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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
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PART 1 OF 2

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COMMENCEMENT: 1 APRIL 2016

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL

Notice sizes for National, Provincial & Tender gazettes 1/4, 2/4, 3/4, 4/4 per page. Notices submitted will be charged at R1000 per full page, pro-rated based on the above categories.

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Notice Type	**Page Space**	**New Price (R)**
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Ordinary National, Provincial	2/4 - Half Page	500.00
Ordinary National, Provincial	3/4 - Three Quarter Page	750.00
Ordinary National, Provincial	4/4 - Full Page	1000.00

EXTRA-ORDINARY

All Extra-ordinary National and Provincial gazette notices are non-standard notices and attract a variable price based on the number of pages submitted.
The pricing structure for National and Provincial notices which are submitted as **Extra ordinary submissions** will be charged at **R3000** per page.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

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

Closing Times for Acceptance of Notices

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

2. Please refer to the Submission Notice Deadline schedule in the table below. This schedule is also published online on the Government Printing works website www.gpwonline.co.za

   All re-submissions will be subject to the standard cut-off times.
   All notices received after the closing time will be rejected.

Government Gazette Type	Publication Frequency	Publication Date	Submission Deadline	Cancellations Deadline
National Gazette	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 days prior to publication
Regulation Gazette	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00, to be published the following Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 days prior to publication
Petrol Price Gazette	As required	First Wednesday of the month	One week before publication	3 days prior to publication
Road Carrier Permits	Weekly	Friday	Thursday 15h00, to be published the following Friday	3 days prior to publication
Unclaimed Monies (justice, labour or lawyers)	January / As required 2 per year	Any	15 January / As required	3 days prior to publication
Parliament (acts, white paper, green paper)	As required	Any		3 days prior to publication
Manuals	As required	Any	None	None
State of Budget (National Treasury)	Monthly	Any	7 days prior to publication	3 days prior to publication
Legal Gazettes A, B and C	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 days prior to publication
Tender Bulletin	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 days prior to publication
Gauteng	Weekly	Wednesday	Two weeks before publication	3 days after submission deadline
Eastern Cape	Weekly	Monday	One week before publication	3 days prior to publication
Northern Cape	Weekly	Monday	One week before publication	3 days prior to publication
North West	Weekly	Tuesday	One week before publication	3 days prior to publication
KwaZulu-Natal	Weekly	Thursday	One week before publication	3 days prior to publication
Limpopo	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	3 days prior to publication
Mpumalanga	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	3 days prior to publication
Gauteng Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	Wednesday before the First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 days after submission deadline
Northern Cape Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 days after submission deadline
National Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 days after submission deadline
Mpumalanga Liquor License Gazette	2 per month	Second & Fourth Friday	One week before	3 days prior to publication

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

Extraordinary Gazettes

3. *Extraordinary Gazettes* can have only one publication date. If multiple publications of an *Extraordinary Gazette* are required, a separate Z95/Z95Prov *Adobe* Forms for each publication date must be submitted.

Notice Submission Process

4. Download the latest *Adobe* form, for the relevant notice to be placed, from the **Government Printing Works** website www.gpwonline.co.za.

5. The *Adobe* form needs to be completed electronically using *Adobe Acrobat* / *Acrobat Reader*. Only electronically completed *Adobe* forms will be accepted. No printed, handwritten and/or scanned *Adobe* forms will be accepted.

6. The completed electronic *Adobe* form has to be submitted via email to submit.egazette@gpw.gov.za. The form needs to be submitted in its original electronic *Adobe* format to enable the system to extract the completed information from the form for placement in the publication.

7. Every notice submitted **must** be accompanied by an official **GPW** quotation. This must be obtained from the *eGazette* Contact Centre.

8. Each notice submission should be sent as a single email. The email **must** contain **all documentation relating to a particular notice submission**.

    8.1. Each of the following documents must be attached to the email as a separate attachment:

        8.1.1. An electronically completed *Adobe* form, specific to the type of notice that is to be placed.

            8.1.1.1. For National *Government Gazette* or *Provincial Gazette* notices, the notices must be accompanied by an electronic Z95 or Z95Prov *Adobe* form

            8.1.1.2. The notice content (body copy) **MUST** be a separate attachment.

        8.1.2. A copy of the official **Government Printing Works** quotation you received for your notice . *(Please see Quotation section below for further details)*

        8.1.3. A valid and legible Proof of Payment / Purchase Order: **Government Printing Works** account customer must include a copy of their Purchase Order**. Non-Government Printing Works** account customer needs to submit the proof of payment for the notice

        8.1.4. Where separate notice content is applicable (Z95, Z95 Prov and TForm 3, it should **also** be attached as a separate attachment. *(Please see the Copy Section below, for the specifications)*.

        8.1.5. Any additional notice information if applicable.

9. The electronic *Adobe* form will be taken as the primary source for the notice information to be published. Instructions that are on the email body or covering letter that contradicts the notice form content will not be considered. The information submitted on the electronic *Adobe* form will be published as-is.

10. To avoid duplicated publication of the same notice and double billing, Please submit your notice **ONLY ONCE.**

11. Notices brought to **GPW** by "walk-in" customers on electronic media can only be submitted in *Adobe* electronic form format. All "walk-in" customers with notices that are not on electronic *Adobe* forms will be routed to the Contact Centre where they will be assisted to complete the forms in the required format.

12. Should a customer submit a bulk submission of hard copy notices delivered by a messenger on behalf of any organisation e.g. newspaper publisher, the messenger will be referred back to the sender as the submission does not adhere to the submission rules.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

QUOTATIONS

13. Quotations are valid until the next tariff change.

    13.1. ***Take note:*** **GPW**'s annual tariff increase takes place on ***1 April*** therefore any quotations issued, accepted and submitted for publication up to ***31 March*** will keep the old tariff. For notices to be published from 1 April, a quotation must be obtained from **GPW** with the new tariffs. Where a tariff increase is implemented during the year, **GPW** endeavours to provide customers with 30 days' notice of such changes.

14. Each quotation has a unique number.

15. Form Content notices must be emailed to the *eGazette* Contact Centre for a quotation.

    15.1. The *Adobe* form supplied is uploaded by the Contact Centre Agent and the system automatically calculates the cost of your notice based on the layout/format of the content supplied.

    15.2. It is critical that these *Adobe* Forms are completed correctly and adhere to the guidelines as stipulated by **GPW**.

16. **APPLICABLE ONLY TO GPW ACCOUNT HOLDERS**:

    16.1. **GPW** Account Customers must provide a valid **GPW** account number to obtain a quotation.

    16.2. Accounts for **GPW** account customers **must** be active with sufficient credit to transact with **GPW** to submit notices.

        16.2.1. If you are unsure about or need to resolve the status of your account, please contact the **GPW** Finance Department prior to submitting your notices. (If the account status is not resolved prior to submission of your notice, the notice will be failed during the process).

17. **APPLICABLE ONLY TO CASH CUSTOMERS:**

    17.1. Cash customers doing **bulk payments** must use a **single email address** in order to use the **same proof of payment** for submitting multiple notices.

18. The responsibility lies with you, the customer, to ensure that the payment made for your notice(s) to be published is sufficient to cover the cost of the notice(s).

19. Each quotation will be associated with one proof of payment / purchase order / cash receipt.

    19.1. This means that **the quotation number can only be used once to make a payment.**

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

Copy (Separate Notice Content Document)

20. Where the copy is part of a separate attachment document for Z95, Z95Prov and TForm03

20.1. Copy of notices must be supplied in a separate document and may not constitute part of any covering letter, purchase order, proof of payment or other attached documents.

The content document should contain only one notice. (You may include the different translations of the same notice in the same document).

20.2. The notice should be set on an A4 page, with margins and fonts set as follows:

Page size = A4 Portrait with page margins: Top = 40mm, LH/RH = 16mm, Bottom = 40mm;
Use font size: Arial or Helvetica 10pt with 11pt line spacing;

Page size = A4 Landscape with page margins: Top = 16mm, LH/RH = 40mm, Bottom = 16mm;
Use font size: Arial or Helvetica 10pt with 11pt line spacing;

Cancellations

21. Cancellation of notice submissions are accepted by **GPW** according to the deadlines stated in the table above in point 2. Non-compliance to these deadlines will result in your request being failed. Please pay special attention to the different deadlines for each gazette. Please note that any notices cancelled after the cancellation deadline will be published and charged at full cost.

22. Requests for cancellation must be sent by the original sender of the notice and must accompanied by the relevant notice reference number (N-) in the email body.

Amendments to notices

23. With effect from 01 October 2015, **GPW** will not longer accept amendments to notices. The cancellation process will need to be followed according to the deadline and a new notice submitted thereafter for the next available publication date.

Rejections

24. All notices not meeting the submission rules will be rejected to the customer to be corrected and resubmitted. Assistance will be available through the Contact Centre should help be required when completing the forms. (012-748 6200 or email info.egazette@gpw.gov.za). Reasons for rejections include the following:

24.1. Incorrectly completed forms and notices submitted in the wrong format, will be rejected.

24.2. Any notice submissions not on the correct *Adobe* electronic form, will be rejected.

24.3. Any notice submissions not accompanied by the proof of payment / purchase order will be rejected and the notice will not be processed.

24.4. Any submissions or re-submissions that miss the submission cut-off times will be rejected to the customer. The Notice needs to be re-submitted with a new publication date.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

Approval of notices

25. Any notices other than legal notices are subject to the approval of the Government Printer, who may refuse acceptance or further publication of any notice.

26. No amendments will be accepted in respect to separate notice content that was sent with a Z95 or Z95Prov notice submissions. The copy of notice in layout format (previously known as proof-out) is only provided where requested, for Advertiser to see the notice in final Gazette layout. Should they find that the information submitted was incorrect, they should request for a notice cancellation and resubmit the corrected notice, subject to standard submission deadlines. The cancellation is also subject to the stages in the publishing process, i.e. If cancellation is received when production (printing process) has commenced, then the notice cannot be cancelled.

Government Printer Indemnified Against Liability

27. The Government Printer will assume no liability in respect of—

27.1. any delay in the publication of a notice or publication of such notice on any date other than that stipulated by the advertiser;

27.2. erroneous classification of a notice, or the placement of such notice in any section or under any heading other than the section or heading stipulated by the advertiser;

27.3. any editing, revision, omission, typographical errors or errors resulting from faint or indistinct copy.

Liability of advertiser

28. Advertisers will be held liable for any compensation and costs arising from any action which may be instituted against the Government Printer in consequence of the publication of any notice.

Customer inquiries

Many of our customers request immediate feedback/confirmation of notice placement in the gazette from our Contact Centre once they have submitted their notice – While **GPW** deems it one of their highest priorities and responsibilities to provide customers with this requested feedback and the best service at all times, we are only able to do so once we have started processing your notice submission.
GPW has a 2-working day turnaround time for processing notices received according to the business rules and deadline submissions.
Please keep this in mind when making inquiries about your notice submission at the Contact Centre.

29. Requests for information, quotations and inquiries must be sent to the Contact Centre ONLY.

30. Requests for Quotations (RFQs) should be received by the Contact Centre at least **2 working days** before the submission deadline for that specific publication.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

Payment of cost

31. The Request for Quotation for placement of the notice should be sent to the Gazette Contact Centre as indicated above, prior to submission of notice for advertising.

32. Payment should then be made, or Purchase Order prepared based on the received quotation, prior to the submission of the notice for advertising as these documents i.e. proof of payment or Purchase order will be required as part of the notice submission, as indicated earlier.

33. Every proof of payment must have a valid **GPW** quotation number as a reference on the proof of payment document.

34. Where there is any doubt about the cost of publication of a notice, and in the case of copy, an enquiry, accompanied by the relevant copy, should be addressed to the Gazette Contact Centre, **Government Printing Works**, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001 email: info.egazette@gpw.gov.za before publication.

35. Overpayment resulting from miscalculation on the part of the advertiser of the cost of publication of a notice will not be refunded, unless the advertiser furnishes adequate reasons why such miscalculation occurred. In the event of underpayments, the difference will be recovered from the advertiser, and future notice(s) will not be published until such time as the full cost of such publication has been duly paid in cash or electronic funds transfer into the **Government Printing Works** banking account.

36. In the event of a notice being cancelled, a refund will be made only if no cost regarding the placing of the notice has been incurred by the **Government Printing Works**.

37. The **Government Printing Works** reserves the right to levy an additional charge in cases where notices, the cost of which has been calculated in accordance with the List of Fixed Tariff Rates, are subsequently found to be excessively lengthy or to contain overmuch or complicated tabulation.

Proof of publication

38. Copies of any of the *Government Gazette* or *Provincial Gazette* can be downloaded from the **Government Printing Works** website www.gpwonline.co.za free of charge, should a proof of publication be required.

39. Printed copies may be ordered from the Publications department at the ruling price. The **Government Printing Works** will assume no liability for any failure to post or for any delay in despatching of such *Government Gazette*(s).

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS CONTACT INFORMATION

Physical Address:	**Postal Address:**	**GPW Banking Details:**
Government Printing Works	Private Bag X85	**Bank:** ABSA Bosman Street
149 Bosman Street	Pretoria	**Account No.:** 405 7114 016
Pretoria	0001	**Branch Code:** 632-005

For Gazette and Notice submissions: Gazette Submissions:	**E-mail:** submit.egazette@gpw.gov.za
For queries and quotations, contact: Gazette Contact Centre:	**E-mail:** info.egazette@gpw.gov.za
	Tel: 012-748 6200
Contact person for subscribers: Mrs M. Toka:	**E-mail:** subscriptions@gpw.gov.za
	Tel: 012-748-6066 / 6060 / 6058
	Fax: 012-323-9574

GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

NO. 747 **28 JULY 2017**

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 January 2017 to March 2017.
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 Noluthando Netnou-Nkoana
Registrar of Plant Breeders' Rights

SECTION 1

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

AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Kind of plant: *Avena* L. [Oats]

Application number	*Proposed denomination*	*Applicant*	*Country*	*Agent*	*Date received*
PT 8208	Piketberg	ARC [254]	ZA	ARC [254]	2017-02-21

Kind of plant: *Brassica napus* L. [Oil seed rape]

Application number	*Proposed denomination*	*Applicant*	*Country*	*Agent*	*Date received*
PT 8216	43Y92 CL	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	2017-03-15

Kind of plant: *Eragrostis tef* [Zucc.] Trotter [Teff]

Application number	*Proposed denomination*	*Applicant*	*Country*	*Agent*	*Date received*
PT 8202	Scarlet	Foundation ProTef [1770]	NL	Millets SA [1771]	2017-02-16

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

Application number	*Proposed denomination*	*Applicant*	*Country*	*Agent*	*Date received*
PT 8197	Tijuca MG11	Matsuda [1672]	BR	Brasuda [1671]	2017-02-02

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

Application number	*Proposed denomination*	*Applicant*	*Country*	*Agent*	*Date received*
PT 8203	Abby	Plantera[1794]	NL	Zylem [312]	2017-02-13
PT 8213	Bikini	Irish Potato Marketing [517]	IE	Rascal Seed [1434]	2017-03-14
PT 8214	Fandango	Irish Potato Marketing [517]	IE	Rascal Seed [1434]	2017-03-14

Kind of plant: *Triticum* L. [Wheat]

Application number	*Proposed denomination*	*Applicant*	*Country*	*Agent*	*Date received*
PT 8204	Koedoes	ARC [254]	ZA	ARC [254]	2017-02-21
PT 8206	Kougas	ARC [254]	ZA	ARC [254]	2017-02-21
PT 8209	Kubetu	ARC [254]	ZA	ARC [254]	2017-02-21
PT 8205	Renoster	ARC [254]	ZA	ARC [254]	2017-02-21
PT 8259	SST 0117	Sensako [24]	ZA	Sensako [24]	2017-03-09
PT 8260	SST 0166	Sensako [24]	ZA	Sensako [24]	2017-03-09

PT 8210	Steenbok	ARC [254]	ZA	ARC [254]	2017-02-21
PT 8211	Tredou	ARC [254]	ZA	ARC [254]	2017-02-21
PT 8212	Umzumbi	ARC [254]	ZA	ARC [254]	2017-02-21
PT 8207	Wedzi	ARC [254]	ZA	ARC [254]	2017-02-21

VEGETABLE CROPS

Kind of plant: *Allium cepa* L. [Onion]

Application number	*Proposed denomination*	*Applicant*	*Country*	*Agent*	*Date received*
PT 8199	ON 2367	Plennegy [1540]	ZA	Plennegy [1540]	2017-02-14
PT 8200	ON 2371	Plennegy [1540]	ZA	Plennegy [1540]	2017-02-14
PT 8201	ON 2388	Plennegy [1540]	ZA	Plennegy [1540]	2017-02-14

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

Application number	*Proposed denomination*	*Applicant*	*Country*	*Agent*	*Date received*
PT 8215	Florantino	Rijk Zwaan [382]	NL	Rijk Zwaan SA [1056]	2017-03-14

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS/SIERGEWASSE

Kind of plant: *Impatiens* L. [Snapweed]

Application No.	*Proposed denomination*	*Applicant*	*Country*	*Agent*	*Date accepted*
PT 8184	SAKIMP036	Sakata Seed Japan [44]	JP	Sakata SA [1356]	2017-01-10

Kind of plant: *Tulbaghia* L. [Wild Garlic]

Application No.	*Proposed denomination*	*Applicant*	*Country*	*Agent*	*Date accepted*
PT 8229	Ashanti	Van der Walt, Ivan [1164]	ZA	Van der Walt, Ivan [1164]	2017-03-10

FRUIT CROPS/VRUGTEGEWASSE

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

Application No.	*Proposed denomination*	*Applicant*	*Country*	*Agent*	*Date accepted*
PT 8179	Sando	Alcanar Verd Citrics [1790]	ES	Stargrow [731]	2017-01-05

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

Application No.	*Proposed denomination*	*Applicant*	*Country*	*Agent*	*Date accepted*
PT 8176	Confidence	Berry Genetics [815]	US	Stargrow [731]	2017-01-27
PT 8174	Dazzle	Agrexco Carmel [1787]	IL	Stargrow [731]	2017-01-13
PT 8219	DrisStrawFifty	Driscoll [981]	US	Adams & Adams [65]	2016-03-25 **Priority**
PT 8178	SSL93	Edward Vinson Ltd [1789]	GB	Stargrow [731]	2017-01-08

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

Application No.	*Proposed denomination*	*Applicant*	*Country*	*Agent*	*Date accepted*
PT 8177	CIV-YX6	CIV Consorzio [998]	IT	Stargrow [731]	2017-01-31
PT 8026	Inored	NOVADI SARL [1791] & INRA [359]	FR	Topfruit [229]	2017-01-12

PT 8196	Maia 1	Mid West Apple Impr Assoc. [1793]	US	SAPO [59]	2017-02-05
PT 8175	Monalisa	EPAGRI [1788]	BR	Stargrow [731]	2017-01-12
PT 8220	New York 1	Cornell University [1240]	US	Topfruit [229]	2017-02-21
PT 8221	New York 2	Cornell University [1240]	US	Topfruit [229]	2017-02-21
PT 8226	Regalyou	Agro Selections Fruits [1320]	FR	SAPO [59]	2017-02-28
PT 8183	Stark Chief	Mouton's Valley (Pty) Ltd [186]	ZA	SAPO [59]	2017-02-01
PT 8228	WA38	Washington State University [1702]	US	Topfruit [229]	2017-03-14

ERRATUM

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

Application No.	*Proposed denomination*	*Applicant*	*Country*	*Agent*	*Date accepted*
PT 8182	Smeralda	Consorzio Italiano Vivaisti [998]	IT	Spoor & Fisher [157]	2016-12-21

END ERRATUM

Kind of plant: *Prunus cerasifera* Ehrh x *Prunus dulcis* [Mill] D.Webb [Plum – Almond Hybrid]

Application No.	*Proposed denomination*	*Applicant*	*Country*	*Agent*	*Date accepted*
PT 8217	Replantpac	Agromillora Iberia SL [1480]	SP	Stargrow [731]	2017-03-03

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

Application No.	*Proposed denomination*	*Applicant*	*Country*	*Agent*	*Date accepted*
PT 8222	Flatchief	Agro Selections Fruits [1320]	FR	SAPO [59]	2017-02-28
PT 8223	Flatop	Agro Selections Fruits [1320]	FR	SAPO [59]	2017-02-28

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

Application No.	*Proposed denomination*	*Applicant*	*Country*	*Agent*	*Date received*
PT 8224	Nectadiva	Agro Selections Fruits [1320]	FR	SAPO [59]	2017-02-28
PT 8225	Nectajulie	Agro Selections Fruits [1320]	FR	SAPO [59]	2017-02-28

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

Application No.	*Proposed denomination*	*Applicant*	*Country*	*Agent*	*Date accepted*
PT 8227	PremP109	Prevar Ltd [1284]	NZ	Topfruit [229]	2017-03-14
PT 8236	PremP33	Prevar Limited [1284]	NZ	Topfruit [229]	2017-03-29

Kind of plant: *Rubus* L. [Blackberry, Bramble]

Application No.	*Proposed denomination*	*Applicant*	*Country*	*Agent*	*Date accepted*
PT 8218	DrisBlackSixteen	Driscoll [981]	US	Adams & Adams [65]	2016-03-25 **Priority**

Kind of plant: *Vaccinium* L. [Blueberry]

Application No.	*Proposed denomination*	*Applicant*	*Country*	*Agent*	*Date accepted*
PT 8194	Suziblue	Univ. of Georgia [1185]	US	Eurafruit [1125]	2017-01-23
PT 8195	T959	Univ. of Georgia [1185]	US	Eurafruit [1125]	2017-01-23

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

Application No.	*Proposed denomination*	*Applicant*	*Country*	*Agent*	*Date accepted*
PT 8185	Arrathirtytwo	ARD LLC [1453]	US	Topfruit [229]	2017-01-12
PT 8230	Sugrafifty	Sun World Int. [652]	US	Von Seidels [1308]	2017-03-23
PT 8232	Sugrafiftyone	Sun World Int. [652]	US	Von Seidels [1308]	2017-03-23
PT 8231	Sugrafortynine	Sun World Int. [652]	US	Von Seidels [1308]	2017-03-23

SECTION 2

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

Application No.	Genus	Species	Common Name	Variety Denomination	Date of Withdrawal
PT 5356	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Afro	2017-03-17
PT 4283	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Bacardi	2017-03-17
PT 5931	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Bafana	2017-03-17
PT 5562	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Crystal Pink	2017-03-17
PT 7963	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Dekzehnya Cream	2017-03-17
PT 5757	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Motown	2017-03-17
PT 6849	*Ricinus*	communis L.	Castor bean	Dalia	2017-01-31
PT 6851	*Ricinus*	communis L.	Castor bean	Limor	2017-01-31
PT 6852	*Ricinus*	communis L.	Castor bean	Shira	2017-01-31

SECTION 3

APPLICATIONS REJECTED

Application No.	Genus	Species	Common Name	Variety Denomination	Date of Rejection

IV. DENOMINATIONS

IV.A Application for variety denominations

Vide I

SECTION 4

APPLICATIONS FOR APPROVAL OF ALTERATIONS OF DENOMINATIONS

Application No.	*Genus*	*Species*	*Common Name*	*Previous denomination*	*New denomination*
PT 7608	*Citrus*	spp. L.	Mandarin	Nadircott Early	PE1
ZA 20094165	*Prunus*	*salicina* Lindl.	Japanese plum	ARC PR-3	Afrigold
ZA 20156033	Zea	mays L.	Maize	P 1319	VP 8208
PT 8061	*Zea*	mays L.	Maize	X23F442	P 2370
PT 8062	*Zea*	mays L.	Maize	X23H518 R	P2319 R

SECTION 5

NOTIFICATIONS OF CHANGE OF AGENTS

Application No.	Genus	Species	Common Name	Variety Denomination	Previous Agent	New Agent
ZA 20145618	Aloe	spp. L.	Aloe	Swello	Florapro [1261]	PC Knol-Korevaar [770]

SECTION 6

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

Application No.	Genus	Species	Common Name	Variety Denomination	Previous Holder	New Holder
ZA 20053324	CItrus	spp. L.	Navel	Witkrans	JC Grobler [884]	Linda Grobler [884]

SECTION 7

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

Application No.	Genus	Species	Common Name	Variety Denomination	Previous Holder	New Holder

SECTION 8

GRANT OF PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS

AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Kind of plant: *Brassica napus* L. [Oil- seed rape]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Country	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 7927	44Y90 CL	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20176328	2017-03-02	2037-03-02
PT 7928	45Y91 CL	Pioneer Overseas [133]	US	Pioneer Hi-Bred [411]	ZA 20176329	2017-03-02	2037-03-02

Kind of plant: *Festuca arundinacea* Schreber [Tall fescue]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Country	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 6588	Easton	Grasslands [1547]	NZ	Zylem [312]	ZA 20176314	2017-01-03	2037-01-03

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

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Country	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 7965	Elim	SABBI [1187]	NZ	SABBI [1187]	ZA 20176330	2017-03-02	2037-03-02
PT 7569	KWS Irina	KWS Lochow [1718)	NZ	Sensako [24]	ZA 20176331	2017-03-02	2037-03-02

Kind of plant: *Lolium* L. [Italian ryegrass]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Country	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 7497	Lush	Grasslands [1547]	NZ	Zylem [312]	ZA 20176325	2017-02-21	2037-02-21
PT 7498	Supercruise	Grasslands [1547]	NZ	Zylem [312]	ZA 20176326	2017-02-21	2037-02-21

Kind of plant: *Lolium* L. [Westerwolds ryegrass]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Country	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 7877	Bullet	Cropmark [1302]	NZ	AMS [937]	ZA 20176327	2017-03-07	2037-03-07

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

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Country	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 7775	Seychelles	Gebroeders [372]	NL	KKSM [1421]	ZA 20176334	2017-03-07	2037-03-07

Kind of plant: *Raphanus sativus* L. [Fodder Radish]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Country	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 7450	Endurance	ARC [254]	ZA	ARC [254]	ZA 20176316	2017-01-03	2037-01-03

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

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Country	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 7018	Panamera	HZPC [1360]	NL	Western Free State [235]	ZA 20175906	2017-01-30	2037-01-30
PT 7019	Ronaldo	HZPC [1360]	NL	Western Free State [235]	ZA 20175907	2017-01-30	2037-01-30

Kind of plant: *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench [Sorghum]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Country	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 7402	N31K2168	NexSteppe [1678]	US	Motsoo [1679]	ZA 20176306	2017-01-03	2037-01-03
PT 7403	N41A2072	NexSteppe [1678]	US	Motsoo [1679]	ZA 20176307	2017-01-03	2037-01-03
PT 7404	N42A2140	NexSteppe [1678]	US	Motsoo [1679]	ZA 20176308	2017-01-03	2037-01-03
PT 7405	N52K1009	NexSteppe [1678]	US	Motsoo [1679]	ZA 20176309	2017-01-03	2037-01-03

VEGETABLE CROPS

Kind of plant: *Cucurbita* L. [Butternut]

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Country	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 7998	Walthamax	Hygrotech [173]	ZA	Hygrotech [173]	ZA 20176324	2017-02-17	2037-02-17

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

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Country	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 7473	Envoy	Hygrotech [173]	ZA	Hygrotech [173]	ZA 20176332	2017-03-07	2037-03-07
PT 8111	Gouti	Monsanto [1784]	NL	Monsanto SA [80]	ZA 20176333	2017-03-07	2037-03-07

FRUIT CROPS/VRUGTEGEWASSE

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

Application No.	Variety Denomination	Grantee	Agent	Grant No.	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
PT 6016	Red Lina	Glen Muir Trust [1455]	Glen Muir Trust [1455]	ZA 20176317	2017-03-05	2042-03-15

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

Application No.	*Variety Denomination*	*Grantee*	*Agent*	*Grant No.*	*Date of Grant*	*Expiry Date*
PT 7207	Tanor	CV Ag Products [1659]	CGACC [1487]	ZA 20176318	2017-01-10	2042-01-10

Kind of plant: *Prunus dulcis* (Mill.) D. Webb [Almond]

Application No.	*Variety Denomination*	*Grantee*	*Agent*	*Grant No.*	*Date of Grant*	*Expiry Date*
PT 6881	Zee-Almand	Zaiger's Inc.[605]	Zaiger SA [1272]	ZA 20176319	2017-03-08	2042-03-08

Kind of plant: *Vaccinium* L. [Blueberry]

Application No.	*Variety Denomination*	*Grantee*	*Agent*	*Grant No.*	*Date of Grant*	*Expiry Date*
PT 7422	Blue Ribbon	Fall Creek Farm & Nursery [1219]	Eurafruit [1125]	ZA 20176320	2017-02-11	2042-02-11
PT 7423	Overtime	Fall Creek Farm & Nursery [1219]	Eurafruit [1125]	ZA 20176321	2017-02-11	2042-02-11
PT 7424	Top Shelf	Fall Creek Farm & Nursery [1219]	Eurafruit [1125]	ZA 20176322	2017-02-11	2042-02-11
PT 7425	Ventura	Fall Creek Farm & Nursery [1219]	Eurafruit [1125]	ZA 20176323	2017-02-11	2042-02-11

SECTION 9

REFUSAL OF GRANTS FOR PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS

Application No.	**Genus**	**Species**	**Common Name**	**Variety Denomination**	**Date of Rejection**
PT 7332	Zea	mays L.	Yellow Maize	PHB 3SA88214809	2017-02-14

SECTION 10

PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS EXPIRED

Application No.	Genus	Species	Common Name	Variety Denomination	Date Expired
ZA 971659	Capsicum	annuum L.	Pepper	Piquante	2017-02-14
ZA 971668	*Solanum*	*tuberosum* L.	Potato	Aviva	2017-02-14
ZA 971669	*Solanum*	*tuberosum* L.	Potato	Baroc	2017-02-14
ZA 971670	*Solanum*	*tuberosum* L.	Potato	Bravo	2017-03-11
ZA 971661	*Solanum*	*tuberosum* L.	Potato	Calibra	2017-03-11
ZA 971662	*Solanum*	*tuberosum* L.	Potato	Caren	2017-03-11
ZA 971663	*Solanum*	*tuberosum* L.	Potato	Charlie	2017-03-11
ZA 971664	*Solanum*	*tuberosum* L.	Potato	Darius	2017-03-11
ZA 971665	*Solanum*	*tuberosum* L.	Potato	Dawn	2017-03-11
ZA 971655	*Triticum*	*aestivum* L.	Wheat	Caledon	2017-02-14

SECTION 11

PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS SURRENDERED

Application No.	Genus	Species	Common Name	Variety Denomination	Expiry Date	Date Surrendered
ZA 20012500	*Abelia*	R.Br.	Abelia	Sunrise	2021-05-28	2017-03-08
ZA 20043005	*Allium*	*cepa* L.	Onion	Advance	2024-04-02	2017-01-17
ZA 20053315	*Allium*	*cepa* L.	Onion	Franklin	2025-04-13	2017-01-17
ZA 20053316	*Allium*	*cepa* L.	Onion	Waikato	2025-04-13	2017-01-17
ZA 20104597	*Angelonia*	Humb. & Bonpl.	Angelonia	Balangbakin	2030-11-04	2017-01-26

ZA 20104602	*Angelonia*	Humb. & Bonpl.	Angelonia	Balanglabi	2030-11-04	2017-01-26
ZA 20104604	*Angelonia*	Humb. & Bonpl.	Angelonia	Balangspri	2030-11-04	2017-01-26
ZA 20145479	*Argyranthemum*	Webb ex Sch, Bip.	Daisy Bush	ARG B07	2034-01-08	2017-02-13
ZA 20104581	*Argyranthemum*	Webb ex Sch, Bip.	Daisy Bush	SAS Pinka	2030-11-23	2017-02-13
ZA 20012455	*Argyranthemum*	Webb ex Sch.Bip.	Daisy Bush	Summer Melody	2021-03-09	2017-03-08
ZA 20012454	*Argyranthemum*	Webb ex Sch.Bip.	Daisy Bush	Summer Stars	2021-03-09	2017-03-08
ZA 20155883	*Argyranthemum*	Webb ex Sch, Bip.	Daisy Bush	Supa1022	2035-07-14	2017-02-13
ZA 20155884	*Argyranthemum*	Webb ex Sch, Bip.	Daisy Bush	Supa1031	2035-07-14	2017-02-13
ZA 20155885	*Argyranthemum*	Webb ex Sch, Bip.	Daisy Bush	Supa1064	2035-07-14	2017-02-13
ZA 20125036	*Argyranthemum*	Webb ex Sch, Bip.	Daisy Bush	Supa1087	2032-05-08	2017-02-13
ZA 20125037	*Argyranthemum*	Webb ex Sch, Bip.	Daisy Bush	Supa532	2032-05-08	2017-02-13
ZA 992042	*Aster*	spp. L.	Frost Flower	Dark Milka	2019-03-01	2017-03-08
ZA 992157	*Aster*	spp. L.	Frost Flower	Karmijn Milka	2019-05-28	2017-03-08
ZA 992158	*Aster*	spp. L.	Frost Flower	Milka	2019-05-28	2017-03-08
ZA 992041	*Aster*	spp. L.	Frost Flower	Peter's White	2019-03-01	2017-03-08
ZA 992043	*Aster*	spp. L.	Frost Flower	Pink Milka	2019-03-01	2017-03-08
ZA 20094294	*Begonia*	spp.	Begonia	Binos	2029-11-20	2017-03-17
ZA 20104317	*Begonia*	spp.	Begonia	Elektra Pink	2030-01-08	2017-03-17
ZA 20166128	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Dekcabaret	2036-05-05	2017-03-17
ZA 20155873	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Dekglobe Green	2036-05-25	2017-03-17
ZA 20125018	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Deknelsey	2032-05-03	2017-03-17
ZA 20104413	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Dekorlina	2030-05-12	2017-03-17
ZA 20104351	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Dekromanov	2030-02-08	2017-03-17
ZA 20145573	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Dekzidane	2034-04-07	2017-03-17
ZA 20125019	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Delidiantha	2032-05-03	2017-03-17
ZA 20135416	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Delipraline	2033-10-04	2017-03-17
ZA 20083945	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Delistar	2028-09-15	2017-03-17
ZA 20083944	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Figrand Rose	2028-09-15	2017-03-17
ZA 20155880	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Fitdiscoclub	2035-07-07	2017-03-17
ZA 20155876	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Fitpinotblanc	2035-07-08	2017-03-17
ZA 20083978	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Kingfisher	2028-09-15	2017-03-17
ZA 20083973	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Streamer	2028-19-15	2017-03-17
ZA 20083975	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Woodpecker	2028-09-15	2017-03-17
ZA 20094275	*Chrysanthemum*	spp. L.	Chrysanthemum	Woodpecker Dark	2029-08-11	2017-03-17
ZA 20104434	*Dahlia*	Cav.	Dahlia	Knockout	2030-09-15	2017-03-08
ZA 20104433	*Dahlia*	Cav.	Dahlia	Scarlet Fern	2030-09-15	2017-03-08
ZA 20012514	*Dendranthema*	(DC) Desm.	Chrysanthemum	Dark Reagan Mundo	2021-06-22	2017-02-17
ZA 20083791	*Dendranthema*	(DC) Desm.	Chrysanthemum	Dark Rosy Reagan	2028-01-02	2017-02-17
ZA 20012517	*Dendranthema*	(DC) Desm.	Chrysanthemum	Pink Elite Reagan	2021-06-22	2017-02-17
ZA 20012515	*Dendranthema*	(DC) Desm.	Chrysanthemum	White Reagan Mundo	2021-06-22	2017-02-17
ZA 20022733	*Dianthus*	caryophyllus L.	Carnation	Diogenes	2022-10-01	2017-02-13
ZA 20104421	*Dianthus*	spp. L.	Carnation	Odessa Red	2030-05-16	2017-01-26
ZA 20104410	*Dietes*	Salisb. ex Klatt	Fortnight Lily	Maldie	2030-04-12	2017-02-13
ZA 20083853	*Gaura*	spp. L.	Gaura	Bijou Butterflies	2028-03-25	2017-03-08
ZA 20083852	*Gaura*	spp. L.	Gaura	Passionate Blush	2028-03-25	2017-03-08
ZA 20002293	*Gaura*	spp. L.	Gaura	Siskiyou Pink	2020-01-25	2017-02-13
ZA 20032914	*Glycine*	*max* (L.) Merrill	Soya bean	PHB 96B01 R	2023-09-20	2017-02-10
ZA 20125040	*Hydrangea*	spp. L.	Hydrangea	Youmefour	2032-05-08	2017-03-08
ZA 20125041	*Hydrangea*	spp. L.	Hydrangea	Youmenine	2032-05-08	2017-03-08
ZA 20125038	*Hydrangea*	spp. L.	Hydrangea	Youmeone	2032-05-08	2017-03-08
ZA 20125042	*Hydrangea*	spp. L.	Hydrangea	Youmethree	2032-05-08	2017-03-08
ZA 20114621	*Kalanchoe*	Adans.	Chandelier Plant	Don Ramon	2031-01-13	2017-03-17
ZA 20155812	*Lavandula*	spp. L.	Lavender	LSB 01	2035-01-05	2017-01-26
ZA 20155813	*Lavandula*	spp. L.	Lavender	LSB 02	2035-01-05	2017-01-26
ZA 20155814	*Lavandula*	spp. L.	Lavender	LSB 03	2035-01-05	2017-01-26

ZA 20155815	*Lavandula*	spp. L.	Lavender	LSB 04	2035-01-05	2017-01-26
ZA 20155816	*Lavandula*	spp. L.	Lavender	LSB 05	2035-01-05	2017-01-26
ZA 20155817	*Lavandula*	spp. L.	Lavender	LSCC 01	2035-01-05	2017-01-26
ZA 20155818	*Lavandula*	spp. L.	Lavender	LSCC 02	2035-01-05	2017-01-26
ZA 20155819	*Lavandula*	spp. L.	Lavender	LSCC 03	2035-01-05	2017-01-26
ZA 20155820	*Lavandula*	spp. L.	Lavender	LSCC 04	2035-01-05	2017-01-26
ZA 20073646	*Lavandula*	spp. L.	Lavender	Ruffles	2027-03-22	2017-03-08
ZA 20135204	*Leucadendron*	R. Br.	Conebush	Cape Kiss	2038-02-15	2017-02-17
ZA 20135204	*Leucadendron*	R. Br.	Conebush	Cape Sunset	2038-02-15	2017-02-17
ZA 20073643	*Lilium*	spp. L.	Lily	Zanlotriumph	2027-03-22	2017-02-17
ZA 20042954	*Lolium*	*perenne* L.	Perennial ryegrass	Grasslands Samson	2024-01-13	2017-01-17
ZA 93964	*Malus*	Mill.	Apple	Big Chief	2018-07-20	2017-02-21
ZA 93963	*Malus*	Mill.	Apple	Little Chief	2018-07-20	2017-02-21
ZA 20145469	*Parahebe*	cattaractae (G Forsst) WRB Oliv	Parahebe	Avalanche	2034-01-28	2017-02-13
ZA 20094181	*Prunus*	persica L. Batsch	Peach	Flatpretty	2034-03-17	2017-01-17
ZA 20125158	*Prunus*	persica L. Batsch	Peach	Flatprincesse	2037-05-05	2017-01-17
ZA 20145555	*Prunus*	persica (L.) Batsch var nucipersica Schneid	Nectarine	Sunectwentytwo	2039 -04-23	2017-03-10
ZA 20135276	*Prunus*	salicina Lindl	Japanese Plum	Suplumthirtyone	2038-05-15	2017-03-17
ZA 981936	*Pyrus*	spp. L.	Pear	Duncans Gold	2023-06-25	2017-02-21
ZA 20135222	*Sutera*	Roth.	Sutera	Balabolav	2033-03-04	2017-01-26
ZA 20135223	*Sutera*	Roth.	Sutera	Balabowite	2033-03-04	2017-01-26
ZA 20053300	*Veronica*	spp. L.	Speedwell	Blue Diamond	2025-04-15	2017-03-08
ZA 20022712	*Vinca*	spp. L.	Periwinkle	Illumination	2022-07-09	2017-03-08
ZA 20053353	*Vinca*	spp. L.	Periwinkle	Wojo's Gem	2032-05-08	2017-03-08
ZA 20053620	*Zantedeschia*	Sprengel	Arum Lily	Black Jack	2027-02-15	2017-03-08
ZA 20124946	*Zantedeschia*	Sprengel	Arum Lily	Hot Cherry	2032-01-12	2017-03-08
ZA 20053362	*Zantedeschia*	Sprengel	Arum Lily	Hot Chocolate	2025-08-20	2017-03-08
ZA 20053626	*Zantedeschia*	Sprengel	Arum Lily	Jack of Hearts	2027-02-15	2017-03-08
ZA 20053627	*Zantedeschia*	Sprengel	Arum Lily	Picante	2027-02-15	2017-03-08
ZA 20053361	*Zantedeschia*	Sprengel	Arum Lily	Pink Pot	2025-08-20	2017-03-08
ZA 20053360	*Zantedeschia*	Sprengel	Arum Lily	Pot Black	2025-08-20	2017-03-08
ZA 20053629	*Zantedeschia*	Sprengel	Arum Lily	Purple Heart	2032-01-12	2017-03-08
ZA 20124945	*Zantedeschia*	Sprengel	Arum Lily	Rosa BLZ	2032-01-12	2017-03-08
ZA 20012537	*Zea*	*mays* L.	Maize	PHB 33A13	2021-09-26	2017-02-10
ZA 20002325	*Zea*	*mays* L.	Maize	PHB 31B13	2020-06-13	2017-02-10
ZA 20073740	*Zea*	*mays* L.	Maize	PHB 31K52	2027-08-01	2017-02-10
ZA 20166298	*Zea*	*mays L.*	Maize	PAN 4M-17	2036-09-14	2017-03-24
ZA 20083794	*Zea*	*mays L.*	Maize	PAN 4P-116	2028-01-02	2017-03-24
ZA 20084008	*Zea*	*mays L.*	Maize	PAN 4P-316 B	2028-08-18	2017-03-24
ZA 20104535	*Zea*	*mays L.*	Maize	PAN 4P-516 R	2030-10-08	2017-03-24
ZA 20084004	*Zea*	*mays L.*	Maize	PAN 4P-716 BR	2028-08-18	2017-03-24
ZA 20114923	*Zea*	*mays L.*	Maize	PAN 5Q-649 R	2031-11-14	2017-03-24
ZA 20104473	*Zea*	*mays L.*	Maize	PAN 6Q-445 B	2030-10-08	2017-03-24
ZA 20104536	*Zea*	*mays L.*	Maize	PAN 6Q-508 R	2030-10-08	2017-03-24
ZA 20104537	*Zea*	*mays L.*	Maize	PAN 6Q-708 BR	2030-10-08	2017-03-24
ZA 20104518	*Zea*	*mays L.*	Maize	PAN 7M-89	2030-10-06	2017-03-24
ZA 20104519	*Zea*	*mays L.*	Maize	PAN 8M-91	2030-10-06	2017-03-24

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

NO. 748 **28 JULY 2017**

MEDICINES AND RELATED SUBSTANCES ACT, 1965 (ACT No. 101 OF 1965)
SCHEDULES

The Minister of Health has, in terms of section 22A(2) of the Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965 (Act No. 101 of 1965), on the recommendation of the Medicines Control Council, made and updated the Schedules in the Schedule.

