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DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID

No. R. 553 **25 April 2003**

PHARMACY ACT, 1974 (ACT NO. 53 OF 1974)

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE OWNERSHIP AND LICENCING OF PHARMACIES

The Minister of Health has, in consultation with the South African Pharmacy Council, in terms of sections 22 and 22A of the Pharmacy Act, 1974 (Act No. 53 of 1974), made the regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In these regulations any word or expression defined in the Act and not defined herein bears the same meaning as in the Act and unless the context otherwise indicates-

"authorised prescriber" means a medical practitioner, dentist, veterinarian or any other person authorised to prescribe medicines in terms of the Medicines Act;

"community pharmacy" means a pharmacy wherein or from which some or all of the services as prescribed in terms of regulation 18 of the Regulations Relating to the Practice of Pharmacy are provided to the general public or any defined group of the general public, but excludes an institutional pharmacy;

"institutional pharmacy" means a pharmacy situated in a-

(a) public health facility, wherein or from which some or all of the services as prescribed in terms of regulation 18 of the Regulations Relating to the Practice of Pharmacy are provided to the general public requiring pharmaceutical services, medical or surgical treatment, nursing or other health care from or at that public health facility; or

(b) private health facility, wherein or from which some or all of the services as prescribed in terms of regulation 18 of the Regulations Relating to the Practice of Pharmacy are provided to persons requiring pharmaceutical services, medical or surgical treatment, nursing or other health care from or at that private health facility;

"manufacturing pharmacy" means a pharmacy wherein or from which some or all of the services as prescribed in terms of regulation 16 of the Regulations Relating to the Practice of Pharmacy are provided and which shall sell medicine only to the wholesale or retail sector or to the State;

"Medicines Act" means the Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965, (Act No. 101 of 1965);

"private health facility" means any hospital, institution or facility at which provision is made for medical treatment or health care services which is not owned or controlled by the State, and includes facilities such as a clinic, mobile clinic, community health centre, maternity home, or unattached delivery suite, convalescent home, unattached operating theatre and sanatorium but does not include a consulting room, surgery or dispensary of an authorised prescriber;

"public health facility" means any hospital, institution or facility at which provision is made for medical treatment or other health care services and includes facilities such as a clinic, mobile clinic, community health centre, maternity home or unattached delivery suite, convalescent home, unattached operating theatre and sanatorium that is owned by the State or organ of the State;

"the Act" means the Pharmacy Act, 1974, (Act 53 of 1974);

"wholesale pharmacy" means a pharmacy wherein or from which some or all the services as prescribed in terms of regulation 17 of the Regulations Relating to the Practice of Pharmacy are provided and which shall sell medicines only to the retail sector or to the State.

CHAPTER I

Ownership of manufacturing or wholesale pharmacies

2. The State or any person may, subject to the provisions of regulation 7(a), own or have a beneficial interest in a manufacturing or wholesale pharmacy.

Ownership of institutional pharmacies in public health facilities

3. (1) The State or a person referred to in regulation 4 may own or have a beneficial interest in an institutional pharmacy in a public health facility in the Republic.

(2) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (1), the State may enter into arrangements with the private sector for the management of an institutional pharmacy in a public health facility.

Ownership of institutional pharmacies in private facilities

4. Any person may, subject to the provisions of regulation 7, own or have a beneficial interest in an institutional pharmacy in a private health facility in the Republic, on condition that such a person or in the case of a body corporate, the shareholder, director, trustee, beneficiary or member, as the case may be, of such body corporate-

(a) is not prohibited by any legislation from owning a pharmacy or having any direct or indirect beneficial interest in such a pharmacy;

(b) is not an authorised prescriber;

(c) does not have any direct or indirect beneficial interest in or on behalf of a person contemplated in paragraphs (a) and (b); or

(d) is not the owner or the holder of any direct or indirect beneficial interest in a manufacturing pharmacy.

Ownership of consultant pharmacies

5. Any person may own or have a beneficial interest in a consultant pharmacy.

Ownership of community pharmacies

6. Any person may, subject to the provisions of regulation 7, own or have a beneficial interest in a community pharmacy in the Republic, on condition that such a person or in the case of a body corporate, the shareholder, director, trustee, beneficiary or member, as the case may be, of such body corporate-

(a) is not prohibited by any legislation from owning or having any direct or indirect beneficial interest in such a pharmacy;

(b) is not an authorised prescriber;

(c) does not have any direct or indirect beneficial interest in or on behalf of a person contemplated in paragraphs (a) and (b); or

(d) is not the owner or the holder of any direct or indirect beneficial interest in a manufacturing pharmacy.

