is not likely to provide predictable and accurate results if the enrolment figures are not exactly, or very close to that used in calculating the cost per FTE.

It is recommended therefore, that the funding formula be replaced by a variable costing model, with cost centers being grouped according to what drives the cost. For example, funding could be determined as follows:

- i. **A college is funded X amount for having a head office;**
- ii. **A college is funded X amount for campus management and fixed costs, per campus;**
- iii. **A college is funded X amount for each course it presents (costs may differ between study years);**
- iv. **Certain activities e.g. travelling is funded on the number of sites and distances between them;**

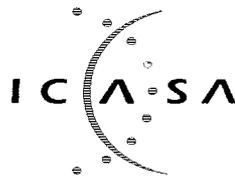
v. Variable costs per student enrolled are funded, per student enrolled.

Cost reduction strategies could be modelled, e.g. that a campus manager, or facilities manager, could be responsible for more than one site to reduce the more expensive manager salaries.

The above method of funding could also be used as an effective method to reduce financial leakages, e.g. corruption and theft. This would be achieved by only funding the activities at market related prices and quantities / activity levels and there would therefore be less money available for financial leakages.

Another benefit would be that the cost structure of colleges that are struggling financially could be compared to the variable costing model, which will indicate what they need to do to change their cost structure to come out with their funding.

**INDEPENDENT COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY OF SOUTH AFRICA
NOTICE 616 OF 2019**

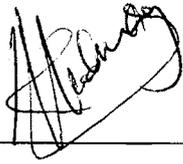


**ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS ACT, 2005 (ACT NO. 36 OF 2005)
APPLICATIONS FOR THE TRANSFER OF AN INDIVIDUAL ELECTRONIC
COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE AND INDIVIDUAL ELECTRONIC
COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK SERVICE LICENCES FROM LIMPOPO
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ENTERPRISE TO LIMPOPO CONNEXION**

1. The Independent Communications Authority of South Africa ("the Authority") hereby gives notice that it has received applications from Limpopo Economic Development Enterprise for the transfer of its Individual Electronic Communications Service ("I-ECS") and Individual Electronic Communications Network Service ("I-ECNS") licences. The applications were submitted in terms of Regulation 11 of the Processes and Procedures Regulations for Individual Licences, 2010 published in Government Gazette No. 33293 of 14 June 2010, as amended by the Amendment Individual Processes and Procedures Regulations 2015 published in Government Gazette No.39871 of 30 March 2016 ("Processes and Procedures Regulations") read with section 13 of the Electronic Communications Act No. 36 of 2005, as amended ("the ECA").
2. The transfer applications seek approval from the Authority to transfer the I-ECNS and I-ECS licences held by Limpopo Economic Development Enterprise ("the Applicant") to Limpopo Connexion ("the Transferee") and will be evaluated on the basis of the following criteria:
 - a. promotion of competition in the ICT sector;
 - b. interests of consumers; and
 - c. equity ownership by Historically Disadvantaged Persons ("HDPs").
3. The Applicant submits that the Transferee is 100% owned by the State.

4. The applications, relevant schedule and any representations received pursuant thereto will be made available and open for inspection by any interested party in the Authority's library, during the Authority's office hours.
5. Any interested party is invited to lodge written representations to the applications within fourteen (14) working days from the date of publication of this notice in the Government Gazette.
6. Any person who makes written representations must indicate whether they require an opportunity to make oral representations in the event that the Authority decides to hold public hearings.
7. All written representations, responses and other correspondence in terms of this notice must be directed to Mr Peter Mailula at ECNS, ECS and Postal Licensing Unit, Licensing Division, at Block B, 350 Witch – Hazel Avenue, Eco Point Office Park, Eco Park, Centurion **OR** Private Bag X10, Highveld Park, 0169 **OR** by facsimile no. (012) 568 3658 **OR** by e-mail: PMailula@icasa.org.za
8. Any person who may lodge representations in terms of this notice, must also furnish proof that a copy of the representation has been delivered by hand to Mr Lesley Masia at Limpopo Economic Development Enterprise located at Enterprise Development House, Main Road Lebowakgomo, 0737, **OR** sent by facsimile no: (015) 633 4854 **OR** sent by e-mail to Masial@Limdev.co.za
9. Limpopo Economic Development Enterprise has the right to respond in writing to written representations made by any interested person on the transfer applications. The written responses must be lodged with the Authority within twenty-one (21) working days from the date of publication of this notice in the Government Gazette.

10. Limpopo Economic Development Enterprise must, at the time of lodging the written response, furnish proof to the Authority's satisfaction that it has delivered a copy of the response by hand, **OR** has sent a copy thereof by facsimile **OR** by e-mail to the relevant person having made the written representations.