This Schedule amends the Schedules as inserted by Government Notice R.509 (Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965: Schedules) in Government *Gazette* 24727, 10 April 2003; substituted by Government Notice R.935 (Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965: Schedules) in Government *Gazette* 31387, 5 September 2008; and amended by Government Notice R.1230 (Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965: Schedules) in Government *Gazette* 32838, 31 December 2009; Government Notice R.227 (Medicines and Related Substances Act: Schedules)in Government *Gazette* 35149, 15 March 2012; Government Notice R.674 (Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965: Schedules) in Government Gazette 36827, 13 September 2013, Government Notice R.690 (Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965: Schedules) in Government *Gazette* 36850, 20 September 2013,Government Notice R.104 (Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965: Schedules) in Government *Gazette* 37318, 11 February 2014; Government Notice R.352 (Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965: Schedules) in, Government *Gazette* 37622, 8 May 2014; Government Notice R.234 (Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965: Schedules) in Government *Gazette* 38586, 20 March 2015; Government Notice R.254 (Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965: Schedules) in Government *Gazette* 39815, 15 March 2016; and Government Notice R.254 (Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965: Schedules) in Government *Gazette* 40041, 03 June 2016 using the following convention:

- Words in bold and in square brackets (e.g. **[Gamma benzene hexachloride]** in Schedule 1), indicate omission from a Schedule

- Words underlined with a solid line (e.g. Gamma benzene hexachloride), indicate insertions in a Schedule.

SCHEDULE

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

Note: Where an alternative schedule(s) is included in natural parentheses at any point of an inscription, this is provided to indicate one or more alternative scheduling designation/s. This is for information only and shall not be used in the interpretation of such inscription.

SCHEDULE 1

a. All substances referred to in this Schedule are excluded when specifically packed, labelled, sold and used for –
   (i) industrial purposes including the manufacture or compounding of consumer items or products which have no pharmacological action or medicinal purpose; and
   (ii) analytical laboratory purposes.

b. All preparations of substances or mixtures of such substances containing or purporting to contain any substance referred to in this Schedule and includes the following:
   (i) The salts and esters of such substances, where the existence of such salts and esters is possible; and
   (ii) all preparations and mixtures of such substances where such preparations and mixtures are not expressly excluded.

c. In terms of section 22A(4)*(a)*(v) of the Act, a practitioner, nurse or a person registered under the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974) other than a medical practitioner or dentist may prescribe and supply, only within his/her scope of practice and subject to the indication for use of such substances and medicines and to the conditions determined by the Medicines Control Council, to patients under his/her care, the Schedule 1 substances and medicines provided for in the Annexures to this Schedule published in the *Gazette* in terms of the Act.

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Schedule 1

(i)	Annexure 1A:	Emergency Care Provider (Paramedic);
(ii)	Annexure 1B:	Emergency Care Provider (Emergency Care Practitioner);
(iii)	Annexure 2:	Dental Therapist;
(iv)	Annexure 3:	Optometrist.

Acetylcysteine,

a. when used as a mucolytic in acute respiratory conditions for a maximum treatment period of 5 days;

b. except when intended for injection or for the management of paracetamol overdosage. (S3)

Bifidobacterium adolescentis,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);

b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

c. [except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]

Bifidobacterium animalis *subsp.* Animalis,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);

b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

c. [except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]

Bifidobacterium animalis *subsp.* Lactis,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);

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b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

c. **[except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]**

Bifidobacterium bifidum,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);

b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

c. **[except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]**

Bifidobacterium breve,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);

b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

c. **[except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]**

Bifidobacterium lactis,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);

b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

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"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

c. **[except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]**

Bifidobacterium longum *subsp.* Infantis,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);

b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

c. **[except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]**

Bifidobacterium longum *subsp.* Longum,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);

b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

c. **[except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]**

Chromium, in oral preparations or mixtures containing more than 200 **[50]** µg of Chromium per recommended daily dose alone or in combination with other active pharmaceutical ingredients. (S0)

Ciclopirox.

Diclofenac,

a. when intended for application to the skin and containing more than 1 % m/m of diclofenac; (S3)

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b. except when intended for application to the skin and containing 1 % m/m or less of diclofenac subject to a maximum pack size of 50 grams; (S0)

c. except when intended for the emergency treatment of acute gout attacks, subject to a maximum daily dose of 150 mg for a maximum treatment period of 3 days; (S2)

d. except when intended for the treatment of fever or mild to moderate pain of inflammatory origin, subject to a maximum daily dose of 75 mg for a maximum treatment period of 5 days.(S2)

Ephedra alkaloids (natural or synthetic), **[unless listed separately in the Schedules],**

a. when intended for application to skin, eyes, ears and nares and containing 1 percent or less of ephedra alkaloids, and not intended for export; (S6)

b. except oral preparations and mixtures, in combination with another pharmacologically active substance and intended for the symptomatic relief of colds and flu, containing not more than 30 milligrams of ephedrine per dose, with a maximum daily dose not exceeding 120 milligrams, subject to a maximum pack size of 360 milligrams and limited to one pack per customer. (S2)

Ephedrine,

a. preparations and mixtures intended for application to the skin, eyes, ears and nares and containing 1 percent or less of ephedrine, and not intended for export; (S6)

b. except products registered in terms of the Act, not intended for export, and being oral preparations and mixtures, in combination with another pharmacologically active substance and intended for the symptomatic relief of colds and flu, containing not more than 30 milligrams of ephedrine per dose, with a maximum daily dose not exceeding 120 milligrams, subject to a maximum pack size of 360 milligrams and limited to one pack per customer. (S2)

Iodine,

a. in oral preparations or mixtures containing more than 150 µg of Selenium per recommended daily dose alone or in combination with other active pharmaceutical ingredients. (S0)

Lactobacillus acidophilus,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);

b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

c. [except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972)

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containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]

Lactobacillus brevis,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);

b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

c. [except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]

Lactobacillus caucasicus,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);

b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

c. [except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]

Lactobacillus casei,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);

b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

c. [except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]

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Lactobacillus fermentum,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);
b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

c. [except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]

Lactobacillus gasseri,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);
b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

c. [except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]

Lactobacillus helveticus,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);
b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

c. [except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]

Lactobacillus johnsonii,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);

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b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

c. **[except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]**

[**Lactobacillus]** Lactococcus lactis,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);

b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

c. **[except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]**

Lactobacillus paracasei,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);

b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

c. **[except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]**

Lactobacillus plantarum,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);

b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

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"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

c. **[except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]**

Lactobacillus reuteri,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);

b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

c. **[except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]**

Lactobacillus rhamnosus,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);

b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

c. **[except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]**

Lactobacillus salivarius,

a. in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures with medicinal claim(s);

b. except in pharmaceutical preparations and mixtures for one or more strains containing ≥1 x 10^9 cfu per dosage unit with the general health claim:

"When ingested on a regular basis, probiotics should improve or normalise the microbial balance in the human intestines and thereby improve the functioning of the digestive tract/gut"; (S0)

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c. **[except for use in ready-to-drink single serving infant formula sold in liquid form, in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) containing no less than 1 x 10^8 cfu probiotics per daily serving, provided no medicinal or general health claim is made.]**

Methionine,

a. in oral preparations containing more than the maximum daily dose of 210 mg of methionine alone or in combination with other active pharmaceutical ingredients.(S0)

Racecadotril.

Selenium,

a. in oral preparations or mixtures containing more than 200 **[60]** µg of Selenium per recommended daily dose alone or in combination with other active pharmaceutical ingredients; (S0)

b. except in preparations thereof for injection when intended for veterinary use. (S4)

p-Synephrine,

a. *oral preparations and mixtures registered in terms of the Act and intended for the symptomatic relief of nasal and sinus congestion, where the recommended daily dose for adults is 50 milligrams or less and for children 6 to 12 years is 25 milligrams or less, with a maximum pack size of 5 days; (S6)*

b. *except preparations and mixtures registered in terms of the Act and intended for application to the skin, ears and nares containing 1 percent or less of p-synephrine and containing 0,2 percent or less for application to the eyes; (S0)*

c. *except oral preparations and mixtures registered in terms of the Act and intended for the symptomatic relief of nasal and sinus congestion, where the recommended daily dose for adults is more than 50 milligrams and for children 6 to 12 years is more than 25 milligrams. (S2)*

5-Hydroxy Tryptophan,

a. in oral preparations with a maximum daily dose not exceeding 220 mg of L-tryptophan, alone or in combination with other active pharmaceutical ingredients; (S5) **[when intended for medicinal use in dosages of less than 5 milligrams/kg/day or]**

b. except in oral preparation with a maximum daily dose not exceeding 220 mg of L-tryptophan alone or in combination with other active pharmaceutical ingredients, with general health claims as a health supplement. (S0) **[intended as supplementation for nutritional purposes]**.

L-tryptophan,

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Schedule 1

a. in oral preparations with a maximum daily dose not exceeding 220 mg of L-tryptophan, alone or in combination with other active pharmaceutical ingredients; (S5) **[when intended for medicinal use in dosages of less than 5 milligrams/kg/day or]**

b. except in oral preparation with a maximum daily dose not exceeding 220 mg of L-tryptophan alone or in combination with other active pharmaceutical ingredients, with general health claims as a health supplement. (S0) **[intended as supplementation for nutritional purposes]**.

Vanadium,

a. in oral preparations or mixtures containing more than 182 µg of Selenium per recommended daily dose alone or in combination with other active pharmaceutical ingredients. (S0)

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ANNEXURE 3: OPTOMETRIST

OPTOMETRIST (Bachelors degree in Optometry – B OPTOM) registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa in terms of the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act 56 of 1974) and in possession of a Section 22A(15) permit as provided for by the Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965 (Act 101 of 1965)

- END SCHEDULE 1 -

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SCHEDULE 2

a. All substances referred to in this Schedule are excluded when specifically packed, labeled, sold and used for –

(i) industrial purposes including the manufacture or compounding of consumer items or products which have no pharmacological action or medicinal purpose; and

(ii) analytical laboratory purposes.

b. All preparations of substances or mixtures of such substances containing or purporting to contain any substance referred to in this Schedule and includes the following:

(i) The salts and esters of such substances, where the existence of such salts and esters is possible; and

(ii) all preparations and mixtures of such substances where such preparations and mixtures are not expressly excluded.

c. In terms of section 22A(5)(f) of the Act, a practitioner, nurse or a person registered under the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act 56 of 1974) other than a medical practitioner or dentist may prescribe and supply, only within their scope of practice and subject to the indication for use of such substances and medicines and to the conditions determined by the Medicines Control Council, to patients under his/her care, the Schedule 2 substances and medicines provided for in the Annexures to this Schedule published in the Gazette in terms of the Act.

(i) Annexure 1A: Emergency Care Provider (Paramedic);

(ii) Annexure 1B: Emergency Care Provider (Emergency Care Practitioner);

(iii) Annexure 2: Dental Therapist;

(iv) Annexure 3: Optometrist.

[Acetylcysteine, except when intended for injection or for the management of paracetamol overdosage. (S3)]

Alcaftadine.

Diclofenac,

a. when intended for the emergency treatment of acute gout attacks, subject to a maximum daily dose of 150 mg for a maximum treatment period of 3 days; (S3)

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b. when intended for the treatment of **[post traumatic conditions]** fever or mild to moderate pain of inflammatory origin, subject to a maximum daily dose of 75 mg for a maximum treatment period of 5 days;

c. except when intended for application to the skin and containing 1 % m/m or less of diclofenac subject to a maximum pack size of 50 grams; (S0)

d. except when intended for application to the skin and containing more than 1 % m/m of diclofenac. (S1)

Doxycycline,

a. when intended and labelled for the chemoprophylaxis of malaria in those aged 8 years and older, for periods not exceeding 4 months of continuous use. (S4)

b. **[except in preparations thereof for the treatment of animals and registered in terms of the provisions of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947), excluding when intended for administration in animal feed.]**

Ephedra alkaloids (natural or synthetic), contained in products registered in terms of the Act, and not intended for export, unless listed separately in the Schedules,

a. oral preparations and mixtures, in combination with another pharmacologically active substance and intended for the symptomatic relief of colds and flu, containing not more than 30 milligrams of ephedra alkaloids per dose, with a maximum daily dose not exceeding 120 milligrams, subject to a maximum pack size of **[720]** 360 milligrams and limited to one pack per customer; (S6)

b. except when intended for application to skin, eyes, ears and nares and containing 1 percent or less of ephedra alkaloids. (S1)

Ephedrine, contained in products registered in terms of the Act, and not intended for export,

a. oral preparations and mixtures, in combination with another pharmacologically active substance and intended for the symptomatic relief of colds and flu, containing not more than 30 milligrams of ephedrine per dose, with a maximum daily dose not exceeding 120 milligrams, subject to a maximum pack size of **[720]** 360 milligrams and limited to one pack per customer; (S6)

b. except preparations and mixtures intended for application to the skin, eyes, ears and nares and containing 1 percent or less of ephedrine. (S1)

Insulin glargine.

Levodropropizine.

Phenylpropanolamine (norephedrine), contained in products registered in terms of the Act, and not intended for export, unless listed separately in the Schedules.

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a. oral preparations and mixtures where the recommended daily dose for adults does not exceed 100 milligrams and for children 6 to 12 years does not exceed 50 milligrams, when in combination with another pharmacologically active substance and intended for the symptomatic relief of nasal and sinus congestion, subject to a maximum pack size of 300 milligrams for adults and 150 milligrams for children, limited to one pack per customer. (S6)

Potassium,

a. in oral preparations or mixtures containing more than 20 millimoles (1500mg) of potassium per 24 hours; **[(S0)]**

b. except when intended for intravenous infusion or for injection; (S3)

c. except when contained in oral rehydration preparations. (S0)

Pseudoephedrine, contained in products registered in terms of the Act, and not intended for export,

a. Immediate-release oral preparations and mixtures containing not more than 60 milligrams of pseudoephedrine per dose or controlled-release oral preparations and mixtures containing not more than 120 milligrams of pseudoephedrine per dose, and not more than 240 milligrams per day, when in combination with another pharmacologically active substance and intended for the symptomatic relief of colds and flu, subject to a maximum pack size of 720 milligrams and limited to one pack per customer. (S6)

p-Synephrine,

a. oral preparations and mixtures registered in terms of the Act and intended for the symptomatic relief of nasal and sinus congestion, where the recommended daily dose for adults is more than 50 milligrams and for children 6 to 12 years is more than 25 milligrams; (S6)

b. except preparations and mixtures registered in terms of the Act and intended for application to the skin, ears and nares containing 1 percent or less of p-synephrine and containing 0,2 percent or less for application to the eyes; (S0)

c. except oral preparations and mixtures registered in terms of the Act and intended for the symptomatic relief of nasal and sinus congestion, where the recommended daily dose for adults is 50 milligrams or less and for children 6 to 12 years is 25 milligrams or less, with a maximum pack size of 5 days. (S1)

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ANNEXURE 3: OPTOMETRIST

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- END SCHEDULE 2 -

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SCHEDULE 3

a. All substances referred to in this Schedule are excluded when specifically packed, labelled, sold and used for –
   (i) industrial purposes including the manufacture or compounding of consumer items or products which have no pharmacological action or medicinal purpose; and
   (ii) analytical laboratory purposes.

b. All preparations of substances or mixtures of such substances containing or purporting to contain any substance referred to in this Schedule and includes the following:
   (i) The salts and esters of such substances, where the existence of such salts and esters is possible; and
   (ii) all preparations and mixtures of such substances where such preparations and mixtures are not expressly excluded.

c. In terms of section 22A(5)(f) of the Act, a practitioner, nurse or a person registered under the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act 56 of 1974) other than a medical practitioner or dentist may prescribe and supply, only within his/her scope of practice and subject to the indication for use of such substances and medicines and to the conditions determined by the Medicines Control Council, to patients under his/her care, the Schedule 3 substances and medicines provided for in the Annexures to this Schedule published in the Gazette in terms of the Act.
   (i) Annexure 1A: Emergency Care Provider (Paramedic);
   (ii) Annexure 1B: Emergency Care Provider (Emergency Care Practitioner);
   (iii) Annexure 2: Dental Therapist;
   (iv) Annexure 3: Optometrist.

Acetylcysteine,

a. when intended for injection or for the management of paracetamol overdosage;

b. except when used as a mucolytic in acute respiratory conditions for a maximum treatment period of 5 days. (S1)

Diclofenac,

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a. except when intended for application to the skin and containing 1 % m/m or less of diclofenac subject to a maximum pack size of 50 grams; (S0) **[and]**

b. except when intended for application to the skin and containing more than 1 % m/m of diclofenac; (S1)

c. except when intended for the emergency treatment of acute gout attacks, subject to a maximum daily dose of 150 mg for a maximum treatment period of 3 days; (S2)

d. except when intended for the treatment of **[post traumatic conditions]** fever or mild to moderate pain of inflammatory origin, subject to a maximum daily dose of 75 mg for a maximum treatment period of 5 days.(S2)

Alogliptin.

Digitalis, its glycosides and other active principles thereof, unless diluted below one unit (BP) in each 2,0 grams.(S0)

Meloxicam, except when intended for veterinary use. (S4)

Potassium **[chloride]**,

a. when intended for intravenous infusion or for injection;
b. except when contained in oral rehydration preparations; (S0)
c. except in oral preparations or mixtures containing more than 20 millimoles (1500mg) of potassium per 24 hours. (S2)

Protamine.

Sacubitril.

[Silymarin]

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Schedule 3

ANNEXURE 3: OPTOMETRIST

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- END SCHEDULE 3 -

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SCHEDULE 4

a. All substances referred to in this Schedule are excluded when specifically packed, labelled, sold and used for –

(i) industrial purposes including the manufacture or compounding of consumer items or products which have no pharmacological action or medicinal purpose; and

(ii) analytical laboratory purposes.

b. All preparations of substances or mixtures of such substances containing or purporting to contain any substance referred to in this Schedule and includes the following:

(ii) The salts and esters of such substances, where the existence of such salts and esters is possible; and

(iii) all preparations and mixtures of such substances where such preparations and mixtures are not expressly excluded.

c. In terms of section 22A(5)(f) of the Act, a practitioner, nurse or a person registered under the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act 56 of 1974) other than a medical practitioner or dentist may prescribe and supply, only within his/her scope of practice and subject to the indication for use of such substances and medicines and to the conditions determined by the Medicines Control Council, to patients under his/her care, the Schedule 4 substances and medicines provided for in the Annexures to this Schedule published in the Gazette in terms of the Act.

(i) Annexure 1A: Emergency Care Provider (Paramedic);

(ii) Annexure 1B: Emergency Care Provider (Emergency Care Practitioner);

(iii) Annexure 2: Dental Therapist;

(iv) Annexure 3: Optometrist.

Alirocumab.

Axitinib.

Bazedoxifene.

Bee venom, except preparations intended for application to the skin. (S1)

Carfilzomib.

Catridecacog.

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Schedule 4

Chlortetracycline, except when listed elsewhere in the Schedules and except injections thereof intended for the treatment of animals **[anaplasmosis, footrot, heartwater, navel ill and pneumonia in sheep and cattle and capsules thereof intended for the use in pigeons and derivatives when intended for topical use in the management of wounds in animals]** and registered in terms of the provisions of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947).

Colistimethate.

Colistin,

a. when presented as a finished pharmaceutical product; and

b. except when compounded by a pharmacist in terms of Section 14(4) of the Act, by a veterinarian, or by a holder of a Section 22C(1)(a) licence, or presented as the raw material. (S6)

Dichlorophen, **[except]**

a. except in preparations and mixtures when intended for application to the skin; (S0)

b. except in preparations containing 0,5 percent or less of dichlorophen when intended for use in terms of the provisions of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972);

c. except when intended for use and registered as an anthelmintic in terms of the provisions of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947).

Deslorelin.

Doxycycline, except

a. when intended and labelled for the chemoprophylaxis of malaria in those aged 8 years and older, for periods not exceeding 4 months of continuous use; (S2)

b. in preparations thereof for the treatment of animals and registered in terms of the provisions of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947). **[excluding when intended for administration in animal feed.]**

Evolocumab.

Fidaxomicin.

Ibrutinib.

Ingenol mebutate.

Ixekizumab.

Lipegfilgrastim.

Meloxicam, when intended for veterinary use. (S3)

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Mifamurtide.

Nivolumab.

Obinutuzumab.

Octogog alfa.

Olodaterol.

Orbifloxacin.

Oxytetracycline, except when listed elsewhere in the Schedules and except preparations thereof for the treatment of animals and registered in terms of the provisions of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947) **[excluding when intended for administration in animal feed.]**

Pasireotide.

Pembrolizumab.

Pertuzumab.

Pirfenidone.

Rolitetracycline except when listed elsewhere in the Schedules and except injections thereof intended for the treatment of animals **[anaplasmosis, footrot, heartwater, navel ill and pneumonia in sheep and cattle]** and registered in terms of the provisions of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947).

Secukinumab.

Selenium **[salts]**,

a. in preparations thereof for injection when intended for veterinary use;
b. except in oral preparations or mixtures containing more than 200 µg of Selenium per recommended daily dose alone or in combination with other active pharmaceutical ingredients; (S0)

Semuloparin.

Tetracycline, except when listed elsewhere in the Schedules and except injections thereof intended for the treatment of animals **[anaplasmosis, footrot, heartwater, navel ill and pneumonia in sheep and cattle and derivatives when intended for topical use in the management of wounds in animals]** and registered in terms of the provisions of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947).

Trastuzumab emtansine.

Ustekinumab.

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Schedule 4

ANNEXURE 3: OPTOMETRIST

OPTOMETRIST (Bachelors degree in Optometry – B OPTOM) registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa in terms of the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act 56 of 1974) and in possession of a Section 22A(15) permit as provided for by the Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965 (Act 101 of 1965)

– END SCHEDULE 4 –

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SCHEDULE 5 AND SPECIFIED SCHEDULE 5

a. All preparations or mixtures of such substances containing or purporting to contain substances that is chemically related and incorporates a structural fragment into its structure that is similar to the structure of a listed substance and /or exhibits pharmacodynamic properties similar to the listed substance referred to in this Schedule include the following:

   (i) The salts and esters of such substances, where the existence of such salts and esters is possible; and

   (ii) all preparations and mixtures of such substances where such preparations and mixtures are not expressly excluded.

   (iii) all homologues of listed substances (being any chemically related substances that incorporate a structural fragment into their structures that is similar to the structure of a listed substance and/or exhibit pharmacodynamic properties similar to the listed substance in the schedules), unless listed separately in the Schedules.

b. In terms of Section 22A(5)(f) of the Act, a practitioner, nurse or a person registered under the Health Professions Act, 1974, other than a medical practitioner or dentist, may prescribe and apply, only within his/her scope of practice and subject to the indication for use of such substances and medicines and to the conditions determined by the Medicines Control Council, to patients under his/her care, the Schedule 5 and Specified Schedule 5 substances and medicines provided for in the Annexures to this Schedule published in the *Gazette* in terms of the Act.

   (i) Annexure 1A: Emergency Care Provider (Paramedic);

   (ii) Annexure 1B: Emergency Care Provider (Emergency Care Practitioner).

c. Specified Schedule 5 substances listed in this schedule are subject to additional control in terms of section 22A of the Act as required under the provisions of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and are denoted by **

5-Hydroxy Tryptophan,

a. except in oral preparations with a maximum daily dose not exceeding 220 mg of L-tryptophan, alone or in combination with other active pharmaceutical ingredients; (S1) **[when intended for medicinal use in dosages of less than 5 milligrams/kg/day or]**

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Schedule 4

b. except in oral preparation with a maximum daily dose not exceeding 220 mg of L-tryptophan alone or in combination with other active pharmaceutical ingredients, with general health claims as a health supplement. (S0) **[intended as supplementation for nutritional purposes]**.

Phenazepam.

L-tryptophan,

a. except in oral preparations with a maximum daily dose not exceeding 220 mg of L-tryptophan, alone or in combination with other active pharmaceutical ingredients; (S1) **[when intended for medicinal use in dosages of less than 5 milligrams/kg/day or]**

b. except in oral preparation with a maximum daily dose not exceeding 220 mg of L-tryptophan alone or in combination with other active pharmaceutical ingredients, with general health claims as a health supplement;(S0) **[intended as supplementation for nutritional purposes]**.

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SCHEDULE 6

a. All preparations or mixtures of such substances containing or purporting to contain substances that is chemically related and incorporates a structural fragment into its structure that is similar to the structure of a listed substance and /or exhibits pharmacodynamic properties similar to the listed substance referred to in this Schedule include the following (unless expressly excluded or unless listed in another Schedule):

(i) the isomers of such substances, where the existence of such isomers is possible within the chemical designation;

(ii) the esters and ethers of such substances and of the isomers referred to in (i) as well as the isomers of such esters and ethers, where the existence of isomers of such esters or ethers is possible;

(iii) the salts of such substances and of the isomers referred to in (i), as well as the salts of the esters, ethers and isomers referred to in (ii), where the existence of such salts is possible;

(iv) the isomers of any of the salts referred to in (iii), where the existence of such isomers is possible;

(v) all preparations and mixtures of any of the above.

(vi) all homologues of listed substances (being any chemically related substances that incorporate a structural fragment into their structures that is similar to the structure of a listed substance and/or exhibit pharmacodynamic properties similar to the listed substance in the schedules), unless listed separately in the Schedules.

b. In terms of Section 22A(5)(f) of the Act, a practitioner, nurse or a person registered under the Health Professions Act, 1974, other than a medical practitioner or dentist, may prescribe and supply, only within his/her scope of practice and subject to the indication for use of such substances and medicines and to the conditions determined by the Medicines Control Council, to patients under his/her care, the Schedule 6 substances and medicines provided for in the Annexures to this Schedule published in the *Gazette* in terms of the Act.

(i) Annexure 1A: Emergency Care Provider (Paramedic);

(ii) Annexure 1B: Emergency Care Provider (Emergency Care Practitioner).

Cannabidiol, when intended for therapeutic purposes.

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Schedule 6

Coca leaf and any salt, compound, derivative or preparation of coca leaf and any salt, compound, derivative or preparation thereof that is chemically equivalent or identical to any of these substances, whether obtained directly or indirectly by extraction from material or substances obtained from plants, or obtained independently by chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis, except decocainized coca leaf and extractions of coca leaf where such extractions contain no cocaine or ecgonine.(S0)

Colistin,

a. when compounded by a pharmacist in terms of Section 14(4) of the Act, by a veterinarian, or by a holder of a Section 22C(1)(a) licence, or presented as the raw material; and

b. except when presented as a finished pharmaceutical product. (S4)

Ephedra alkaloids (natural or synthetic), unless listed separately in the Schedules,

a. except products registered in terms of the Act, not intended for export, and being oral preparations and mixtures, in combination with another pharmacologically active substance and intended for the symptomatic relief of colds and flu, containing not more than 30 milligrams of ephedra alkaloids per dose, with a maximum daily dose not exceeding 120 milligrams, subject to a maximum pack size of **[720]** 360 milligrams and limited to one pack per customer; (S2)

b. except when intended for application to skin, eyes, ears and nares and containing 1 percent or less of ephedra alkaloids. (S1)

Ephedrine,

a. except products registered in terms of the Act, not intended for export, and being oral preparations and mixtures, in combination with another pharmacologically active substance and intended for the symptomatic relief of colds and flu, containing not more than 30 milligrams of ephedrine per dose, with a maximum daily dose not exceeding 120 milligrams, subject to a maximum pack size of **[720]** 360 milligrams and limited to one pack per customer; (S2)

b. except preparations and mixtures intended for application to the skin, eyes, ears and nares and containing 1 percent or less of ephedrine. (S1)

Phenylpropanolamine (norephedrine),

a. except products registered in terms of the Act, not intended for export and oral preparations and mixtures where the recommended daily dose for adults does not exceed 100 milligrams and for children 6 to 12 years does not exceed 50 milligrams, when in combination with another pharmacologically active substance and intended for the symptomatic relief of nasal and sinus congestion, subject to a maximum pack size of 300 milligrams for adults and 150 milligrams for children, limited to one pack per customer (S2)

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Schedule 6

Pseudoephedrine, except contained in products registered in terms of the Act, and not intended for export, being oral preparations and mixtures containing not more than 60 milligrams or controlled-release oral preparations and mixtures containing not more than 120 milligrams of pseudoephedrine per dose, and not more than 240 milligrams per day, when in combination with another pharmacologically active substance and intended for the symptomatic relief of colds and flu, subject to a maximum pack size of 720 milligrams and limited to one pack per customer. (S2)

p-Synephrine,

a. *except preparations and mixtures registered in terms of the Act and intended for application to the skin, ears and nares containing 1 percent or less of p-synephrine and containing 0,2 percent or less for application to the eyes; (S0)*

b. *except oral preparations and mixtures registered in terms of the Act and intended for the symptomatic relief of nasal and sinus congestion, where the recommended daily dose for adults is 50 milligrams or less and for children 6 to 12 years is 25 milligrams or less, with a maximum pack size of 5 days; (S1)*

c. *except oral preparations and mixtures registered in terms of the Act and intended for the symptomatic relief of nasal and sinus congestion, where the recommended daily dose for adults is more than 50 milligrams and for children 6 to 12 years is more than 25 milligrams. (S2)*

– END SCHEDULE 6 –

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SCHEDULE 7

All preparations or mixture of such substances containing or purporting to contain substances referred to in this Schedule include the following (unless expressly excluded or unless listed in another Schedule):

(i) the isomers of such substances, where the existence of such isomers is possible within the chemical designation;

(ii) the esters and ethers of such substances and of the isomers referred to in (i), as well as the isomers of such esters and ethers, where the existence of isomers of such esters, or ethers is possible;

(iii) the salts of such substances and of the isomers referred to in (i), as well as the salts of the esters, ethers and isomers referred to in (ii), where the existence of such salts is possible;

(iv) the isomers of any of the salts referred to in (iii), where the existence of such isomers is possible;

(v) all preparations and mixtures of any of the above.

(vi) all homologues of listed substances (being any chemically related substances that incorporate a structural fragment into their structures that is similar to the structure of a listed substance and/or exhibit pharmacodynamic properties similar to the listed substance in the schedules), unless listed separately in the Schedules.

5F – APINACA (5F AKB-48).

Acetylfentanyl.

Butyrfentanyl.

Ethylone.

Ethylphenidate.

Fentanyl-analogues (unless listed in another Schedule) including:

(xii) 4-anilino-*N*-phenethylpiperidine (ANPP);

(xiii) N-phenethyl-4-piperidone (NPP).

MDMB – CHMICA.

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4- MEC.

Methiopropamine (MPA).

Methoxetamine (MXE).

MT-45.

Para-methoxymethylamphetamine (PMMA).

Para-methyl-4-methylaminorex (4,4-DMAR).

Pentedrone.

α-pyrrolidinovalerophenone (α-PVP).

U47700.

XLR-11.

– END SCHEDULE 7 –

These Schedules as amended come into operation on the date of publication in the Government *Gazette*.

DR A MOTSOALEDI, MP
MINISTER OF HEALTH
DATE: 6/7/2017

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DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

NO. 749 **28 JULY 2017**

ALTERATION OF FORENAMES IN TERMS OF SECTION 24 OF THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT, 1992 (ACT NO. 51 OF 1992)

The Director-General has authorized the following persons to assume the forename printed in *italics*:

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7. Lucy Mnyande - 940423 0556 081 - Wellington Prison, UMTATA, 5099 - *Lucy Izimake Nada*
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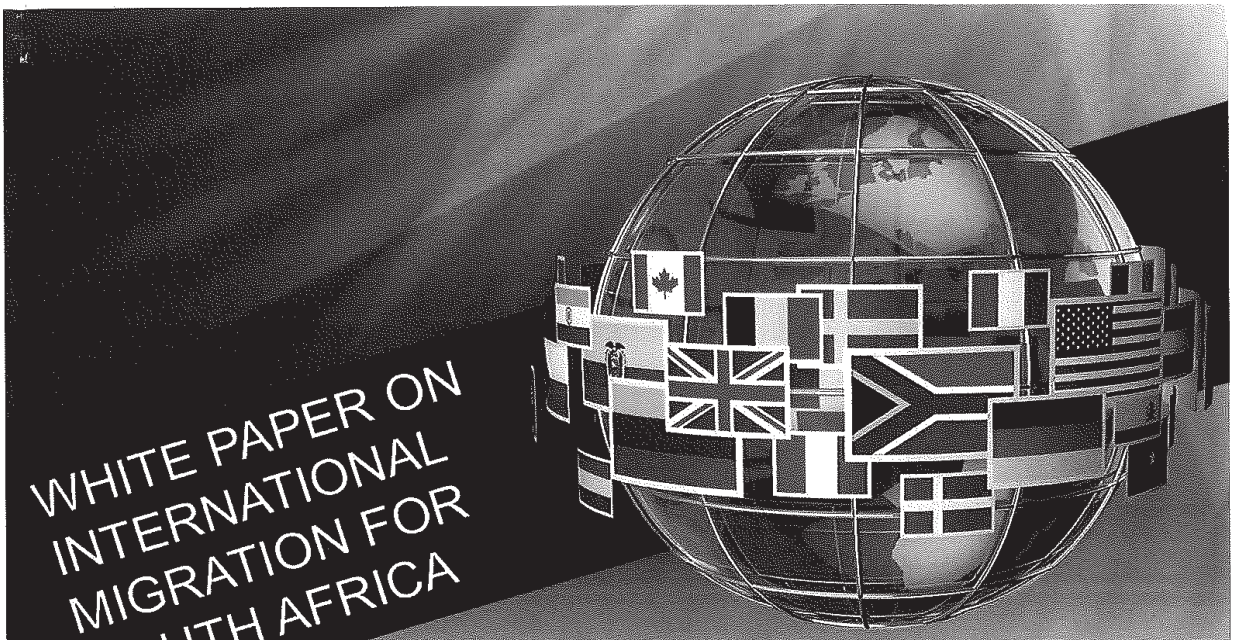

WHITE PAPER ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FOR SOUTH AFRICA

JULY 2017

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WHITE PAPER ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION – FINAL VERSION

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FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

The South African policy on international migration is set out in the 1999 White Paper on International Migration. It is implemented through the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No. 13 of 2002) and partly through the Refugees Act, 1998 (Act No. 130 of 1998). In the recent past, the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) amended the Immigration and Refugees Acts and implemented regulations and strategies to address glaring gaps in legislation. However, what is required is a comprehensive review of the policy framework that can inform systematic reform of the legislation.

Essentially, and despite significant changes in the country, region and world, the country's formal international migration policy has remained in place since 1999. The policy is outdated and has serious limitations that affect the country's ability to adequately embrace global opportunities while safeguarding our sovereignty and ensuring public safety and national security. Significant policy gaps exist in a number of areas, such as the management of integration for international migrants, management of emigration and management of asylum seekers and refugees. The approach taken in the new White Paper is that international migration must be dealt with holistically as many aspects are interconnected and this manifests in concrete processes and the lives of people.

It is against this background that the DHA undertook a comprehensive review of the international migration policy. In the 2016/17 financial year, the DHA developed a new White Paper on International Migration which was approved by the Cabinet on 29 March 2017. The 2017 White Paper incorporates much of the content of the 1999 White Paper but locates it within a much broader and more relevant policy framework and addresses serious policy gaps. The 1999 White Paper is essentially based on formal compliance to laws and regulation.