Conditions for the ownership of pharmacies

7. (1) A person who may own a pharmacy in terms of section 22A of the Act and who applies for a licence in terms of section 22 of the Act shall provide the Director-General with-

(a) proof that such person is able to comply with standards of Good Pharmacy Practice as determined by the council, and where applicable, Good Manufacturing Practice or Good Distribution Practice as determined by the Medicines Control Council, a body established in terms of section 2 of the Medicines Act; and

(b) an undertaking that such person shall comply with standards referred to in paragraph (a).

(2) The person referred to in subregulation (1) must satisfy the criteria for the determination of a need for the pharmaceutical service in respect of an area for which the application is made, which includes but is not limited to-

(a) the location of the premises applied for;

(b) the benefit to members of the specific community which the pharmacy intends serving;

(c) the nature and extent of the pharmaceutical service to be provided;

(d) a statutory requirement for the location of a pharmacy within a private or public health facility;

(e) the approximate number of the population to whom a pharmaceutical service will be provided;

(f) the relationship between the proposed pharmaceutical service and existing services and facilities;

(g) the extent of the provision of services to persons outside the service area and the extent and nature of the availability of pharmaceutical services in the nearby areas;

(h) any special care needs of the community to be served;

(i) an inspection report by the council of the premises.

CHAPTER II

Licensing of pharmacy premises

8. (1) A person desiring to own a pharmacy in terms of section 22A of the Act shall-

(a) submit to the Director-General:

(i) a duly completed application on a form approved by the Director-General; and

(ii) acceptable documentary evidence that the applicant complies with the applicable conditions contemplated in regulations 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7; and

(b) pay the application fee as determined by the Director-General.

(2) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (1), the Director-General may request the assistance of the council in determining whether a person contemplated in sub-regulation (1) complies with the conditions for ownership in respect of a specific pharmacy.

(3) If the Director-General is satisfied that the application in terms of sub-regulation (1) and other documents submitted in support of such application, including an inspection report of the premises from the council, complies with the provisions of these regulations, he or she may issue a licence, subject to conditions as he or she may determine, for each one of the premises wherein or from which such pharmacy business may be conducted.

(4) A person who is a holder of a licence issued in terms of sub-regulation (3) shall, within 30 days from the date of issue of such license, but prior to the provision of any pharmaceutical services from the premises specified in the licence, notify the council thereof on the form approved by the Director-General.

(5) The council shall on receipt of the notification referred to in sub-regulation (4), and on payment of a recording fee as determined by the council, record the name, address, date of licence and licence number.

(6) A licence issued in terms of sub-regulation (3) shall not be transferable to a person not authorised in terms of the Act to own a pharmacy.

Withdrawal of a licence

9. The Director-General may withdraw a licence issued in terms of regulation 8(3) if the person issued with such a licence-

(a) has failed to comply with any of the conditions of ownership or the licensing requirements in terms of the Act and these regulations;

(b) disposes of the whole or any part of his, her or its interest in a pharmacy or the body corporate that owns such pharmacy to any person not authorised to own a pharmacy or have any direct or indirect beneficial interest in a pharmacy;

(c) contravenes any provision of the Act, the Medicines Act or any other legislation applicable to such pharmacy;

(d) is sequestrated or liquidated;

(e) fails to pay any fees payable in terms of the Act and these regulations;

(f) fails to comply with the registration or recording requirements prescribed in terms of the Act;

(g) being a pharmacist, has been suspended from practising as a pharmacist or if such person's name has been removed from the register in terms of section 45(1) of the Act and such name has not been restored in the register;

(h) is not carrying on the business of a pharmacy or the pharmacy is not in operation;

(i) fails to comply with Good Pharmacy Practice or Good Manufacturing or Distribution Practice referred to in regulation 7(1)(a).

CHAPTER III

Appeals and procedure for appeal

10. With regard to an appeal contemplated in section 22(11) of the Act,

(a) the appellant shall lodge his, her or its appeal within 30 days from the date when notice of such decision in writing was sent by registered mail to the appellant;

(b) the notice of appeal shall be in writing and under oath, stating in full the decision appealed against and the grounds for the appeal and must also state the physical address, being not more than ten (10) kilometres from the office of the Minister, where the appellant will accept delivery of all documents relevant to the appeal;

(c) the notice of appeal shall be lodged with the Minister who shall, within 30 days of receipt of such notice, appoint the appeal committee to decide the appeal;

(d) the Minister shall within five (5) days of receipt of the notice of appeal acknowledge receipt in writing, allocate a case number and notify the appellant and all other parties to such appeal, as the case may be, of such notice;

(e) the appeal committee-

(i) shall determine the procedure for its hearings;

(ii) may, if it deems necessary, call for oral evidence or argument or summon any person who may give information concerning the subject of the appeal;

(iii) shall, if it calls for oral evidence or argument, determine the date, time and place for the appeal and shall communicate these in writing to the appellant and the Director-General or the council; and

(iv) shall administer an oath to or accept an affirmation from any person called as a witness in a case where it has called for oral evidence or argument;

(f) the appeal committee shall consider the appeal and make a decision in regard thereto within a period of thirty days from the date-

(i) on which it was appointed; or

(ii) when the appeal hearing was completed, whichever is the later.