DR. KEABETSWE MODIMOENG
ACTING CHAIRPERSON

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM
NOTICE 617 OF 2019

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

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11(1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994), as amended. These claims for the restitution of land rights have been submitted to the Regional Land Claims Commission: Western Cape. The particulars regarding these claims are as follows:

Project Name : Prinsloo Family Claim
 Number of Claims : 1
 Areas : Mosselbay
 Properties : Remaining Extent of the Farm Paardekop No 13
 The claimant : Mr Martin Johannes Prinsloo (on behalf of direct descendants of Willem Nicolaas Jacobus Prinsloo)
 Date submitted : 29 December 1998
 Current Owners : Republic of South Africa
 Option : Financial compensation

No.	Ref No.	Surname & Initial	Identity Number	Property Description	Area	Extent	Dispossessed Person
1.	P646	MJ Prinsloo	571103 5059 085	Remaining Extent of the Farm Paardekop No 13	Mossel Bay	602.968 hectares	J Prinsloo and 11 others

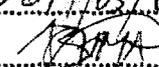
The Regional Land Claims Commission: Western Cape will investigate these claims in terms of provisions of the Act in due course. Any party who has an interest in the above-mentioned land is hereby invited to submit, within 60 days from the publication of this notice, any comments/information to:

The Regional Land Claims Commission: Western Cape
 Private Bag X9163
 CAPE TOWN
 8000
 Tel: 021 – 486 7400
 Fax: 021 – 424 5146

Mr. L.H. Maphutha
 Regional Land Claims Commissioner

APPROVED 

DATE 2017/03/06

CHECKED 

DATE 2017/03/01

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK
NOTICE 618 OF 2019
Notice and Order of Forfeiture

Notice of Forfeiture to the State of money in terms of the provisions of Regulation 22B of the Regulations ("the Exchange Control Regulations") made under Section 9 of the Currency and Exchanges Act, 1933 (Act No. 9 of 1933), as amended, as promulgated by Government Notice No. R.1111 of 1961-12-01 in respect of the money of:

Nomusa Prudence Moja
(Id number 8903200379086)

of:

7873 Kgori Crescent
Windmill Park
Boksburg
1459

Be pleased to take notice that:

1. The Minister of Finance has, by virtue of the provisions of Regulation 22E of the Exchange Control Regulations delegated all the functions and/or powers conferred upon the Treasury by the provisions of the Exchange Control Regulations [with the exception of the functions and/or powers conferred upon the Treasury by Regulations 3(5) and (8), 20 and 22, but which exception does not include the functions and/or powers under Exchange Control Regulations 22A, 22B, 22C and 22D], and assigned the duties imposed thereunder on the Treasury, to, *inter alia*, the Governor or the Deputy Governor of the South African Reserve Bank.
2. By virtue of the functions, powers and/or duties vested in me, in my capacity as the Deputy Governor of the South African Reserve Bank, in terms of the delegation and assignment of the functions, powers and/or duties referred to in 1 above, I hereby give notice of a decision to forfeit to the State the following money and I hereby declare and order forfeit to the State the following money, namely:
 - 2.1 the amount of R348 632,51 being capital standing to the credit of the Respondent, in account number 5899370001, held with Bidvest Bank Limited, together with any interest thereon and/or other accrual thereto.
3. The date upon which the money specified in 2 above is hereby forfeited to the State is the date upon which this Notice of Forfeiture is published in this Gazette.
4. The money specified in 2 above shall be disposed of by deposit thereof to the National Revenue Fund.
5. This Notice also constitutes a written order, as contemplated in Regulation 22B of the Exchange Control Regulations, in terms of which the money specified in 2 above is hereby forfeited to the State.
6. Signed at Pretoria on this 4 day of NOVEMBER 201~~9~~⁹ 



K Naidoo
Deputy Governor
South African Reserve Bank

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK**NOTICE 619 OF 2019****Notice and Order of Forfeiture**

Notice of Forfeiture to the State of money in terms of the provisions of Regulation 22B of the Regulations ("the Exchange Control Regulations") made under Section 9 of the Currency and Exchanges Act, 1933 (Act No. 9 of 1933), as amended, as promulgated by Government Notice No. R.1111 of 1961-12-01 in respect of the money of:

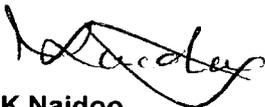
**Speko Rice Traders Proprietary Limited, Company Registration number 2016/024295/07
(the "Respondent")**

of:

Unit 40
189 Mercantile Street
Proclamation Hill
Pretoria
0183

Be pleased to take notice that:

1. The Minister of Finance has, by virtue of the provisions of Regulation 22E of the Exchange Control Regulations delegated all the functions and/or powers conferred upon the Treasury by the provisions of the Exchange Control Regulations [with the exception of the functions and/or powers conferred upon the Treasury by Regulations 3(5) and (8), 20 and 22, but which exception does not include the functions and/or powers under Exchange Control Regulations 22A, 22B, 22C and 22D], and assigned the duties imposed thereunder on the Treasury, to, *inter alia*, the Deputy Governors of the South African Reserve Bank.
2. By virtue of the functions, powers and/or duties vested in the Deputy Governors of the South African Reserve Bank, in terms of the delegation and assignment of the functions, powers and/or duties referred to in 1 above, I hereby give notice of a decision to forfeit to the State the following money and I hereby declare and order forfeited to the State the following money, namely:
 - 2.1 Capital amount of R457 235-19, which stood to the credit of the Respondent in account number 1100203023472, with Investec Bank Limited, together with any interest thereon or any other accrual thereto.
3. The date upon which the money specified in 2 above is hereby forfeited to the State is the date upon which this Notice of Forfeiture is published in this Gazette.
4. The money specified in 2 above shall be disposed of by deposit of the proceeds thereof to the National Revenue Fund.
5. This Notice also constitutes a written order, as contemplated in Regulation 22B of the Exchange Control Regulations, in terms of which the money specified in 2 above is hereby forfeited to the State.
6. Signed at Pretoria on this 4 day of NOVEMBER 2019.



**K Naidoo
Deputy Governor
South African Reserve Bank**

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK**NOTICE 620 OF 2019****Notice and Order of Forfeiture**

Notice of Forfeiture to the State of money in terms of the provisions of Regulation 22B of the Regulations ("the Exchange Control Regulations") made under Section 9 of the Currency and Exchanges Act, 1933 (Act No. 9 of 1933), as amended, as promulgated by Government Notice No. R.1111 of 1961-12-01 in respect of the money of:

Bulelwa Mbune
(Identity number 9206240824080)

of:

8506 Forrest Hill Flats
Main Road
Mowbray
7700

Be pleased to take notice that:

1. The Minister of Finance has, by virtue of the provisions of Regulation 22E of the Exchange Control Regulations delegated all the functions and/or powers conferred upon the Treasury by the provisions of the Exchange Control Regulations [with the exception of the functions and/or powers conferred upon the Treasury by Regulations 3(5) and (8), 20 and 22, but which exception does not include the functions and/or powers under Exchange Control Regulations 22A, 22B, 22C and 22D], and assigned the duties imposed thereunder on the Treasury, to, *inter alia*, the Governor or the Deputy Governor of the South African Reserve Bank.
2. By virtue of the functions, powers and/or duties vested in me, in my capacity as the Deputy Governor of the South African Reserve Bank, in terms of the delegation and assignment of the functions, powers and/or duties referred to in 1 above, I hereby give notice of a decision to forfeit to the State the following money and I hereby declare and order forfeit to the State the following money, namely:
 - 2.1 the amount of R14 589,33 being capital standing to the credit of the Respondent, in account number 62663859141, held with the FirstRand Bank Limited, together with any interest thereon and/or other accrual thereto.
3. The date upon which the money specified in 2 above is hereby forfeited to the State is the date upon which this Notice of Forfeiture is published in this Gazette.
4. The money specified in 2 above shall be disposed of by deposit thereof to the National Revenue Fund.
5. This Notice also constitutes a written order, as contemplated in Regulation 22B of the Exchange Control Regulations, in terms of which the money specified in 2 above is hereby forfeited to the State.
6. Signed at Pretoria on this 4 day of NOVEMBER 2019



K Naidoo
Deputy Governor
South African Reserve Bank

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT**NOTICE 621 OF 2019****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 details of which appear in the appendix, will be considered by the Air Service Licensing Council. Representation in accordance with section 15 (3) of the Act No. 115 of 1990 in support of, or in position, an application, should reach the Air Service Licensing Council, Private Box X 193, Pretoria, 0001, within 21 days of date of the publication thereof.

APPENDIX I

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

(A) Mechatron Technologies (Pty) Ltd. (B) Somerset West Unit 2A, Oliver Grove Business Park, Old Paardevlei Road, Somerset West, 7130. (C) Class III. (D) Type G3, G4 & G16 (RPAS). (E) Category H1.

(A) Mango Airline SOC Ltd; Mango. (B) Mezzanine Level, Domestic Departure Terminal, O R Tambo International Airport. (C) Class III. (D) Type G2. (E) Category A1.