The paradigm set out in the 2017 White Paper is one of strategic management of international migration to achieve national goals. The 2017 White Paper enables the whole of the state and society to actively manage international migration to achieve development goals set out in the National Development Plan (NDP). The White Paper recommends policy and strategic interventions in eight policy areas: management of admissions and departures; management of residency and naturalisation; management of international migrants with skills and capital; management of ties with South African expatriates; management of international migration within the African context; management of asylum seekers and refugees; management of the integration process for international migrants; and management of enforcement.

The new White Paper will provide a policy framework that will guide the comprehensive review of immigration and related legislation. Those elements of the new policy that require only administrative action will be implemented immediately. However, those elements of the new policy that require major changes will not be implemented immediately as the amendment of

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legislation will be required. The process of amending the legislation has begun and is expected to be concluded by March 2019 with the submission of the amended legislation to Parliament for public consultation and approval.

I would like to thank all sectors of society that contributed towards the development of this White Paper. It is a policy that can only be implemented through a "whole of government and whole of society approach" and I urge all relevant stakeholders to support the vision of managing international migration for the development of the country, the region and continent.

PROF HLENGIWE MKHIZE, MP
MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

DATE: 12 · 07 · 2017

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

South Africa as a sovereign state has defined borders that are recognised by approximately 200 other states into which the political and legal world is divided. As a sovereign state, South Africa reserves the right to determine who is allowed entry into the country, and under what conditions. Therefore, the new White Paper on International Migration affirms South Africa's sovereign right to determine the admission and residence conditions for foreign nationals in line with its national interest. The policy on international migration will reflect how our nation of 55 million people will relate to the rest of the 7 billion humans who share planet Earth.

The current policy on international migration is set out in the 1999 White Paper on International Migration. It is implemented through the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No. 13 of 2002) and partly through the Refugees Act, 1998 (Act No. 130 of 1998). The current paradigm exposes South Africa to many kinds of risk in a volatile world and by default strengthens colonial patterns of labour, production and trade. It also serves to perpetuate irregular migration, which in turn leads to unacceptable levels of corruption, human rights abuse and national security risks. The new White Paper argues that the current policy does not enable South Africa to adequately embrace global opportunities while safeguarding our sovereignty and ensuring public safety and national security.

In the recent past the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) amended the Immigration and Refugees Acts and implemented regulations and strategies to address glaring gaps in legislation. However, what is required is a comprehensive review of the policy framework that can inform systematic reform of the legislation. Essentially, and despite significant changes in the country, region and world, the country's formal international migration policy has remained in place since 1999.

What South Africa urgently needs in a highly connected world is a robust, progressive vision of the benefits of well-managed international migration. This vision must be based on the crucial contribution inward and outward migration makes and will make to growing our economy and to the transformation of Africa. The White Paper contends that it is neither desirable nor possible to stop or slow down international migration. What is argued is that international migration in general is beneficial if it is managed in a way that is efficient, secure and respectful of human rights. Therefore, Vision 2030 (aligned to the NDP timeframe) for a well-managed international migration is that South Africans should embrace international migration for development while guarding sovereignty, peace and security.

The White Paper recommends policy and strategic interventions in eight policy areas:

- **Management of admissions and departures:** The purpose of policy interventions introduced in this area is to strengthen a strategic, modern, integrated and risk-based approach in managing the secure and efficient cross-border movement of people, goods and conveyances.

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- **Management of residency and naturalisation:** The purpose of policy interventions introduced in this area is to enable South Africa to grant residence and citizenship status to foreign nationals based on strategic security considerations and the national priorities of South Africa.
- **Management of international migrants with skills and capital:** The purpose of policy interventions introduced in this area is to increase South Africa's international competitiveness for critical skills and investment (attraction and retention of high-valued migrants).
- **Management of ties with South African expatriates:** The purpose of policy interventions introduced in this area is to enable South Africa to manage emigration in such a manner that it contributes to the achievement of national development goals.
- **Management of international migration within the African context:** The purpose of policy interventions introduced in this area is to facilitate cross-border movement for African citizens and provide a legal route for South African Development Community (SADC) economic migrants.
- **Management of asylum seekers and refugees:** The purpose of policy interventions introduced in this area is to enable South Africa to provide refugee protection and basic services to asylum seekers and refugees in a humane and secure manner.
- **Management of the integration process for international migrants:** The purpose of policy interventions introduced in this area is to establish a secure, strategic and integrated approach for the integration of bona fide migrants into communities.
- **Management of enforcement:** The purpose of policy interventions introduced in this area is to reduce irregular migration and improve compliance with immigration and related legislation and by-laws.

The new White Paper will provide a policy framework that will guide the comprehensive review of the immigration and other related legislation. Those elements of the new policy that require only administrative action will be implemented immediately. However, those elements of the new policy that require major changes will not be implementable immediately as the amendment of legislation will be required.

Some of the policy interventions contained in the White Paper will require significant restructuring, the cost implication of which cannot be assessed at this time. The White Paper is sensitive to the consideration that any given policy can only succeed if it can be supported by the available fiscal and financial resources. Hence, the department has developed a business case which will, amongst other things, outline a viable and sustainable funding model for the effective delivery of its mandate.

What is put forward in the White Paper is based on desktop research, interviews and discussions with internal and external stakeholders (workshops, roundtables and colloquia), as well as domestic and international study tours. It is also informed by a practical knowledge of problems that have emerged since the publication of the White Paper on International Migration in 1999.

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WHITE PAPER ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION – FINAL VERSION

SECTION 1: BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Chapter 1: Introduction and rationale for a new White Paper on International Migration

Introduction

South Africa, as a sovereign state, has defined borders that are recognised by approximately 200 other states into which the political and legal world is divided. As a sovereign state, South Africa reserves the right to determine who is allowed entry into the country, and under what conditions. Therefore, the new White Paper on International Migration affirms South Africa's sovereign right to determine the admission and residence conditions for foreign nationals in line with its national interest. The policy on international migration will reflect how our nation of 55 million people will relate to the rest of the 7 billion humans who share planet Earth.

The global movement of people, information, technology and capital across the globe give us huge opportunities as a nation and at the same time present very serious risks. According to the 2013 United Nations (UN) population report at least 3 per cent (232 million) of the human population are international migrants who have moved across borders to live in other countries for twelve months or more. People migrate for complex and varied reasons. A random sample would include labourers, unqualified artisans, highly qualified professionals, business persons, families and victims of forced migrations caused by political, economic and natural disasters.

Young men have constituted a major proportion of those migrating annually, but increasingly women and children are migrating. The overall number of migrants has been increasing steadily owing to opportunities offered by rapid transport, accessibility to communications as well as "push" and "pull" factors. "Pull" factors include economic and professional opportunities and safety. "Push" factors include large economic inequalities (domestic and international), conflicts, persecution, degraded environments and climate change. To discuss international migration meaningfully we must think nationally (across sectors and spheres of government), regionally and globally while understanding that the policy adopted will impact on every community and individual in South Africa, including our citizens visiting or residing in other countries. No nation in a world with a globalised economy can survive or thrive in isolation; or without due regard for international laws, conventions, treaties and agreements.

In general, South Africans are proud of the role we are playing internationally to strengthen collective peace and security and confront problems such as climate change, pandemics and poverty. A war or the collapse of a state anywhere in a highly globalised world impacts directly on global security and how much we pay for fuel or food and insurance. There will be mass migration and a rise in risks, threats and costs if all or part of a state collapses. Examples are Somalia, Libya, Iraq and Syria. The largest instance was Europe in the 1940s.

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We also celebrate and are proud of the international achievements of our athletes, scientists and entrepreneurs. None of these achievements would be possible if international migration was not possible and states closed their borders. As a member of the family of nations, our chances of peace and prosperity are far greater in a world where states cooperate and their citizens are free to travel, work, study, research, enjoy culture and build relationships.

Problem statement

The current policy on international migration is set out in the 1999 White Paper on International Migration. It is implemented through the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No. 13 of 2002) and partly through the Refugees Act, 1998 (Act No. 130 of 1998). The new White Paper argues that the current international migration policy does not enable South Africa to adequately embrace global opportunities while safeguarding our sovereignty and ensuring public safety and national security.

The White Paper further argues that South Africa has not yet built consensus at policy, legislative and strategic levels on how to manage international migration for development. As a result, national thinking and attitudes to international migration are influenced by an unproductive debate between those who call for stricter immigration controls and those who call for controls to be relaxed. In general the discourse is characterised by strong emotions, stereotypes and contested statistics. The White paper proposes adopting a managed international migration approach to enable us to work together to achieve common national goals.

Root causes

International migration is regarded as a routine administrative function of the state

The approach to international migration in the 1999 White Paper is largely static and limited to compliance rather than managing international migration strategically. As a result there is a lack of a proactive management of international migration and this does not advance the national security and development agenda of the country.

Historically the DHA has been regarded as performing routine administrative functions in a low-value, low-security environment. Consequently, its systems are outdated, there is grossly inadequate capacity and the entire operational budget for immigration functions is less than a billion rand. The focus is biased towards formal rights rather than on understanding that international migration must be managed professionally, securely and strategically to achieve national priorities.

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The White Paper proposes that international migration must be managed proactively and strategically in order to contribute to national priorities, such as nation building and social cohesion, inclusive economic growth and national security. South Africa needs to start a conversation on the importance of international migration so that there can be consensus on its contribution to meeting broadly supported national goals. For example, the NDP prioritises the acquisition of skills, some of which must be recruited internationally, in order to achieve national priorities such as inclusive economic growth. However, South Africa has not put in place adequate policy, strategies, institutions and capacity for attracting, recruiting and retaining international migrants with the necessary skills and resources.

Lack of a risk-based approach to international migration

The current policy relies on the mechanical application of rules to manage risks, rather than the integrated intelligence-based approach that is best practice globally. South Africa has consequently invested little in the effective and secure management of international migration so that risks can be evaluated and mitigated adequately. To obtain a business or residence visa in South Africa certain formal conditions must be met, including proof of financial resources, police clearance and checks against Interpol and other watch-lists. Countries that effectively manage risks have in addition put in place the people, systems and awareness needed to monitor and assess risks, starting with a complete official history that the applicant or traveller has with the destination country. The capacity to analyse and take strategic decisions is fundamental, together with the availability of the necessary information from other departments, such as State Security, Transport, the South African Police Service (SAPS), South African Revenue Service (SARS), the Department of Trade and Industry (dti) and the Health Department.

Countries with a similar risk profile to South Africa that effectively manage immigration, apply, to a far greater extent, the basic principle of keeping risks outside their borders. This includes doing adequate checks at missions and by airline liaison officers at key airports. The cost of these measures is far lower than that of dealing with threats such as fugitive crime bosses once they have established themselves in South Africa. The same measures, such as the use of biometrics, allow for the much more rapid processing of legitimate travellers, and the economic benefits exceed by far the cost of maintaining modern systems that are managed and operated by specialists.

In South Africa risks have to be managed within the framework of the Constitution and the human rights of both citizens and other nationals must be respected and protected. Immigration that is not managed through a risk-based approach is poorly managed immigration. This gives rise to systemic corruption as well as exposing all who live in the country to serious risks such as terrorism and drug smuggling. If risks are not managed, instability will increase and skilled

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migrants will not be recruited efficiently, thus undermining development. Job opportunities will not expand and this in turn will generate xenophobia and more instability.

Little awareness of historical and geopolitical contexts

The 1999 White Paper was an important instrument for deracialising apartheid immigration legislation and it adopted the formal principles of immigration administration that are promoted by the UN and found in middle or higher income countries. However, the largest specific policy gap in the 1999 White Paper is that there is no sense of South Africa being an African state situated in the SADC, which is one of the eight regional communities recognised by the African Union (AU).

Under colonialism and its apartheid manifestation, immigration linked to citizenship was strictly limited to persons deemed to be "Europeans". Africans were classified as "Natives" and consigned to the migrant labour system that maintained colonial economies across southern Africa. The 1999 White Paper opened our borders to Africa and the world but reserved the right to immigrate largely to those with high level skills or capital. Workers with low to mid-level skills from SADC countries can only be recruited by farmers, the mines and other companies under a temporary Corporate Work Visa that has its roots in the migrant labour system.

In general, the 1999 White Paper is conspicuously silent on the need to manage historic migration flows from the SADC in a way that will break with the colonial past by promoting regional integration and industrial development. Because of our shared colonial history, the development gap between South Africa and its neighbours is larger than in any other region globally – South Africa's gross domestic product (GDP) per capita is five to seven times that of the rest of the SADC.[1] The new policy seeks to address this historical and geographical reality and put forward policy interventions that would help enable South Africa, southern Africa and Africa to develop its own markets, industries and skills base.

Lack of a holistic approach to immigration policy leading to policy gaps

The first Green Paper on International Immigration (1997) covered immigration, asylum seekers and refugees. The 1999 White Paper excludes policy on asylum seekers and refugees, which is covered in the Refugees Act. The approach taken in the new White Paper is that international migration must be dealt with holistically, as many aspects are interconnected and this manifests in concrete processes and the lives of people. For example, providing protection to refugees and asylum seekers falls in the human rights domain; but it also carries security risks for the host country that must be managed using the same security systems that cover immigration. More

[1] TIPS Annual Forum, 2015.

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skilled refugees could successfully apply to work and stay in South Africa under the Immigration Act if the required systems were established.

The current White Paper is also not holistic because it does not deal with emigration, defined as the settlement of South Africans in other countries. These South Africans represent both a loss to the country as well as potential skills and resources which could be harnessed creatively to advance our development. The new White Paper thus addresses the question of how to engage with South African emigrant communities abroad.

Serious policy gaps regarding asylum seekers and refugees

At the level of policy, legislation, strategy and systems, the asylum seeker and refugee regime that was established through the 1998 Refugees Act has serious gaps that have only been partially addressed through amendments. A contributing factor was the assumption that the number of asylum seekers would be low, given the relative stability of the SADC and the distance from typical refugee sending countries. In part, this was a consequence of not considering historical flows of labour within the SADC and thus not being prepared for hundreds of thousands of SADC citizens claiming asylum so they could work while their claims were being adjudicated. The largest influx came as a result of economic collapse in Zimbabwe but there is a strong underlying trend from across the region. Another factor is the high level of activity of human smugglers and traffickers who bring in people under the guise of being asylum seekers from as far as North East Africa and Asia.

While the policy of non-encampment can be fully justified, there was no provision made for providing indigent asylum seekers with basic food and accommodation, leading to the courts obliging the DHA to consider issuing deserving cases with permits allowing them to work or study. This has become a powerful pull factor which further burdens the asylum system leading to many adjudication cases being delayed for years. There has been no additional funding to increase capacity in areas such as the two boards dealing with appeals, even though this would be a fraction of the additional burden that is placed on social services by long-stayers. Besides policy gaps, this points to the need for the state to move more quickly to a more integrated and strategic approach to planning and budgeting.

Capacity constraints to manage international migration

In this context the definition of "capacity" should be understood to include all major factors that enable a state to manage international migration. This includes the vision, understanding and attitudes that are prevalent amongst leaders and the public; policy and regulatory frameworks; and the institutional and administrative resources required to implement the policies. It also

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includes capacity to secure and defend the people, systems and institutions involved in the management of international migration. Amongst other serious threats, the systems of the DHA are under continual attack from criminal syndicates. Critical to ensure both security and efficiency, and to protect human rights, are the quantum and quality of human resources that manage immigration systems.

The limited capacity of South Africa to manage international migration is due to a lack of appreciation of its positive role and strategic importance. Contributing to the situation described above has been a tendency to regard the DHA as the sole department responsible for the management of international migration. This has contributed to the lack in South Africa of approaches involving the whole of the government and civil society, which is contrary to best practice globally. A strong international trend is for countries to move to an integrated approach, with departments working together and in harmony with civil society stakeholders in order to achieve common security and developmental objectives.

Because there is little national consensus around the importance and goals of international migration, government and civil society often decide on matters in court in South Africa and those decisions often drive policy. This can be disruptive, with unintended consequences, such as the 2004 Watchenuka judgement which entitles asylum seekers to work and study – a major pull factor that overwhelmed the asylum system. The White Paper proposes that South Africa should adopt an approach to immigration that is strategically managed and which involves the whole of the government and society approach led by the elected government.

Motivation for a new White Paper on International Migration

It has been over 18 years since the White Paper on International Migration (approved by Cabinet in March 1999) became the basis of immigration legislation and regulations. Although there have been significant economic, social, legislative and regulatory changes since then, there has not been a comprehensive review of policy. Essentially, the country's formal international migration policy has remained in place since 1999 – despite significant changes in the country, region and world. Notable developments include the following:

- South Africa is a major international player in various international (multilateral and bilateral) platforms that deal with peace keeping missions and development.
- South Africa has become a major destination and transport hub for the continent and the world. Most SADC nationals, for example, are transiting through South Africa to the continent and the world. World leaders, including politicians and business persons, travel through South Africa to the region.
- South Africa has become a platform for investment into Africa. South African companies are also increasingly expanding their businesses into Africa and other continents.

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- Migrants from the African continent, as far as North Africa, are transiting through South Africa to their preferred destination countries in Europe and North America. This has been exacerbated by the tightening of borders and political instability in North Africa, the Middle East and Europe.
- South Africa continues to receive a high number of individual asylum seekers from almost all the regions of the world, including asylum seekers from countries that are politically stable.
- South Africa attracts tourists from all regions of the world because of its climate, developed infrastructure and various tourist attractions; and it has become a major venue for international events.
- The rate at which the global economy is being driven by scientific and technological change is accelerating. South Africa has become a global player in certain areas of the sciences, including the hosting of the Square Kilometre Array (SKA) radio telescope.
- African countries continue to liberalise their immigration regimes in line with the African Union 2063 vision.
- Many South Africans have taken advantages presented by globalisation and have migrated to various developing and developed countries. More of these South Africans can contribute to achieving national priority goals than is the case presently.

The changes experienced by South Africa since the adoption of the 1999 White Paper, coupled with the above mentioned developments, necessitate that South Africa reviews the current international migration policy to be responsive to such developments and to be aligned with the new macro policy frameworks. For instance, South Africa has adopted the NDP as an overarching policy framework for all public policies, legislation and strategies. The NDP essentially argues that, if we are to end poverty and create decent work, we must use migration to break these patterns by growing our skills and knowledge base and by removing barriers to regional development. The NDP further argues that South Africa needs to adopt a more open approach to skilled immigration to enable expansion of high-skill supply for the economy in a manner that obviates displacement of South Africans.

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Chapter 2: Historical overview of international migration in South Africa

Introduction

Specific historical and geographical contexts are crucial in understanding migration patterns in any country. This chapter explores the contribution of migrants in building the economy of South Africa and the implication for the sending countries, especially neighbouring countries. Several scholars[2] have written extensively on this subject and they argue that ignoring this history would obscure its impact on South Africa's international migration policy and practice; and our long-standing economic and political links with the region.

Colonial and pre-1948 international migration policy

In the colonial era the countries that now form the SADC were linked through a migrant labour system. Migration was probably the single most important factor tying together all of the various colonies and countries of the sub-continent into a single regional labour market during the twentieth century. South Africa has been the main destination for migrant labour in the continent since the nineteenth century, following the discovery of the region's natural resources. As the supply of indigenous labour within South Africa was insufficient to meet the growing demand of the mines, the Chamber of Mines recruited from surrounding colonies and across southern Africa.

Even before the apartheid era, international migration policy in South Africa was based on racial discrimination. Much of the international migration policy paradigm in South Africa in the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries was dominated by the discourse of recruiting "desirable" whites and excluding migrants from Asia and India in particular. In terms of acquiring citizenship, formal immigration under colonial and apartheid regimes was essentially conceived of as being for whites only. With regard to African migrants, domestic and foreign, the primary concern of apartheid and pre-1948 South African governments was to ensure colonial domination and an abundant supply of cheap migrant labour.

The Immigrants Regulation Act of 1913, the first nation-wide immigration legislation passed in South Africa, had a major aim of excluding those Indian immigrants who had followed Indians who had entered after 1860 as indentured labourers to work in the sugar cane plantations. The growing Indian population was considered a major threat to the ideology of white supremacy.

At the end of World War I, South Africa was the destination for a rapidly increasing number of European immigrants, often from Eastern Europe. Many were Jewish or Catholic and poor – all

2 Peberdy, S., Crush, J. and Williams, V. (1997,1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2005, 2008, 2009); Maharaj, B. (2004).

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characteristics considered undesirable on political and racial grounds. The Immigration Quota Act of 1930, aimed at excluding such unwanted immigrants, also established the concept of discriminating between immigrants who were 'desirable' and 'undesirable'.

Apartheid international migration policy

Under apartheid, immigration control manifested chiefly in tight border security and restrictions on Africans considered politically undesirable and others entering the country; and on Africans travelling abroad. Ports of entry (POE) were under the control of police directed by an intelligence unit until 1992 when immigration officers were introduced. The fragmented departments of "Home Affairs" (variously named) were responsible both for general control via the pass laws as well as delivering modern services largely to whites.

The apartheid government encouraged or turned a blind eye to clandestine migration in order to ensure an abundant supply of cheap labour, but was opposed to black migrants applying for citizenship. The Aliens Control Act of 1991 was based on a 1913 Act that excluded blacks and was amended in 1930 and 1937 to exclude Jews. The racist orientation of South African immigration policy became very evident when the government welcomed whites from neighbouring states in southern Africa who felt threatened by the black majority rule. Between 1960 and 1980, skilled and semi-skilled white migrants from Zambia, Kenya and Zimbabwe were given citizenship to boost the local white population.

Between 1913 and 1986 black people could only enter South Africa illegally or as contract workers as they were not allowed to apply for temporary or permanent residence permits. Historically, labour migrants were concentrated in their largest numbers in the South African mining industry. The mix of source countries varied over time. Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Malawi were the major suppliers. All migrants were recruited by a single Industry-financed monopoly, The Employment Bureau of Africa (TEBA), which operated an extensive network of recruiting offices in supplier states. At the end of a stipulated period, migrants had to return home to renew their contracts as per the bilateral labour agreements[3] with neighbouring countries.

Post-1994 international migration policy

From 1994, the vision of South Africa's first democratic government was to reverse racially-based and exploitative laws, and integrate South Africa into the SADC region, the African continent and the world. The transition to democracy has enabled South Africa to play a full and

[3] South Africa's bilateral labour agreements with neighbouring countries: Mozambique (1974), Botswana (1973) Swaziland (1975) and Lesotho (1973).

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active role in the family of nations. This is one of the fruits of a struggle in which the mobilisation of international support played a critical role.

South Africa has undergone a protracted process of developing policy and legislation on migration and refugees since 1994. This process includes the drafting of a Green Paper on International Migration in 1997, a White Paper on International Migration accompanied by a Draft Immigration Bill, and the adoption of the first comprehensive Immigration Act in 2002, which has subsequently been amended. A Refugees Act was also passed in 1998, and amendments to this Act are currently underway. The discussion below highlights key areas of these documents and legislation.

Since 1994 several million South Africans have used their new passports to visit, study, work, and to do business abroad. Tourists and skilled migrants have helped grow our economy and knowledge base. Even so, while the international migration policy framework was formally deracialised, the 1999 White Paper has in part a colonial outlook. For instance, the White Paper argues that technically the migration policies of the old South Africa could be applied if adapted to comply fully with the Constitution and the administrative practices developed under it. This would in theory ensure that they do not unfairly discriminate against certain foreigners on the basis of origin, ethnicity or religion. In essence, however, the current policy framework is based on rules that in practice disadvantage Africans and favour immigrants from Europe and other developed regions over African countries.

Amendment of the Aliens Control Act No. 96 of 1991

The first migration policy reform came in 1995, with a statutory amendment to the Aliens Control Act No. 96 of 1991. It was Parliament's intention to bring the Act more in line with the country's new constitution. Before being amended in 1995, Section 55 of the Act provided that no decision of the DHA was reviewable by a court or tribunal, and persons could be held in detention indefinitely, without judicial review. The 1995 Amendment removed this provision and provided that detention for periods beyond 30 days ought to be subject to review. In short, despite the reforms, there were still concerns that the Aliens Control Act fell far short of constitutional expectations. Clearly, more comprehensive reforms were necessary.

Green Paper on International Migration

In May of 1997, South Africa published a Green Paper on International Migration. Underscoring the Green Paper were the dual principles that a planned and efficient system of immigration would be in South Africa's national interest and that unauthorised migration is undesirable. The Green Paper suggested that planned immigration would create opportunities for economic

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growth and development, and as such could be viewed as a potential tool for nation-building, rather than an impediment. It further argued, however, that realising the benefits of immigration would require a broader vision of the role of population movements in economic growth, and that the implementation of such a vision would require a simple, achievable and manageable plan of action. The Green Paper also maintained that as a sovereign state, South Africa would reserve the right to determine who would be allowed entry into the country, and under what conditions. At the same time, the Green Paper proposed that the design and implementation of immigration policy should be faithful to the 1996 Constitution, and should be consistent with the national commitments to upholding universal human rights, administrative justice, and the guarantee of certain basic rights for all people affected by the South African state.

White Paper on International Migration

The White Paper on International Migration was published in March 1999 and its Executive Summary provides an overview of its focus, contents and recommendations, as follows:

> In this White Paper administrative and policy emphasis is shifted from border control to community and workplace inspection with the participation of communities and the cooperation of other branches and spheres of government. Procedures related to the issuance of permits are simplified to shift resources towards enforcement. An Immigration Service would be established with monitoring and investigative capacity at community level and there would be an Immigration Review Board drawn from different sectors.

The basic shortcoming of the White paper is discussed in Chapter 1. In summary, it adopts an approach that is not aligned to South Africa's historical and geographical realities; or to using international migration strategically to achieve development goals. The approach is also one of mechanical compliance to requirements rather than ensuring national security through the management of risks. Lastly, it assumes immigration is a routine function that falls mainly under Home Affairs rather than adopting a "whole of the state and society" approach. This contributed to the classification by National Treasury of Home Affairs as a general administrative department that does not need to operate in a highly secure environment. The White Paper did advocate for the establishment of an immigration service and the Immigration Services (IMS) branch of the DHA was duly established; but it only receives a budget sufficient for routine administration, with limited funding for enforcement of immigration legislation.

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Immigration Act No. 13 of 2002

The Immigration Act (Act 13 of 2002) was legislated following the tabling of the White Paper on International Migration (1999) and the Immigration Bill (2001). The Act represented a significant policy and legislative departure from the Alien's Control Act of 1991, namely the previous statute governing the entry, residence and departure of foreign nationals in South Africa.

The Preamble of the Act emphasised a number of principles, including: simplified requirements and procedures, and the expeditious issuing of residence permits; security and state control over immigration; inter-departmental coordination; cognisance of globalisation and the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS); strengthening border monitoring and deterring illegal immigration; efficiently managing and administering border posts; efficiently and effectively enforcing immigration law, "thereby reducing the pull factors of illegal immigration"; accessing scarce skills, while protecting South African workers; maintaining a policy connection between foreigner workers and the training of citizens; addressing migration issues with other states; ensuring human rights protection in immigration control; and preventing and countering xenophobia within government and civil society.

South African refugee policy and legislation

Refugee White Paper, 1998

The Refugee draft White Paper was developed in 1998 as a first step towards developing a system of protection for refugees and asylum-seekers, following South Africa's ratifying of the 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, and the 1996 Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. The White Paper also included a Draft Refugee Bill which, following amendments, was adopted and legislated as the Refugees Act (Act 130 of 1998) later in the same year.

Cognisant of the obligations imposed by international instruments, the White Paper defines the conditions of eligibility for refugee status in South Africa, as well as conditions for exclusion from this status. The White Paper also outlines a number of principles guiding the treatment of refugees in South Africa, including: the international principle of non-refoulement[4]; non-prosecution on the basis of illegal entry into the country; non-deportation, except where there is a threat to national security or the public order; basic security rights; basic human dignity rights; and basic self-sufficiency rights, including the rights to work and education.

[4] Refoulement essentially refers to returning a person to a place where his/her life would be threatened.

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The White Paper also outlines the conditions of residence for persons granted refugee status, placing emphasis on the creation of an "enabling" environment for self-sufficiency through access to identity and travel documents, the rights to work and study, as well as a speedy determination process. In the event of a mass influx of refugees, the White Paper recommends that the Minister be empowered to determine refugee status on a group basis, and make regulations related to accommodation and treatment of refugees in these circumstances.

Refugees Act No. 130 of 1998

The Refugee Act was adopted in 1998 with the main aims of giving effect to international instruments, providing for the reception of asylum seekers, establishing conditions for the refugee application and determination processes, and defining rights and conditions of residence for refugees in South Africa. Consistent with the White Paper, the Act outlines circumstances under which an applicant may qualify for refugee status, or be specifically excluded. The Act also provides for the establishment of refugee reception centres staffed by refugee reception officers and refugee status determination officers.

The Act also provides for the establishment of both a Standing Committee for Refugee Affairs and a Refugee Appeal Board, and provides specific guidance on the composition, powers, duties, and conditions of office of members of both bodies. The Act came into force in 2000 after the adoption of the Refugee Regulations.

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Chapter 3: Continental and regional migration policy frameworks

Introduction

In the course of the twenty-first century, globalisation and increased interdependence between the fields of trade, migration and investment have more than ever challenged the capacity of states to autonomously manage such flows, thus giving rise to regionalism and multilateral solutions. Although international migration flows are becoming increasingly intercontinental, most international migrants move within major regions. In particular, migration seems to be influenced by regional processes.[5] For instance, Africa has at least eight regional bodies which are the building blocks of the African Economic Community (AEC), established in the 1991 Abuja Treaty, which provides the overarching framework for continental economic integration. They include the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU); the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); the East African Community (EAC); the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD); SADC; the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA); the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS); and the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CENSAD).[6]

These regional approaches are usually based on the conclusion of free trade instruments between countries in a specific region with a view to enabling economic development. Such instruments may range from extensive free movement regimes applicable to all categories of persons to more limited provisions focusing on the movement of qualified individuals.[7] Africa as a continent is also experiencing an increase in intraregional migration and research has shown that, to a larger extent, these movements occur essentially within the continent. However, these migratory flows are occurring in an African context still marked by the inadequacy of institutional capacities of some African countries to address migration challenges individually and collectively.[8] A policy position on the management of international migration needs to take these migration flows and institutional capacity factors into consideration.

This section of the paper explores various policy instruments that have been developed by the AU and SADC in order to facilitate the free movement of persons, goods and capital amongst the member states. Free movement of persons encompasses three types of movements: visa-free entry for short visits and/or granting of visa on arrival; the right of residence (temporary and permanent), and the right of establishment (income generating activities such as work and starting a business). Regional policy instruments are generally used to guide member states to develop their national policies on international migration. South Africa is in the process of

[5] Regionalism as a Venue for Migration Governance (Available at: www.nccr-trade.org).
[6] The Regional Economic Communities of the African Union (Available at www.un.org/en/africa).
[7] Regionalism as a Venue for Migration Governance (Available at www.nccr-trade.org).
[8] African Common Position on migration and development, 2006.

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developing a new White Paper on International Migration which is Africa-oriented as opposed to the current one that is based on historical ties with Europe.[9] The main objective of this section is to provide a foundation for a South African policy position for managing international migration in line with the African development agenda.

Continental migration policy framework

The founding policy framework for the management of international migration in line with the African development agenda is the Abuja Treaty of 1991. In 1980, the OAU (predecessor of the AU) Extraordinary Summit adopted the Lagos Plan of Action as a major step towards the goal of integration. The commitments in this Plan and the Final Act of Lagos were translated into concrete form in Abuja, Nigeria in June 1991 when the OAU Heads of State and Governments signed the Treaty establishing the (AEC) during the 27th Ordinary Session of the Assembly. The aim of the AEC is to promote economic, social and cultural development as well as African economic integration in order to increase self-sufficiency and endogenous development and to create a framework for development, mobilisation of human resources and material.[10]

Freer movement of people across the continent is cited as a key long-term objective of the AU. Since the early 2000s, the relationship between migration and development has become increasingly important to the AU. In this respect, in 2006 the AU adopted the African Common Position on Migration and Development. The Common Position paper covers a number of areas including migration and development, human resources and the brain drain, remittances, trade, migration and peace, security and stability, migration and human rights.

The AU has taken the commitments of the Abuja Treaty a step further. At the 24th Ordinary Assembly held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 30-31 January 2015, the Heads of State and Governments of the AU adopted Agenda 2063 as both a Vision and an Action Plan for an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa. Agenda 2063 is a call for action to all segments of African society to work together to build a prosperous and united Africa based on shared values and a common destiny. The 25th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly held on 14-15 June 2015 in South Africa made several declarations that require member states to develop programmes of action for implementation. At least two declarations set clear parameters for the international migration policy in South Africa. That is, the establishment of the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA), and the implementation of continent-wide visa free regimes, including issuance of visas on arrival at ports of entry for African citizens.

9 As of April 2016, South Africa granted visa exemption to 14 African countries (holders of ordinary passports) - Benin, Cape Verde, Gabon, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Swaziland, Botswana, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. This is in sharp contrast to the number of the European countries that qualify for a similar exemption (29 countries). 2016 DHA list of visa exempted countries.

10 www.dirco.gov.za

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SADC regional migration policy framework

The goal of achieving the free movement of people, goods and capital in the region has long been a priority for the SADC, and is seen as integral to promoting development, poverty alleviation, and prospects of greater integration. To this end, a number of protocols have been adopted by the SADC member states. These are protocols that address the free movement of SADC nationals.

Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons of 2005

The overall objective of the Protocol is to facilitate the movement of persons. More specifically, it aims to facilitate the entry of citizens from the SADC into other member states without the need for a visa, for a maximum period of ninety days. The Protocol makes reference to the provisions pertaining to residence and establishment. The ultimate objective of the Protocol is to develop national policies aimed at the progressive elimination of obstacles to the movement of persons of the region generally into and within the territories of State Parties. The Protocol will enter into force after it has been ratified by two-thirds of the member states. By 2016 the protocol had been signed by nine member states while only four member states (including South Africa) had ratified it.

The major gap that has to be addressed is not the ratification of a high-level policy framework, but a systematic programme to put in place critical enabling conditions. These include the development of compatible immigration policies, laws and systems and accurate population registers. The assumption is that the SADC as a region will have limited capacity to manage the flows of migrants without these systems, particularly to South Africa.

SADC Protocol on Education and Training of 1997

The SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of People is not the only SADC Protocol that relates to the movement of people within SADC member states. The 1997 SADC Protocol on Education and Training recognises that the human resources development is essential in promoting overall development and tackling the socio-economic problems facing the sub-region. The objectives of the Protocol include the relaxation and eventual elimination of immigration formalities in order to facilitate freer movement of students and staff within the region for the specific purposes of study, teaching, research and any other pursuits relating to education and training.

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SADC Protocol on Tourism of 1998

The 1998 SADC Protocol on Tourism is based on the premise that SADC has rich tourism potential which can be developed for the benefit of member states and their citizens by contributing to economic and social development. Its objectives include promoting the sub-region as "a single but multifaceted tourism destination" which can be assisted by facilitating intra-SADC travel through the easing or removal of travel and visa restrictions and harmonising immigration procedures. The Protocol calls for the complete abolition of visa requirements for SADC nationals, as well as the introduction of a tourism univisa for visitors from countries outside the region. Discussions are underway on the proposed univisa. However, security and income sharing considerations by member states seem to have derailed the progress.

SADC Protocol on Free Trade of 1996

The 1996 SADC Protocol on Trade, while only partially related to the movement of people, has direct implications for migration. The Protocol on Trade argues that the development of trade and industry is essential to economic integration in the SADC and that trade in goods and services and cross-border investment are major areas of cooperation. The objective of the Protocol is to create a free trade area in the SADC, and to promote trade between member states. This Protocol has implication for business persons especially cross-border traders who frequently travel for business purposes. While the Protocol does not directly refer to small-scale cross-border trade, it will have a direct impact on activities of this kind as well.

Labour Migration Policy Framework of 2014

The Policy Framework seeks to promote sound management of intra-regional labour migration for the benefit of both the sending and receiving countries as well as the migrant workers. The framework requires member states to develop national labour migration policies that are consistent with relevant national policies and legislation as well as the SADC, AU, UN and ILO (International Labour Organisation) policy instruments.

South Africa's current policy position on the free movement of African citizens

The SADC arguably lags behind other Regional Economic Communities (REC) such as the ECOWAS and EAC in implementing the regional migration policy frameworks for the facilitation of freer movement of persons within the region. For instance, the ECOWAS adopted the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment in 1979. The Protocol grants ECOWAS citizens the right to enter, reside and establish themselves in member states,

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through a phased approach. The EAC has made significant progress on visa-free movement of EAC citizens, but has not implemented free residence and establishment. The EAC has begun harmonising and lowering requirements and fees for EAC applicants for temporary and permanent residence.

It should be noted that the gap in development between South Africa and other SADC states is much larger than differences between states in other regions. Most of the SADC member states have not amended their policies in line with the above mentioned policy instruments. Consequently, the SADC remains a slow work in progress towards the ideals of the Abuja Treaty. While South Africa continues to advocate for the implementation of these regional policy instruments in various SADC platforms, it has adopted both unilateral and bilateral approaches in removing visa conditions for SADC and other nationals outside of SADC. For instance, South Africa has implemented visa waivers which are in line with the spirit of the Abuja Treaty with nationals of 11 of the 14 SADC countries. South Africa also implemented the Zimbabwe Special Permit (ZSP) and Lesotho Special Permit (LSP) to regularise the large numbers of Zimbabwean and Lesotho nationals residing in South Africa irregularly.

To ease movement into South Africa for Africans from farther afield, South Africa has begun offering 10 year multiple-entry visas to Africans from countries requiring visas to visit South Africa, who are frequent travellers, business people and academics.

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Chapter 4: Existing policy and legal framework

Introduction

This chapter discusses the policy environment underpinning the formulation of the new White Paper on International Migration. The White Paper has to be consistent with, and complement, the Government's broad developmental, security, diplomatic and social objectives. For this reason, it is necessary to consider the broad policy framework within which this policy has been formulated. The South African policy and legal framework that regulate admission, residence and naturalisation process for foreign nationals is contained in various national and international policy and legal instruments, and implemented through various Acts of Parliament. The following policies and legislation had a major impact on the formulation of this White Paper:

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa

In 1996 South Africa adopted the Constitution as the supreme law of the country. Any law or act inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution shall be of no force and effect to the extent of such inconsistency. The Constitution also demands that the rule of law be respected by all, including the state and its organs. In this section attention is given to the provisions of the Constitution as far as it has an effect on this policy. The Constitution lays down certain relevant principles which have implications for the White Paper:

- The right of the South African people to self-determination and sovereignty is fundamental and this includes the right to security and control of our resources. Section 39(1)b of the Constitution states that the Bill of rights must be interpreted in accordance with international law. International law states that each country is free to determine its own rules regarding the acquisition and loss of citizenship, entry and residence of foreigners.
- Section 10 of the Constitution states that everyone has inherent dignity and the right to have their dignity respected and protected.
- Limiting of the freedom of movement, as enshrined in Section 21 (1) of the Constitution, could only be done in line with Section 36 of the Constitution. That is, the reason for limiting the movement must be sound, reasonable and justifiable.
- Section 9(3) of the Constitution qualifies what kind of discrimination is prohibited – the state may not unfairly discriminate directly or indirectly against anyone on one or more grounds, including race, gender, sex, pregnancy, marital status, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, language and birth. Granting some immigrants the right to permanent or long-term residency and citizenship and not other immigrants is not on the face of it discriminatory.