Commencement

11. These regulations come into operation on **2 May 2003**.

ME TSHABALALA MSIMANG
MINISTER OF HEALTH

No. R. 553 **25 April 2003**

WET OP APTEKERS, 1974 (WET NO. 53 VAN 1974)

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE EIENAARSKAP EN LISENSIëRING VAN APTEKE

Die Minister van Gesondheid het, in beraadslaging met die Suid Afrikaanse Aptekersraad, kragtens artikel 22 en 22A van die Wet op Aptekers, 1974 (Wet No. 53 van 1974), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

1. Woordomskrywing – In hierdie regulasies, enige woord of segswyse gedefinieer in the Wet en nie gedefinieer hierin nie, dra dieselfde betekenis as in die Wet, tensy dit uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken -

"die Wet" die Wet op Aptekers, 1974 (Wet No. 53 van 1974);

"gemagtigde voorskrywer" 'n mediese praktisyn, tandarts, veearts of enige ander persoon wat ingevolge die Medisyne Wet gemagtig is om medisyne voor te skryf;

"gemeenskapsapteek" 'n apteek waarin of waaruit sommige of al die dienste soos voorgeskryf kragtens regulasie 18 van die Regulasies Betreffende die Praktyk van Aptekerswese, aan die algemene publiek of enige gedefinieerde groep van die algemene publiek gelewer word, maar sluit nie 'n institusionele apteek in nie.

"groothandelsapteek" 'n apteek waarin of waaruit sommige of al die dienste soos voorgeskryf kragtens regulasie 17 van die Regulasies Betreffende die Praktyk van Aptekerswese gelewer word en wat medisyne net aandie kleinhandelsektor of die Staat verkoop;

"institusionele apteek" 'n apteek geleë in 'n–

(a) openbare gesondheidsinstelling waarin of waaruit sommige of al die dienste soos voorgeskryf kragtens regulasie 18 van die Regulasies Betreffende die Praktyk van Aptekerswese, aan die algemene publiek gelewer word wat farmaseutiese dienste, mediese of chirurgiese behandeling, verpleging of ander gesondheidsorg deur of by daardie openbare gesondheidsinstelling nodig het; of

(b) private gesondheidsinstelling waarin of waaruit sommige of al die dienste soos voorgeskryf kragtens regulasie 18 van die Regulasies Betreffende die Praktyk van Aptekerswese, aan persone gelewer word wat farmaseutiese dienste, mediese of chirurgiese behandeling, verpleging of ander gesondheidsorg deur of by daardie private gesondheidsinstelling nodig het;

"Medisyne Wet" die Wet op Medisyne en Verwante Stowwe, 1965 (Wet No. 101 van 1965);

"privaat **gesondheidsfasiliteit"** enige hospitaal, instelling of fasiliteit waar voorsiening gemaak is vir mediese behandeling of gesondheidsorgdienste wat nie deur die Staat besit of beheer word nie, en sluit fasiliteite soos 'n kliniek, mobiele kliniek, gemeenskapsgesondheidsorgsentrum, kraaminrigting of alleenstaande geboortesuite, herstellingsoord, alleenstaande operasieteater en sanatorium in maar sluit nie 'n spreekkamer, behandelingskamer of apteek van 'n gemagtigde voorskrywer in nie;

"publiek gesondheidsfasiliteit" enige hospitaal, instelling of fasiliteit waar voorsiening gemaak is vir mediese behandeling en ander gesondheidsorgdienste en sluit fasiliteite soos 'n kliniek, mobile kliniek, gemeenskapsgesondheidsentrum, kraaminrig of alleenstaande kraamsuite, hersteloord, losstaande operasiesaal en sanatorium in wat deur die Staat of staatsorgaan besit word; en

"vervaardigingsapteek" 'n apteek waarin of waaruit sommige of al die dienste soos voorgeskryf kragtens regulasie 16 van die Regulasies Betreffende die Praktyk van Aptekerswese gelewer word en wat medisyne net aan die groothandel- of kleinhandelsektor, of aan die Staat verkoop;

HOOFSTUK 1

Eienaarskap van vervaardigings- en groothandelapteke

2. Die Staat of enige persoon mag, onderhewig aan die bepalings van regulasie 7(a), die eienaar wees van of 'n voordeeltrekkende belang hê in 'n vervaardigings- of groothandelapteek.