APPENDIX II

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

(A) Mango Airline SOC Ltd; Mango. (B) Mezzanine Level, Domestic Departure Terminal, O R Tambo International Airport. (C) Class I & II; S890D & N891D. (D) Type S1, S2, N1 & N2. (E) Category A1. **Changes to the Management Plan:** Mr N. Bezuidenhout replaces Ms M. E. Labuschagne as the Chief Executive Officer & Mr M. K. Mosupye replaces Mr G. Ross as the RP: Aircraft.

BOARD NOTICES • RAADSKENNISGEWINGS

BOARD NOTICE 189 OF 2019

South African Council
for the Architectural Profession

Specified categories of registration prescribed by Council**1. BACKGROUND**

The South African Council for the Architectural Profession (“SACAP”) has undertaken the process of professionalising and registration of Building Control Officers (BCOs). SACAP resolved that it is prudent that BCOs are registered within the Architectural Profession. The process will result in BCOs registering with SACAP as professionals in the built environment. Professionalisation will ensure that Local Authorities appoint BCOs who are registered and in good standing.

The Professionalisation of BCOs is in response to acknowledgement that there is a need to professionalise the building control function due to the key role that building control functionaries perform. The key responsibility for building control is to ensure building laws and regulations are adhered to. Building control contributes to the safety and amenity of the built environment by managing the building quality. BCOs enforce the National Building Regulations and Standards Act and the National Building Regulations.

Belonging to a professional regulatory authority is a significant step towards developing a career pathway. By professionalising the building control field, a career stream is created with a clear path for articulation. The professionalisation of building control functions means that there will be a status attached to building control functionaries and there will also be a proper career structure in place. The public will adhere to building control functionaries as a degree of respect and confidence.

Through Professionalisation SACAP would have sufficient regulatory authority to make rules and regulations on behalf of building control professionals and to perform the functions necessary to promote and protect the wellbeing and reputation of the profession. This will augment the profession’s body of knowledge, improving its reputation and ethical standards, and refining its certification/education/qualification processes.



South African Council
for the Architectural Profession

2. MANDATE

SACAP is a statutory body established in terms of section 2 of the Architectural Profession Act, 2000 (Act No 44. of 2000) ("the Act"). SACAP's primary mandate is to protect the public by maintaining a register of registered persons, accrediting programmes at higher learning institutions, creating standards by which registered persons are required to comply with and regulating activities within the profession through various regulatory instruments, including a Code of Professional Conduct and Continuing Profession Development.

In terms of section 18 (1) (c) of the Act, SACAP is empowered to register persons in a specified category of registration as may be prescribed by the Council. In light of the above provision of the Act, Council has resolved to create a specified category of registration for BCOs respectively. Consequently, SACAP will be responsible for the registration and the regulation of BCOs.

3. CRITERIA FOR REGISTRATION AS A BCO

The following table was approved by Council for implementation of registration of BCOs from 1 July 2019.

SPECIFIED CATEGORIES OF REGISTRATION:

The specified categories for registration are as follows:

Professional Registration Category	Main Qualifications	Years EXP	Qualifications
Chartered Building Surveyor / Officer	Degree / ND + Post Grad.	above 10 years	Level 8
Chief Building Officer/ Surveyor	Degree / ND	9 - 10 years	Level 7
Senior Building Officer/ Surveyor	Degree / ND	7 - 8 years	Level 7
Building Officer/ Surveyor	Degree / ND	5 - 6 years	Level 7
Building Inspector/ Assessor III	N6 / ND	3-4 years	Level 7
Building Inspector/ Assessor II	N4 - N6 with Trade Test	2 years	Level 6
Building Inspector/ Assessor I	N3 with Trade Test	1 year	Level 5



South African Council
for the Architectural Profession

4. SUNSET CLAUSE

The “Sunset clause” will be used for the following 6 (six) months as the criteria for professional categorisation:

4.1 **Main qualification** as per Table 1;

4.2 **Years of experience**, knowledge and capabilities as prescribed in the qualification outcomes requirements, in the relevant to field of employment, as per Table 1;

4.3 Qualifications as per last block, will be used following the “sunset clause” period in line with the “new” Draft Building Inspector Qualification, recently approved by **Quality Council for Trades and Occupations (QCTO)** and currently under further consideration by **South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA)**.

5. REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICANTS

5.1 All applicants must apply as follows:

5.1.1 submission of an electronic online application on website www.sacapsa.com

5.1.2 Certified, colour copy of ID Document/ Passport;

5.1.3 Certified proof of appointment and or formal letter of appointment confirming position and date of appointment (signed Job Description by employer also will assist with assessment, as to assist with, experience, knowledge and capabilities).

5.1.4 Proof of payment.