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Legislation administered by the DHA

The following legislation regulates conditions under which foreign nationals could attain admission, residence and citizenship status in South Africa:

Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No. 13 of 2002)

- Section 9 of the Immigration Act specifies admission requirements that must be adhered to. According to section 9(1) of the Immigration Act no person shall enter or depart from the Republic at a place other than a port of entry. Section 9(3) Immigration Act further states that no person shall enter or depart from the Republic unless he or she is in possession of a valid passport.
- Sections 11 to 23 of the Immigration Act provide for various types temporary visas that could be granted to foreign nationals: S11 for visitors; S13 for study; S14 for treaty agreements; S15 for business; S16 for crew; S17 for medical treatment; S18 for relative; S 19(1) for critical skills; S 19(4) for general work; S 19(5) for intra-company; S21 for corporate; S20 for retirement; S22 for exchange programmes; and S23 asylum transit.
- According to Section 25(1) of the Immigration Act the holder of a permanent residence permit (PRP) has all the rights, privileges, duties and obligations of a citizen, save for those rights, privileges, duties and obligations which a law or the Constitution explicitly ascribes to citizenship.
- Sections 26 and 27 of the Immigration Act provide for various types PRPs that could be granted to foreign nationals: S 26(a) holder of a general work visa; S 26(b) spouse of South African citizen or PRP holder; S 26(c) child of South African citizen or PRP holder under 21 years; S26(d) child of South African citizen; S 27(a) holder of a quota work visa; S 27(b) holder of critical skills visa; S 27(c) holder of a business visa; S 27(d) refugee; S 27(e) retired person; S 27(f) financial independent person; and S 27(g) relative of South African citizen or PRP holder within the first step of kinship.

Refugees Act, 1998 (Act No. 130 of 1998)

- Section 23 of the Immigration Act specifies admission requirements that must be adhered to by foreign nationals who wish to apply for refugee protection in South Africa.
- Section 22 of the Refugee Act provides for an issuing of asylum seeker temporary residence permit to an applicant, pending the outcome of an application in terms of Section 21.

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- Section 24 of the Refugees Act provides for the granting of a refugee permit for a period of five years.
- Section 27(c) of the Refugees Act entitles a refugee to apply for a permanent residence permit after five years of acquiring refugee status on condition that and if the Standing Committee certifies that he or she will remain a refugee indefinitely.

South African Citizenship Act, 1995 (Act No. 88 of 1995)

- Section 2 of the Citizenship Act provides grounds under which South African citizenship could be attained.
- Section 5 of the Citizenship Act provides for the conditions under which foreign nationals could be naturalised.

Marriage Act, 1961 (Act No. 25 of 1961)

- There is no specific section in the Marriage Act that specifies the process for granting residence and citizenship to foreigners on the grounds of a marriage. However, Section 12 of the Marriage Act deals with the required documents (affidavit) that must be submitted by foreigners in order to enter into a marriage.

Policies and Acts administered by other Departments

The following national and sector policies and legislation were taken into consideration during the drafting of the White Paper:

- Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997;
- Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Amendment Act, 2013;
- Children's Act, 2005;
- Companies Act, 2008;
- Cross-border Road Transport Agency Act, 1998;
- Customs Controls Act, 2014;
- Employment Equity Act, 1998;
- Employment Services Act, 2014;
- Labour Relations Act, 1995;
- National Development Plan;
- Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013;
- Ship Registration Act, 1998;
- South African Maritime Safety Authority Act, 1998;
- South African Revenue Service Act, 1997; and

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- Unemployment Insurance Act, 1996.

International Conventions and protocols

The following international instruments that have been ratified by South Africa were taken into consideration during the drafting of the White Paper:

- 1948 Declaration of Human Rights;
- 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees;
- 1951 Equal Remuneration Convention (ILO);
- 1957 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (ILO);
- 1967 UN Protocol on the Status of Refugees;
- 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa;
- 2011 Domestic Workers Convention (ILO);
- Convention on International Civil Aviation;
- SADC Protocol on Education and Training;
- SADC Protocol on Tourism;
- SADC Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology;
- The 2005 SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of the Movement of Persons; and
- The International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea.

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WHITE PAPER ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION – FINAL VERSION

SECTION 2: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PATTERNS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Chapter 5: Migration to South Africa: Facts and figures

Introduction

International population movements are complex to measure, as they are influenced by a variety of socioeconomic, political, environmental and other factors. The South African official figures from the 2011 Census indicate that 3.3 per cent or about 2,1 million of the country's 51,7 million population are foreign-born. South Africa continues to attract a high volume of various categories of international visitors and migrants from almost all regions of the world. For instance, in 2011 more than 12,3 million movements were captured in the enhanced Movement Control System (eMCS) in respect of foreign nationals' arrivals. This figure increased to 16,5 million in 2016. More than 79% of the movements involve SADC nationals, with those living in neighbouring countries making frequent crossings. For more details, please refer to Table 1.

Table 1: Trends in international movements: Foreign arrivals

Country	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%
LESOTHO	3 231 198	26%	3 159 045	24%	3 179 290	22%	3 192 012	21%	3 446 591	22%	3 807 923	23%
ZIMBABWE	2 400 429	19%	2 947 721	22%	3 486 327	24%	3 599 136	23%	3 420 840	22%	3 419 088	21%
MOZAMBIQUE	1 564 543	13%	1 732 183	13%	1 980 889	13%	2 133 012	14%	2 078 799	13%	2 015 119	12%
SWAZILAND	1 120 877	9%	1 232 633	9%	1 413 618	10%	1 602 200	10%	1 682 041	11%	1 733 549	10%
BOTSWANA	659 333	5%	683 746	5%	863 321	6%	989 935	6%	1 153 573	7%	1 357 651	8%
UK	515 158	4%	504 715	4%	504 481	3%	517 504	3%	531 781	3%	560 032	3%
USA	314 583	3%	328 557	2%	353 100	2%	371 964	2%	363 566	2%	409 145	2%
GERMANY	254 297	2%	268 246	2%	289 744	2%	314 233	2%	306 902	2%	356 719	2%
NAMIBIA	177 496	1%	223 807	2%	258 829	2%	272 281	2%	289 683	2%	287 141	2%
ZAMBIA	177 830	1%	180 497	1%	193 290	1%	200 791	1%	191 977	1%	201 627	1%
MALAWI	152 218	1%	154 918	1%	189 329	1%	186 868	1%	160 788	1%	174 592	1%
FRANCE	117 326	1%	125 385	1%	133 038	1%	154 700	1%	156 549	1%	181 031	1%
NETHERLANDS	126 574	1%	127 535	1%	131 221	1%	150 575	1%	146 677	1%	170 256	1%
INDIA	110 189	1%	120 567	1%	131 774	1%	124 450	1%	121 513	1%	137 917	1%
CHINA	97 689	1%	119 096	1%	139 228	1%	112 727	1%	115 326	1%	148 716	1%
AUSTRALIA	114 564	1%	120 152	1%	121 664	1%	127 129	1%	115 809	1%	124 758	1%
NIGERIA	74 845	1%	78 733	1%	92 449	1%	81 716	1%	77 299	0%	84 912	1%
ITALY	64 861	1%	65 728	0%	69 037	0%	74 761	0%	68 728	0%	76 964	0%
CANADA	64 222	1%	68 104	1%	70 512	0%	70 881	0%	67 546	0%	71 621	0%
PORTUGAL	63 273	1%	68 447	1%	68 234	0%	66 857	0%	66 892	0%	64 282	0%
Top 20 Foreign Arr.	11 401 505	92%	12 309 815	92%	13 669 375	93%	14 343 732	93%	14 562 880	93%	15 383 043	93 %
All Foreign Arrivals	12 370 123		13 313 038		14 757 652		15 427 482		15 610 272		16 550 616	

Source: DHA EMCS SYSTEM (January 2017)

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While most of the international visitors and migrants do return to their countries, a substantial number does not depart due to the nature of their residence visas. However, some overstay and in most cases apply for asylum to legitimise their stay in the country. For instance, in 2011 while more than 12,3 million movements were captured in the enhanced Movement Control System (eMCS) in respect of foreign arrivals; only 10,8 million departure movements were captured in respect of foreigners. This trend can be observed for other years as well. For more details, please refer to Table 2.

Table 2: Trends on international movements: Foreign departures

Country	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%
LESOTHO	2 701 404	25%	2 520 162	22%	2 682 312	20%	2 794 676	20%	2 899 633	20%	3 231 707	22%
ZIMBABWE	2 126 297	20%	2 376 146	21%	3 074 759	23%	3 056 018	22%	2 912 827	21%	2 829 182	19%
MOZAMBIQUE	1 095 527	10%	1 328 617	12%	1 748 711	13%	1 946 055	14%	1 888 857	13%	1 820 946	12%
SWAZILAND	1 047 434	10%	1 145 401	10%	1 335 323	10%	1 520 184	11%	1 576 545	11%	1 644 053	11%
BOTSWANA	653 864	6%	668 298	6%	846 786	6%	971 301	7%	1 124 906	8%	1 337 892	9%
UK	511 864	5%	502 306	4%	502 417	4%	514 258	4%	524 013	4%	563 846	4%
USA	310 297	3%	324 720	3%	350 089	3%	371 303	3%	360 809	3%	406 283	3%
GERMANY	248 855	2%	264 672	2%	287 389	2%	306 454	2%	301 222	2%	347 144	2%
NAMIBIA	175 915	2%	221 373	2%	254 855	2%	268 663	2%	286 534	2%	283 873	2%
ZAMBIA	166 873	2%	165 226	1%	184 310	1%	190 262	1%	181 422	1%	189 459	1%
FRANCE	117 943	1%	124 513	1%	133 290	1%	155 625	1%	158 759	1%	181 911	1%
NETHERLANDS	120 829	1%	126 087	1%	130 576	1%	148 626	1%	144 333	1%	165 502	1%
CHINA	96 435	1%	118 458	1%	140 829	1%	116 770	1%	119 569	1%	152 415	1%
INDIA	106 757	1%	116 323	1%	128 702	1%	121 594	1%	120 492	1%	139 201	1%
AUSTRALIA	112 698	1%	118 215	1%	121 382	1%	124 599	1%	116 636	1%	124 560	1%
MALAWI	103 466	1%	98 653	1%	114 355	1%	130 132	1%	129 453	1%	124 289	1%
NIGERIA	65 594	1%	71 261	1%	82 161	1%	75 367	1%	74 542	1%	80 232	1%
ITALY	63 700	1%	65 445	1%	68 295	1%	73 744	1%	68 801	0%	76 303	1%
CANADA	63 616	1%	67 662	1%	70 507	1%	71 349	1%	67 705	0%	71 511	0%
PORTUGAL	61 271	1%	67 068	1%	66 825	0%	65 937	0%	66 011	0%	63 490	0%
Top 20 Foreign Departures	**9 950 639**	91%	**10 490 606**	91%	**12 323 873**	92%	**13 022 917**	92%	**13 123 069**	93%	**13 833 799**	92%
Top 20 Foreign Arrivals	**11 401 505**		**12 309 815**	677%	**13 669 375**		**14 343 732**		**14 562 880**		**15 383 043**	
All Foreign Departures	**10 894 724**		**11 478 328**		**13 399 830**		**14 104 171**		**14 174 409**		**14 988 933**	
Difference	**1 450 866**		**1 819 209**		**1 345 502**		**1 320 815**		**1 439 811**		**1 549 244**	

Source: DHA EMCS SYSTEM (January 2017)

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As far as the total number of movements through the POE is concerned, volumes have increased from 33 million in 2011 to 41,9 million in 2016, as illustrated in Table 3. The growth in traveller movements underscores the need for more intelligent processing of travellers at the POE.

Table 3: All movements for the period 2011 to 2016

Year	Citizens		Total	Foreigners		Total	Grand Total
	Arrivals	Departures		Arrivals	Departures		
2011	4 870 436	4 914 014	9 784 450	12 370 123	10 894 724	23 264 847	33 049 297
2012	4 814 715	4 863 916	9 678 631	13 313 038	11 478 328	24 791 366	34 469 997
2013	5 006 626	5 113 350	10 119 976	14 757 652	13 399 830	28 157 482	38 277 458
2014	5 074 074	5 160 428	10 234 502	15 427 482	14 104 171	29 531 653	39 766 155
2015	5 075 189	5 136 482	10 211 671	15 610 272	14 174 409	29 784 681	39 996 352
2016	5 133 436	5 235 891	10 369 327	16 550 616	14 988 933	31 539 549	41 908 876

Source: DHA EMCS SYSTEM (January 2017)

Temporary residence visas

Between June 2014 and January 2016, over 121 000 temporary residence visas were issued. Relative's visas for spouses account for 24 per cent while critical skills and business visas account for 4 per cent and 1 per cent respectively. Nationals from Bangladesh, Nigeria, and Pakistan were the most likely to apply for relative's visas. Applications for relative's visas were followed by applications for study visas and visitor's visas, which made up 18 per cent and 14 per cent of all applications for temporary residence visas received. Nationals from Zimbabwe (20 per cent), followed by those from Nigeria (15 per cent), the DRC (9 per cent) and Angola (6 per cent) accounted for half of the study visa applications. For more details, please refer to Table 4.

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Table 4: Trends in temporary residence visas (1 June 2014 - 14 Jan 2016)

Type of Temporary Residence	Number	%
Relative Visa (Spouse)	28608	24%
Study Visa Section 13	22074	18%
Visitors Visa Section 11(1)	16632	14%
General Work Visa Section 19(2)	11582	10%
Visitors Visa Section 11(6)	11221	9%
Critical Skills Visa Section 19(1)	7195	6%
Visitors visa section 11(1)(b)(iv)	5226	4%
Relatives visa (minor child) Sectic	4668	4%
Visitor's visa section 11(1)(b)(ii)	3283	3%
Visitors Visa Section 11(2)	2217	2%
Work Visa Section 19(5)	1971	2%
Relatives visa (major child) Sectic	1878	2%
Medical Treatment Section 17	1806	1%
Business Visa Section 15	1530	1%
Retired Person Visa Section 20	1346	1%
Total top 15 types	**121237**	**100%**

Source: VFS System (June 2014 – December 2016)

Permanent residence permits

The trends on the granting of PRPs resemble that of the residence visas. For instance, between June 2014 and December 2016, applications on the basis of being a spouse accounted for 35 per cent, while critical skills and business visas account for 1 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. These figures would seem to indicate that relationships form the basis of the majority of applications (62 per cent) for permanent residence in South Africa. For more details, please refer to Table 5.

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Table 5: Trends in permanent residence permits

Permanent residence category	Number	%
26(b) Spouse	15 965	35%
26(a) Worker	8 315	18%
27(g) Relative	2 853	6%
27(b) Extra ordinary skills	4 257	9%
27(d) Refugee	1 929	4%
27(e) Retired	1 231	3%
27(C) Business	1 453	3%
26(d) Dependent(>21)	999	2%
27(a) Worker	583	1%
27(f) Financially independent	196	1%
26(c) Dependent(<18)	8 319	18%
Grand Total	**46 100**	**100%**

Source: VFS System (16 June 2014 – 01 December 2016)

During the 2014/15 financial year, 1 955 applications for permanent residence based on marriage grounds were referred to the Inspectorate. A total of 1 838 investigations into such applications were finalised. Based on the outcome of the finalised investigations, 74 per cent of these applications (1 362) were recommended for rejection on the basis that the marriages were found to be fraudulent, whereas 26 per cent (476 applications) were recommended for approval. These figures highlight the need to strengthen the Inspectorate capacity and ensure that sufficient checks are conducted prior to the granting of visas and permits based on relationships, as there is a trend of misusing this visa and permit category.

Refugee regime

South Africa continues to receive a high volume of asylum seekers, and over 90 per cent do not qualify for refugee status. When the Refugees Act was enacted in 1998, the numbers of asylum applicants were very low; with about 11 000 people applying for asylum in 1998. Graph 1 shows that this number has swelled over the years due to various "pull" and "push" factors. While the numbers have been declining since 2011, the current average of 62 000 asylum applications per annum makes South Africa the highest recipient of individual asylum seekers in Africa.

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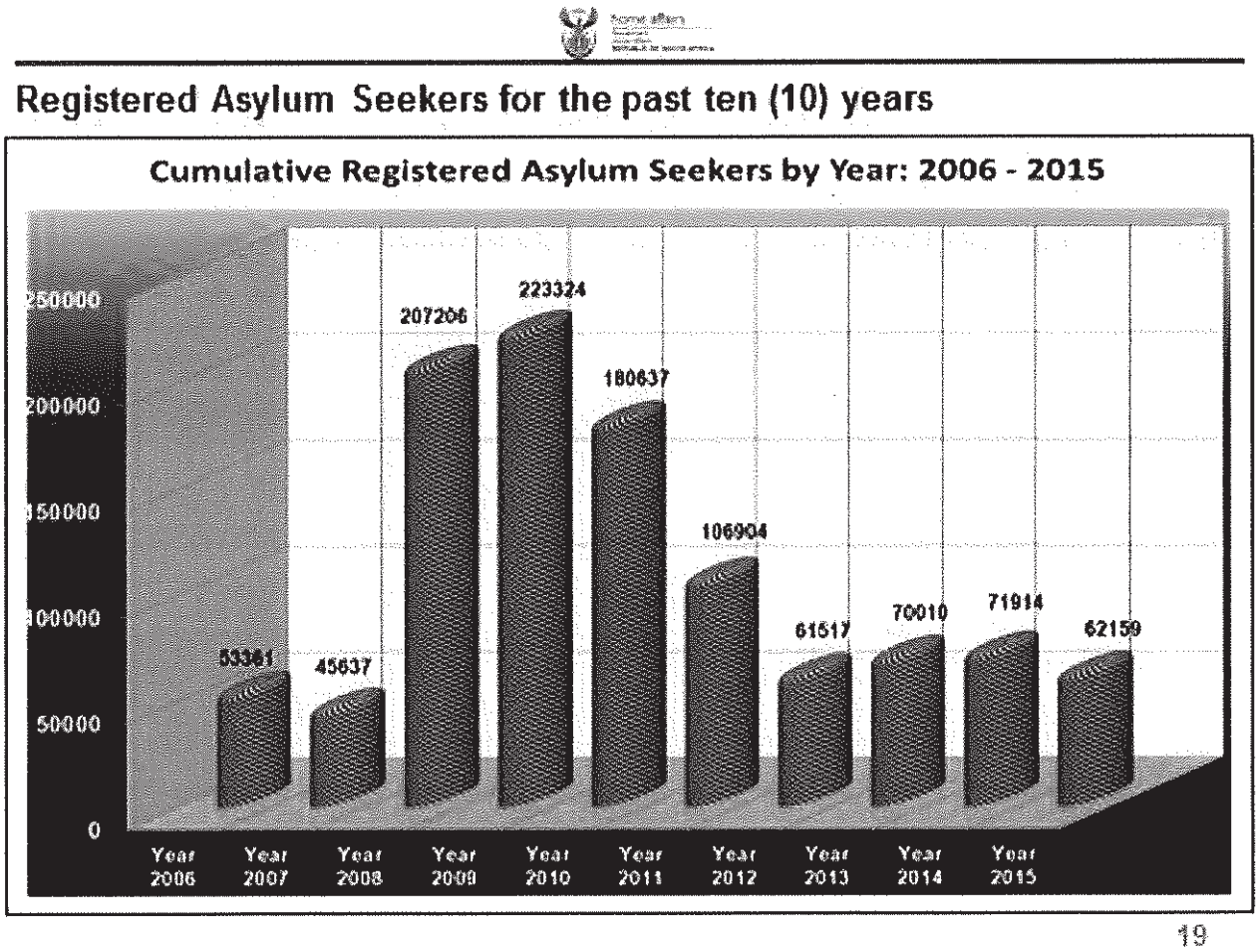
Graph 1: Trends in asylum seeker applications



Source: DHA NHS (January 2016)

There are about 15 African countries that account for 71 per cent of applications that were received in 2015. More than 40 per cent of asylum seekers come from the SADC countries which are generally stable politically. Table 6 provides more details.

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Table 6: Top 15 African countries of origin of asylum seekers

Country	Numbers
Zimbabwe	20 405
Ethiopia	10 176
DRC	8 029
Nigeria	7 431
Somalia	2 595
Malawi	2 310
Ghana	2 271
Congo Republic	1 485
Lesotho	1 437
Mozambique	1 220
Uganda	753
Burundi	678

Source: NIIS 31 January 2016

In May 2015 the Department undertook an analysis of the National Immigration Information System (NIIS) which records data on asylum seekers and refugees. The analysis showed that 1 061 812 Section 22 permits (asylum seeker temporary permits) had been issued to asylum seekers. Most of these permits were not active (983 473) with only 78 339 still active. The analysis also showed that 119 600 Section 24 permits (formal recognition of refugee status permits) had been issued to refugees. Most of the refugee permits were active; that is, 96 971 were still active while 22 629 permits had expired.

Irregular migration and deportation

South Africa is confronted with the challenge of a high level of irregular migration. This is compounded by the high cost of enforcement (inspections, detention and deportations). This puts a large strain on the budget of the DHA. The majority of irregular migrants come from neighbouring countries. For instance, of the total number (369 726) of migrants that were deported between January 2012 and December 2016, nationals from Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Lesotho made up 88 per cent of the deportations.

The above statistics confirm the need to find a solution for the documentation of migrants from the SADC with lower-level skills since they account for a large proportion of the yearly deportations. Whilst conclusive data is not available on whether these deportations amount to 'revolving door' movements (i.e. the same person being deported several times in a year), there are strong indications that this is the case. For more details on the trends, please refer to Table 7.

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Table 7: Trends in deportation

Deportation statistics for 2012-2016															
	Country	2012	%	Country	2013	%	Country	2014	%	Country	2015	%	Country	2016	%
1	ZIM	38987	38%	MOZ	46273	41%	MOZ	48603	53%	MOZ	12534	33%	MOZ	12213	52%
2	LSO	26961	26%	ZIM	35251	31%	ZIM	18356	20%	ZIM	11265	30%	ZIM	7434	32%
3	MOZ	23651	23%	LSO	21339	19%	LSO	14138	15%	LSO	7926	21%	LSO	1050	4%
4	MWI	8255	8%	MWI	5740	5%	MWI	6823	7%	MWI	3907	10%	SWZ	955	4%
5	SWZ	2262	2%	SWZ	3089	3%	SWZ	1957	2%	SWZ	896	2%	MWI	844	4%
6	TZA	1307	1%	TZA	657	1%	TZA	464	1%	TZA	418	1%	TZA	264	1%
7	NGA	593	1%	NGA	377	0%	NGA	292	0%	NGA	235	1%	NGA	217	1%
8	COD	218	0%	UGA	149	0%	GHA	97	0%	CHN	60	0%	COD	63	0%
9	UGA	194	0%	GHA	111	0%	COD	86	0%	UGA	58	0%	ZMB	42	0%
10	BDI	165	0%	CHN	93	0%	CHN	85	0%	COD	40	0%	THA	37	0%
	Top 10 countries	102,593	99%		113,079	100%		90,901	99%		37,339	99%		23,119	99%
	Others	936	1%		475	0%		607	1%		342	1%		335	1%
	Total	103,529	100%		113,554	100%		91,508	100%		37,681	100%		23,454	100%

Abbreviations: AGO-Angola; BDI-Burundi; CHN-People's Republic of China; COD- Depmocratic Republic of Congo; GHA-Ghana; MOZ- Mozambique; LSO-Lesotho; MWI-Malawi; NGA-Nigeria; SWZ-Swaziland; THA-Thailand; TZA-Tanzania ; UGA-Uganda; ZMB-Zambia; ZIM- Zimbabwe.

Source: DHA deportation records (January 2017)

Conclusion

The above trends in international migration confirm that South Africa has not been successful in attracting and retaining sought-after international migrants, such as skilled and business persons. Instead the majority of international migrants are either low-skilled, asylum seekers or those who are granted residence on the basis of relationships (relative's visas). These numbers are of great concern to the country given that the intention of the international migration policy is to promote economic growth through the granting of business, critical skills, study and visitors (tourist) visas.

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SECTION 3: POLICY VISION AND THRUST

Chapter 6: Vision 2030 for a new international migration policy in South Africa

Introduction

The White Paper contends that it is neither desirable nor possible to stop or slow down international migration. What is argued is that international migration in general is beneficial if it is managed in a way that is efficient, secure and respectful of human rights. All nations today are a product of historical migration flows that were partly influenced by earlier decisions taken by leaders of states. In general, nations flourished where people with different origins, skills, resources and cultures were able to live, work and trade peacefully.

Vision 2030

South Africans embrace international migration for development while guarding sovereignty, peace and security.

This new White Paper on International Migration takes its cue from the NDP which has been adopted by the government as a macro policy that should guide the development of new public policies, legislation and strategies. The NDP provides a broad framework for a new paradigm which requires South Africans to regard international migration as enabling their own development and that of their country and region. In the new paradigm, South Africans would see themselves as responsible citizens of South Africa, Africa and the world and support efficient, secure and humane approaches to managing international migration. The current paradigm exposes South Africa to many kinds of risk in a volatile world and by default strengthens colonial patterns of labour, production and trade. It also serves to perpetuate irregular migration, which in turn leads to unacceptable levels of corruption, human rights abuse and national security risks.

What South Africa urgently needs in a highly connected world is a robust, progressive vision of the benefits of well-managed international migration. This vision must be based on the crucial contribution inward and outward migration makes and will make to growing our economy and to the transformation of Africa. The deep historical roots that must nourish this vision include the following:

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- Our commitment to the values of humanism and internationalism through our struggle for human worth and dignity.
- Our commitment to overcoming the legacy of colonialism and building a prosperous, peaceful and united Africa.
- Building a nation of active citizens of South Africa, Africa and the world.

Guiding principles

The new vision will be underpinned by sound principles that have been formulated to focus the policy and to ensure that it is in line with other government policies.

First Principle: Management of international migration in the national interest

South Africa has a sovereign right to manage international migration in its national interests. The national interests of South Africa should be defined in accordance with

- The principles underpinning the Constitution;
- National priorities such as national security and development; and
- Promotion of human rights, peace and stability in order for South Africans to live in a secure, stable and prosperous world.

Second Principle: Positioning of South Africa's international migration policy within the African development agenda

South Africa can play an important part in making regional economic integration happen and in the unification of post-colonial Africa. No country can maintain a stable development trajectory that is independent of the region in which it is located. Our future lies, together with others, in being part of the African continent that has a knowledge-driven industrial base, thriving trade and a free flow of people, goods, information and capital. In this regard it is important to note three significant developments that have implications for future international migration in Africa. These are: the adoption of the AU Agenda 2063 by the Heads of States and Governments in June 2015; establishment of the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA); and negotiations for a continent-wide visa free regime.

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Third Principle: South Africa's international migration policy must contribute to nation building and social cohesion

One of the purposes of a migration policy is to determine which foreigners can become part of the population, either on a temporary or on a permanent basis. In doing so, the migration policy shapes the future composition of the population. The NDP projects that international migration will add between 0,1 per cent and 0,2 per cent a year to the rate of population growth in the period to 2030. At the same time the United Nations estimates that 71.3 per cent of the South African population will live in urban areas by 2030. Therefore the new policy must take into consideration the impact of migration (internal and international) in the population dynamics.

Fourth Principle: South Africa's international migration policy must enable South Africans living abroad to contribute to national development priorities

Like many other developing countries, South Africa loses a significant proportion of its skilled workforce every year. This has both negative and positive consequences that must be managed. South Africans who have migrated to other countries can be a source of development in terms of skills, capital and connections. Countries that are confronted with a similar challenge have established various institutional mechanisms for engaging with their respective expatriates.

Fifth Principle: The efficient and secure management of international migration is the responsibility of individual countries, all countries collectively as well as regional structures

On the domestic level, the policy should make explicit the principles that indicate the rights and responsibilities of the state, civil society, individual citizens and foreign nationals living in South Africa:

- The whole of the South African government and political formations; and
- Civil society partners – organised labour, business, communities and immigrant communities.

On the international level international migration is a complex process involving sending, receiving and transit countries. The policy should therefore provide a framework for promoting shared responsibility for managing international migration. In this regard South Africa must:

- Actively strengthen international efforts to promote and implement good practice and the principles of shared and collective responsibility and cooperation;

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- Proactively engage with relevant states and build bilateral and multi-lateral partnerships; and
- Ensure that this policy framework articulates with South Africa's foreign policy.

Policy outcomes

The new White Paper seeks to achieve the following outcomes:

1. Ease of movement for sought-after international migrants (tourists, professionals and business persons), goods and conveyances to South Africa;
2. Reduced irregular migration from neighbouring and other countries;
3. Attraction and retention of skilled international migrants and business persons who contribute positively to the economy;
4. Attraction and return of South Africa expatriates to invest in the economy;
5. Provision of a legal route for SADC nationals to work and trade across the region;
6. Effective provision of protection and basic services to asylum seekers and refugees in a humane and secure manner; and
7. Integration of international migrants who are living in the country legally and have been issued with residence visas.

The above policy outcomes will be achieved through various policy and strategic interventions that will be introduced in the following areas:

- Management of admissions and departures;
- Management of residency and naturalisation;
- Management of international migrants with skills and capital;
- Management of ties with South African expatriates;
- Management of international migration within the African context;
- Management of asylum seekers and refugees;
- Management of the integration process for international migrants; and
- Management of enforcement.

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SECTION 4: POLICY AND STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

Chapter 7: Management of admissions and departures

Policy scope

This chapter seeks to address policy gaps that compromise the secure and efficient facilitation of the movement of persons, goods and conveyances. The management of arrivals and departures goes beyond South African borders; that is, the journey of a traveller does not start or end at a POE. It starts when a person applies for a travel document, then makes a travel reservation and boards a conveyance *en route* to his or her destination. Each of these choices, including the travel route, provides information about the traveller, which enables receiving states to form a picture of the identity and intention of the traveller.

Status quo and problem statement

South Africa has well-developed infrastructure, communication systems and international transport hubs which enable international travel. Thus, South Africa has become a major destination and transport hub for the continent and the world. During 2016, the country recorded 31,5 million movements (citizens and foreign nationals) across the country's borders.[11] Facilitating the movement of such a high number of travellers requires an approach that balances efficient and effective traveller facilitation with security considerations. This is because South Africa has also become an attractive destination for irregular migrants (undocumented migrants, border jumpers, over-stayers, smuggled and trafficked persons) who pose a security threat to the economic stability and sovereignty of the country.

Until recently South Africa had a very fragmented border management approach which compromised the integrity of the borders. The situation is made worse by the long and porous land and maritime borders. The DHA plays a leading role in the management of the border environment because of its mandate to regulate and facilitate the movement of persons through POEs and the issuing of passports and visas to citizens and foreign nationals respectively. Other important role players in the border environment include the South African National Defence Force (SANDF), which has the primary responsibility for securing the borderline; SARS, which regulates the movement of goods and money; the SAPS which combats crime; and the departments of Transport, Health and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries which regulate entry and exit according to their respective mandates.

[11] South Africa has a presence in 124 missions though only 30 missions are currently serviced by DHA officials. There are 71 places designated as ports of entry in South Africa.

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Policy objectives

The broad policy objectives are to ensure security and public safety while efficiently and strategically facilitating the movement of legitimate persons, conveyances and goods in support of national goals. The key policy interventions discussed below have to do with the capacity of the state and specific policies aimed at delivering against this mandate in the context of a globalised world, African development and a post-colonial region characterised by highly uneven development.

Policy and strategic interventions

Adoption of a risk-based approach

At the heart of efficient and secure traveller facilitation is traveller identification management where travel documents accepted for border integrity purposes underpin the ideals of safety and security. The importance of secure travel documents to international security cannot be overstated. Travel documents are, however, only as secure as the people and systems behind their production, issuance, control and inspection. Technology and process innovations (biometric verification) are required to achieve effective and efficient security and facilitation measures; and as enablers of future security screening regimes.

In order to facilitate movement whilst ensuring that security considerations are satisfied, the DHA will follow a layered approach in order to manage risk. The key methodology and international best practice for managing immigration risks, is to build a complete history of the visits of all those who visit South Africa. This should be linked to effective screening of visitors to SA before they leave their country of origin or report to a POE for entry into South Africa. The risk-based approach ensures that undesirable persons are prevented from travelling to South Africa at source countries; i.e. a process known as externalising the borders, ideally through screening for visa issuance at a mission abroad, followed by airline liaison officers (ALOs) document inspection at the foreign airport. Document inspection is already carried out by air and shipping liners and advance passenger processing (APP) clearance is implemented.

The DHA should be empowered to access the magnitude of data available in the travel industry for use in risk and threat assessment and should continue to hold conveyors accountable for performing document checks prior to conveying passengers to a POE in accordance with the international regulatory frameworks. The risk-based approach does not imply that deterring irregular movement and facilitating the movement of legitimate travellers in order to promote trade and tourism are mutually exclusive. In fact, once their risk and threat profiles have been confirmed to be low, bona fide tourists, academics and business people can be granted long-term

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multiple entry POE visas. Nationality as a determining factor to exercise visa exemptions is no longer sufficient and should be enhanced by individual risk profiles.

Facilitation of low risk travellers could include self-service immigration clearance through automated gates whilst border control personnel focus their attention on those with higher risk profiles. Security and efficiency can be complementary if the approach is right and resources are adequate. The issuing of ePassports to citizens could further facilitate the move to self-service immigration clearance and foreigners could be pre-vetted through a Trusted Traveller Programme (TTP). Infrastructure and facilities at especially the aviation ports of entry should optimally support DHA business processes that aim to facilitate movement. In the land port of entry environment facilities should be redeveloped to reduce the risk and optimally balance facilitation and security requirements. Finally, the risk-based approach should not merely rely on system checks but require an immigration force that is able to interpret data meaningfully as well as management oversight capacity to ensure the uniform application of policies.

Designation and rationalisation of POE

The Home Affairs Minister's mandate in the Immigration Act, 2002, relates to the designation of a place as a POE for persons to enter and depart from the country whilst other state entities have similar mandates relating to their spheres of control. For instance, the Commissioner of SARS is mandated by the Customs and Excise Act, 1964 (Act No 91 of 1964) to appoint or prescribe places to be places of entry for SA for commercial purposes (importing and exporting of goods). The International Health Regulations Act, 1974 (act No 28 of 1974), provides for the designation of any part in SA as an approved port. Therefore, any request for the designation of a POE is dealt with ultimately as a collective decision by the Cabinet. However, there is a need for the alignment of processes for the declaration of POE. There is also a need for a provision that would enable the Minister to determine and specify areas within a POE where a person shall present himself or herself for examination by an immigration officer. This is needed especially at some of the maritime ports where there are various terminals and at some land POE where passenger segmentation is applied, e.g. pedestrians, truck drivers, etc. Provision should also be made for designated areas within or close to the land POE that may cater for the establishment of rail ports of entry where goods and passengers may be inspected in accordance with the business processes applicable in other POE.

While the Immigration Act (2002) mandates the Minister of Home Affairs to designate a POE, it is silent on the criteria or condition that must be met before a POE could be officially established by the Minister. One of the conditions could be that at maritime and rail POE the legislation should compel the landlord of the port to provide suitable facilities and infrastructure for the Border Management Authority (BMA) officials to exercise their mandate, based on set standards, similar to what is in place in the aviation environment.

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Various Ministers of Home Affairs have indicated that the current number of POE should be reviewed in order to improve the management of the remaining ports as well as the associated risk. The high number of POE (71) is mainly a legacy of the police under apartheid setting up posts to stop infiltration of cadres by the liberation movement. To date, such a rationalisation process has only taken place in the airports environment when during the early 1990s the number of international airports was reduced from 38 to 10. More recently, a study was conducted to establish a scientific method to support decisions regarding the opening or closing of a POE, using multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA) methodology.

In order to be able to rationalise the number of POE in a justifiable manner and deal with new requests for the creation of new POE and community border crossings, criteria should be defined as to when a place may be designated as a POE or an existing POE be closed or reduced or increased in size or prominence (e.g. from commercial to non-commercial or vice versa or operating hours be reduced or extended). Criteria could include economic, trade, the needs of the community, traffic volumes and levels of crime and or corruption that are prevalent for instance, due to quiet spells at night when traffic volumes are low.

There is also a need for a provision that would enable the Minister to determine and specify areas within a POE where a person shall present himself or herself for examination by an immigration officer. For example, some of the maritime ports have various terminals for docking of vessels and people going ashore, at some land POE passenger segmentation is applied and at international airports the mandate of the department relating to transit passengers needs to be strengthened, in line with international practice.

The influence of technology on modern travel also needs to be taken into consideration as an airline may receive an advice to offload a passenger from a flight at its origin, which resolves issues before they arise at the port. Technology further has a profound impact on the configuration of passenger terminals. Self-service options are replacing airline check in counters which means that domestic and international travellers end up sharing the same facilities, at least on landside for now.

Facilities at land POE should strengthen business processes to enable the BMA to perform basic document checks of travellers at the perimeter of the POE, similar to the manner in which airlines do before a person is allowed into the secure area of an airport. Systems and infrastructure should support efficient facilitation while ensuring that there is adequate pre-screening of travellers. There must be provision for holding facilities when there is a need for additional checks and for quarantine.

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Regulation of maritime POE off-port limits (OPL) and stowaways practices

Ships unable or unwilling to enter harbours in SA moor the vessels outside the harbour precinct within 12 nautical miles and boarding either a small boat or helicopter (called a launch) to perform crew changes or load supplies. OPL operations are not regulated by legislation and are being exploited by conveyors to save harbour costs at the expense of security and what is referred to as the untapped "economy of the sea". The mandate of the DHA in territorial waters needs to be established.

A clear definition of stowaways is needed in line with the international regulatory framework as well as appropriate punitive measures for those who stow away or attempt to do so at our harbours on ships destined for foreign shores. However, this phenomenon is not only limited to the maritime environment, it is prevalent in the land border environment as well. Current practices that incentivise repeat offenders include that the shipping agent pays the fare for a flight to the country of origin as well as a cash fee and new clothes for the flight home. The impact of stowaways is also a deterrent to foreign vessels reluctant to enter our ports and could add to the high number of OPL requests.

Establishment of one-stop border posts

The main objective of **one-stop border posts** (OSBP) is to enhance trade facilitation, without compromising national security or revenue collection. The implementation of the one-stop concept requires that the border agencies of each state involved are able to apply their national laws in the territory of the adjoining state. As national laws cannot automatically be applied in other territories, specific provisions should be developed to give South African agencies extra-territorial jurisdiction in the adjoining state and to provide for the agencies of another state to exercise their laws on our territory. In order to prevent the abuse of power, great care should be exercised in this regard, taking models elsewhere in the world into consideration.

The concept of an OSBP is being piloted at the Lebombo/Ressano Garcia POE between South Africa and Mozambique. Operationalisation of an OSBP entails the joint inspection of South Africa and foreign border control authorities of travellers, goods and conveyances in order to eliminate duplication of effort by the traveller and/or person in charge of the conveyance and to reduce congestion in the POE. The concept implies that either or both of the countries' authorities operate in the territory of the other and various models in this regard exist. The principle of extra-territorial jurisdiction may also be applied in another country not bordering South Africa that receives or dispatches uninterrupted flights to and from South Africa.