Eienaarskap van institusionele apteke in openbare gesondheidsinstellings

3. (1) Die Staat of 'n persoon in regulasie 4 bedoel mag, die eienaar wees van 'n of 'n voordeeltrekkende belang in 'n institusionele apteek in 'n openbare gesondheidsinstelling in die Republiek hê;

(2) Nieteenstaande subregulasie (1), mag die Staat toetree tot onderhandeling met die privaatsektor rakende die bestuur van 'n institusionele apteek in 'n openbare gesondheidsinstelling.

Eienaarskap van institusionele apteke in private gesondheidsinstellings

4. Enige persoon mag, onderhewig aan die bepalings van regulasie 7, die eienaar wees van of 'n voordeeltrekkende belang hê in 'n institusionele apteek in a private gesondheidsinstelling in the Republiek, op voorwaarde dat sodanige persoon of in die geval van 'n regspersoon, die aandeelhouer, direkteur, trustee, begunstigde of lid van so 'n regspersoon soos die geval mag wees-

   (a) nie deur enige wetgewing verbied word om die eienaar van 'n apteek te wees of 'n direkte of indirekte voordeeltrekkende belang in sodanige apteek het nie;
   (b) nie 'n gemagtigde voorskrywer is nie;
   (c) nie engie direkte of indirekte voordeeltrekkende belang in of namens 'n persoon bedoel in paragraaf (a) en (b) het nie; of
   (d) nie die eienaar of die houer is van enige direkte of indirekte voordeeltrekkende belang in 'n vervaardigingsapteek nie.

Eienaarskap van konsultantapteke

5. Enige persoon mag die eienaar wees of 'n voordeeltrekkende belang in 'n konsultantapteek hê.

Eienaarskap van gemeenskapsapteke

6. Enige persoon mag, onderhewig aan die bepalings van regulasie 7, die eienaar wees van of 'n voordeeltrekkende belang in 'n gemeenskapsapteek in die Republiek he, op voorwaarde dat sodanige persoon of in die geval van 'n regspersoon, die aandeelhouer, direkteur, trustee, begunstigde of lid van sodanige regspersoon, soos die geval mag wees-

   (a) nie deur enige wetgewing verbied word om die eienaar van 'n apteek te wees of 'n direkte of indirekte voordeeltrekkende belang in sodanige apteek het nie;

   (b) nie 'n gemagtigde voorskrywer is nie;

   (c) nie enige direkte of indirekte voordeeltrekkende belang in of namens 'n persoon bedoel in paragraaf (a) en (b) het nie; of

   (d) nie die eienaar of die houer is van enige direkte of indirekte voordeeltrekkende belang in 'n vervaardigingsapteek nie.

Voorwaardes vir die eienaarskap van apteke

7. (1) 'n Persoon wat 'n apteek mag besit kragtens artikel 22A van die Wet en wie aansoek doen om 'n lisensie kragtens artikel 22 van die Wet van die Wet moet die Direkteur-Generaal voorsien van –

(a) bewys dat sodanige persoon in staat is om te voldoen aan die standaarde vir Goeie Aptekers Praktyk soos bepaal deur die Raad, en waar van toepassing, Goeie Vervaardigingspraktyk of Goeie Distribusiepraktyk, soos bepaal deur die Medisyne Beheerraad, 'n instansie ingestel kragtens artikel 2 van die Medisyne Wet; en

(b) 'n onderneming dat sodanige persoon sal voldoen aan die standaarde in paragraaf (a) bedoel.

(2) Die persoon in subregulasie (1) bedoel moet voldoen aan die kriteria vir die bepaling van 'n behoefte vir 'n farmaseutiese diens in 'n gegewe gebied waarvoor aansoek gedoen is, insluitend, maar nie beperk tot –

(a) die ligging van die perseel waarvoor aansoek gedoen is;
(b) die voordeel aan lede van die spesifieke gemeenskap wat die apteek beplan om te bedien;
(c) die aard en omvang van die farmaseutiese diens wat voorsien sal word;
(d) 'n statutêre vereiste vir die ligging van 'n apteek binne 'n private of openbare gesondheidsinstelling;
(e) die geraamde getal van die bevolking aan wie 'n farmaseutiese diens verskaf sal word;
(f) die verwantskap tussen die voorgestelde farmaseutiese diens en bestaande dienste en fasiliteite;
(g) die omvang van die voorsiening van dienste aan persone buite die bedieningsarea en die omvang en aard van die beskikbaarheid van farmaseutiese dienste in die nabygeleë gebiede;
(h) enige spesiale versorgingsbehoeftes van die gemeenskap wat bedien wil word.
(i) inspeksieverslag van die perseel deur die Raad.