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Regulation of community border crossings

According to section 9(1) of the Immigration Act of 2002, "no person shall enter or depart from the Republic at a place other than a port of entry". However, there are several informal border crossings along the South African border that are not designated by the Minister and are not managed by immigration officers as required by the Act. Most of these informal border crossings are a colonial legacy that left divided communities along the borderline. They are often associated with markets and other forms of local trade; or with communities on either side of the border making use of the nearest facilities, such as schools and clinics. The challenge in SA is that informal border crossings are not managed and as a result they are being exploited by syndicates who use them to traffic and smuggle persons and goods. Other countries have adopted controls that allow for the movement of community members who reside along the borderline while managing the risks involved.

The concept of regulated community border crossings has been piloted at the border with Botswana during 2015 with the opening of the Tshidilamolomo border crossing, where cross-border movements of members of the local community are facilitated through pre-registration and biometric verification upon each movement.

Institutional capacity/arrangements

Establishment of a Border Management Authority

The rationale for BMA establishment is to create an operational balance between security, trade facilitation, tourism promotion and socio-economic development both within South Africa and the SADC region. It will provide for an integrated border control with officials having a common identity under a single command structure. The authority will be equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge in law enforcement, and the core functions of the relevant departments, to ensure the efficient and humane delivery of secure services in an integrated manner, finally dispensing with the silo mentality currently prevailing at the POE. The establishment of a risk targeting centre is an important aspect of the BMA, where all departmental systems would be jointly used to assess risk levels of conveyances, persons and goods.

Net benefit of the policy interventions

The importance of adequately applying a risk-based methodology is to ensure that persons travelling to the country are being risk profiled well in advance, testing the credibility of travel documentation, personal identity and running background checks on the possible listings against national and international warning lists, which will enhance security and reduce irregular migration.

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Chapter 8: Management of residency and naturalisation

Policy scope

This chapter seeks to address policy gaps that arise due to the current practice of linking the granting of residence and citizenship. In South Africa controls are weakened because there is currently a linkage between certain temporary residence visas (TRV) and permanent residence permits (PRP) which, provided certain conditions are met, effectively creates automatic qualification for PRPs and subsequently for citizenship. Thus one of the main criteria used to qualify for permanent residence is the period of stay in the country, irrespective of the type of temporary residence visa initially issued, or purpose of entry.

Status quo and problem statement

In many countries the granting of residency or citizenship to foreigners is taken very seriously as either status is valued highly and is understood in relation to national values, rights and responsibilities, development goals and nation building. Factors taken into account when granting the status typically include the ability of the immigrant to function appropriately in their host societies and a sound assessment of actual and potential risks and benefits.

In South Africa the current approach to the granting of residency or naturalisation is mechanical and compliance-based rather than conscious to achieve strategic goals or to build the nation. It also undermines the value of the status of being a resident or a citizen. Serious risks are not managed effectively, thus creating opportunities for the widespread abuse of the system and the granting of residence status to persons who put the nation at risk.

A general principle observed in countries that manage international migration strategically is that the relationship between temporary residence, permanent residence and naturalisation depends on the type of residence visa/permit with which the recipient started. The type of residence visa or permit determines the trajectory to naturalisation, including the time it takes.

In South Africa there is a misconception that immigrants have a constitutional right to progress towards permanent residency or citizenship status (naturalisation). A sovereign state has the prerogative to determine who enters its territory, control migration patterns relating to the country and enact laws to regulate such migration. States also have the right to protect themselves from risks, such as the entry and stay of fugitives from justice who are linked to organised crime.

Refugees are also allowed to apply for permanent residence even though their status is inherently temporary. This is because refugees are expected to return to their country of origin once

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conditions allow them to return safely. This should not be regarded as automatic but linked to finding durable solutions in the event of conditions changing.

Conversely, the current approach does not allow the granting of residency or naturalisation to be used strategically. An example is the offer of a fast-track to long-term residence when recruiting international migrants with critical skills who could make valuable contributions to South Africa's economic, social or cultural development. Provided that they meet appropriate criteria, such immigrants could be looked at as a valuable resource that could enrich our society and build our nation.

Policy objective

The main objective of policy interventions introduced in this area is to enable South Africa to grant residence and citizenship status to foreign nationals based on strategic, security considerations and the national priorities of South Africa.

Policy and strategic interventions

Delinking of residency and citizenship

There should be no automatic progression from residency to citizenship in law or in practice. That is, the process of granting residency (short-term and long-term) and citizenship will be delinked. A points-based system will be used to determine whether the applicant will qualify for a short-term or a long-term residence visa. However, the number of years spent in the country will not qualify a person to apply for naturalisation. The process of granting residence and citizenship status should allow strategic and security considerations and the national priorities of South Africa to be taken into account.

Replacement of permanent residence permit with long-term residence visa

The PRP will be replaced with a residence visa in order to dispel a misconception that immigrants have a constitutional right to progress towards citizenship status on the basis of a number of years spent in the country. The difference between permanent and long-term residency is that the later will be reviewable and not linked to citizenship.

A new visa regime should be established, providing for immigrants to enter and sojourn temporarily in the Republic for defined purposes, and the new visa regime will also provide for immigrants to be admitted and sojourn in the Republic for longer periods in respect of prescribed categories, with validity periods and renewals or review in accordance with the purpose of residence. Long-term residence visas/permits may be extended to the categories that include holders of relative's, business, and critical skills visas, including students graduating in critical

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skills occupations. Refugees may also apply for a long-term residence visa after ten continuous years of living in SA as a refugee. However, a refugee must apply to the Standing Committee for Refugee Affairs (SCRA) for certification to be declared a refugee indefinitely.

Naturalisation process

The granting of citizenship to foreign nationals should be considered as being exceptional and requiring an executive decision of the Minister; this is contrary to the current administrative decision making process. A citizenship advisory panel will be established to consider citizenship applications and make recommendations to the Minister. The selection criteria will be developed under the citizenship policy. The number of years spent in the country will not carry much weight when compared with the value-add and security factors associated with the applicant.

A list of those who have become citizens through naturalisation would be approved by the Minister and published periodically.

Induction and naturalisation ceremony

Steps should be taken to ensure due weight is given to the value of the status of residence and of citizenship, including the level of approval necessary. The process for awarding citizenship should ensure that rights and responsibilities are explained, understood; and ensure that the conditions attached to them are accepted by those to whom the status is conferred. It is proposed that induction or orientation programmes should be one compulsory step in the naturalisation process or the awarding of citizenship. It should be followed by a certification ceremony or the ceremony for the awarding of citizenship. The certification ceremony or the ceremony for the awarding of citizenship should be designed to impress upon the new citizens their rights, obligations and conditions attached to citizenship, and it should deal with issues of their integration into our society. The taking of the prescribed oath of allegiance and the induction or orientation programmes should be designed to provide new citizens with information about the history of the country in terms of its culture and norms as well as key socio-political and economic aspects.

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Institutional capacity/arrangements

The Citizenship Advisory Panel (CAO) of experts will be established to consider applications and advise the Minister accordingly.

Net benefit of the policy interventions

The new process of granting residence and citizenship status will allow strategic and security considerations and the national priorities of South Africa to be taken into account.

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Chapter 9: Management of international migrants with skills and capital

Policy scope

This chapter addresses policy and capacity weaknesses that constrain South Africa's ability to compete for international skills and investment in the permitting environment. The policy interventions will be introduced to attract international migrants with skills and capital.

Status quo and problem statement

The current international migration policy is aimed at granting visas to those with skills that cannot be obtained in the South African labour market (e.g. critical skills); or those with substantial amounts of capital. However, South Africa has not been able to adequately attract and retain international migrants with the requisite skills and capital to invest in the country. This could be attributed to the following factors:

- The international migration policy is not linked to the skills development and investment priorities of the country;
- The current permitting regime is not proactive and flexible so as to enable South Africa to effectively compete for requisite skills and investment;
- There is a lack of an inter-sectoral and inter-governmental proactive approach for attracting and retaining international migrants with skills and capital; and
- Until recently, South Africa did not have a special permitting regime for international students studying towards occupations that are needed by the economy.

The law requires the DHA to publish a list of critical skills from time to time after consultation with the Departments of Labour, Trade and Industry and Higher Education and Training. General work visas are only granted if there is no South African citizen available to fill the vacancy. Other types of work visas are for categories such as intra-company transfers and corporate visas typically used in mining and farming to recruit migrants from SADC countries. In 2016 the department issued a directive which allows students who are studying towards certain occupations (critical skills list) to apply for a PRP.

The current required capital for a foreigner to apply for a business visa in South Africa is R5 million. However, if the business is considered to be of national interest, the applicant can apply to the Minister of Home Affairs for the waiving of the required capital. However, this practice has been criticized by the dti on the grounds that such businesses are not sustainable.

There is criticism of the current permitting system outlined above in terms of its enabling South Africa to compete internationally for skills and investment. A broader criticism is that

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international experience shows value is gained by granting visas to migrants with high level artisanal or professional qualifications and experience regardless of field. In a dynamic global economy workers or entrepreneurs with generic skills are valuable because they can respond to changing needs. A similar criticism is that the requirements for starting a business should be more flexible as highly skilled professionals and artisans can start small, medium and micro-sized enterprises (SMMEs) with relatively little capital and create jobs.

Policy objective

The main objective of this policy intervention is to introduce a simplified and predictable immigration regime that contributes to the economic growth of the country. This should enable the country to attract and retain international migrants with critical skills and capital to invest in the country.

Policy and strategic interventions

Points-based system

It is proposed that the attraction of migrants with skills, investment and business interests should be linked to a points-based system. A points-based system, sometimes combined with a critical skills list or quotas, is used to respond flexibly to demand in other countries to facilitate the proactive recruitment and retention of migrants with skills. Points can be adjusted from time to time in consideration of factors such as qualifications, work experience, age, amount of money to invest in the country, type of business to invest in, ability and willingness to transfer skills. The advantage of a points-based system is that it is transparent and can be used strategically and flexibly in response to changing situations and needs.

Long- term residence visa (family-oriented)

Migrants with the needed skills, investment and business interests must be allowed access to a long-term visa that will allow easy access to citizenship. This must be a special visa that could be fast-tracked and must enable the applicant and the immediate family to apply as one unit. The family members (first step of kinship) must be able to work and study using the long-term residence visa without the need to apply for other appropriate visas as currently required.

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Residence visa for international students

The NDP states that, "all graduates from foreign countries should be granted 7-year work permits". In line with the NDP, it is proposed that South Africa uses the visa and permitting regime strategically to retain international students in South Africa post-graduation. In 2013, there were 20 962 international students at postgraduate level, and 35 813 at undergraduate level, according to data from the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET).

Retention of international students after graduation is an important opportunity that many countries are exploiting. Firstly, it largely overcomes one of the critical challenges associated with leveraging skilled foreign nationals, the non-recognition of qualifications. Secondly, that section of the international talent market (international students) is already in your country. It does not make sense to plan on attracting skilled foreigners while losing those graduating from your universities. Finally, countries expend limited resources on educating international students at their institutions of higher learning. If the international student leaves upon graduating, the return on that investment is lost to the host country.

A number of countries grant residence visas and permits to international students (including to South African students) after graduation as an incentive for attracting students to stay in the country. South Africa has started to grant PRPs to qualifying international students. In keeping with this practice the White Paper recommends that residence visas be extended to qualifying international students upon graduation from university. This option is based on its attractiveness to international students interested in staying, and the assumption that South Africa has an interest in extending residence of skilled workers and potential entrepreneurs produced by its universities.

In implementing this strategy effectively, a number of factors must be considered. Students may not necessarily want to live in South Africa permanently, but may want to gain work experience before returning to their home countries. It is also important to note that while many may look for salaried work, some are aspiring entrepreneurs who will look to start businesses in South Africa because of its attractive business environment and market.

Training and transfer of skills

If the purpose of recruiting migrants with critical skills from abroad is to close skills gaps in the domestic labour market, a mechanism is required for the transfer of skills. One of the requirements should be, where appropriate, to ensure the transfer of skills to citizens. Examples of strategies employed in other countries include such measures as requiring the employment of understudies and the funding of the training of citizens directly or via a levy. Therefore, the recruitment of skilled migrants must be linked to a mechanism that ensures the direct or indirect transfer of skills to citizens. Where skills are not easily transferable, a training scheme must be

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established where employers of foreign nationals are required to contribute funds that will be used to train South Africans.

Institutional capacity/arrangements

Establishing an inter-departmental capacity

Within the limits of the current policy framework the DHA has amended legislation, regulations and processes. An example is setting up a Corporate Accounts unit to fast track the issuing of visas for high priority national projects and sectors. A partnership with a visa facilitation service has improved efficiency and security and a one-stop business centre is being piloted in various cities. The immediate family of a visa-holder is now granted work and study visas without undue delays. Graduating foreign students in certain fields can apply for work visas. All of the above measures are assisting on a small scale, but there is an urgent need to make larger changes in approach, capacity and regulations in order to address the serious skills shortages and attract more investment.

South Africa can learn from other countries that have established effective systems and institutions for making strategic decisions based on national interests and for competing in the global skills market. Typically, an inter-departmental commission in other countries facilitates implementation of proactive recruitment approaches and publishes a list of skills and businesses that are required based on national and sectoral priorities, strategies and plans. There are elements of such systems in South Africa but they are limited and fragmented. For instance, a skills planning institutional mechanism is being established by the DHET. One component is a research project called the Labour Market Intelligence Project (LMIP). The Sector Education and Training Bodies are also mandated to plan for skills provision in their respective sectors. The Human Resource Development Council of South Africa (HRDCSA) has undertaken studies on the recruitment and retention of international migrants with critical skills. What is lacking in South Africa is an institutional arrangement and responsive policy framework that ensure that market information is analysed and used strategically to attract and retain international migrants with skills and capital.

Net benefit of the policy interventions

Newly established business ventures will create job opportunities for citizens. Skills held by foreign nationals will be transferred to them through various skills transfer mechanisms. Immediate access to long-term residence visa and granting of family inclusive visas will provide security to qualifying international migrants.

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Chapter 10: Management of ties with South African expatriates

Policy scope

The focus of this policy is on South African citizens who either wish to emigrate or have already emigrated but wish to invest in South Africa or to return to the country. This is a new policy area on the management of international migration in South Africa which seeks to address policy and capacity weaknesses in the system. Issues of concern include institutional mechanisms and a policy framework for managing emigration in the national interest.

Status quo and problem statement

International migration policy is often equated with immigration policy, but every immigrant is also an emigrant with ties to a sending state. Many sending states are active in managing these ties, with some deriving a significant portion of their revenue from remittances.

Like many other developing countries, South Africa loses a significant proportion of its skilled workforce every year. However, little attention has been paid to maintaining links with South Africans who have settled in other countries. A number of root causes have been identified to explain this pattern of migration. The current international migration policy framework does not cover citizens who wish or have migrated to other countries. That is, the current international migration policy does not enable South Africa to proactively manage and harness emigration for development purposes. Apart from economic incentives, many emigrants maintain links with South Africa and there are various ways in which they can contribute to national development.

Using receiving country censuses and other data, one study estimated that more than 520 000 South Africans had emigrated between 1989 and 2003, with the numbers growing by about 9 per cent a year. About 120 000 of those emigrants had professional qualifications. This represents about 7 per cent of the total stock of professionals employed in South Africa and is more than eight times the number of professionals immigrating to South Africa in the same period.

Another factor to note is that many persons classified as white under apartheid emigrated, mostly in the 1990s, due to push factors that include fear of change and opportunities open to professionals. In recent years, however, white emigrants appear to be outnumbered by growing numbers of black professionals who have joined the global skills market. The positive side of emigration and citizens working abroad for extended periods is that such relationships can be critical in growing our knowledge base and creating business opportunities in a highly competitive knowledge-based, global economy.

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Policy objective

The main objective of this policy is to institutionalise the management of emigration by developing coherent policies, strategies and capacity within the state. The new approach must take the following into consideration:

- Policy interventions for South African citizens who intend to emigrate for development purposes (study, work and business);
- Policy interventions for South African citizens who live abroad but intend to invest (skills and capital) in the economy; and
- Policy interventions for South African citizens who live abroad and intend to return to the country.

Policy and strategic interventions

When managed properly, emigration can positively contribute to the country's national priorities of economic growth and economic inclusion. The following interventions are recommended:

Emigration policy

South Africa urgently needs to establish a consensus on how to harness the diaspora to contribute to achieving development goals. The elements of the policy will include the following elements:

1. **Mandatory registration of South African citizens who intend to emigrate for a period that is longer than three months:** This will exclude those who are travelling for tourism purposes. The main purpose for this intervention is to maintain strong ties with such citizens in line with the development agenda of the country. This intervention is an extension of the ROSA (Registration of South Africa) system which is currently administered by the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO). The limitation of the current system is that it is voluntary and not focused on those who emigrate for development purposes. The South African Passports and Travel Documents Act, 1994 (Act No. 4 of 1994), should be amended to make the registration of expatriates mandatory.
2. **Promotion of emigration to meet varied national goals such as labour and investment exportation and student exchange programmes:** This should include support mechanisms for young people in the country wishing to travel for career development.
3. **Investment by South African expatriates:** This will include remittances, investment, tourism and the sharing of skills and knowledge.
4. **Embracing of diaspora communities:** This will include continuation of dual citizenship, effective provision of consular services and country ambassadorial network programmes.

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5. **Re-integration programmes for returning expatriates:** This could include induction and other programmes designed to assist returnees in re-adjusting and re-entering the South African labour market and economy.

Institutional capacity/arrangements

In order for the objectives of this policy to be realised, an institutional mechanism at a national level with international footprints is required. Furthermore, this policy area relies heavily on the involvement of stakeholders, the most important being the DIRCO. Therefore, it is recommended that an inter-agency working structure must be established under the leadership of DIRCO. Key stakeholders that must participate in this structure include: the DHA, dti, DHET, Economic Development Department (EDD), Department of Labour (DoL) and Brand SA. The responsibility of the inter-agency structure could include the following:

- Promotion of emigration destinations (information on countries that offer better economic opportunities);
- Collection, analysis and record keeping of South African emigration statistics;
- Proactive management of the ROSA system; and
- Establishment of diaspora desks in missions abroad to facilitate networks with the expatriates.

Net benefit of the proposal

The strategic interventions identified above have multiple net benefits. Firstly, the South African economy will receive a boost when expatriates invest their resources and skills into the economy. Secondly, the knowledge, skills and expertise obtained from working abroad will lead to better employment opportunities for expatriates. Thirdly, South African citizens will benefit from the increase in economic growth and development resulting from effective emigration management. Moreover, the mandatory registration of South African expatriates will enable the country to better understand the spread and profile of its expatriates globally. This will also enable government to provide assistance to them in cases of security threats.

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Chapter 11: Management of international migration in the African context

Policy scope

This chapter deals with policy and capacity gaps that constrain mobility of African citizens and SADC economic migration.

Status quo and problem statement

The problem statement in this area is twofold.

Firstly, South Africa's international migration policy is not sufficiently aligned with its African-centred foreign policy, in which it undertakes to "continue to support regional and continental processes to respond to and resolve crises, strengthen regional integration, significantly increase intra-African trade, and champion sustainable development and opportunities in Africa".[12] Furthermore, existing international migration policy does not adequately respond to continental developments regarding the liberalisation of movement of Africans in Africa.

Secondly, our international migration policy has not sufficiently responded to inward mixed migration flows primarily from our immediate and regional neighbours. This is particularly with regard to semi-skilled and unskilled economic migrants, who have been largely unable to obtain visas and permits through the mainstream immigration regime (except for corporate permits in mining and agriculture). Cross-border traders and small business owners are also largely excluded. This has had several negative consequences:

- Asylum seeker management system abused and overwhelmed by economic migrants;
- Abuse of migrants – and by extension South African workers – by some unscrupulous South African employers;
- Increased trade in false documentation and petty corruption by police and immigration enforcement officials;
- Social cohesion suffers, as citizens assume that all migrants from the rest of Africa are irregular and undesirable; and
- "Revolving door" and costly deportations to neighbouring countries increased significantly.

[12] 2011 White Paper on South Africa's Foreign Policy.

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Policy objectives

This chapter aims to outline how South Africa can manage international migration in a way which aligns to and advances its African-centred foreign policy, and contribute to continental efforts to ease the movement of Africans in Africa. It also proposes a pragmatic management approach which balances acceptance of the reality that some economic migration to South Africa is inevitable, with the need to ensure unemployed, poor and working class South Africans are the primary beneficiaries of employment and other economic opportunities in the country.

Policy interventions

Elimination of visa requirements for African citizens

The AU Agenda 2063 has highlighted the importance of free movement by Africans in Africa for meaningful integration, and increased trade. One of the seven overarching aspirations outlined in Agenda 2063 is "an integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance". The clauses that unpack this aspiration (23 and 24) mention free movement twice, locating it at the heart of political and economic regional integration. The AU Agenda 2063 goes on to call for action to introduce an African passport, issued by member states, capitalising on the global migration towards e-passports, and the abolishment of visa requirements for all African citizens in all African countries by 2018. South Africa fully supports the vision of an Africa where its citizens can move more freely across national borders, where intra-Africa trade is encouraged and there is greater integration and development of the African continent. The current status is untenable. For instance, on average Africans need visas to travel to 55 per cent of other African countries. They can get visas on arrival in only 25 per cent of other countries. Finally, they do not need a visa to travel to just 20 per cent of other countries on the continent.[13]

Elimination of visa requirements for African citizens in a secure manner

The movement of persons across national borders brings with it benefits and also creates risks that have to be mitigated by each country and multilaterally. South Africa has adopted a risk-based approach which advocates for an incremental removal of migration formalities for frequent and trusted travellers including diplomats, officials, academics, business persons, students. The South African envisaged policy position on the elimination of visa requirements for African citizens can be summarised as follows:

[13] According to the first Africa Visa Openness Index launched in early 2016.

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1) African citizens should enter South Africa visa-free as a starting point on condition that returns agreements are agreed upon. Visas should be required only where objective risks are identified such as:
    a. Overstaying and deportation of foreign nationals (quantify the number per year which triggers consideration of visa implementation);
    b. Security risks (organised crime; terrorism; political instability);
    c. Civil registration risks (documents frequently obtained fraudulently; countries unable/unwilling to identify their nationals when requested); and
    d. Countries with a high number of nationals who abuse the asylum system.
2) Key elements of a visa-free regime would be:
    a. Visa-free entry of nationals for short visits up to 90 days;
    b. Recognition of visas for third parties (univisa concept) on condition that security measures are put in place by participating SADC member states. This should include the returns agreements for third country nationals;
    c. Agreed standards on immigration and border management;
    d. Agreed standards on civil registration;
    e. Returns agreement; and
    f. Sophisticated, real-time risk management, information and intelligence sharing.
3) Where visas are required, South Africa should make it as easy as possible for bona fide travellers to enter South Africa.
    a. Standardise and expand use of long-term multiple-entry visas for frequent travellers, business people, and academics;
    b. Identify additional proxies for easy approval, e.g. degree from South African university, university degree generally, family members in South Africa, etc.;
    c. Develop list of countries whose visa adjudication system and visas are recognised and trusted by South Africa; and
    d. Use of technology to establish trusted traveller schemes.
4) Where the SADC is lagging, South Africa should work with countries that have similar priorities to implement measures to liberalise movement in a structured programme.
5) At a regional level, South Africa should continue to advocate for a free movement of African citizens. It would be ideal for the region to work together to agree on common approaches for managing free movement of persons, goods and capital.

Management of economic migration from the SADC

This is perhaps the most challenging policy area to address and to build consensus around a clear policy and strategy despite the fact that South Africa is, to a great extent, a product of historical flows of migrants from southern Africa. These migration patterns flow into sectors which include mining, agriculture, hospitality, construction and domestic work. This has resulted in a rich and diverse society and culture and has contributed to South Africa having the most advanced

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economy in Africa. The South African economy remains by far the biggest in the region with a resultant economic pull factor. The South African economy still remains much bigger than the other countries in GDP terms. Wages received for the same work are on average five times larger than in other SADC countries.[14]

Strategic factors that have to be taken into account in formulating policy options in this area:

- There will be strong migration flows between certain Southern African countries and South Africa as long as there are large differences in levels of development and other major push and pull factors. Nowhere in the world has a country with a stronger economy than its neighbours managed to exclude migrants effectively from neighbouring countries seeking work, especially within sectors that require lower levels of skills and are largely informal.
- South Africa has the most extreme inequality of any middle income country and the highest unemployment rate. This is in part the result of the skewed structure of a post-colonial economy and low levels of education and skills. Economic migrants from the SADC largely have low to middle levels of skills and they often compete directly with unemployed South Africans. They also settle in urban areas where South African migrants from rural or peri-urban areas are competing for scarce resources, services and opportunities.
- No country that wants to grow its economy has done so in isolation from its region. SADC member states, including South Africa, are committed to overcoming the legacy of colonialism by achieving a vision of an industrialised SADC with developed infrastructure, internal markets and free movements of people, goods and capital.

Current strategic initiatives

South Africa has had to respond to realities on the ground, including periodic outbreaks of violence against foreign nationals in 1994 and subsequently. The three strategic initiatives outlined below are beginning to improve the situation regarding economic migration and this should be taken into account when considering the policy options set out below.

- Special dispensations for economic migrants from certain SADC countries. The reality is that a significant population of Zimbabwean and Lesotho citizens are living as irregular migrants or asylum seekers in South Africa. Some have acquired fraudulent documents and may live under false identities. Many of them work, study or run businesses in South Africa. The special dispensations[15] provide an opportunity for Zimbabwean and Lesotho nationals to regularise their stay in South Africa. Amnesty may be given to those who

[14] TIPS Annual Forum, 2015

15 Application for the Zimbabwe Special Permit commenced on 1 October 2014 while the Lesotho Special Permit commenced on 1 March 2016.

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declare fraudulently acquired documents and who do not have criminal records. Such dispensations take different forms in different countries but in general they have both security and developmental objectives. National security and public safety depend on knowing the identity and civil status of every person within a country. In addition, the presence of communities and individuals who are not known to the state but for whom the state has to provide, puts pressure on resources and increases the risk of social conflicts. Vulnerable migrants pay bribes and are victims of extortion and human trafficking. This increases levels of corruption and organised crime. Regularising relationships between states, however, improves stability, reduces crime and improves conditions for economic growth for both countries.

- The policy objectives of the Zimbabwe special dispensation have been realised to a significant degree (over 300 000 special visas were issued) and the Lesotho special dispensation is being rolled out. However, although the broad policy objectives are the same, the relationship between South Africa and each of its neighbours has complex features that will impact on each process and its outcomes.

Specific policy interventions

South Africa should expand its visa regime to cater for some carefully managed economic migration from immediate and regional neighbours. In doing so, there must be due regard for the shorter and longer term socio-economic impact in South Africa, and in migrants' home countries. This option will allow some managed legal migration by economic migrants from Southern African Customs Union (SACU)[16] countries, as well as Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Malawi, as major source countries.

The recommended approach includes three main elements: regularisation of existing regional migrants currently residing in South Africa; introduction of special visas for various categories of migrants from the region; and improved enforcement of immigration and labour laws and regulations.

- **Regularisation programme.** The new SADC visas should be tied to a programme to regularise existing undocumented SADC migrants *currently residing in South Africa*, along the same lines as the ZSP, LSP and other amnesties South Africa has conducted over the years. Applicants must fulfil certain requirements: have a valid passport from their home country; prove they have no criminal record; and prove they have a valid basis for residing in South Africa, such as employment, ongoing study, or business ownership.
- **Introduction of new visa options:** The visa regime must be expanded to cater for some economic migration from our neighbours, so prospective migrants will not migrate to South Africa by irregular means. What is important here is that we accept the need to do

[16] Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland.

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this, using a pragmatic management approach, involving experimentation and incremental implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and continuous improvement. Coordination between Home Affairs, Labour, economic cluster ministries and Statistics South Africa is vital. At least three types of visas are recommended for piloting.

- **SADC special work visa:** This is a visa which will allow the holder to work in South Africa for a prescribed period of time. Holders of this visa will not qualify to progress to PRP on the basis of years spent in the country. This would be a quota-based regime which will be implemented through bilateral agreements which will specify responsibilities for the signatory and contracting states. The number of visas to be offered is partly a political decision, but one which should be informed by a fact-based analysis of labour market dynamics (employment levels, share of jobs held by foreign nationals, etc.). Feasibility of a sector-based approach (visa holder would be authorised to work only in a specific sector) should be investigated.
- **SADC traders' visa:** A long-term, multiple-entry visa for cross border traders who enter and exit the Republic frequently is proposed. These traders are an important component of intra-African trade, which benefits the regional economy. A trusted traveller/eVisa system can also be considered to cater for cross-border traders.
- **SADC small medium enterprise (SME) visa.** This visa is for self-employed people and small business owners. As long as these immigrants pay taxes and follow South African business regulations, they should be welcomed. SARS/Company registration could form part of the visa application process. A quota can be considered for competitiveness concerns.

- **Stronger enforcement of immigration and labour laws:** Stronger enforcement of labour and migration laws is critical to ensure that citizens are not disadvantaged by employers paying economic migrants lower wages. Irregular migration is likely to decrease, if employers' compliance with immigration and labour laws increases. In other words, the focus should be on unscrupulous employers rather than individual migrants, because it is their hiring practices which act as a pull factor for irregular migration. Close coordination between Home Affairs and the Department of Labour is critical, especially given the limited number of inspectors retained by both departments.
  - Given resource constraints, innovative approaches to enforcement should be developed, such as a trusted employer system, and targeting enforcement efforts on the highest risk/worst offenders.

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Institutional capacity/arrangements

The following additional capacity/arrangements are required:

- The DHA needs to strengthen the international relations function inside the department, as the ability to build regional partnerships – bilaterally and multilaterally – in a strategic, sustained way, is critical to the effective management of international migration. While overall management of international relations lies with DIRCO, the DHA is the lead department on migration issues, so it must develop stronger internal capacity to manage these.
- The DHA needs to strengthen coordination with labour, economic cluster departments and Statistics SA to manage the proposed special visas. Input from these stakeholders is needed to ensure quotas are appropriately issued in correspondence with market dynamics.

Net benefit of the policy interventions

The overarching benefit that the proposal hopes to realise is the reduction of irregular migration. If this objective is achieved, the following linked benefits should be realised:

- Relieve pressure on asylum seeker management system;
- Reduce downward pressure on wages and conditions in the lower end of the economy, flowing from abuse of migrants by unscrupulous employers;
- Improved social cohesion as citizen perceptions of migrants improve; and
- Reduced "revolving door", costly deportations to neighbouring countries.

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Chapter 12: Management of asylum seekers and refugees

Policy scope

This chapter addresses the policy and capacity challenges that expose asylum seekers, refugees and the country generally to security risks. It also proposes solutions to the exploitation of the asylum system by irregular and economic migrants.

Status quo and problem statement

South Africa is one of the top ten countries that process claims for individual asylum seekers in the world. The country is currently experiencing a high volume of mixed migration flows and a majority of these migrants use the asylum seeker regime to regularise their stay in the country.

The country upholds the international principle of 'inclusion before exclusion' when dealing with migrants who claim asylum. All asylum applicants are processed without discrimination and they also have an opportunity to seek judicial review should they not be satisfied with the outcomes of the status determination process. Due to the high volume of applicants and the time it takes to process a claim until a final decision has been made, South Africa often fails to identify applicants who are in need of special protection and immediate assistance. For instance, a woman who has been a victim of war crimes and requires immediate psycho-social and medical assistance will not be identified at arrival with the current asylum seeker system. This system may be inclusive but it is not able to maximise the protection and assistance that some asylum applicants require.

The asylum seeker regime is being abused by economic migrants resulting in over 90 per cent of the claims for asylum being rejected. As the biggest economy in the southern African region and the African continent, South Africa is attracting a high number of economic migrants that use the asylum seeker regime as an entry point. With these high demands being placed on the asylum seeker and refugee regime, the country's ability to provide protection services to migrants in need of protection, is compromised.

The southern African region does not have a common approach to respond to the need to provide protection to asylum seekers and as a result regional solutions such as the 'first safe country' principle cannot be sought.

A refugee in South Africa enjoys protection from the state as well as, where necessary, the provision of basic services for them and their families that are recognised refugees. South Africa implements the three durable solutions that are encouraged globally for refugees. This includes repatriation, integration and resettlement. However, there is a perception that refugee status

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should be seen as a permanent status and therefore refugees should get access to South Africa's permanent residence status and eventually become naturalised as citizens.

Policy objective/s

South Africa intends on building a regime for asylum seekers and refugees that will protect and provide for their needs in a humane and secure manner. It will achieve this by limiting the abuse of the asylum regime by economic and irregular migrants. To respond to these needs, a multi-stakeholder approach is to be developed nationally and a regional solution to managing asylum seekers and refugees must be sought in the southern African region. In exploring all three durable solutions for refugees, South Africa will also assist refugee-sending countries, especially from the continent, to reach political and socio-economic stability where their citizens can be repatriated and contribute to the development of their countries.

Policy interventions

South Africa reasserts its commitment to its Constitution underpinned by the principle of upholding and protecting human rights. It also re-affirms its international commitments in protecting the rights of asylum seekers and refugees. The policy on managing asylum seekers and refugees commits to the protection of refugees in a manner that is humane and secure.

Non-encampment policy

The current policy of non-encampment should continue as permanent camps in our context would create serious logistical, security and humanitarian problems. It is far better to integrate those given refugee status into communities, provided adequate mechanisms are put in place and there is coordinated support by relevant departments and other actors.

Admission of asylum seekers and refugees

The current principle of an inclusive approach that allows any foreign national to claim asylum should continue with exceptions as stipulated in the current Refugees Act that excludes war criminals and other prohibited categories. However, this principle should not be applied in a way that compromises the rights of citizens to national security and public safety. The Immigration Act governs the right of entry and should be used to ensure an adequate assessment of risk of all those presenting themselves at POEs or apprehended after entering the country illegally and belatedly declaring an intention to apply for asylum.

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In order to admit asylum seekers in the refugee regime in a humane, secure and effective manner, South Africa will establish Asylum Seeker Processing Centres. The centres will be used to profile and accommodate asylum seekers during their status determination process. During this process special services will be given to applicants in need of care and vulnerable groups. This will be a multi-stakeholder facility with stakeholders like the DHA, Refugee Appeal Board (RAB), Standing Committee on Refugees Affairs (SCRA), Department of Social Development (DSD), Department of Energy (DoE), Department of Health (DoH), and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) playing active and regulated roles.

All relevant departments would provide services at the centres, as well as international organisations such as the UNHCR and the Red Cross. Low risk asylum seekers may have the right to enter or leave the facility under specified conditions. Most asylum seekers who fall into low risk categories could be released into the care of national or international organisations and family or community members. Conditions could include the department receiving written assurances that the asylum seekers will have their basic services provided for by the individual or the organisation.

Removal of automatic right to work and study for asylum seekers

The processing of asylum seeker claims will take place whist the applicant is accommodated in 'Asylum Seeker Processing Centres' or by an individual or an organisation that has made a written undertaking that they will provide for the basic needs of the applicant while their status is being determined by the department. On conditions where the applicants have the means to provide for their own basic needs during status determination, without participating in any economic activity, the department may allow the applicant to provide for their own basic needs. Asylum seekers will not automatically acquire the right to work, study or conduct business in the country while their status is being determined since their basic needs will be catered for in the processing centres. However, in exceptional circumstances such as judicial review, asylum seekers will be allowed to work and study.

Change of residence status by refugees

An asylum seeker and refugee in South Africa will only have one residence status at a time, while residing in the country. This is with the understanding that the status of asylum seekers and refugees is temporary but may at times be long term. As a result, the refugee status will be reviewed periodically to determine the need for continuous protection by South Africa. Refugees will no longer have access to South Africa's permanent residency since the PRP is being replaced by a long-term residence visa. The long-term residence visa is equivalent to the refugee's permit which affords refugees the opportunity to integrate into the country.

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Naturalisation to become a citizen is not linked to the immigration and refugee regime and will be prescribed in the frameworks governing citizenship and civil rights in SA.

Regional refugee approach

South Africa recognises that a regional approach needs to be sought to deal with the issue of asylum seekers and refugees in the southern African region and the African continent, broadly. A bilateral and multilateral approach will be taken to establish cooperation with asylum producing and transiting countries as well as countries that could accommodate refugees for resettlement. This will require the harmonisation of governance frameworks and adherence to international agreements and standards.

Durable solutions

SA supports the three durable solutions for the protection of refugees – this includes the voluntary repatriation, resettlement to a third country and the integration of refugees into communities in South Africa.

Conditions for the exclusion of asylum seekers

Refugee status may be withdrawn on grounds of serious criminal convictions or breaking of specified conditions. Exclusions include fugitives of justice – those wanted for committing crimes in a country that South Africa recognises as having a fair justice system. This also includes applicants that have failed to apply in safe countries en route to South Africa, often termed "third safe countries". Refugees who return to their countries of origin may have their refugee status revoked. Conditions for travel of those granted refugee status will be regulated and this will include their use of South African or other travel documents.

Institutional capacity/arrangements

A multi-stakeholder approach is required for the effective and secure management of asylum seekers and refugees. For instance, a processing centre will be a multi-stakeholder facility with stakeholders like DHA, RAB, SCRA, DSD, DoE, DoH, and UNHCR playing active and regulated roles. All relevant departments would provide services at the centres, as well as international organisations such as the UNHCR and the Red Cross. Low risk asylum seekers may have the right to enter or leave the facility under specified conditions. Most asylum seekers who fall into low risk categories could be released into the care of national or international organisations and family or community members. One condition for releasing an asylum seeker

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into the care of an individual or an organisation would be to receive assurances on the welfare and the location of the asylum seeker.

Net benefits of the policy interventions

This policy on the management of asylum seekers and refugees will allow for a more efficient status determination process that will ensure that applicants in need of protection are processed in a secure, efficient and humane manner. Asylum seekers will have access to the necessary assistance from the government and non-government stakeholders at the point of application. By reducing the incentive for abuse by economic migrants, the asylum system will be transparent and responsive. It will also reduce the cost of managing a large number of asylum seekers who have to reside in the country for extended periods of time while their application is being considered.

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Chapter 13: Management of the integration process for international migrants

Policy scope

There are categories of migrants that will be excluded from the integration policy due to the temporary nature of their stay in the country. For instance, the policy should not apply to asylum seekers as they have temporary status while awaiting the outcome of adjudication. This policy also excludes holders of temporary visas who are in the country for a short time, such as tourists. However, the following services must still be extended to these categories of migrants:

- South Africa's profile information with key aspects of its society, economy and cultural norms;
- Information on the Constitution with regard to the rights and responsibilities of migrants;
- Information on government services such as social assistance, safety, health and education; and
- Issuing of secure and recognised enabling documents such as asylum seeker permits and travelling documents where required by law.

The policy of integration should be applicable to holders of residence visas, refugees and naturalised citizens. These are the people who are in the country for extended periods and who will need to settle and interact with different institutions such as the financial institutions. Therefore, this policy seeks to facilitate a smooth adaptation of this category of foreign nationals into the country's value system, residence and establishment requirements.

Status quo and problem statement

Sovereign states have a right to determine which foreigners can become part of the community either on a temporary or on a permanent basis. In doing so, the migration policy shapes the future composition of their populations. Some countries have made a conscious decision to use the migration policy to shape their society and demographics by giving preference to certain types of individuals who are deemed to be more strategic for nation building. In this respect, for instance, the migration policy could choose to give preference to professionals or investors or, in addition, could give preference to people from certain age groups to be integrated into its value system and population.

Other countries do not discriminate between potential migrants in a structured way but set quotas to limit the intake of foreigners who may be integrated into their communities. These are some of the options that are adopted by various countries within the framework of their immigration policies and legislation. Over the last twenty years South Africa has become increasingly multi-

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cultural with diverse communities of foreign nationals finding different ways of integrating into our society. This has large, actual and potential benefits in terms of enriching our cultural and social diversity and knowledge base. However, policy decisions have to be made in the interests of nation building and good government to maximise benefits while mitigating risks.

South Africa has not adopted a clear and coherent integration policy for the integration of foreign nationals into the country's value system and population. This could be attributed in part to a country's lack of a common vision on the value of international migration and in part to South Africa being in many respects a nation in formation. Consequently, communities have had to deal with the unregulated influx of migrants into their communities without proper preparation to create awareness and to induct the foreign nationals. In some communities this has contributed to discrimination and attacks on foreign nationals. Some categories of foreign nationals have also struggled to adapt and to integrate into host communities. As a result closed migrant communities have become isolated, with some areas being dubbed "no go areas" for citizens.

Contributing to the situation described above has been a tendency to regard the DHA as the sole department responsible for the management of international migration. This has contributed to the lack of development of integrated approaches across government, which is contrary to international best practice. A strong international trend is for countries to move to an integrated approach, with departments working together in harmony with civil society to manage the integration of migrants.

Policy Objectives

The main objective of the integration policy is to establish a secure, strategic and integrated approach for the integration of international migrants into communities.

Proposed policy interventions

The following issues should be addressed by the integration policy:

- The integration policy applies to all international migrants who are in the country legally and are holders of residence visas and permits;
- National strategy for refugee integration in line with the non-encampment policy;
- Holders of critical skills visas and qualifying holders of business and study visas will qualify to apply for long-term residence visa. The granting of such visas will take into consideration family reunification issues;
- Mechanisms will be put in place to facilitate provision of social security and portability of social benefits to qualifying international migrants;

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- Migration advisory services and migration desks at local government level will be established to advise international migrants on services and relevant information;
- Enforcement of by-laws by local government; and
- Establishment of inter-sectoral and intergovernmental institutional machinery with strong coordination and accountability mechanisms.

Institutional mechanisms/capacity

A serious policy gap in relation to the integration of migrants is the lack of a policy and regulatory framework that will ensure effective coordination across sectors and spheres of government. In this regard, the following is suggested:

- The respective responsibilities and roles of relevant departments in all three spheres of government must be made clear and reflected in procedures, regulations and formal agreements as appropriate;
- Due attention must be paid to linking with provisions in existing legislation from other departments;
- By-laws for managing settlement and integration of migrants into communities need to be reviewed and strengthened to provide guidance to migrants; and
- Agreements would be reached with departments and provincial and local government in terms of the legal framework. There would also be engagement with national organisations and institutions such as banks to ensure those granted residence status have access to services.

Net benefit of the policy interventions

- South Africa will have the capacity to manage the integration of international migrants who are living in the country legally;
- Pressure on government services and resources will be reduced since irregular migration will be minimised; and
- There will be better social acceptance of international migrants into South African societies.

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Chapter 14: Management of enforcement

Policy scope

This chapter deals with the policy and capacity gaps that constrain South Africa from curbing irregular migration. Key elements of the interventions include: sending countries; irregular migrants; and citizens who are aiding and abetting illegal migrants.

Status quo and problem statement

South Africa has become an attractive destination for illegal immigrants (undocumented migrants, border jumpers, over-stayers, smuggled and trafficked persons) who pose a security threat to the economic stability and sovereignty of the country. Enforcement of compliance, in the form of detentions and deportations, is not sustainable since detentions and deportations require a substantial amount of funding. Irregular migration could be attributed to the following factors:

- Model of deportation is not risk-based, thus most deportations include repeat offenders from the neighbouring countries. There are no biometric systems to detect and identify repeating offenders;
- There are no returns agreements with neighbouring countries thus they do not cooperate with the deportation process (identification of nationals and issuing of travel documents);
- The department does not have repatriation facilities in the provinces, and relies on the infrastructure of other law enforcement agencies;
- Human rights organisations and legal practitioners abuse the loopholes in the system to secure the release of the illegal immigrants, at the expense of the government; and
- Lack of uniform application of the Immigration Act in court.

Policy objective

The main objective of this policy intervention is to reduce irregular migration and improve enforcement and compliance with the immigration and related legislation.

Policy interventions

Key interventions proposed in this policy area include the following:

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Risk-based and cost effective deportation strategy

The current state funded deportation model is not sustainable and needs to be replaced with one that relies on shared cost and greater cooperation with the sending state. This should be implemented by means of bilateral agreements (returns agreements) with individual states. A risk-based deportation which will prioritise deportation of high risk over low risk migrants (risk profiling criteria will be developed).

Data on deportations suggest that the current deportation approach has focused mainly on nationals from neighbouring countries than those from other parts of the world. By focusing on deporting nationals from neighbouring countries we face a "revolving door" syndrome where you deport and the deportee returns. There is no biometric system to detect revolving door ("repeat offenders") deportees.

Criminalisation on non-compliance with deportation orders

The Immigration Act should be amended to allow for laying of criminal charges against repeat offenders and those who do not cooperate with deportation notices.

Immigration repatriation centres

Immigration repatriation centres should be established at provincial level since depending on Police and Correctional Services facilities is not sustainable.

Prioritised investigations and case-flow management In order to better provide for the efficient judicial system as well as to minimise the delays in finalising cases on the court rolls, the Office of the Chief Justice (OCJ) has initiated case flow management and a process to set uniform norms and standards for the judiciary. Despite the introduction of this initiative, immigration related litigations do not receive appropriate attention from officials or courts. There is a lack of uniform application of departmental legislation and appreciation of the importance of urgently dealing with immigration matters in courts. Therefore, the White Paper recommends that prioritised investigations and case flow management should be introduced by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD) in order to promote speedy justice for migrants and to improve case finalisation rate for immigration related litigations. Initially, specialised immigration courts and prosecutors were recommended; however, the DoJ&CD has advised against the proposal given its financial implications

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Marriage clearance certificates

In order to curb abuse of the Marriage Act, the department will introduce marriage clearance certificates which will be issued to foreign nationals who intend to enter into spousal relationships with citizens (marriage or life partnerships). The purpose of this intervention is not to frustrate bona fide foreign nationals who wish to enter into spousal relationships with South African citizens but is to ascertain the legal status of foreign nationals in the country. This is supplementary to the letter of non-impediments that is currently required as a confirmation that the foreign national is not already married in the country of origin.

Institutional mechanisms

Close coordination between the DHA, DoL and SAPS is critical, especially given the limited number of inspectors retained by DHA and DoL. Given resource constraints, the enforcement capacity could be improved through the following interventions:

- Secondment of officials on a regular basis from the SAPS or Military police to assist the Inspectorate in enforcing immigration;
- Declaring of inspectorate official as peace officers as per the Criminal Procedure Act; and
- Inspectorate systems for deportations, declarations for prohibitions and undesirability to be linked to police and other JCPS IT systems for easier detection of those who may be a threat to SA.

Net benefit of the policy interventions

The interventions will contribute to the reduction of irregular migration and improved compliance with the Immigration and related acts.

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SECTION 5: STATE CAPACITY FOR MANAGING INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Chapter 15: Intergovernmental governance framework

Situational analysis

The need for a 'whole of government and society' approach for the management of international migration is one of the main themes of this paper. The first theme is that international migration policy is cross-cutting and requires an inter-sectoral governance approach for it to succeed. A second theme is that Home Affairs needs to be capacitated as the department mandated to lead in the implementation of national policy and administer immigration legislation strategically and professionally. Thirdly, at the heart of the argument developed in this White Paper is the proposition that for South Africa the cost of a lack of investment in managing international migration is far higher than the cost of building the necessary capacity.

The following organisational and personnel implications have been identified:

- Additional staff and training for adjudication and enforcement will be required;
- Additional staff in the missions abroad will be required to pro-actively attract potential migrants and South African expatriates with critical skills and investment capabilities;
- Additional resources for establishing and managing BMA will be required;
- Additional resources for establishing and managing the Asylum Seeker Processing Centres will be required;
- Additional staff for managing the integration process of international migrants will be required; and
- Additional resources for establishing provincial repatriation centres, and
- Training of investigators, prosecutors and case flow managers on the international migration policy and legal framework.

The critical success factor for all policy interventions is the introduction of various inter-sectoral and inter-governmental structures. For instance, the integration of international migrants will require the establishment of an inter-governmental Working Structure which will coordinate the integration process.

The main purpose of this final chapter is to indicate what factors must be taken into account when deciding on a feasible strategy for South Africa to build the capacity necessary to manage immigration strategically and securely. Some of the policy interventions contained in the White Paper will require significant restructuring, the cost implication of which cannot be assessed at this time. The White Paper is sensitive to the consideration that any given policy can only succeed if it can be supported by the available fiscal and financial resources. However, at this

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juncture, it is not possible to prepare a complete fiscal and financial assessment of the White Paper's implications which should be more properly assessed during the legislative process. In fact, while some of the policy interventions will cause additional public expenditure, others will result in substantial savings. A well-managed international migration will reduce the social costs and public expenditure associated with illegal migration. However, a meaningful cost analysis will require the development of a cost-saving matrix which goes beyond the scope of the present policy formulation exercise.

However, in assessing the financial implications of a new policy, one must be mindful of the relevant starting point: the present situation is less than desirable and if better results are sought it will be necessary to direct greater financial resources towards the management of international migration.

The DHA has developed a business case which, amongst other things, outlines a viable and sustainable funding model for the effective delivery of its mandate. The argument advanced in the business case is that policy, legal, organisational, systems and financial constraints are preventing the DHA from continuing with its transformation and threaten to undermine the progress it has made. More seriously, the department is not positioned to carry out its full mandate as a critical enabler of economic development, security, service delivery and access to rights.

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CONCLUSION

Given the policy shortcomings of the current White Paper and much of the legislation based on it, this new White Paper argues that South Africans need to adopt a paradigm that sees international migration as enabling their own development and that of their country and region. In the new paradigm, South Africans would see themselves as responsible citizens of South Africa, Africa and the world and support efficient, secure and humane approaches to managing international migration. The current paradigm exposes South Africa to many kinds of risk in a volatile world and by default strengthens colonial patterns of labour, production and trade. It also serves to perpetuate irregular migration, which in turn leads to unacceptable levels of corruption, human rights abuse and national security risks.

Managing regional migration flows in the interests of security and development is a viable strategy. European economic growth benefitted hugely by capital and labour flows that created more economic parity in the region. This was the precondition for a common currency and free movement of labour.

The broad understanding of international migration advocated in the new White Paper accords with principles adopted by international bodies such as the UN, the AU, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), ILO and UNHCR. It recognises the rights of nations to security and self-determination within a framework of universal human rights and shared responsibilities.

A world founded on these principles is one where – as the Freedom Charter envisaged – "All the cultural treasures of mankind shall be open to all, by free exchange of books, ideas and contact with other lands". International migration is a reciprocal, two-way process and our students, workers, tourists and business persons want to be welcomed wherever they seek opportunities. Other nations expect the same of us.

What is put forward in the White Paper is based on desktop research, interviews and discussions with internal and external stakeholders (workshops, roundtables and colloquia), as well as domestic and international study tours. It is also informed by a practical knowledge of problems that have emerged since the publication of the White Paper on International Migration in 1999.

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APPENDICES

Glossary of terms

Asylum seeker: refers to a person who seeks safety from persecution or serious harm in a country other than his or her own and awaits a decision on the application for refugee status.

Border management: commonly defined as the government functions of immigration, customs and excise, and policing, with the aim of controlling and regulating the flow of people and goods across a country's border in the national interest (particularly economic development, security and peace).

Critical skills list: refers to a legislated list of scarce skills that are in demand for growing the economy.

Economic migrant: refers to foreign nationals who migrate for economic reasons such as seeking employment or to conduct business.

Emigration: refers to the act of departing or exiting from one's country (country of origin or of habitual residence) with a view to settling in another (host country).

Family reunion/family reunification migrants: refers to people sharing family ties joining people who have already entered an immigration country under one of the above mentioned categories.

Forced migration: in a broader sense, this includes not only refugees and asylum seekers but also people forced to move due to external factors, such as environmental catastrophes or development projects.

International migration: refers to any movement by a person across an international border, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is. Short-term international migration refers to at least three months duration of stay in the country, or away from the country of habitual residence. Long-term international migration exists when the period of stay is at least one year.[17]

Irregular migrants (or undocumented/illegal migrants): these are people who enter a country, usually in search of income-generating activities, without the necessary documents and permits.

Migration management: this term is used to encompass numerous governmental functions within a national system for the orderly and humane management of cross-border migration. It refers to a planned approach to the development of policy, legislative and administrative responses to key migration issues.

Naturalisation: refers to an act of granting of citizenship by a state to a non-national through a formal act on the application of the individual concerned.

Permanent residence permit: refers to authorisation granted to certain categories of foreign nationals by the state to reside in the country permanently.

[17] International Organization for Migration

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Port of entry: refers to a place designated by the Minister in SA where all persons have to report to an immigration officer before entering or leaving the country.

Refugee: a person who, "owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to "avail himself of the protection of that country'.

Resettlement: refers to the relocation and integration of people (refugees, internally displaced persons, etc.) into another geographical area and environment, usually in a third country.

Temporary residence visa: refers to any of the visas issued to a foreign national to enter and temporarily reside in the country. These include transit, visitors, work and business visa.

Visa exemption: refers to the act of exempting any person or category of persons from requirements of obtaining a visa.

Xenophobia: At the international level, no universally accepted definition of xenophobia exists, although it can be described as attitudes, prejudices and behaviour that reject, exclude and often vilify persons, based on the perception that they are outsiders or foreigners to the community, society or national identity.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

NO. 751 **28 JULY 2017**

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57. Lungelo Lucas Shandu - 970805 5624 083 - Wangu Reserve MANDENI, 4490 - *Gabela*

58. Nqobani Manyoni - 981119 5767 083 - Seminary Area KRANSKOP, 3268 - *Gwala*

59. Sfundo Kwazi Ngwazi - 981230 5531 088 - Bhobhoyi Location PORT SHEPSTONE, 4240 - *Hlophe*

60. Ayanda Mercy Msimango - 971221 0648 086 - P O Box 1542 ESIKHAWINI, 3887 - *Madwe*

61. Siyabonga Lindokuhle Victor Majola - 980103 5444 084 - J 2067 Umlazi Township UMLAZI, 4066 - *Cele*

62. Ameen Rajak - 980729 5909 088 - Glendale Area STANGER, 4450 - *Ndlovu*

63. Refiloe Rudolf Magoai - 921205 5662 086 - 9676 Extension 6, Tsie Street,, POTCHEFSTROOM, 2520 - *Mathabe*

64. Jabulani Nkosinathi Gumede - 760426 5728 081 - Private Bag X140 MKUZE, 3965 – *Nyawo*

65. Lindiwe Charmain Skosana - 950126 0133 085 - 9377 Zone 7 A SEBOKENG, 1980 - *Mbunda*

66. Sanele Nduduzo Mchunu - 990317 5148 085 - 3148 Pat Molawa Street, Phase 3,, TSHEPISONG, 1754 - *Mabaso*

67. Asemahle Yawa - 980525 0966 085 - 1425 C Section, Duncan Village,, EAST LONDON, 5200 - *Mtozo*

68. Sikokele Guzula - 960115 6172 088 - 25 Siyahlaka Street, Daljosafat,, PAARL, 7646 - *Nyakaza*

69. Dikgale Lenox Mence - 930409 5653 082 - 12415 Harry Gwala ZAMDELA, 1949 - *Lengau*

70. Luis Miguel Smit - 940809 6265 083 - 4 A Limpopo Hof, Frikkie Meye4r Build,, VANDERBILJPARK, 1900 - *Vieira*

71. Dumisani Songo - 980921 6093 083 - 1076 Section D, Ekangala Location,, CULLINAN, 1000 - *Kere*

72. Hendrick Ranngwe Obakeng Setlhare - 910620 6181 089 - 229 Odendaal Road, Zone 3,, MEADOWLANDS, 1851 - *Moleele*

73. Josephine Motshidisi Mabokela - 910611 1162 083 - 1458 Suurman HAMMANSKRAAL, 0400 - *Mohami*

74. Clementine Mbongo - 941005 0977 083 - 2395 A Zola Ii SOWETO, 1868 - *Noge*

75. Luyanda Bejeza - 940602 6314 088 - Epw 126, Bekela,, DUNOON, 7441 - *Majeke*

76. Thabang Isaiah Mononyane - 891109 5660 080 - 815 Buffer Zone, Phola,, OGIES, 2233 - *Maseko*

77. Linda Lovey Lennox Khoza - 890111 5448 087 - Stand No 232, Numbi Trust,, KABOKWENI, 1245 - *Kubayi*

78. Herman Happy Moshashe - 780403 5639 085 - House No 10073, Sepeding Section,, SANDFONTEIN, 0708 - *Phago*

79. Mfundo Sydwell Mlotshwa - 871222 5289 083 - E 2075 Glemore WITBANK, 2336 - *Maseko*

80. Aaron Suhla Ngwenya - 670424 5781 084 - Stand No 145, Vlaklaagte II,, EMPUMALANGA, 0458 - *Mahlangu*

81. Sam Johannes Sibeko - 610818 5510 083 - 4144 Extension 6 SAKHILE, 2431 - *Motaung*

82. Prudence Christina Mahlangu - 650513 0357 082 - 19 Tom Naude4 Street, Extension 12,, WITBANK, 1034 - *Mnisi-Mahlangu*

83. Boesman Gabela Ntuli - 660401 5736 088 - 54 Vlaklaagte Ii EMPUMALANGA, 0458 - *Kabini*

84. Kabelo Solomon Namate - 740408 6002 083 - House No 656, Motlotleng Section,, MODDERKUIL, 0318 - *Huma*

85. Thabo Israel Seswana - 850923 6023 083 - Lekubu Village LEHURUTSHE, 0081 - *Mmereki*

86. Lulama Dina - 840604 6449 089 - Ngebe A/A MT AYLIFF, 4735 - *Mambi*

87. Ntando Difference Mashele - 990222 5842 085 - Stand No 12 GUTSHWA, 1247 - *Nyathikazi*

88. Lungisa Mthokozisi Mathengela - 930521 5373 089 - 75 Underwood Road, Hatton Estate,, PINETOWN, 3615 - *Mkhize*

89. Philasande Ngcobo - 990611 5712 084 - 18 Pope Ellis Drive ASHBROWN, 3213 - *Malinga*

90. Nompumelelo Noxolo Myeza - 970111 0553 082 - 9024 Illovu Township DURBAN, 4001 - *Zungu*

91. Nontuthuko Sphilakahle Madondo - 980626 0764 080 - D 1600 Umlazi Township DURBAN, 4001 - *Ndaba*

92. Tshepang Seleka - 900724 5634 080 - Selosesha Section, Dinokana Village,, LEHURUTSHE, 2868 - *Tsholo*

93. Ncobile Anita Nqobeni - 920731 1099 081 - Stand No 812, Khumbula Trust,, KABOKWENI, 1245 - *Ngwenyana*

94. Thokozani Galaweni - 870121 5322 087 - 2962 Klaas Moditoe Street VOSLOORUS, 1475 - *Mathebula*

95. S'lindile Penelope Ndlovu - 890822 0872 085 - 20 Loerie Avenue KRIEL, 2771 - *Magagula*

96. Tryphina Mashinini - 750419 0766 083 - 4652 Mayfield, Extension 6,, DAVEYTON, 1507 - *Mabaso*

97. Xolani Charles Hlengwa - 830916 5976 082 - C 866 Umlazi Township ISIPINGO RAIL, 4110 - *Mswane*

98. Sipho Israel Langa - 700218 5728 085 - House No 242, 645 Street,, HAMMARSDALE, 3699 – *Mondi*

99. Sandile Clayton Cele - 800101 5341 084 - 1 Sandra Crescent, Pelham,, PIETERMARITZBURG, 3200 - *Zondi*

100. Nonhlanhla Mbatha - 750605 1665 080 - C 1320 Ndelu Road, Mpumalanga Township,, HAMMARSDALE, 3699 - *Zwane*

101. Mndenyeza Jerome Makhanya - 890708 5457 081 - 74182 Sihonqane Road PINETOWN, 3600 - *Hlengwa*

102. Nomasonto Glenrose Ntumba - 760804 0319 082 - Ezwelisha BERGVILLE, 3350 - *Sigubudu*

103. Thamsanqa Emmanuel Dhlamini - 781205 5480 082 - Buford LADYSMITH, 3370 - *Zulu*

104. Samkele Michael Hadebe - 860417 5597 088 - E 533 Unit 4, Woody Glen,, HAMMARSDALE, 3699 - *Ngcongo*

105. Sifiso Nkanyiso Ntanzi - 801224 6274 085 - House No 1090, Amatikwe Area,, INANDA, 4310 - *Maphumulo*

106. Nkosinathi Victor Thabethe - 790330 5532 085 - C 13 Ntokozweni Area KWANDENGEZI, 3607 - *Cele*

107. Elizabeth Ramonenyiwa - 711226 0526 088 - 378 Isiphetweni TEMBISA, 1632 - *Sadike*

108. Lydia Vuyelwa Madikane - 740116 0721 083 - 7201 Mbabane Drive, Kagiso II,, KRUGERSDORP, 1754 - *Mavi*

109. Donald Tshepo Leotlela - 870211 5995 089 - 308 Block Aa SOSHANGUVE, 0155 - *Mogano*

110. Thato Patrick Serepelele - 760802 5976 088 - A 11 Selosesha Section MOROKWENG, 8600 - *Moilwe*

111. Kesaobaka Gorden Kamile - 780818 5647 087 - House No 22 A, Gamanyai Village,, TLAKGAMENG, 8616 - *Jynsford*

112. Kgomotso Joseph Tumelo - 840701 5523 086 - 21 Tambotie SWARTKLIP, 0379 - *Itumeleng*

113. Sifiso Lucky Khumalo - 920302 5560 088 - Stand No 268, Nhlazatshe NO 3,, ELUKWATINI, 1192 - *Mlotshwa*

114. Mukhethwa Mashamba - 970713 5686 088 - Maungani VHEMBE, 0970 - *Dzivhani*

115. Shannon Brendon Swarts - 941119 5083 084 - 47 Avone Street, Rivellea,, JOHANNESBURG, 2093 - *Lewis*

116. Nhlanhla Given Mothibedi - 920912 5231 082 - 250 Victoria Road, Lombardy East,, JOHANNESBURG, 2001 - *Radebe*

117. Othaniel Banele Maphoto - 930422 5311 080 - 16 Platinum Street, Steel Park,, VEREENIGING, 1930 - *Xhasa*

118. Innocentia Gomolemo Nkosi - 860905 0501 089 - 665 Nicholas Street, Galeshewe,, KIMBERLEY, 8300 - *Sereo*

119. Leshole Mishack Kawa - 530428 5557 089 - Ga-Phaala SEKHUKHUNE, 1124 - *Sedibana*

120. Sithembiso William Hadebe - 900205 6487 082 - Ncome Area BLOODRIVER, 3102 - *Thabede*

121. Mfundo Simphiwe Dubula - 970502 5879 086 - 20083 Usinga Street, Mfundo Park,, VOSLOORUS, 1475 - *Mbele*

122. Mduduzi Ngema - 940618 5672 086 - Malekane Reserve EMPANGENI, 3910 - *Dlamini*

123. Prudence Mkhwanazi - 920416 1059 083 - Mevamhlophe Reserve EMPANGENI, 3910 - *Magwaza*

124. Lindokuhle Prosperity Zwane - 930211 5411 085 - Kwagodi LADYSMITH, 3370 - *Khumalo*

125. Sibongiseni Nelson Majola - 930217 5522 086 - D 6655 Section 4 MADADENI, 2951 - *Nhlapho*

126. Hloniphile Pretty-Girl Mkhwanazi - 950203 1067 081 - Emevamhlophe Reserve EMPANGENI, 3910 - *Magwaza*

127. Sboniso Praisegod Ntumba - 980509 5996 081 - Dukuza BERGVILLE, 3370 - *Khumalo*

128. Ndumiso Nhlanhla Mazibuko - 911023 6143 085 - Roosboom LADYSMITH, 3370 - *Dlamini*

129. Khethukuthula Xulu - 960429 6057 086 - P O Box 10, Xhama A/A,, NKANDLA, 3885 - *Jail*

130. Andile Kula - 970226 6148 081 - Mlungisi Location STUTTERHEIM, 4930 - *Jikumlambo*

131. Eric Yaw Percy Owusu - 931129 5590 089 - Etholeni WASBANK, 2920 - *Ximba*

132. Bessel Sibuyi - 990428 5879 080 - Buyisonto MHALA, 1490 – Nkhatu

133. Sphesihle Mncube - 910521 5979 087 - Mpoplomini Township MERRIVALE, 3291 - *Khumalo*

134. Mpumelelo Zalote - 980701 5667 081 - Swazini A/A PORT ST JOHNS, 5120 - *Ndabeni*

135. Sizwe Siphelele Sishange - 990404 6000 083 - A 855 EZAKHENI, 3381 - *Mthembu*

136. Gadifele Dorothy Mahlabogwane - 620608 0695 080 - 2194 Extension V SOSHANGUVE, 0152 - *Thubana*

137. Thembinkosi Mhatha - 840709 5626 080 - 96 Oak Street, Lakeside Park,, VRYHEID, 3100 - *Ndlovu*

138. Mashilo Albert Setjie - 940916 6079 081 - 5171 – 5th Street, Extension 7, Tsutsumani, ALEXANDRA, 2010 - *Gwala*

139. Mmamotsho Nelly Mafodi - 990721 0687 080 - 6145 Sesedi Street NELLMAPIUS, 0162 - *Molekana*

140. Onica Lesedi Mokgobi - 860520 1374 087 - 5 Spoornet THABAZIMBI, 0380 - *Tlhopile*

141. Buhle Xulu - 941225 0759 089 - 7162 Phiri Street, Orlando West,, SOWETO, 1804 - *Khumalo*

142. Sibonakaliso Sikhakhane - 990609 5904 081 - Mdwebu Area ESTCOURT, 3310 - *Dladla*

143. Andile Adolf Khoza - 960516 5787 083 - Stand No 232, Numbi Trust,, KABOKWENI, 1245 - *Kubayi*

144. Rebone Rorisang Molobela - 950929 0992 081 - Stand No 183 BUSHBUCKRIDGE, 1280 - *Mashele*

145. Dikeledi Mahlatse Molobela - 910331 0372 084 - P O Box 42 BUSHBUCKRIDGE, 1280 - *Mashele*

146. Pheladi Modisha Molobela - 940111 0425 080 - Stand No 183 BUSHBUCKRIDGE, 1280 - *Mashele*

147. Sisanda Mhlupheki - 940327 0696 088 - Nyandeni A/A LIBODE, 5160 - *Matomela*

148. Jimmy Hlulani Mathye - 921001 5752 088 - Private Bag X4007 TZANEEN, 0850 - *Mathebula*

149. Christopher Fanufikile Sibiya - 951212 6051 080 - Stand No 58 KABOKWENI, 1245 - *Mwanza*

150. Lorens Thapelo Leyane - 940203 6037 082 - 3800 Malekutu Trust KABOKWENI, 1246 - *Masilela*

151. Mthandeni Ephraim Khawula - 760207 5296 083 - Nkulu Location GAMALAKANE, 4249 - *Msomi*

152. Mmathi Eliphus Mokobodi - 640106 5498 085 - Miltondrift BOCHUM, 0970 - *Ngoepe*

153. Sindusa Shaai - 830808 5766 086 - P O Box 200 TRICHARTSDAL, 0890 - *Mogale*

154. Taumang Donald Matlala - 730708 5815 084 - Lufule 2 VHEMBE, 0951 - *Maginya*

155. Mahlatse Mothiba - 870429 5371 081 - 12 Swallow Street, Rinbow Park,, POLOKWANE, 0700 - *Mamabolo*

156. Thembinkosi Bongani Ngema - 920708 6026 087 - Nomathuya A/A MTUBATUBA, 3935 - *Nxumalo*

157. Johanda Mapule Tsotetsi - 951113 0312 082 - 9 Culemborg Street, Brackenhurst,, ALBERTON, 1448 - *Mallane*

158. Mina Kungwane - 950123 0875 088 - 4073 Thetele Section MMAKAU, 0194 - *Bokaba*

159. Sydwel Mokataki Moraba - 901211 6240 082 - 6037 Cryplite Street, Extension 8,, ENNERDALE, 1826 - *Mathoto*

160. Omega Mathabela - 960814 6045 084 - 148 Jubanto Street KRIEL, 2271 - *Shivhavela*

161. Phiwekuhle Omega Gwedashe - 900213 0928 085 - 1491 Wright Road EVATON, 1984 - *Ngwenya*

162. Tebogo Shaun Monareng - 960817 6007 087 - P O Box 541 ACORNHOEK, 1360 - *Sibuyi*

163. Thamsanqa Mpilonhle Nkosi - 910801 6462 089 - Stand No 2513, Shabalala,, BLAAUWBOSCH, 2952 - *Twala*

164. Khauhelo Danniel Makoloane - 920611 6026 083 - No 1726 KATLEHONG, 1432 - *Patose*

165. Phetogo Evalette Mashoene - 981115 5301 089 - 6714 Tsukudu Street, Extension 11, Protea Glen, SOWETO, 1868 - *Marema*

166. Mbongiseni Meshack Radebe - 901207 6127 089 - 6038 Joe Slovo, Siyathemba,, BALFOUR, 2410 – *Mkhwanazi*

167. Abbygale Assurance Nonyane - 960904 0579 087 - Villa Clarina, Flat 17, Theron Street, AKASIA, 0110 - *Wallace*

168. Charles Sipho Mtsweni - 800505 6350 086 - Stand No 1921 WELTEVREDE, 9540 - *Mgidi*

169. Kagiso Peter Kwape - 940606 5444 085 - 4009 Zone 14 LETLHABILE, 0264 - *Semenya*

170. Nobuhle Agregate Metiso - 900722 0334 086 - P O Box 1184 KANYAMAZANE, 1214 - *Machabane*

171. Hlangabeza Cyndycate Metiso - 910920 5395 080 - 520 Entokozweni Section KANYAMAZANE, 1214 - *Makhabane*

172. Thabang Lebogang Sibiya - 990304 5754 088 - P O Box 10051, Shongwe Mission,, NELSPRUIT, 1331 - *Modise*

173. Jerry Tumisang Seletswane - 950620 6055 086 - 1476 Leboeng Section TEMBISA, 1632 - *Lebombo*

174. Noluthando Mabaso - 980411 0526 080 - Nyezane LOSKOP, 3330 - *Mazibuko*

175. Sbonelo Sikhakhane - 990609 5905 088 - Mdwebu Area ESTCOURT, 3310 - *Dladla*

176. Morrisone Owami Magwaza - 980607 5328 089 - G 297 NT7UZUMA, 4032 - *Langa*

177. Mohale Gift Mokgalaka - 860112 5806 080 - P O Box 388 TRICHARDTSDAL, 0890 - *Mangena*

178. Thando Charlie Gomba - 960722 5352 080 - Nr 21 No 187 GUGULETHU, 7751 - *Bam*

179. Lorance Thato Riet - 881127 5352 088 - House No 219, Solokwaneng Section,, WONDERKOP, 0317 - *Tabane*

180. Neo Daniel Rancoanashi - 911207 5604 086 - 109 Magalieshof, Steve Biko Road,, PRETORIA, 0010 - *Khoza*

181. Ramodise Johannes Molakeng - 830103 5334 089 - 33 Fichardt Street VANDERBIJLPARK, 1900 - *Vilakazi*

182. Zandisile Mndiyata - 830509 5736 083 - Imizizi A/A BIZANA, 4800 - *Phakathi*

183. Frans Samuel Manamela - 791214 5650 080 - 22370 Shilova Street, Extension 4,, MAMELODI EAST, 0122 - *Seshoka*

184. Kgadi Eddie Rammutla - 930518 6288 084 - P O Box 85, Krantz Farm,, JUNO, 0748 - *Kgatla*

185. Prudence Maluleka - 970930 1248 081 - Stand No 5567, Mshadza Trust,, KABOKWENI, 1245 - *Zitha*

186. Dylan Hendry Bezuidenhout - 980604 5021 087 - 4 Boskloof Street MITCHELLS PLAIN, 7786 - *Frans*

187. Amkela Hlobo - 981230 5946 088 - 1188 Potsdam KHAYELITSHA, 4960 - *Diko*

188. Fikile Mzukwa - 981003 6082 082 - 2 Gateway Cristal Street DELFT, 7100 - *Selafince*

189. Mongezi Mthethwa - 860521 5891 084 - 2210 Poortjie, Block D,, LENASIA, 1827 - *Mhlanga*

190. Mandla Imanual Mashinini - 820314 6068 087 - 3791 Extension 23, Mzinoni,, BETHAL, 2310 - *Ndinisa*

191. Solomon Maxwell Lekhuleni - 750102 5386 087 - Stand No 110214, River B,, HAZYVIEW, 1242 - *Zulu*

192. Rivers Hlatywayo - 770324 5710 084 - Stand No 188, Cottondale,, ACORNHOEK, 1360 - *Sibuyana*

193. Londeka Samanta Ngidi - 970611 1103 084 - Z 1760 UMLAZI, 4001 - *Thusi*

194. Thabani Andrias Ntuntuza - 961225 6124 085 - P O Box 2, Mid-Illovo Cp School,, MID-ILLOVO, 3750 - *Khanyile*

195. Clifford Maake - 961205 5795 085 - P O Box 7878 TRICHARDSDAL, 0890 - *Mahlo*

196. Kashalia Tswaledi Thobejane - 930629 5427 084 - Moroke PRAKTISEER, 1150 - *Maphakane*

197. Sicelo Thokozani Mncwango - 900115 5582 082 - Ashdown Location PIETERMARITZBURG, 3200 - *Hlela*

198. William Lesibana Ledwaba - 930414 5756 083 - P O Box 106 LONSDALE, 0710 - *Mphela*

199. Kearabetswe Peggy Chauke - 990627 0126 088 - 236 Lindeboom Street, Extension 10,, ORCHARDS, 0110 - *Ntlhoro*

200. Meranda Mhlongo - 980123 0683 080 - P O Box 712 XIMHUNGWE, 1281 - *Ubisi*

201. Bevin Chika Ojeboh - 980328 5626 089 - 85 Aloe Crescent, Vredelust,, KUILSRIVER, 7579 - *Adams*

202. Sello Richard Klaas - 950125 5852 087 - 879 Paballong Village WITSIESHOEK, 9870 - *Tsimane*

203. Thembelihle Margaret Maseko - 980306 0768 080 - 8625 Extension 34 ERMELO, 2530 - *Nkabinde*

204. Lukhanyo Ntshebe - 980904 6233 081 - 7 Dlamini KWANOBUHLE, 6242 - *Jacklands*

205. Ronnie Sinhle Masiya - 950220 6205 086 - 337 B Driekoppies Trust SHONGWE MISSION, 1331 - *Khoza*

206. Blessing Dzunisani Mambane - 990204 5538 087 - Stand No 02455 HAZYVIEW, 1242 - *Makukule*

207. Vusumuzi Lubabalo Mkhungo - 970605 5383 080 - New Town Location MURCHISON, 4250 - *Mazaleni*

208. Sfundo Ndovela - 971022 5936 082 - Lot 2903, Deepvale Road, Marburg, PORT SHEPSTONE, 4240 - *Madlala*

209. Lufuno Goodwill Vhumbani - 941030 5867 089 - P O Box 106 THULAMAHASHE, 1365 - *Dlamini*

210. Thabo Methews Kgoele - 941008 5178 087 - Stand No 1368 PANKOP, 0414 - *Ntshebele*

211. Nakedi Abram Phoffa - 921109 5316 083 - Stand No 757 / 758, Sefene, Botlokwa, MOLEMOLE, 0810 - *Ramokgopa*

212. Lufuno Nemadzinga - 960501 5972 083 - P O Box 8201 SIBASA, 0970 - *Mukhubu*

213. Siyabonga Mkhabela - 980216 5758 087 - 014379 No KWA THEMA, 1563 - *Mamba*

214. Tiisetso Pennelope Mongatane - 960606 1363 086 - No 7945, Extension 19,, MOKOPANE, 0600 - *Mashamaite*

215. Johannes Mathipa - 940324 5697 088 - P O Box 7623 MMOTONG, 0784 - *Makgakga*

216. Carrin Natasha September - 990115 0058 089 - 31 Elsieskraal Road MANENBERG, 7767 - *Benjamin*

217. Smangaliso Derrick Mtshali - 960321 6019 085 - S 0018 Sleeve Farm DANNHAUSER, 3080 - *Radebe*

218. Jacob Manengena - 970315 5824 089 - 20729 Makgofe SESHEGO, 0715 - *Matleke*

219. Queen Yolanda Jose - 990303 0462 085 - No 25 Ny 42 GUGULETHU, 7750 - *Mqingwana*

220. Sabelo Nxele - 940506 5558 084 - Sphumelele Township HOWICK, 3290 - *Ndlovu*

221. Sinovuyo Florence Gondwana - 981126 0504 080 - 3099 Ntantala Road, Masiphunelele,, WYNBERG, 7824 - *Mlungwana*

222. Mvumekazi Nondyola - 960910 0328 086 - Flat E 2, Amakhaya Ngoku,, FISHHOEK, 7975 - *Sogcwayi*

223. Alpheus Ramautswa - 971130 6103 089 - House No 608 GAMALEGATO, 0810 - *Rapola*

224. Simnikiwe Masango - 951023 5966 081 - Isikelo A/A BIZANA, 4800 - *Nuba*

225. Asithandile Kheyizana - 980122 5753 088 - Gusi A/A ELLIOTDALE, 5070 - *Makhanda*

226. Moses Maphori Tsatsi - 930120 5602 082 - Stand No 4517, Ga-Rapola,, NEBO, 1059 - *Shongwe*

227. Delisile Ntombikayise Nkanyana - 930428 0148 088 - 562 Ncala Section KATLEHONG, 1431 - *Gabela*

228. Rotondwa Mukwevho - 980211 1026 084 - P O Box 714 NZHELELE, 0993 - *Makhalimela*

229. Katlego Bjokoane Kgokga - 900505 6241 086 - Madibong JANE FURSE, 1085 - *Mariri*

230. Mohubedu Maria Nkwana - 920530 0402 084 - S/O PRAKTISEER, 1150 - *Mosoma*

231. Thabo Joel Malibe - 960530 5495 084 - 2450 Extension 4 MOOKGOPHONG, 0560 - *Monare*

232. Mduduzi Allen Mgenge - 970321 5274 085 - P O Box 629 MELMOTH, 3835 - *Zungu*

233. Nomfundo Sindiswa Mpangase - 950314 0885 082 - P O Box 8544 CUMBERWOOD, 3235 - *Ndlovu*

234. Sithembele Kwebele - 950615 6473 081 - Bc 14 Bekasako Street, Everest,, SPRINGS, 1560 - *Ntlahla*

235. Ryan Robert De Swardt - 850301 5114 080 - 21 Maxwell Close, 199 Bellairs Driver,, NORTHRIDING, 2138 - *Woest*

236. Mongezi Mothupi - 980602 5587 081 - 783 Extension 4, Khutsong South,, CARLETONVILLE, 2499 - *Rolomane*

237. Nomagugu Charity Ntuli - 900505 0467 083 - 757 Jabavu Street, Wattville,, BENONI, 1500 - *Sebothoma*

238. Thabiso Mashabela - 920412 5111 087 - 1622 Kgotso Street, Extension 1, Sunrise Park, DOORNKOP, 1874 - *Marumo*

239. Bafana Lucas Masuku - 910828 5728 087 - 1004 Maphotla SIYABUSWA, 0472 - *Manana*

240. Sindiswa Precious Dlamini - 930808 0780 081 - 71066 Choboza INANDA, 4310 - *Gcwensa*

241. Ngwako Sydny Matsebula - 650823 5464 084 - P O Box 43 MTHATHA, 0988 - *Rakgole*

242. Tebogo Seroka - 880904 6021 081 - 9088 Extension 12 EMBALANHLE, 2285 - *Mositsa*

243. Musha Mecca Xaba - 880104 6458 082 - Matiwane Shop LADYSMITH, 3370 - *Kubheka*

244. Lindiwe Gudula - 890221 1169 080 - B 438 Barcelona GUGULETHU, 7750 - *Mpengesi*

245. Lindokuhle Ndlovu - 990317 6032 080 - 10277 Ocean Crest, Trenance Park,, VERULAM, 4339 - *Ngubane*

246. Lebogang Mankwana Precious Molokoane - 980908 0556 082 - 1561 A Rashitanga Street, Mofolo Central,, SOWETO, 1717 - *Rapudubudu*