HOOFSTUK II

Lisensiëring van apteekpersele

8. (1) 'n persoon wat die eienaar van 'n apteek kragtens artikel 22A van die Wet wil wees, moet:

(a) aan die Direkteur-Generaal voorlê:

(i) 'n behoorlike voltooide aansoek op 'n vorm soos goedgekeur deur die Direkteur-Generaal; en

(ii) aanvaarbare dokumentêre bewys dat die applikant aan die toepaslike voorwaardes soos uiteengesit in regulasies 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 en 7 voldoen; en

(b) die aansoekgelde betaal soos deur die Direkteur-Generaal bepaal.

(2) Nieteenstaande subregulasie (1), mag Die Direkteur-General die Raad se bystand vra om vas te stel of 'n persoon in subregulasie (1) bedoel aan die vereistes vir eienaarskap voldeon met betrekking tot 'n spesifieke apteek;

(3) Indien die Direkteur-Generaal tevrede is dat die aansoek kragtens subregulasie (1), en ander dokumente wat ter ondersteuning van soodanige aansoek ingedien word, insluitende 'n inspeksie verslag van die perseel vanaf die Raad, aan die voorwaardes van hierdie regulasies voldoen kan hy of sy 'n lisensie eittreik onderhewig aan voorwaardes wat hy of sy mag bepaal, vir elkeen van die persele waarin of waarvan sodanige aptekersaak bedryf gaan word.

(4) 'n Persoon wat die houer is van 'n lisensie ingevolge subregulasie (3), moet binne 30 dae na die datum van uitreiking van sodanige lisensie maar voor die verskaffing van enige farmaseutiese dienste vanaf die perseel soos in die lisensie gespesifiseer, die Raad daarvan in kennis stel op die vorm goedgekeur deur die Direkteur-Generaal.

(5) Die Raad moet by ontvangs van die kennisgewing in subregulasie (4) bedoel en na betaling van 'n rekordhoudingsfooi soos bepaal deur die Raad, die naam, adres, datum van lisensie en lisensienommer aandui.

(6) 'n Lisensie uitgereik kragtens subregulasie (3), sal nie oordraagbaar wees aan 'n persoon wat nie ingevolge die Wet gemagtig is om die eienaar van 'n apteek te wees nie.

Terugtrekking van 'n lisensie

9. Die Direkteur-Generaal kan 'n lisensie wat uitgereik is kragtens regulasie 8(3), terugtrek indien die persoon aan wie sodanige lisensie uitgereik is-

(a) nie aan enige van die voorwaardes vir eienaarskap of die lisensiërings vereistes kragtens die Wet en hierdie regulasies voldoen nie;

(b) afstand doen van die geheel of enige deelt van sy of haar belang in 'n apteek of die regspersoon wat die eienaar is van sodanige apteek aan enige persoon, wat nie gemagtigde is om 'n apteek te besit of enige direkte of indirekte voordeeltrekkende belang in 'n apteek te hê nie;

(c) enige vereiste van die Wet, die Medisyne Wet of enige ander wetgewing van toepassing op sodanige apteek oortree;

(d) gesekwestreer of gelikwideer is;

(e) versuim om enige gelde te betaal kragtens die Wet en hierdie regulasies;

(f) versuim om aan die vereistes vir registrasie of rekordhouding voorgeskryf kragtens die Wet te voldoen;

(g) as apteker geskors is en nie as apteker mag praktiseer nie of indien sodanige persoon se naam van die register geskrap is kragtens artikel 45(1) van die Wet en sodanige naam nie in die register teruggeplaas is nie;

(h) nie die aptekersaak bedryf nie of die apteek is nie in bedryf nie;

(i) versuim om te voldoen aan Goeie Aptekers Praktryk of Goeie Vervaardigings of Goeie Distribusie Praktyk kragtens regulasie 7(1)(a).

CHAPTER III

Appél en prosedure om te appelleer

10. Met betrekking tot appél in artikel 22(11) van die Wet bedoel,

(a) moet die appellant sy of haar appél aanhangig maak binne 30 dae vanaf die datum waneer 'n skriftelike kennisgewing van sodanige besluit in skrif per geregistreerde pos na die appellant gestuur is,

(b) moet die kennisgewing van appél skriftelik en beëdig wees, die besluit waarteen appelleer is en die gronde vir die appél volledig vermeld, en ook 'n fisiese adres gee wat nie verder as (10) kilometers van die Minister se kantoor is nie, waar die appellant alle dokumente wat op die appél betrekking het, sal ontvang;

(c) die kennisgewing van appél moet aanhangig gemaak word by die Minister, wie binne 30 dae na ontvangs van sodanige kennisgewing die appélkomitee sal aanstel om oor die appél te besluit;