247. Ncebakazi Frances Qalase - 651111 0514 080 - 63 Smith Street, West Bank,, EAST LONDON, 5201 - *Xobololo*

248. Vincent Mokwena - 900828 6459 080 - Motlolo BURGERSFORT, 1150 - *Mokoo*

249. Betty Tebogo Phetla - 881204 1001 082 - 106 Moshodi GLEN COWIE, 1061 - *Maphange*

250. Ipoteng Hofney Mashilo - 860129 5951 088 - Stand No A101 DRIEKOP, 1129 - *Mashabela*

251. Kgolofello Georgina Molatjane - 701106 0660 081 - Mogoro ZEBEDIELA, 0632 - *Ngobeni*

252. Dimakatso Dinah Ramothwe - 860923 0775 082 - 15722 Alpine Street, Phase 2, Extension 16, GLEN COWIE, 1060 - *Sebakeng*

253. Malefetsane Samuel Khambule - 761006 5538 083 - 3439 Nelo Location HEILBRON, 9680 - *Mokoena*

254. Promise Lindile Mkhwanazi - 851227 0420 082 - 15995 Paul Shezi Road LUSANDA, 4020 - *Gcaba*

255. Ngakhephi Victoria Hlungwane - 670213 0722 080 - 1668 – 28th Avenue CLERMONT, 3610 - *Khanyile*

256. Ntsikelelo Mthembu - 990129 5570 089 - A 2 Jabula Road KWA MASHU, 4359 - *Hlongwa*

257. Nonhlelo Portia Mbanjwa - 971119 0297 088 - Kwanafunze Location IMPENDLE, 3227 - *Ngcobo*

258. Bulelani Kanyiso Theophyllus Msiwa - 760704 5840 084 - 4472 Gambushe Road LAMONTVILLE, 4027 - *Dweba*

259. Christopher Gema - 580525 5911 080 - 33 Sayinyomfa Road KWA MAKHUTA, 4126 - *Duma*

260. Mabutho Vusumuzi Ngcobo - 640731 5379 082 - Emgangeni Area UMZINTO, 4200 - *Chagwe*

261. Bhekokwaphe Hopewell Khumalo - 860718 5552 084 - U 797 UMLAZI, 4001 - *Mkize*

262. Nomfundo Goodness Zuke - 880828 0383 082 - B 1081 FOLWENI, 4136 - *Shange*

263. Qinisela Richard Ngidi - 861211 5696 084 - 16 Gala Place, Bb 262,, UMLAZI, 4001 - *Gumede*

264. Jaffet S'busiso Mbutho - 751020 5361 083 - 2410 Khaya Road, Malundi Township,, UMKOMAAS, 4170 - *Shozi*

265. Stanley Sipho Dube - 890228 6347 082 - Ward 1, Amahlongwa Mission,, UMKOMAAS, 4170 - *Gumede*

266. Zandise Mdudi - 720306 6508 089 - Lot 4192 KINGSBURGH WEST, 4126 - *Ngcobo*

267. Mbuyisi Mlungisi Goldstone Mungwe - 770415 5405 087 - B 927 Illovo Township ISIPINGO RAIL, 4110 - *Khumalo*

268. Mduduzi Nkosinathi Nzimande - 840417 5637 087 - P O Box 29 MID-ILLOVO, 3750 - *Wanda*

269. Thokozani Aurthur Ntlangulela - 850511 5959 082 - Private Bag X543, Mahehle Cp School,, IXOPO, 4630 - *Hadebe*

270. Xolile Michael Mbanjwa - 910728 6096 080 - Zimbane A/A, Bongweni Location,, MTHATHA, 5099 - *Zungu*

271. Ayakha Mpukwana - 940403 0522 085 - Zimbane A/A UMTATA, 5099 - *Wakaba*

272. Sisipho Nuku - 960709 0361 083 - Gungululu A/A TSOLO, 5170 - *Phathani*

273. Katlego Moipone Lettie Chauke - 961229 0183 089 - 516 Block Xx SOSHANGUVE, 0152 - *Makobe*

274. Samuel Sipho Themba - 920619 5525 088 - 17613 Extension 12, Ivory Park,, MIDRAND, 1689 - *Dhlamini*

275. Gcinikhaya Gift Mtimba - 980925 6472 080 - K 2045 Newlands Heights KWA MASHU, 4360 - *Gasa*

276. Mthokozisi Ndwandwe - 930713 5825 081 - 111 Broadway Court, 63 Broad Street,, DURBAN, 4001 - *Hlabisa*

277. Karabelo Mosa Ramosedi - 971202 5398 083 - 657 Poloko Street REDDERSBURG, 9904 - *Nthethe*

278. Otlotleng Ignitious Ngakanyane - 940918 5408 089 - Maheng MOROKWENG, 8614 - *Morapane*

279. Marlesa Mpho Phandle - 990526 0251 088 - 2435 Section C BOTSHABELO, 9781 - *Ramohomane*

280. Precious Portia Nawenya - 950721 0743 089 - Stand No 0744 KABOKWENI, 1245 - *Tembo*

281. Modjadji Ramalatso - 990107 0398 086 - Stand No 1273, Matseke,, BOTLOKWA, 0812 - *Sehaswana*

282. Raymond Katlego Mashabela - 960917 5696 086 - P O Box 28 GLEN COWIE, 1061 - *Madihlaba*

283. Mhlonipheni Msongelo - 980621 5540 080 - Cholwane NKANDLA, 3885 - *Ngobese*

284. Thobeka Prudence Vilakazi - 990120 0157 089 - 7 Grey Street DUNDEE, 3001 - *Ngubane*

285. Patricia Tsholofelo Mosiane - 950706 0631 087 - Tshunyane MAHIKENG, 2745 - *Sokana*

286. Mosimanegape Joel Moshane - 900107 5674 084 - Tshunyane MAHIKENG, 2745 - *Sokana*

287. Thabang Moshane - 920220 5782 082 - Tshunyane MAHIKENG, 2745 - *Sokana*

288. Aaron Mmutlana - 950922 5741 082 - Enselsrus Village ITSOSENG, 2744 - *Mere*

289. Siphesihle Vilani - 960407 5633 081 - 19197 Mcwadi Street KWA THEMA, 1575 - *Hlajoe*

290. Hedwell Ronnete Malapane - 931210 5610 083 - Stand No 75, Marite Trust,, HAZYVIEW, 1242 - *Mkhabela*

291. Zacharia Nonoko Phetla - 910809 6241 080 - P O Box 544 GLEN COWIE, 1061 - *Maphange*

292. Richard Junior Mzwandile Ndokweni - 961026 6145 082 - L 1036 UMLAZI, 4110 - *Manzi*

293. Busani Mtshali - 980123 6310 084 - Ophondweni Area MTUBATUBA, 3935 - *Masondo*

294. Ossel Sarila - 990314 5867 087 - 1576 Mkhuhlu HAZYVIEW, 1240 - *Maluka*

295. Sbusiso Sodladla - 940616 6323 089 - 37987 Harare KHAYELITSHA, 7525 - *Suka*

296. Sipho Thato Mampane - 911209 5196 089 - 1 Holly Street DIE HEUWEL, 1080 - *Zulu*

297. Bonginkosi Khimbili - 970416 6326 080 - Tabase A/A MTHATHA, 5000 - *Maqholo*

298. Thokozani Senzo Mncwabeni - 950901 6453 087 - Makhabeleni Area KRANSKOP, 3268 - *Phakathi*

299. Ndumiso Sycophant Sikhosana - 951219 5721 084 - Etholeni WASBANK, 3001 - *Mbatha*

300. Mcebo Emmanuel Mpunzana - 870825 5358 087 - D 31 Sangoma Road, Kwa-Makhutla,, ISIPINGO RAIL, 4110 - *Dlamini*

301. S'fiso Sibusiso Khumalo - 720514 5691 083 - Port Dunford ESIKHAWINI, 3587 - *Mkhwanazi*

302. Sanele Edgar Mwandla - 830602 5478 085 - 95 Mahlathi Road CHESTERVILLE, 4091 - *Khumalo*

303. Melusi Zimele Madela - 980319 6015 083 - Busi Area WASBANK, 2020 - *Sibiya*

304. Zinathi George - 980709 0830 083 - 2076 Extension 3, Kokosi Township,, FOCHVILLE, 2515 - *Zamla*

305. Katlego Raycquel Nkale - 950720 0379 084 - 42 Mayvurne Crescent, Cnr Banket & Pretoria Street,, HILLBROW, 2100 - *Ugokwe*

306. Amukelani Brandelyn Nkele - 960705 0709 081 - 51 Catalina Bay, Cnr Galway & Joubert Street,, ALBERTON, 1450 - *Baloyi*

307. Fhatuwani Ndadza - 910917 6285 088 - Vuvha Village MAKHADO, 0926 - *Netshikwela*

308. Patricia Cathrine Mkhomazi - 611020 0475 086 - 177 Maokeng Section TEMBISA, 1628 - *Molonyama*

309. Tiisetso Teboho Innocent Khechane - 880708 5821 080 - 2332 Extension 1 LAKESIDE, 1984 - *Motloung*

310. Tebatso David Lupindo - 860919 6509 087 - Hostel 2 Block B, Room 26 B,, SEBOKENG, 1983 - *Nqodi*

311. Joseph Mnguni - 550729 5539 083 - 8135 Chris Hani ZAMDELA, 1949 - *Zondo*

312. Sikney Mohanwe Nyaku - 800214 5601 082 - 541056 Zone 3 SEBOKENG, 1982 - *Sibeko*

313. Tsholofelo Hope Moreki - 990621 5703 082 - E 46 Goodhope Village KURUMAN, 8460 - *Dithebe*

314. Boitshwarelo Lawrence Modise - 951208 5802 085 - 23 E Loopeng Village KURUMAN, 8460 - *Morakeng*

315. Prince Mabu Moloto - 680421 5652 081 - P O Box 2600 MOROKE, 1129 - *Thobejane*

316. Thulani Lwazi Me Donald Mputha - 671227 5639 080 - Extension 7 BUTTERWORTH, 4160 - *September*

317. Mzwandile Kenneth Khuzwayo - 830801 5717 084 - C 1518 FOLWENI, 4136 - *Sabela*

318. Fezekile Johnson Bans - 760315 5935 087 - 2401 Nogqola Street KENTON ON SEA, 6191 - *Klaas*

319. Elvis Sikhosana - 941228 5580 088 - 11060 Phase 3 BLOEMFONTEIN, 9300 - *Prins*

320. Thato Sihlangu - 981219 5295 083 - 2483 Section J BOTSHABELO, 9781 - *Tomotomo*

321. Minenhle Consolate Duma - 900605 6453 085 - Z 1338 UMLAZI, 4001 - *Mnxati*

322. Lwazi Thubeni - 970202 6074 080 - 49054 Amalinda Forest EAST LONDON, 5247 - *Luwatha*

323. Sibusiso Wiseman Ndlebe - 901026 5487 082 - 1809 Budaza Street, Moroka,, ROCKVILLE, 1818 - *Hlatshwayo*

324. Calos Muluvhu - 990218 5946 082 - Tshaulu VHEMBE, 0970 - *Mukwevho*

325. Isaac Rakgwadi Mphoreng - 540413 5220 084 - 2186 Kunene Street, Ackerville,, WITBANK, 1035 - *Tahula*

326. Elliot Njomboni - 561023 5842 086 - Brooksnek A/A MT AYLIFF, 4735 - *Dlembula*

327. Sphiwe Brian Mbense - 820829 5769 088 - Mahehle Location IXOPO, 3276 - *Mtaka*

328. Nhlanhla Fortune Makhathini - 860418 5592 087 - 43 Congo INANDA, 4309 - *Magwaza*

329. Mandisa Siwani - 710625 0997 085 - Chithwayo Location BIZANA, 4800 - *Mkhwayi*

330. Themba Plaatjyi - 671010 6102 088 - 8081 Nu 3, Mdantsane,, EAST LONDON, 5200 - *Mguda*

331. Mzomuhle Madondo - 860611 6281 086 - Mhlumalo LADYSMITH, 3370 - *Thabede*

332. Mfanlozi Hylon Nkosi - 481206 5590 089 - 4649 B OSIZWENI, 2952 - *Ngcobo*

333. Mzuzu Plaatjie - 250222 5159 089 - Q 286 Site B KHAYELITSHA, 7784 - *Mangxilana*

334. Erick Mlungisi Muende - 740101 7556 088 - No 144 ELUKWATINI, 1192 - *Zulu*

335. Sibonelelwe Mbele - 921031 5551 081 - Mpisi Location BIZANA, 4800 - *Magenga*

336. Mbongeni Mandlenkosi Mhlongo - 611025 5461 080 - Oqaqeni Area MAPHUMULO, 4470 - *Mchunu*

337. Evie Wilfred Nzama - 600610 6257 083 - Nositha Ward 27 MARGATE, 4275 - *Khusi*

338. Sibusiso Dlamini - 860910 5690 085 - 2808 Shayamoya Area SHAKASKRAAL, 4470 - *Mpontshane*

339. Siphuxolo Dyantyi - 940404 6092 081 - 15803 George Kerridge VREDENBURG, 7380 - *Sigogo*

340. Sibusiso Patrick Mthembu - 940801 6136 083 - 17 Aloe Road, Lot 5370, Phase 7, WATERLOO, 4319 - *Bengu*

341. Samuel Nchabeleng - 890125 5867 088 - 1858 Moloto North, Block C,, KWAMHLANGA, 1022 - *Ndaba*

342. Patrick Tshabangu - 750802 6008 081 - 11 David Curry KINROSS, 2270 - *Mahlangu*

343. Morris Thabo Mahalefa - 780220 5981 089 - Stand No 1130 HAMMANSKRAAL, 0400 - *Kwakwa*

344. Niniva Siyabonga Msani - 860404 6446 085 - V 395 UMLAZI, 4066 - *Shongwe*

345. Nhlanhla Alex Zikhali - 691122 5746 082 - G 367 UMLAZI, 4001 - *Mkhize*

346. Resimate Lucas Nkuna - 580228 6074 087 - 488 Tselapedi Section RAMOTSE, 0400 - *Ndaba*

347. Sidima Macanda - 860219 5385 088 - 35 Thembi Rock, Calderwood Road, Lonehill, JOHANNESBURG, 2191 - *Mehlomakulu*

348. Thembiso Netshilata - 960511 5933 084 - 775 Pringle Street, Extension 72,, GROBLERSDAL, 1724 - *Malada*

349. Agreement Sibuyi - 910925 6373 085 - 789 Maseke PGALABORWA, 1390 - *Mushwana*

350. Minenhle Sinothando Pearl Mhlongo - 990324 0915 088 - C 1176 Newtown INANDA, 4310 - *Ngcobo*

351. Makwena Meriam Makgae - 880704 0323 081 - 3998 Tshetlo Street MAROPONG, 0556 - *Shiko*

352. Mogale Samuel Ramatshika - 680602 5842 083 - Stand No B2 KGAPANE, 0838 - *Ranama*

353. Nkosinathi Ndlovu - 8606186007 080 - 2827 Goba Street ROCKVILLE, 1816 - *Mbele*

354. Teboho Samuel Mothabeng - 961224 5439 081 - 2156 Section F BOTSHABELO, 9781 - *Lefu*

355. Kwazikwenkosi Brian Dlamini - 850115 5394 082 - A 519 UMLAZI, 4001 - *Zulu*

356. Oupa Madume Sindane - 770207 5651 087 - House No 631, Manabane Street,, LYNNVILLE, 1034 - *Letsoalo*

357. Gladwin Wililane Maboitshego - 770313 5680 082 - 3435 Legakabe Street JOUBERTON, 2574 - *Modongo*

358. Vuyiseka Ndlamafa - 800125 0907 086 - Nquqhu A/A COFIMVABA, 5380 - *Nodladla*

359. Podile Daniel Moabelo - 961228 5434 083 - Stand No 182 TSHIKWARANI, 0940 - *Mavula*

360. Themba Velly Xaba - 981027 6154 088 - 27041 Extension 26 EMBALENHLE, 2285 - *Rikhotso*

361. Themba Moses Sibiya - 960709 5914 084 - 246 Emnonjaweni Section TEMBISA, 1632 - *Makalela*

362. Jeandré Mark October - 910327 5147 083 - 9 Beroma Gardens, Glenhaven,, BELLVILLE, 7530 - *Daniels*

363. Khutso Albert Ngoepe - 970105 5685 089 - P O Box 288 DRIEKOP, 1129 - *Magolego*

364. Nthabiseng Bridget Malatji - 910613 0919 083 - Stand No 131, Laastehoop,, GA-MOLEPO, 0732 - *Molepo*

365. Ntombizandile Daweti - 910418 0712 086 - 3919 Block 9 LOWER CROSS ROAD, 7750 - *Mtyhobile*

366. Nqwenela Guzula - 941103 5932 086 - Back Street MOUNT FLETCHER, 4770 - *Ndzamela*

367. Sihle Ndlovu - 980502 5452 080 - 53779 Champion Road DURBAN, 4310 - *Cele*

368. Thandiswa Anita Dyan - 980819 0824 083 - Ashton ROBERTSON, 6705 - *Ngoma*

369. Johannes Manuel Gazela - 981012 5215 080 - 641 Vujumburg Street, Phase 5,, TSHEPISONG, 1724 - *Bapela*

370. Khuselwa Nyangule - 990202 1425 085 - Lubacweni A/A MOUNT FRERE, 5090 - *Diko*

371. Lungelo Portia Mathenjwa - 980311 0624 085 - Shombela Area, Melville,, KWA DUKUZA, 4450 - *Mthembu*

372. Lerato Martha Motswane - 980309 0670 082 - 2227 Rockdale MIDDELBURG, 1050 - *Mahlangu*

373. Sithembiso Harris Ntuli - 971110 6296 083 - Kwajali Location HARDING, 4680 - *Jali*

374. Siyabonga Sihle Hlongwane - 970916 6618 089 - Maswazini BERGVILLE, 3350 - *Zondo*

375. Smiso Ndumiso Maphumulo - 970829 6178 089 - 40th Fannin Avenue CLERMONT, 3509 - *Zuma*

376. Tinny Khoza - 980513 0132 080 - 7537 Extension 45, Clayvell,, TEMBISA, 2351 - *Mathebula*

377. Thabani Siyanda Duma - 970325 6322 082 - No 3104 CATO MANOR, 4041 - *Hadebe*

378. Nkosinathi Emmanuel Mkhwanazi - 851010 6403 082 - Luneburg Area, Edumbe,, PAULPIETERSBURG, 3180 - *Kunene*

379. Oupa Jabulane Mahlangu - 830212 6330 085 - 54 John Magagula MIDDELBURG, 1050 - *Nkosi*

380. Cyprian Sikhumbuzo Mngoma - 821010 7237 080 - M 1144 Mpukane Road KWA MASHU, 4359 - *Khuzwayo*

381. Sibekiso Mnqobi Mthembu - 880606 7300 089 - P O Box 4321 INGWAVUMA, 6768 - *Mamba*

382. Tshepo Austin Nkambule - 971123 5322 081 - 576 Bonginala Street KWAZAMOKUHLE, 1098 - *Nthombeni*

383. Njabulo Benny Miya - 990310 5294 082 - 1244 Bedford West, Zakariya Park,, JOHANNESBURG, 2010 - *Mashaphu*

384. Erasmus Zuma - 800109 5786 083 - Willow Location IMPENDLE, 3227 - *Mvelase*

385. Nhlanhla Ntombela - 801225 5987 080 - 4869 Magate Place LAMONTVILLE, 4027 - *Ndebele*

386. Ndumisa Trinity Mahlangu - 891115 5506 082 - Stand No 2591, Mankge Street,, MHLUZI, 1055 - *Nkosi*

387. Caution Malusi Mance - 720417 5802 082 - 3649 Seerane Street, Phomolong Section,, TEMBISA, 1619 - *Mtsatse*

388. Sphamandla Innocent Sithole - 821118 5816 084 - 34768 Block 10 SNAKE PARK, 1565 - *Mbata*

389. S'phamandla Briden Makhanya - 940201 5739 088 - 9704 Illovo Township ISIPINGO RAIL, 4126 - *Cele*

390. Londiwe Theodorah Mhlongo - 960530 0771 083 - 16 Stainbridge Crescent ISIPINGO RAIL, 4126 - *Shezi*

391. Bonginkosi Msezeli - 910412 5971 086 - Unit 38 Block 596, South Coast Road,, GLEBELANDS, 4066 - *Mngambi*

392. Mahlako Queen Masuku - 900108 0711 087 - 391 Zone 1d, Gamatsepe,, BOLEU, 0471 - *Makola*

393. Whitney Phumelele Ncube - 900519 0439 083 - K967 Umlazi Township UMLAZI, 4031 - *Majozi*

394. Sifiso Sosibo - 980226 6016 088 - G547 Umlazi Township UMLAZI, 4031 - *Mvubu*

395. Themba Mtshali - 910513 5554 085 - 574 Radebe Section KATLEHONG, 1431 - *Gama*

396. Masiwashisi Mathole - 901119 1253 085 - P O Box 42 HAZYVIEW, 1242 - *Mahole*

397. Sbongile Msiza - 940425 1215 088 - Sterkloop Area, Mafube Village,, MIDDELBURG, 1055 - *Mtsweni*

398. Lungelo Ndlovu - 951017 5789 089 - Esigodini Location UMGUNGUNDLOVU, 3200 - *Ntuli*

399. Sipho Sizwe Mpontshane - 900505 6933 088 - Ncotshane Township PONGOLA, 3170 - *Mabuza*

400. Letsitsa Elvy Theletsane - 930403 5423 083 - 1153 Mnguni Street ZAMDELA, 1948 - *Letlatsa*

401. Nkosikhona Qwabe - 970216 5727 084 - 1198 Azalea PIETERMARITZBURG, 3201 - *Nene*

402. Tokelo Justice Kopane - 970608 5694 084 - Motlolo Area DRIEKOP, 1129 - *Nkuni*

403. Agreeneth Sedzani Rasengana - 980320 0688 081 - 798 Thondoni MASHAU, 0943 - *Popi*

404. Rolivhuwa Mamokabi - 981008 5497 082 - Stand No 13 MADOMBIDZHA, 0920 - *Motalane*

405. Anza Paul Mpfumba - 950313 5933 087 - Stand No 96 MADOMBUDZHA, 0921 - *Tshivhula*

406. Annah Ndima - 970129 0764 087 - 1574 Extension 3, Moleleki,, KATLEHONG, 1431 - *Mlotshwa*

407. Chadwin John Cupido - 860609 5323 081 - 3 Noel Street, Silver Oaks,, KUILSRIVER, 7580 - *Clayton*

408. Ncumisa Ncawe - 970227 0855 085 - Mpeko Area MTHATHA, 5099 - *Daluka*

409. Sinesipho Rayi - 980811 0252 084 - 33749 Diya Street, Harare,, KHAYELITSHA, 7784 - *Sibango*

410. Thato Mntambo - 980517 5735 086 - 35489 Odzala Street, Barcelona,, DAVEYTON, 1520 - *Mohlala*

411. Bukhosibakhe Mhlengi Gumede - 971215 6215 080 - Ndwebu Location HIGHFLATS, 3506 - *Mtungwa*

412. Lebogang Makofane - 980206 6248 089 - Stand No 243 UITSPANNING, 0458 - *Masoga*

413. Asiphe Mdazu - 980227 6119 088 - 367 New Location ELLIOT, 5460 - *Malgas*

414. Jabulile Adele Mkhwanazi - 950419 1032 087 - Besterrs Area LADYSMITH, 3370 - *Gumbi*

415. Lindokuhle Kwinda - 970126 5546 089 - 16 Regina Street SOUTHHILLS, 2001 - *Ngani*

416. Ntokozo Mazibuko - 980208 5095 081 - Ngodini Area LOSKOP, 3330 - *Gama*

417. Eric Dingaan Ramoshaba - 940421 5610 085 - 15236 Extension 76 POLOKWANE, 0699 - *Sikhomo*

418. Stephina Manare Monyebodi - 920424 0727 080 - 50035 Spookpark MOLETJIE, 0184 - *Modiba*

419. Sifiso Freddy Mboyisa - 720305 5824 083 - Gcilima Area MARGATE, 4275 - *Nyawose*

420. Masego Koka - 961220 0657 081 - 9996 Zone 1 Extension, Spoorview,, GA-RANKUWA, 0208 - *Mmebe*

421. Abram Bhuti Maredi - 751105 5799 083 - Stand No 46, Monsterlus,, MPUDULLE, 1057 - *Mokwana*

422. Elvis Mhlongo - 881212 5443 085 - Mhlaba-Cross RITAVI, 4870 - *Chabangu*

423. Ntwaetsile Danie Lankalebalela - 511110 5616 080 - 2561 Mokgosi Street, Huhudi Location,, VRYBURG, 8601 - *Langa*

424. Vusani Mandla Dladla - 961119 5775 080 - Stand No 433 BOSCHFONTEIN, 1331 - *Ngomani*

425. Kwanele Sinoxolo Hopu - 970113 5890 089 - Mazizi Nkanyuza Street MOUNT AYLIFF, 4735 - *Magewushe*

426. Viwe Vulindlu - 971224 0650 086 - Joe Farm ALICE, 5100 - *Ngqoba*

427. Sthelo Sfundo Cebekhulu - 971221 6093 089 - Kwa-Hlophe Area NDWEDWE, 4342 - *Hlophe*

428. Sbusiso Ntethelelo Gumede - 951216 5812 087 - Kwaqondile Area UBOMBO, 3969 - *Myeni*

429. S'busiso Buhle Shoba - 940925 5878 088 - House No 2417, Hlumendlini,, ENSIMBINI, 3815 - *Dladla*

430. Lesedi Ibrah Molobye - 900630 1178 081 - House No 10001, Monyane Section,, MAOLOGANE, 0345 - *Senwelo*

431. Mzwandile Ndlovu - 970816 6064 088 - P O Box 423825 PIETERMARITZBURG, 3201 - *Mbedu*

432. Siphamandla Cele - 970221 6215 089 - 1329 Kwamakhutha AMANZIMTOTI, 4126 - *Khuzwayo*

433. Xolani Sylvester Tshabalala - 951112 5947 082 - A960 King Bhekizulu Road INANDA, 4310 - *Heeralall*

434. Sizwe Sandile Ndlovu - 900903 6495 085 - 1315 Shange Avenue LAMONTVILLE, 4027 - *Hadebe*

435. Luvolwethu Mbasa Mzuzu - 970206 5346 084 - 3785 Nu8 MDANTSANE, 5219 - *Neer*

436. Dineo Shereen Lefoka - 941008 0680 087 - P O Box 578 MASHASHANE, 0743 - *Mabotja*

437. Venesa Koena Motlanthe - 960730 0578 088 - Stand No 410, Ga-Piet,, MOLETJIE, 0699 - *Nkoana*

438. Nelisiwe Singathiwe Langa - 950803 0532 082 - Maduna Reserve EMPANGENI, 3880 - *Mchunu*

439. Majarimane Sawule Nkosi - 940115 5836 084 - Stand No 5674, Extension 11,, BARBERTON, 1300 - *Sitoe*

440. Boitumelo Malebo Twala - 950209 0166 089 - 387 Marshall Street, Florapark,, POLOKWANE, 0699 - *Van Ross*

441. Mohlatlego Simon Ngatana - 981125 5274 087 - P O Box 1438 SESHEGO, 0242 - *Tshikororo*

442. Amanda Lindokuhle Mkhabela - 950907 1055 082 - 1588a Phuti Street, Naledi,, SOWETO, 1688 - *Segodi*

443. Thabiso John Ngcobo - 910805 5311 080 - 6787 Jumba Street DAVEYTON, 1520 - *Maruping*

444. Ntlakanipho Keswa - 921007 5547 089 - 75 Myhill Road, Kenville,, DURBAN, 4051 - *Mhlane*

445. Ronald Legora - 801225 5615 087 - No 254 Mashobohleng MOLETJIE, 0184 - *Malebana*

446. Lele Alfred Sekgotle - 870312 6225 086 - 3713 Mumong Section MMAKAU, 0194 - *Musa*

447. Masilo Michael Ravhuhali - 821016 5422 087 - House No 958 MAKHADO, 0920 - *Makgakga*

448. Emmanuel Malume Matlhare - 820720 5714 085 - 202 Mqantsa Section TEMBISA, 1632 - *Masuku*

449. Unathi Magxagxa - 840927 6219 081 - 32 Arum Street, Noordhoek,, VELDDRIR, 7365 - *Matewu*

450. Olothando Lolwana - 990712 6123 089 - Tyelekebende Area DUTYWA, 5000 - *Mfazwe*

451. Manare Maria Moipaki - 980701 0447 083 - 44 Mcdonald Street, Florapark,, POLOKWANE, 0699 - *Ngoepe*

452. Bongani Treasure Ramatshila - 870924 5389 083 - 3206 Mahube MAMELODI EAST, 0122 - *Maluleke*

453. Ramokone Sina Letsoko - 820223 0726 089 - Pola Park MOKOPANE, 0600 - *Maluleke*

454. Nomvula Zanele Shabangu - 951207 0795 088 - 030007 Emxhakeni Farm UTRECHT, 2980 - *Nkambule*

455. Tumelo Lya Marema - 970802 1379 085 - 84 Ronbrandis Street KRUGERSDORP, 1739 - *Tele*

456. Simangele Precious Octavia Dlulisa - 740215 0371 087 - E491 Umlazi Township UMLAZI, 4066 - *Sithole*

457. Jimmy Mahlangu - 660203 6254 081 - 0122 Katlego Street NELLMAPIUS, 0122 - *Thoko*

458. Xolani Mei - 780629 5758 083 - 1973 Impangele Street, Ramaphosa, Extension 5, BOKSBURG, 1400 - *Mbaduli*

459. Vusi Samuel Mavimbela - 850715 5601 087 - 03-10 Avenue LAMBTON, 1422 - *Mabunda*

460. Gugu Emily Mthimkhulu - 840411 0622 087 - 1243 Dladla Street, Mofolo North,, SOWETO, 1868 - *Nkutha*

461. Dabephi David Tyatya - 720508 5451 084 - 10 Victoria Street, Flamwood,, KLERKSDORP, 2571 - *Molisenyane*

462. Alfred Muller - 850216 5230 084 - 131 Bond Road EVATON, 1984 - *Khoza*

463. Stephen Mokhalonyana Shabangu - 620517 5532 083 - 390 Tokologo MHLUZI, 1053 - *Mkoneni*

464. Samkelisiwe Ngcongo - 970315 1269 081 - P O Box 16 CAMPERDOWN, 3720 - *Phakathi*

465. Joseph Mtsweni - 590126 5508 089 - 1136 Makgatho Street LYNVILLE, 1035 - *Phala*

466. Jabulani Doctor Mazibuko - 851218 6191 082 - Stand No 8, Encakini Trust,, MIDDELBURG, 1301 - *Mkhabela*

467. Zandile Cynthia Sepheka - 750827 0793 081 - 3002 Somandla Street, Extension 4,, NELLMAPIUS, 0162 - *Mkhonza*

468. Thokozani Alex Dlamini - 840829 6054 080 - P O Box 324 UNDERBERG, 3257 - *Mngomezulu*

469. Zakhe Abednego Shibe - 750709 5599 087 - Mthwalume Location PORT SHEPSTONE, 4240 - *Gumede*

470. Simiso Thabiso Lunga - 870722 5233 081 - 34 Albatross Crescent DUNDEE, 3000 - *Luthuli*

471. Happiness Nondumiso Shinga - 730712 0512 084 - Mvutshini Location MARGATE, 4275 - *Jula*

472. Nomonde Skepe - 771012 0840 084 - 1523 New Site JAMESTOWN, 9755 - *Jonas*

473. Steven Majahabovu Magagula - 870115 5490 084 - N14 Mdeni Flar ERMELO, 2350 - *Ndzimandze*

474. Meriam Thandi Mahlangu - 690916 0860 082 - Somaphepha Village MIDDELBURG, 1050 - *Ndlovu*

475. Zwelithini Mkhize - 800705 5310 087 - Mabomvini Area MSINGA, 3010 - *Zondi*

476. Stanley Fihlang Mokoena - 820525 5921 089 - 153 Masione Street, Phiri,, CHIAWELO, 1818 - *Motloung*

477. Bethuel Masele Madihlaba - 740313 5799 087 - 10006 Setebong JANE FURSE, 1061 - *Lebotsa*

478. Shonisani Eunice Khethani - 870416 0595 087 - P O Box 605 MUTALE, 0956 - *Ramphabana*

479. Mokhele Daniel Ntseoane - 760514 5738 083 - 6279 Lusaka Section, Tumahole,, PARYS, 9585 - *Monenesi*

480. Maseke Philemon Morota - 770317 5926 080 - P O Box 24 SEKHUKHUNE, 1124 - *Tobejane*

481. Mandla Freddie Hlatshwayo - 881029 5999 084 - Rietvlei Farm BELFAST, 1170 - *Thwala*

482. Rethabile Paul Claude Likhoeli - 910830 5329 080 - 26 Manganese Street, Steelpark,, VEREENIGING, 1930 - *Modise*

483. Koketso Ratshitanga - 990421 0258 087 - House No 98, Zone A,, NAMAKGALE, 1398 - *Malebathe*

484. Mmiselo Alpheos Ngubane - 751212 6722 088 - Moyeni Location UMZIMKULU, 3292 - *Sincadu*

485. Sandile Professor Shabalala - 920711 5976 088 - Rookdale Area BERGVILLE, 3350 - *Ngwenya*

486. Sipho Dikotla - 970912 6356 085 - 290a Mokgokong POLOKWANE, 0451 - *Mafodi*

487. Nqobile Monisi Gcwabe - 900214 6258 089 - Stand No 21555, Makweta Valley,, PABALLELO, 8801 - *Monisi*

488. Thandokuhle Ngqulunga - 930721 5427 089 - Camperdown Location EMKHAMBATHINI, 3680 - *Ngubane*

489. Sanele Harrison Zwane - 930929 5666 081 - 142 Namibia Area INANDA, 4310 - *Wosiyane*

490. Ntando Wonderboy Gert Komape - 910802 5889 082 - 143 Nkululeko Road, Kk Centre,, KWA-DABEKA, 3610 - *Mntungwa*

491. Xolani Blessing Hlongwa - 930802 5917 087 - B1835 Skhosana Road, Unit 2, Mpumalanga Township, HAMMARSDALE, 3700 -
Mdletshe

492. Mthokozisi Knowledge Dlamini - 930731 5414 086 - 05 Nagina Intake Road PINETOWN, 3600 - *Chamane*

493. Tshwarelo Mmakgabo Ngoepe - 980528 0614 085 - P O Box 286 DRIEKOP, 1129 - *Magolego*

494. Phuti Donald Moloto - 821010 6687 087 - 2380 Bulelwa Makomane Street, Extension 34, Maibuye, MIDRAND, 1685 - *Moroane*