(d) die Minister moet binne (5) dae na ontvangs van die kennisgewing van appél, skriftelik ontvangs erken, 'n saaknommer toeken, en die appellant en alle ander partye tot sodanige appél, na gelang van die geval, van sodanige kennisgewing in kennis stel;

(e) die appélkomitee-

(i) moet die prosedures vir die verhore bepaal;

(ii) mag, indien nodig, vra vir verbale getuienis of argument of enige persoon dagvaar wat moontlk oor inligting rakende die onderwerp van die appél beskik;

(iii) moet, indien verbale getuienis of argument aangevra word, die datum, tyd en plek bepaal vir die appél, en die appellant, die Direkteur-Generaal en die Raad skriftelik dienooreenkomstig in kennis stel; en

(iv) moet 'n eed administreer of 'n bevestiging van enige persoon aanvaar wat as getuie geroep is, in die geval waar gevra word vir verbale getuienis of argument;

(f) die appélkomitee moet die appél oorweeg en 'n besluit daaroor neem binne 'n periode van 30 dae vanaf die datum –

(i) waarop dit aangestel was; of

(ii) wanneer die appélverhoor afgehandel is, wat ookal laaste is.

Inwerkingtreding

11. Hierdie regulasies tree op **2 Mei 2003** in werking.

M E TSHABALALA-MSIMANG
MINISTER VAN GESONDHEID

NATIONAL TREASURY
NASIONALE TESOURIE

No. R. 552 **25 April 2003**

EXCHANGE CONTROL REGULATIONS

CANCELLATION OF APPOINTMENT OF AN AUTHORISED DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Paragraph 3 (a) of Government Notice No. R. 1112 of 1 December 1961, as amended, is hereby further amended by the deletion, with immediate effect, of the following from the list of authorised dealers for the purpose of the Exchange Control Regulations published under Government Notice No. R. 1111 of 1 December 1961:

African Merchant Bank Limited

T. MANUEL

Minister of Finance

No. R. 552 **25 April 2003**

DEVIESEBEHEERREGULASIES

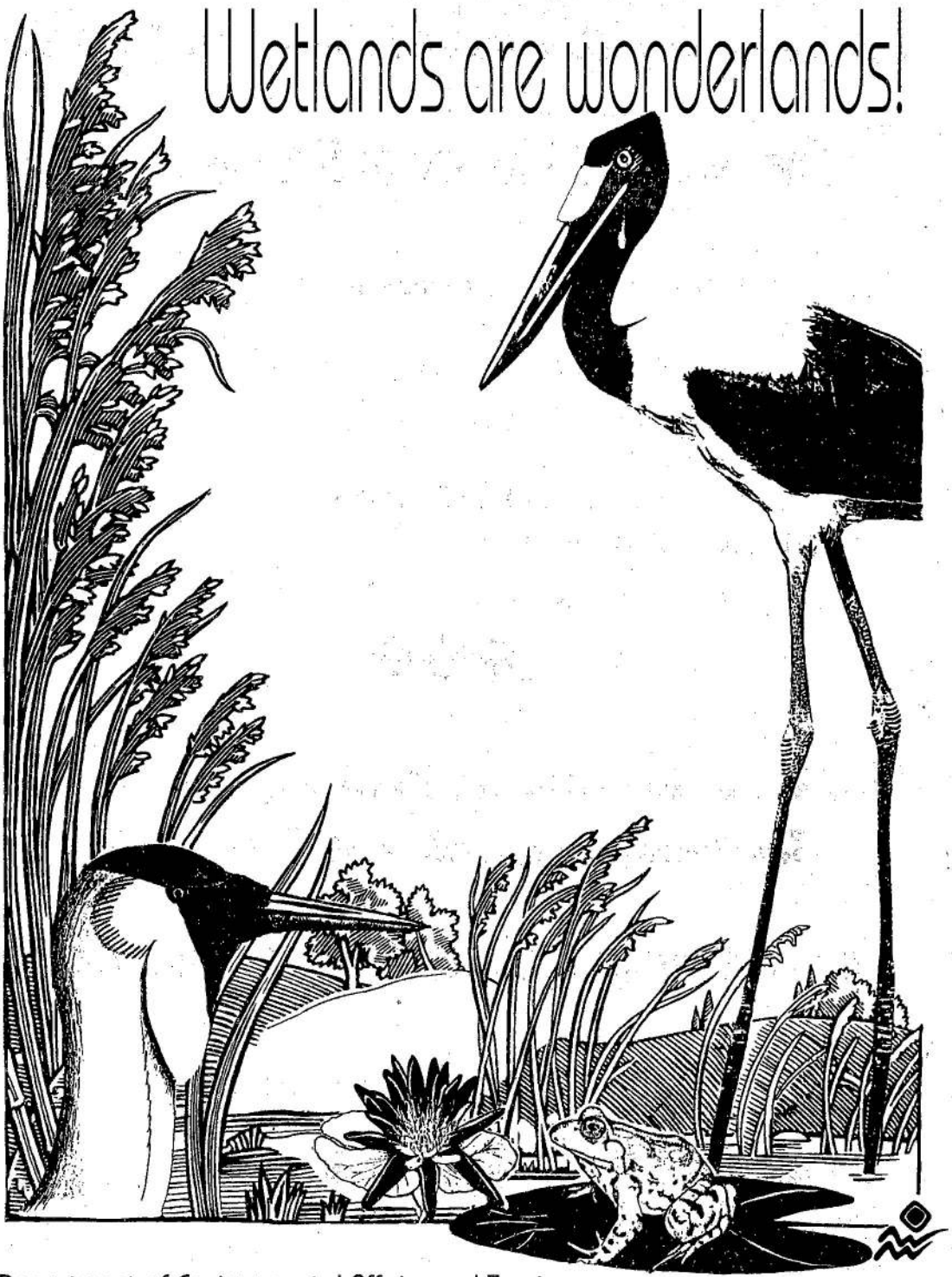
KANSELLASIE VAN AANSTELLING VAN 'N GEMAGTIGDE HANDELAAR IN VREEMDE VALUTA

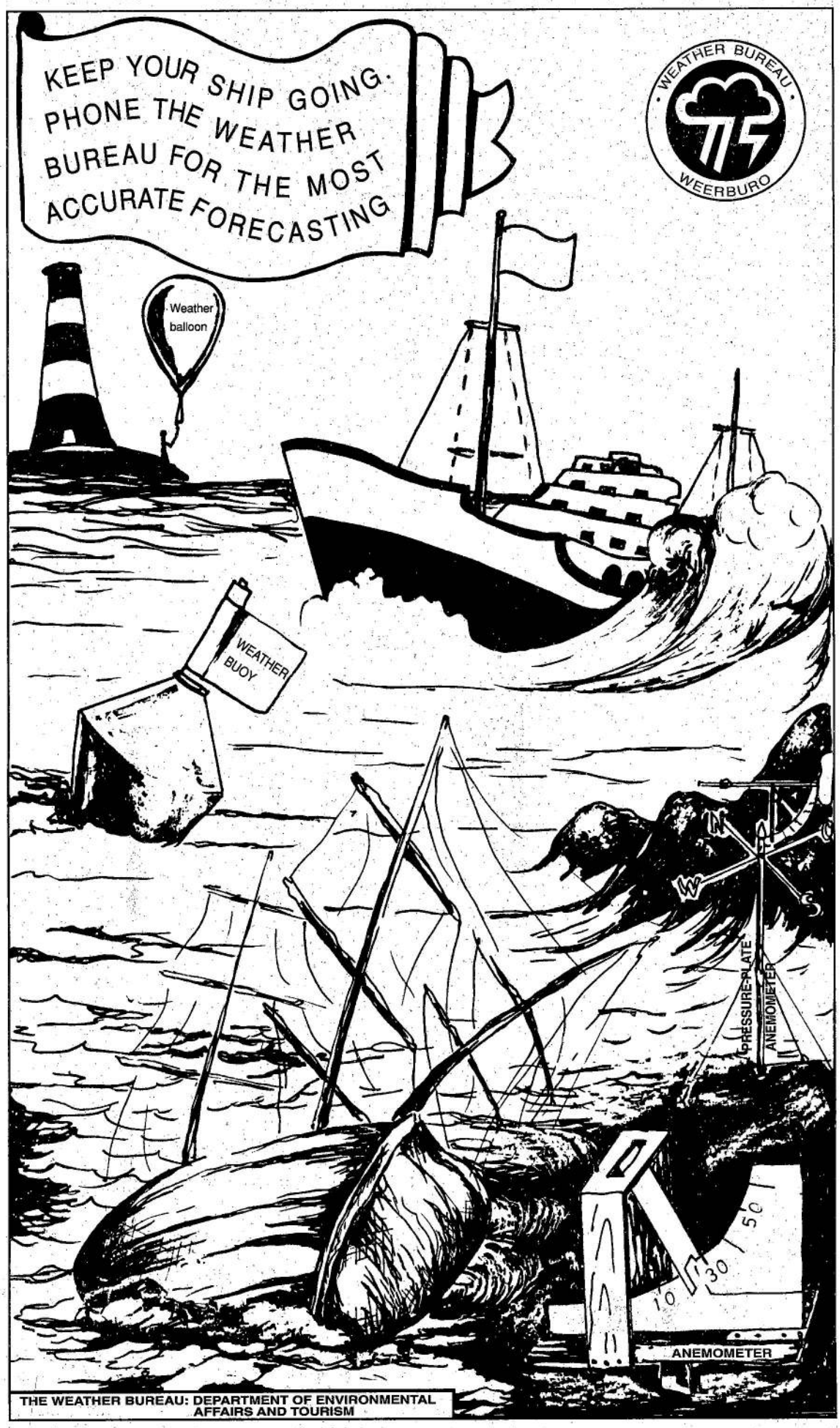
Paragraaf 3 (a) van Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1112 van 1 Desember 1961, soos gewysig, word hiermee verder gewysig deur die skrapping, met onmiddellike effek, van die onderstaande van die lys van gemagtigde handelaars vir die doeleindes van die Deviesebeheerregulasies gepubliseer in Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1111 van 1 Desember 1961:

African Merchant Bank Limited

T. MANUEL

Minister van Finansies


Wetlands are wonderlands!
Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism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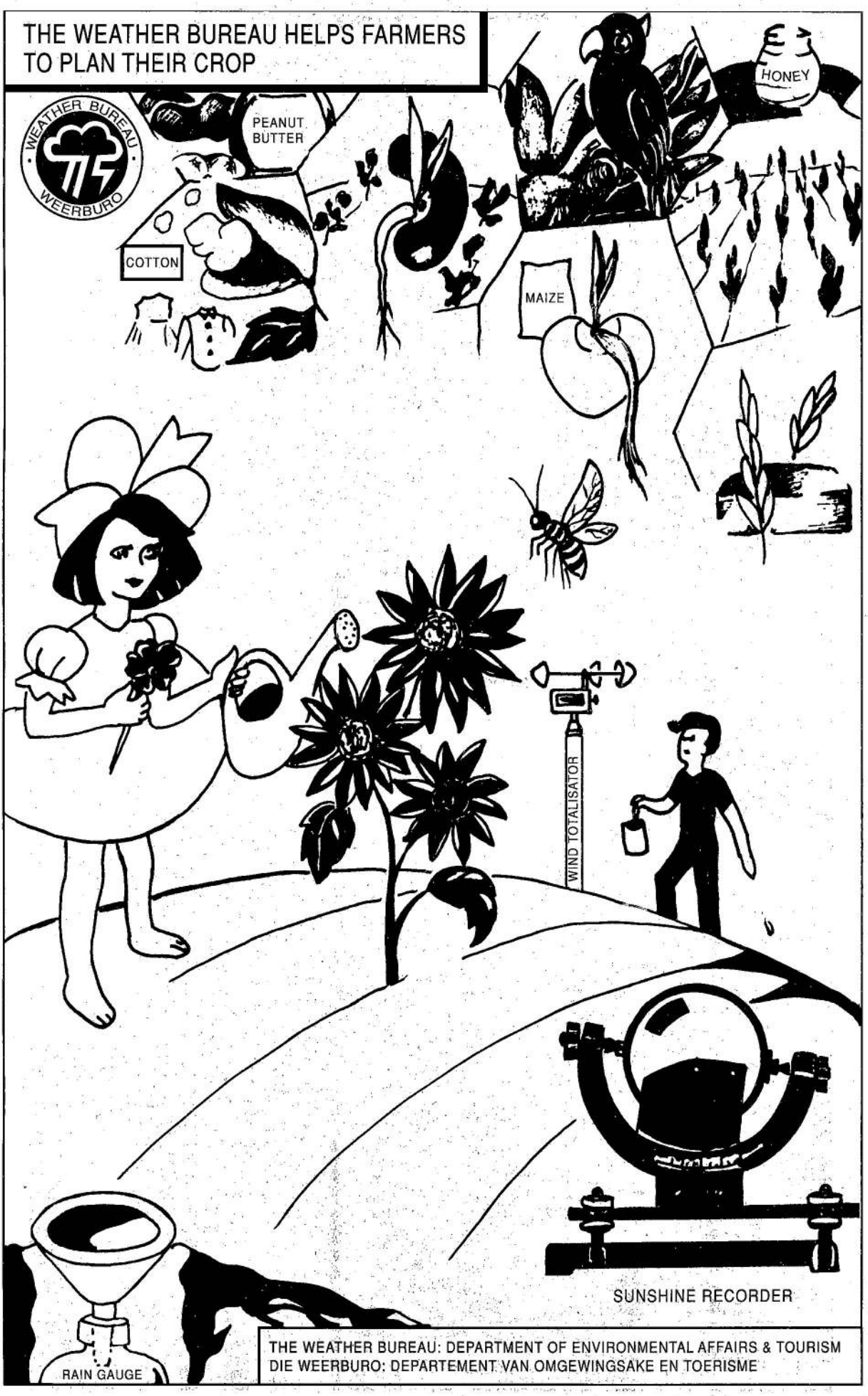
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