495. Archibald Kgolofelo Levion Gwebu - 940622 5469 089 - Moyayi Street, Ackerville,, EMALAHLENI, 1039 - *Ngwenya*

496. Sizwe Majozi - 950923 5945 087 - Esifuleni Area MSINGA, 3010 - *Buthelezi*

497. Sinethemba Ntshalintshali - 930606 6554 082 - Ncengeni Area TUGELA FERRY, 3010 - *Sitole*

498. Nonduduzo Msomi - 971108 5853 086 - 28298 Adams Mission AMANZIMTOTI, 4126 - *Cele*

499. Thabiso Lucky Zondi - 960930 6198 085 - E981 Kwamashu DURBAN, 4359 - *Zulu*

500. Nhlanhla Andile Zwane - 980621 6077 082 - Langfontein Area PIET RETIEF, 2380 - *Mkhonza*

501. Nokwazi Gama - 990602 1369 086 - Kwakhoza Area ESHOWE, 3815 - *Mhlongo*

502. Smiso Smanga Msomi - 980512 5340 086 - 26 Borough Road CATO MANOR, 4023 - *Kunene*

503. Nhlakanipho Ndwendwe - 950716 6049 085 - 16 Nettle Crescent, Tasbet Park,, WITBANK, 1034 - *Hlophe*

504. Nelisiwe Ndima - 990520 0708 080 - 1574 Moleleki, Extension 3,, KATLEHONG, 1431 - *Mlotshwa*

505. Sazi Eric Mavunjana - 940117 5503 086 - 51 Addison Street ESHOWE, 3315 - *Zulu*

506. Silulutho Uzusange Tambodala - 990420 1351 081 - Malizole Area LUSIKISIKI, 4820 - *Ngcobo*

507. Jaconia Solomon Monoto - 750717 5654 083 - 4873 Zone 4 GA – RANKUWA, 0208 - *Mogobe*

508. Athenkosi Piko - 980221 5907 080 - Seaview Location BIZANA, 4800 - *Hlongwe*

509. Mfundo Mpetshwa - 921025 5987 089 - Zibanzini Area BIZANA, 4800 - *Shibe*

510. Lusanda Mvazana - 970902 1258 089 - Ntamonde Location BIZANA, 4800 - *Ndabeni*

511. Jhan Alicia Greyling - 970926 0033 086 - 993 Vleivalk Street, Montanapark,, PRETORIA, 0159 - *Saayman*

512. Lesego Edwin Siwelane - 980205 5049 084 - 42 Phase 4, Renstown,, HAMMASKRAAL, 0400 - *Ramasodi*

513. Sebabo Innocentia Choeu - 871013 0926 088 - Ngwanamatlany JANE FURSE, 1085 - *Mafego*

514. Maruane Fraser Selala - 890729 5998 080 - A0128 Mooteng, Ga – Maepa Village,, NGWAABE, 1124 - *Tjabadi*

515. Loyiso Sydwell Vusani - 941013 5136 085 - 5 Mulberry Street DELFT SOUTH, 7100 - *Ramncwana*

516. Malesela Thomas Letsoko - 851217 5706 080 - Pola – Park MOKOPANE, 0600 - *Maluleke*

517. David Hlongwe - 561029 5658 083 - Pele – Pele Location BIZANA, 4800 - *Fanyani*

518. Makutle Lazarus Matekola - 701203 5752 086 - Stand No 12, Leeukraal,, NEBO, 1059 - *Rampedi*

519. Linda Nyembezi - 800212 6249 083 - Imizizi Area, Mnyaka Location,, BIZANA, 4800 - *Tshazi*

520. Mthandazo Moses Makonxa - 820618 5192 080 - Mawusheni Area TSOMO, 5400 - *Mnyateli*

521. Simon Mosimanegape Mooketsi - 791112 5531 088 - Ntsweletsoku STETE SECTION, 0891 - *Boikanyo*

522. Tlaishego Makofane - 880815 5893 082 - Motlolo PRAKTISEER, 1129 - *Mokoo*

523. Norman Morewane Madire - 840627 5691 088 - Modubeng DRIEKOP, 1129 - *Mokoena*

524. Charlotte Fredrika Prenzler - 520331 0006 080 - 9a Burgerstreet STANDERTON, 2430 - *Terblanche*

525. Edrich Nigrini - 870802 5067 083 - 315 Gemmer Street, Newlands,, PRETORIA, 0145 - *Knipe*

526. Nkosinathi Mthethwa - 980503 5898 082 - Qakwini Area MTUBATUBA, 3935 - *Mazibuko*

527. Clinton Mazwi Ngcongo - 910408 6241 081 - Mayville THANDA ROAD, 9196 - *Mfeka*

528. Nkosikhona Gens Sithole - 990203 5134 087 - Mapikeni Area, Hlathikhulu,, ESTCOURT, 3310 - *Jele*

529. Mandla Nkululeko Mgugunyeka - 950629 5323 080 - 14 Nokeri Street, Extension 1, Zola, SOWETO, 1868 - *Nkosi*

530. Makuka Klaas Matome - 850203 5514 089 - 1167 Itireleng KGABALATSANE, 0208 - *Moiloa*

531. Steven Mthombeni - 900220 5821 082 - 2764 Tlholego Section MMOTLA, 0407 - *Mahlangu*

532. S`lindile Mandisa Gama - 910407 0417 085 - No 4 Mugol Street, Glenvakock,, NIGEL, 1491 - *Dube*

533. Godfrey Hermanus Malgas - 970519 5125 088 - 12 Porter Street BEAUFORT WEST, 6970 - *Blaauw*

534. Andile Chuma Sebeela - 900918 5860 089 - 1437 Makghoti Street, Batho Location,, BLOEMFONTEIN, 9320 - *Mapikela*

535. Sesethu Matyeni - 940403 0995 083 - Tyinirha Area, Ambrose Location,, MOUNT FRÈRE, 5090 - *Xabalakashe*

536. Sinqobile Trevor Khuzwayo - 930826 5915 080 - Ekuhlekwethu Primary School ISIPINGO RAIL, 4105 - *Sibiya*

537. Machina Eric Phore - 750601 5286 080 - 43 Masike Street KWA THEMA, 1575 - *Motaung*

538. Siyanda Buso - 981004 5692 087 - Ncunteni Area MOUNT FRÈRE, 5090 - *Faye*

539. Sewele Anna Maponya - 940727 0583 089 - 559 Unit 5 MANKWENG, 0727 - *Letsoalo*

540. Zoyisiwe Nomadlonya - 990403 5838 089 - Colana Area MOUNT FRÈRE, 5090 - *Sofuma*

541. Sakhile Skepe - 980816 5453 082 - 615 Extension 2 EMBALENHLE, 2205 - *Mahlangu*

542. Molathisi Melane - 990203 6275 087 - 15 Tamarisk Stigma Road CLAREMONT, 7708 - *Sotshantsha*

543. Peggy Dikotla - 900814 1078 083 - 290 A Mokgokong POLOKWANE, 0751 - *Mafodi*

544. Bheki Stanford Ntuli - 920401 6413 089 - Stand No 286, Shabalala Trust,, HAZYVIEW, 1242 - *Ngwenya*

545. Lucky Chonco - 970731 6056 085 - Embalenhle, Extension 2021868,, EVANDER, 2280 - *Mthombeni*

546. Ntando Learnad Mazibuko - 9904035169 089 - J 51 Nkonkoni Street ESKHAWINI, 3887 - *Msweli*

547. Gareth Landsberg - 950918 5164 085 - 142 Wild Currant Road, Bushwillow Park,, GREENSTONE, 1609 - *Wood*

548. Mahlatse Raisibe Esther Dikgale - 900214 0573 087 - 249 Tintinyane Street, Sun Valley,, MAMELODI WEST, 0122 - *Maboyane*

549. Mbongeni Richard Mhlongo - 941125 5683 088 - 18519 Tswai – Magwaza Street MAMELODI EAST, 0122 - *Matimbi*

550. Koos Rantau Kgomo - 880609 5374 080 - 28758 Tau Street, Extension 5,, MAMELODI EAST, 0122 - *Lehobye*

551. Ramagodi Stephen Seabela - 730412 5474 089 - Po Box 372 GA – MOTHIBA, 0726 - *Dikotla*

552. Clerence Makaringe - 881230 6104 084 - 74 Skietpoort Avenue, Salvokop,, PRETORIA, 0002 - *Mochekecheke*

553. Lerato Montsho - 741018 0285 086 - 3612 A Mohlaka Street, Zone 3,, PIMVILLE, 1809 - *Ngakane*

554. Emily Loge Maphuta - 360101 0821 082 - Moshate GA – MASEMOLA, 1060 - *Bapela*

555. Malora Joseph Rabohlale - 820428 5107 082 - 114 Millenium Park, Mapela,, MOKOPANE, 0600 - *Seopa*

556. Mokwatlo Peter Kunaka - 4402225465 081 - 31 4th Avenue ALEXANDRA, 2090 - *Ledwaba*

557. Mokgadi Anna Maake - 640108 0681 087 - 10131 Hwibi Village GA – MATLALA, 0600 - *Mokgawa*

558. Ofentse Aloisius Foke - 850703 5990 080 - Hn E 17 Maphuti MOROKWENG, 8614 - *Edmunds*

559. Lepara Patrick Mogowane - 730503 5685 086 - Schoolmoord JANE FURSE, 1085 - *Maimela*

560. Nokulunga Madwe - 930630 1291 086 - 739 Dube Village INANDA, 4310 - *Mashiyane*

561. Lungisani Mandlakhedubazane - 970104 5834 086 - Ntilingwe Area MAHLABATHINI, 3838 - *Sokhela*

562. Pasca Silindelo Gumede - 960707 0333 086 - 30 Robdene Road, Riverdene,, NEWLANDS WEST, 4037 - *Shozi*

563. Tshepo Godfrey Tsotetsi - 891019 5342 086 - 15302 Kopanong Street, Extension 8 B,, ORANGE FARM, 1841 - *Malope*

564. Billy Lelaka - 650909 5822 080 - 16366 Skhosana, Qaba Street,, MAMELODI EAST, 0122 - *Ndaba*

565. Lungile Maimela - 870419 5895 080 - 22392 Cinnamon Crescent, Extension 22,, PROTEA GLEN, 1819 - *Dlamini*

566. Johannes Vusi Mahlangu - 591210 5336 086 - 320 Hlalanikahle WITBANK, 1035 - *Masilela*

567. Yonela Dyonase - 971023 1213 088 - Ndabara Area DUTYWA, 5000 - *Mqomboti*

568. Siyabonga Alfred Ncwane - 880628 5431 088 - U 429 Ntando Avenue UMLAZI, 4031 - *Gumede*

569. Tshepiso Tsotetsi - 930827 5372 082 - 2020 Nokwe Street MOHLAKENG, 1759 - *Mashiyane*

570. Bongani Lindokuhle Mbele - 940906 6011 085 - Ophathe Area TUGELAFERRY, 3010 - *Khanyile*

571. Zandile Prudence Zilozi - 880627 1342 083 - 70074 Mkhazini Road ADAMS MISSION, 4100 - *Ndlovu*

572. Sydney Muzi Maphumulo - 720801 5350 087 - Intinyane Primary School UMBUMBULU, 4105 - *Buthelezi*

573. Siyabulela Mandiya - 900518 6212 080 - Dlambula Area UMKOMAAS, 4170 - *Mnguni*

574. Melusi Khulekani Zulu - 990217 5909 082 – Mbangweni Area - ESTCOURT, 3310 - *Mbongwe*

575. Mthokozisi Vusumuzi Gumbi - 800704 5431 084 - Bb 1109 Zibhebhu Avenue, Umlazi Township,, DURBAN, 4090 - *Hlabisa*

576. Vusumuzi Robert Mahlangu - 730529 5753 087 - 21937 Ekageng, Extension 3, Jabulani Street, MAMELODI EAST, 1022 -
Mbuyane

577. Daniel Reetseng - 831019 5437 087 - 105 W Shanokwane Village TAUNG, 8584 - *Molale*

578. Hlanganisile Elsie Mdladla - 730609 0379 086 - 56 Glanville Road WOODLAND, 4004 - *Ngwenya*

579. Mahlako Lady – Ann Nyembe - 860327 0366 084 - 1765 Msimang Street ORLANDO EAST, 1804 - *Mogowe*

580. Mothusi Karel Mosweu - 771104 5829 087 - 1671 Tritonia Street BONITAPARK, 8570 - *Damens*

581. Nicholas Mandla Nhlapo - 790205 5670 087 - 414 Motlokoa Street, Siyathemba,, BALFOUR, 2410 - *Dhlamini*

582. Thulile Ndengezi - 781228 5907 086 - Nomkholokotho Area MOUNT FRÈRE, 5090 - *Zinyanga*

583. Chuma Nqelenga - 890502 5966 088 - 181 Sunnyside Road, Amalinda,, EAST LONDON, 5247 - *Mbanga*

584. Lewa Albert Mothebe - 711020 5683 089 - 1656 Molahloe Street, Orlando East,, SOWETO, 1804 - *Mohloboli*

585. Dumi Gila - 920525 5833 085 - 41 Bake Street THUSANANG HOSTEL, 1035 - *Choshane*

586. Mboniseni Richard Mtabela - 601105 5702 089 - Stand No 125- Dwaleni Trust , KABOKWENI, 1245 - *Dlangalala*

587. Nkosinathi Nongxeke - 800102 6062 083 - Esikhumbeni Area BIZANA, 4800 - Nd*ayi*

588. Finkana Rykman Mogotlhwane - 820118 5740 087 - E1404 Makometsane MBIBANE, 0449 - *Sibanyoni*

589. Azwindini Joseph Mulaudzi - 660508 5054 088 - Stand No 240 MASIAI, 0911 - *Netshiphuseni*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

NO. 752 **28 JULY 2017**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1995

CORRECTION NOTICE

FURNITURE BARGAINING COUNCIL: EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF OPERATION OF THE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING FEE COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT

The following correction to Government Notice No. R. 644 appearing in Government Gazette No. 40965 of 7 July 2017 is hereby published for general information:

Substitute the English and Afrikaans notices with the following:

"DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

R. 644 **7 July 2017**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1995

FURNITURE BARGAINING COUNCIL: EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF OPERATION OF THE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING FEE COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT

I, IAN MACUN, Director: Collective Bargaining, duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Labour, hereby, in terms of section 32(6)(a)(i), of the Labour Relations Act, 1995, extend the periods fixed in Government Notice No. R. 20 of 20 January 2017 to be effective from the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 30 June 2018.

DIRECTOR: COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

DEPARTEMENT VAN ARBEID

R. 644 **DATUM: 7 Julie 2017**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1995

FURNITURE BARGAINING COUNCIL: VERLENGING VAN TYDPERK VAN KOLLEKTIEWE BEDINGINGS FOOI KOLLEKTIEWE OOREENKOMS

Ek IAN MACUN, Direckteur: Kollektiewe Bedinging, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die Minister van Arbeid, verleng hierby, kragtens artikel 32(6)(a)(i) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1995, die tydperke vasgestel in Goewermentskennisgewings Nr. R. 20 van 20 Januarie 2017, met 'n verdere tydperk wat geldig is van die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en wat eindig op 30 Junie 2018.

DIREKTEUR: KOLLEKTIEWE BEDINGING

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM

NO. 753 **28 JULY 2017**

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

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No.22 of 1994 as amended) that a claim for restitution of land rights on:

REFERENCE : 6/2/2/E/25/0/0/85 and 6/2/2/200/0/0/11

CLAIMANT : Masakala Community

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION : The land with boundaries define in Government Gazette notice no. 1191 of 1926 incorporating portions of portions of Matatiele Borough land farms Blackley, Bon Accord

EXTENT OF LAND : 4444 hectares

TITLE DEED : n/a

DISTRICT : Matatiele / Alfred Nzo

DATE SUBMITTED : 25 September 1996

CURRENT OWNER : State Land

Has been submitted to the Regional Land Claims Commissioner and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will investigate the claim in terms of the provisions of the Act in due course. Any person who has an interest in the above-mentioned land is hereby invited to submit, within sixty (60) days from the publication of this notice, any comments/information to

Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner : Eastern Cape
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
PO Box 1375
East London
5200
Tel : 043 700 6000
Fax : 043 743 3687

Mr. L.H. Maphutha
Regional Land Claims Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NO. 754 **28 JULY 2017**

NOTICE TO WITHDRAW THE DECLARATION OF THE HARTEBEESTHOEK RADIO ASTRONOMY OBSERVATORY (HartRAO) AS A NATIONAL RESEARCH FACILITY IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION ACT, 1998

I, Grace Naledi Mandisa Pandor, Minister of Science and Technology, hereby withdraw the declaration of the Hartebeesthoek Radio Astronomy Observatory (HartRAO) as a national research facility under the National Research Foundation (NRF).

HartRAO, together with other radio astronomy activities in the country, including the MeerKAT, the Karoo Array Telescope (KAT-7), the African Very Long Baseline Interferometry Network (AVN) and international radio astronomy experiments in the Square Kilometre Array (SKA), has been incorporated into the newly declared South African Radio Astronomy Observatory (SARAO), which is a national facility under the control of the NRF SARAO will manage all current and future radio astronomy activities in the country.

G.N.M. Pandor

MRS GNM PANDOR, MP
MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NOTICE TO DECLARE THE SOUTH AFRICAN RADIO ASTRONOMY OBSERVATORY (SARAO) AS A NATIONAL FACILITY IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION ACT, 1998

I, Grace Naledi Mandisa Pandor, Minister of Science and Technology, hereby declare the South African Radio Astronomy Observatory (SARAO) as a national facility in terms of the National Research Foundation Act, 1998 (Act No.23 of 1998).

The SARAO incorporates the MeerKAT, the Karoo Array Telescope (KAT-7), the African Very Long Baseline Interferometry Network (AVN), the Hartebeesthoek Radio Astronomy Observatory (HartRAO), and international radio astronomy experiments in the Square Kilometre Array (SKA) site as a single observatory under the National Research Foundation. All future South African radio astronomy activities, including those in the SKA-1 MID and subsequent phases of the SKA will be managed through SARAO.

G.N.M. Pandor

MRS GNM PANDOR, MP
MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE

NO. 755 **28 JULY 2017**

INCOME TAX ACT, 1962

PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME, SIGNED AT PRETORIA ON 3 MARCH 2005

In terms of section 108(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act No 58 of 1962), read in conjunction with section 231(4) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, it is hereby notified that the Protocol amending the agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income set out in the Schedule to this Notice has been entered into with the Government of the Republic of Turkey and has been approved by Parliament in terms of section 231(2) of the Constitution.

It is further notified in terms of Article II of the Protocol that the date of entry into force is 15 July 2017.

SCHEDULE

PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME, SIGNED AT PRETORIA ON 3 MARCH 2005

The Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Turkey

DESIRING to amend the Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, signed at Pretoria on 3 March 2005 (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement");

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE I

Article 24 of the Agreement shall be deleted and replaced by the following:

"**ARTICLE 24**

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is foreseeably relevant for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement or to the administration or enforcement of the domestic laws concerning taxes of every kind and description imposed on behalf of the Contracting States, or of their political subdivisions or local authorities, in so far as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Agreement. The exchange of information is not restricted by Articles 1 and 2.

2. Any information received under paragraph 1 by a Contracting State shall be treated as secret in the same manner as information obtained under the domestic laws of that State and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) concerned with the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, the determination of appeals in relation to the taxes referred to in paragraph 1, or the oversight of the above. Such persons or authorities shall use the information only for such purposes. They may disclose the information in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions.

3. In no case shall the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 be construed so as to impose on a Contracting State the obligation:

(a) to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws and administrative practice of that or of the other Contracting State;

(b) to supply information which is not obtainable under the laws or in the normal course of the administration of that or of the other Contracting State;

(c) to supply information which would disclose any trade, business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process, or information, the disclosure of which would be contrary to public policy (ordre public).

4. If information is requested by a Contracting State in accordance with this Article, the other Contracting State shall use its information gathering measures to obtain the requested information, even though that other State may not need such information for its own tax purposes. The obligation contained in the preceding sentence is subject to the limitations of paragraph 3 but in no case shall such limitations be construed to permit a Contracting State to decline to supply information solely because it has no domestic interest in such information.

5. In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 3 be construed to permit a Contracting State to decline to supply information solely because the information is held by a bank, other financial institution, nominee or person acting in an agency or a fiduciary capacity or because it relates to ownership interests in a person."

ARTICLE II

Each Contracting State shall notify the other in writing, through the diplomatic channel, of the completion of the procedures required by its laws for the bringing into force of this Protocol. The Protocol shall enter into force 30 days after the date of receipt of the later of these notifications and its provisions shall have effect on that date.

ARTICLE III

This Protocol, which shall form an integral part of the Agreement, shall remain in force as long as the Agreement remains in force and shall apply as long as the Agreement itself is applicable.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Protocol.

DONE in duplicate at Ankara, on this 25th day of December 2013, in the English and Turkish languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

SUID-AFRIKAANSE INKOMSTEDIENS

NO. 755 **28 JULIE 2017**

INKOMSTEBELASTINGWET, 1962

PROTOKOL TOT WYSIGING VAN DIE OOREENKOMS TUSSEN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN TURKYE VIR DIE VERMYDING VAN DUBBELE BELASTING EN DIE VOORKOMING VAN FISKALE ONTDUIKING MET BETREKKING TOT BELASTINGS OP INKOMSTE, GETEKEN TE PRETORIA OP 3 MAART 2005

Ingevolge artikel 108(2) van die Inkomstebelastingwet, 1962 (Wet No 58 van 1962), saamgelees met artikel 231(4) van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1996, word hiermee kennis gegee dat die Protokol tot wysiging van die ooreenkoms vir die vermyding van dubbele belasting en die voorkoming van fiskale ontduiking met betrekking tot belastings op inkomste wat in die Bylae tot hierdie Kennisgewing vervat is, aangegaan is met die Regering van die Republiek Turkye en deur die Parlement goedgekeur is ingevolge artikel 231(2) van die Grondwet.

Daar word verder bekendgemaak dat ingevolge Artikel II van die Protokol, die datum van inwerkingtreding 15 Julie 2017 is.

BYLAE

PROTOKOL TOT WYSIGING VAN DIE OOREENKOMS TUSSEN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN TURKYE VIR DIE VERMYDING VAN DUBBELE BELASTING EN DIE VOORKOMING VAN FISKALE ONTDUIKING MET BETREKKING TOT BELASTINGS OP INKOMSTE, GETEKEN TE PRETORIA OP 3 MAART 2005

Die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Republiek van Turkye het,

UIT 'N BEGEERTE om die Ooreenkoms vir die vermyding van dubbele belasting en die voorkoming van fiskale ontduiking met betrekking tot belastings op inkomste, wat op 3 Maart 2005 in Pretoria onderteken is (hieronder "die Ooreenkoms" genoem), te wysig;

SOOS VOLG OOREENGEKOM:

ARTIKEL I

Artikel 24 van die Ooreenkoms word geskrap en deur die volgende vervang:

"ARTIKEL 24

UITRUIL VAN INLIGTING

1. Die bevoegde owerhede van die Kontrakterende State ruil sodanige inligting uit wat voorsienbaar tersaaklik is vir die uitvoering van die bepalings van hierdie Ooreenkoms of by die administrasie of afdwinging van die landsreg met betrekking tot belastings van elke soort en beskrywing wat gehef word ten behoewe van die Kontrakterende State of van hulle staatkundige onderverdelings of plaaslike owerhede, in soverre die aanslag daarkragtens nie strydig met die Ooreenkoms is nie. Die uitruil van inligting word nie deur Artikels 1 en 2 beperk nie.

2. Enige inligting ingevolge paragraaf 1 deur 'n Kontrakterende Staat ontvang, word as geheim gehanteer op dieselfde wyse as inligting wat ingevolge die landsreg van daardie Staat verkry word, en word openbaar gemaak aan slegs persone of owerhede (ook howe en administratiewe liggame) wat gemoeid is met die aanslag of invordering van, die afdwinging van of vervolging in verband met, of die beslissing van appèlle rakende die belastings in paragraaf 1 bedoel, of met toesig oor voornoemde. Sodanige persone of owerhede mag die inligting slegs vir sodanige doeleindes gebruik. Hulle mag die inligting in openbare hofverrigtinge of in regterlike beslissings openbaar maak.

3. In geen geval word die bepalings van paragraaf 1 en 2 so uitgelê nie dat dit 'n verpligting plaas op 'n Kontrakterende Staat om:

(a) administratiewe maatreëls toe te pas wat strydig is met die wette en administratiewe praktyk van daardie of die ander Kontrakterende Staat;

(b) inligting te verskaf wat nie kragtens die wette of in die gewone loop van die administrasie van daardie of die ander Kontrakterende Staat bekombaar is nie;

(c) inligting te verskaf wat 'n handels-, sake-, nywerheids-, kommersiële of beroepsgeheim of handelsproses sou openbaar maak, of inligting te verskaf waarvan die openbaarmaking strydig met die openbare beleid (*ordre public*) sou wees.

4. Indien inligting ooreenkomstig hierdie Artikel deur 'n Kontrakterende Staat aangevra word, gebruik die ander Kontrakterende Staat sy inligtingversamelmaatreëls om die aangevraagde inligting te bekom, selfs al het daardie ander Staat nie sodanige inligting vir sy eie belastingdoeleindes nodig nie. Die verpligting vervat in die voorgaande sin is onderworpe aan die beperkings van paragraaf 3, maar daardie beperkings word in geen geval so uitgelê dat dit 'n Kontrakterende Staat toelaat om die verskaffing van inligting van die hand te wys bloot omdat hy geen huishoudelike belang by daardie inligting het nie.

5. In geen geval word die bepalings van paragraaf 3 so uitgelê nie dat dit 'n Kontrakterende Staat toelaat om die verskaffing van inligting van die hand te wys bloot omdat die inligting gehou word deur 'n bank, 'n ander finansiële instelling, 'n benoemde of 'n persoon wat in 'n volmag- of vertrouenshoedanigheid optree, of omdat dit op eienaarsbelange in 'n persoon betrekking het.

ARTIKEL II

Elk van die Kontrakterende State moet die ander langs diplomatieke kanaal skriftelik kennis gee van die afhandeling van die prosedures wat sy reg vereis om hierdie Protokol in werking te stel. Die Protokol tree in werking 30 dae na die datum van ontvangs van die laaste van hierdie kennisgewings en die bepalings daarvan word van krag op daardie datum.

ARTIKEL III

Hierdie Protokol, wat 'n integrale deel van die Ooreenkoms uitmaak, bly van krag solank die Ooreenkoms van krag bly en is van toepassing solank die Ooreenkoms self van toepassing is.

TEN BEWYSE WAARVAN die ondergetekendes, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur hulle onderskeie Regerings, hierdie Protokol geteken het.

GEDOEN in twee oorspronklike tekste te Ankara, op hede die 25ste dag van Desember 2013, in die Engelse en Turkse tale, waarvan albei tekste ewe outentiek is.

VIR DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

VIR DIE REPUBLIEK VAN TURKYE

SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE

NO. 756 **28 JULY 2017**

INCOME TAX ACT, 1962

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION RELATING TO TAX MATTERS

In terms of section 108(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act No 58 of 1962), read in conjunction with section 231(4) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, it is hereby notified that the Agreement for the exchange of information relating to tax matters set out in the Schedule to this Notice has been entered into with the Government of Samoa and has been approved by Parliament in terms of section 231(2) of the Constitution.

It is further notified in terms of Article 11 of the Agreement, that the date of entry into force is 28 May 2017.

SCHEDULE

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION RELATING TO TAX MATTERS

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of Samoa ("the Parties") have long been active in international efforts in the fight against financial and other crimes, including the targeting of terrorist financing;

WHEREAS the Parties wish to enhance and facilitate the terms and conditions governing the exchange of information relating to taxes;

DESIRING THEREFORE the Parties in concluding the following Agreement which contains obligations on the part of the Parties only,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 1

SCOPE OF THE AGREEMENT

1. The Parties through their competent authorities shall provide assistance through exchange of information that is foreseeably relevant to the administration and enforcement of the domestic laws of the Parties concerning the taxes covered by this Agreement, including information that is foreseeably relevant to the determination, assessment, enforcement or collection of tax with respect to persons subject to such taxes, or to the investigation of tax matters or the prosecution of criminal tax matters in relation to such persons. The rights and safeguards secured to persons by the laws or administrative practice of the requested Party remain applicable. The requested Party shall use its best endeavours to ensure that the effective exchange of information is not unduly prevented or delayed.

2. A requested Party is not obliged to provide information which is neither held by its authorities nor in the possession of or obtainable by persons who are within its territorial jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 2

TAXES COVERED

1. The taxes which are the subject of this Agreement are taxes of every kind and description imposed by the Parties at the date of signature of the Agreement.

2. This Agreement shall apply also to any identical taxes imposed after the date of signature of the Agreement in addition to or in place of the existing taxes, or any substantially similar taxes if the Parties so agree. The competent authority of each Party shall notify the other of substantial changes in laws which may affect the obligations of that Party pursuant to this Agreement.

ARTICLE 3

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

1. In this Agreement:

(a) the term "Samoa" means the Independent State of Samoa and the territorial waters thereof;

(b) the term “South Africa” means the Republic of South Africa and, when used in a geographical sense, includes the territorial sea thereof as well as any area outside the territorial sea, including the continental shelf, which has been or may hereafter be designated, under the laws of South Africa and in accordance with international law, as an area within which South Africa may exercise sovereign rights of jurisdiction;

(c) the term “company” means any body corporate or any entity that is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;

(d) the term "competent authority" means:

(i) in the case of Samoa, the Minister of Revenue or an authorised representative of the Minister of Revenue; and

(ii) in the case of South Africa, the Commissioner of the South African Revenue Service or an authorised representative of the Commissioner;

(e) the term “criminal laws” means all criminal laws designated as such under domestic law, irrespective of whether such are contained in the tax laws, the criminal code or other statutes;

(f) the term "criminal tax matters" means tax matters involving intentional conduct whether before or after the entry into force of this Agreement which is liable to prosecution under the criminal laws of the requesting Party;

(g) the term "information" means any fact, statement, document or record in whatever form;

(h) the term "information gathering measures" means laws and administrative or judicial procedures enabling a requested Party to obtain and provide the information requested;

(i) the term "person" includes an individual, a company or any other body or group of persons;

(j) the term “publicly traded company” means any company whose principal class of shares is listed on a recognised stock exchange provided its listed shares can be readily purchased or sold by the public. Shares can be purchased or sold “by the public” if the purchase or sale of shares is not implicitly or explicitly restricted to a limited group of investors;

(k) the term “principal class of shares” means the class or classes of shares representing a majority of the voting power and value of the company;

(l) the term “recognised stock exchange” means any stock exchange agreed upon by the competent authorities of the Parties;

(m) the term “public collective investment scheme” means any scheme or fund, in which the purchase, sale or redemption of shares or other interests is not implicitly or explicitly restricted to a limited group of investors;

(n) the term "requested Party" means the Party to this Agreement which is requested to provide or has provided information in response to a request;

(o) the term "requesting Party" means the Party to this Agreement submitting a request for or having received information from the requested Party; and

(p) the term "tax" means any tax covered by this Agreement.

2. As regards the application of this Agreement at any time by a Party, any term not defined therein shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning that it has at that time under the laws of that Party, any meaning under the applicable tax laws of that Party prevailing over a meaning given to the term under other laws of that Party.

ARTICLE 4

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION UPON REQUEST

1. The competent authority of the requested Party shall provide upon request by the requesting Party information for the purposes referred to in Article 1. Such information shall be exchanged without regard to whether the requested Party needs such information for its own tax purposes or the conduct being investigated would constitute a crime under the laws of the requested Party if it had occurred in the territory of the requested Party. The competent authority of the requesting Party shall only make a request for information pursuant to this Article when it is unable to obtain the requested information by other means, except where recourse to such means would give rise to disproportionate difficulty.

2. If the information in the possession of the competent authority of the requested Party is not sufficient to enable it to comply with the request for information, the requested Party shall use the information gathering measures it considers relevant to provide the requesting Party with the information requested, notwithstanding that the requested Party may not need such information for its own tax purposes.

3. If specifically requested by the competent authority of the requesting Party, the competent authority of the requested Party shall provide information under this Article, to the extent allowable under its domestic laws, in the form of depositions of witnesses and authenticated copies of original records.

4. Each Party shall ensure that it has the authority, subject to the terms of Article 1, to obtain and provide, through its competent authority and upon request:

(a) information held by banks, other financial institutions, and any person, including nominees and trustees, acting in an agency or fiduciary capacity;

(b) (i) information regarding the legal and beneficial ownership of companies, partnerships, foundations and other persons, including in the case of collective investment schemes, information on shares, units and other interests;

(ii) in the case of trusts, information on settlors, trustees and beneficiaries.

5. This Agreement does not create an obligation for a Party to obtain or provide ownership information with respect to publicly traded companies or public collective investment schemes, unless such information can be obtained without giving rise to disproportionate difficulties.

6. The competent authority of the requesting Party shall provide the following information to the competent authority of the requested Party when making a request for information under this Agreement to demonstrate the foreseeable relevance of the information to the request:

(a) the identity of the person under examination or investigation;

(b) the period for which the information is requested;

(c) a statement of the information sought including its nature and the form in which the requesting Party wishes to receive the information from the requested Party;

(d) the tax purpose for which the information is sought;

(e) the reasons for believing that the information requested is foreseeably relevant to tax administration and enforcement of the requesting Party, with respect to the person identified in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph;

(f) grounds for believing that the information requested is present in the requested Party or is in the possession of or obtainable by a person within the jurisdiction of the requested Party;

(g) to the extent known, the name and address of any person believed to be in possession or able to obtain the information requested;

(h) a statement that the request is in conformity with the laws and administrative practices of the requesting Party, that if the requested information was within the jurisdiction of the requesting Party then the competent authority of the requesting Party would be able to obtain the information under the laws of the requesting Party or in the normal course of administrative practice and that it is in conformity with this Agreement;

(i) a statement that the requesting Party has pursued all means available in its own territory to obtain the information, except where that would give rise to disproportionate difficulty.

7. The competent authority of the requested Party shall forward the requested information as promptly as possible to the requesting Party. To ensure prompt response the competent authority of the requested Party shall:

(a) confirm receipt of a request in writing to the competent authority of the requesting Party and shall notify the competent authority of the requesting Party of deficiencies in the request, if any, within 60 days of the receipt of the request; and

(b) if the competent authority of the requested Party has been unable to obtain and provide the information within 90 days of receipt of the request, including if it encounters obstacles in furnishing the information or it refuses to furnish the information, it shall immediately inform the requesting Party thereof and explain the reason for its inability, the nature of the obstacles or the reasons for its refusal.

ARTICLE 5

TAX EXAMINATIONS ABROAD

1. With reasonable notice, the requesting Party may request that the requested Party allow representatives of the competent authority of the requesting Party to enter the territory of the requested Party, to the extent permitted under its domestic laws, to interview individuals and examine records with the prior written consent of the individuals or other persons concerned. The competent authority of the requesting Party shall notify the competent authority of the requested Party of the time and place of the intended meeting with the individuals concerned.

2. At the request of the competent authority of the requesting Party, the competent authority of the requested Party may permit representatives of the competent authority of the requesting Party to attend a tax examination in the territory of the requested Party.

3. If the request referred to in paragraph 2 is granted, the competent authority of the requested Party conducting the examination shall, as soon as possible, notify the competent authority of the requesting Party of the time and place of the examination, the authority or person authorised to carry out the examination and the procedures and conditions required by the requested Party for the conduct of the examination. All decisions regarding the conduct of the examination shall be made by the requested Party conducting the examination.

ARTICLE 6

POSSIBILITY OF DECLINING A REQUEST

1. The competent authority of the requested Party may decline to assist:

(a) where the request is not made in conformity with this Agreement;

(b) where the requesting Party has not pursued all means available in its own territory to obtain the information, except where recourse to such means would give rise to disproportionate difficulty; or

(c) where the disclosure of the information requested would be contrary to public policy of the requested Party.

2. This Agreement shall not impose upon a requested Party the obligation to supply information which would disclose any trade, business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process. Notwithstanding the foregoing, information of the type referred to in paragraph 4 of Article 4 shall not be treated as such a secret or trade process merely because it meets the criteria in that paragraph.

3. The provisions of this Agreement shall not impose on a Party the obligation to obtain or provide information, which would reveal confidential communications between a client and an attorney, solicitor or other admitted legal representative where such communications are:

(a) produced for the purposes of seeking or providing legal advice; or

(b) produced for the purposes of use in existing or contemplated legal proceedings.

4. A request for information shall not be refused on the ground that the tax claim giving rise to the request is disputed.

5. The requested Party shall not be required to obtain and provide information which, if the requested information was within the jurisdiction of the requesting Party, the competent authority of the requesting Party would not be able to obtain under its laws or in the normal course of administrative practice.

6. The requested Party may decline a request for information if the information is requested by the requesting Party to administer or enforce a provision of the tax law of the requesting Party, or any requirement connected therewith, which discriminates against a national or citizen of the requested Party as compared with a national or citizen of the requesting Party in the same circumstances.

ARTICLE 7

CONFIDENTIALITY

1. All information provided and received by the competent authorities of the Parties shall be kept confidential.

2. Such information shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) concerned with the purposes specified in Article 1, and used by such persons or authorities only for such purposes, including the determination of any appeal. For these purposes, information may be disclosed in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions.

3. Such information may not be used for any purpose other than for the purposes stated in Article 1 without the express written consent of the competent authority of the requested Party.

4. Information provided to a requesting Party under this Agreement may not be disclosed to any other jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 8

COSTS

Unless the competent authorities of the Parties otherwise agree, indirect costs incurred in providing assistance shall be borne by the requested Party, and direct costs incurred in providing assistance (including costs of engaging external advisors in connection with litigation or otherwise) shall be borne by the requesting Party. The respective competent authorities shall consult from time to time with regard to this Article, and in particular the competent authority of the requested Party shall consult with the competent authority of the requesting Party in advance if the costs of providing information with respect to a specific request are expected to be significant.

ARTICLE 9

MUTUAL AGREEMENT PROCEDURE

1. Where difficulties or doubts arise between the Parties regarding the implementation or interpretation of this Agreement, the respective competent authorities shall use their best efforts to resolve the matter by mutual agreement.

2. In addition to the agreements referred to in paragraph 1, the competent authorities of the Parties may mutually agree on the procedures to be used under Articles 4, 5 and 8.

3. The competent authorities of the Parties may communicate with each other directly for purposes of reaching agreement under this Article.

4. The Parties shall agree on other forms of dispute resolution should this become necessary.

ARTICLE 10

IMPLEMENTATION LEGISLATION

The Parties shall enact any legislation necessary to comply with, and give effect to, the terms of the Agreement.

ARTICLE 11

ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Agreement shall enter into force 30 days after receipt of written notification by the latter Party of completion of all legal formalities required for entry into force. Upon the date of entry into force, it shall have effect:

(a) for criminal tax matters on that date; and

(b) for all other matters covered in Article 1 on that date, but only in respect of taxable periods beginning on or after that date or, where there is no taxable period, all charges to tax arising on or after that date.

ARTICLE 12

TERMINATION

1. This Agreement shall remain in force until terminated by either Party.

2. Either Party may terminate this Agreement by giving notice of termination in writing through the diplomatic channel. Such termination shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of six months after the date of receipt of notice of termination by the other Party. All requests received up to the effective date of termination will be dealt with in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

3. If the Agreement is terminated the Parties shall remain bound by the provisions of Article 7 with respect to any information obtained under this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed and sealed this Agreement in two originals in the English language, both texts being equally authentic.

DONE at Apia, on 26th day of July in the year 2012.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

SUID-AFRIKAANSE INKOMSTEDIENS

NO. 756 **28 JULIE 2017**

INKOMSTEBELASTINGWET, 1962

OOREENKOMS TUSSEN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE REGERING VAN SAMOA VIR DIE UITRUIL VAN INLIGTING MET BETREKKING TOT BELASTINGAANGELEENTHEDE

Ingevolge artikel 108(2) van die Inkomstebelastingwet, 1962 (Wet No 58 van 1962), saamgelees met artikel 231(4) van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1996, word hiermee kennis gegee dat die Ooreenkoms vir die uitruil van inligting met betrekking tot belastingaangeleenthede wat in die Bylae tot hierdie Kennisgewing vervat is, aangegaan is met die Regering van Samoa en deur die Parlement goedgekeur is ingevolge artikel 231(2) van die Grondwet.

Daar word verder bekendgemaak dat ingevolge Artikel 11 van die Ooreenkoms, die datum van inwerkingtreding 28 Mei 2017 is.

BYLAE

OOREENKOMS TUSSEN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE REGERING VAN SAMOA VIR DIE UITRUIL VAN INLIGTING MET BETREKKING TOT BELASTINGAANGELEENTHEDE

AANHEF

AANGESIEN die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van Samoa ("die Partye") lank reeds daadwerklik betrokke is by internasionale pogings in die stryd teen finansiële en ander misdrywe, ook pogings gerig op terreurfinansiering;

AANGESIEN die Partye die bepalings en voorwaardes wil verstewig en bevorder wat die uitruil van inligting met betrekking tot belastings reël;

HET DIE PARTYE WAT DUS BEGERIG IS om die volgende Ooreenkoms aan te gaan wat verpligtinge vir slegs die Partye bevat,

SOOS VOLG OOREENGEKOM:

ARTIKEL 1

BESTEK VAN OOREENKOMS

1. Die Partye, deur hulle bevoegde owerhede sal bystand verleen deur die uitruil van inligting wat voorsienbaar tersaaklik is vir die administrasie en afdwinging van die landsreg van die Partye rakende die belastings wat deur hierdie Ooreenkoms gedek word, insluitende inligting wat voorsienbaar tersaaklik is vir die vasstelling, aanslaan, afdwinging of invordering van belasting ten opsigte van persone wat aan sodanige belastings onderhewig is, of by die ondersoek van belastingaangeleenthede of die vervolging van strafregtelike belastingaangeleenthede met betrekking tot sodanige persone. Die regte en beskerming wat deur die wette of administratiewe praktyk van die versoekte Party aan persone verleen word, bly van toepassing. Die versoekte Party sal alles in sy vermoë doen om te verseker dat die doeltreffende uitruil van inligting nie onbehoorlik voorkom of vertraag word nie.

2. 'n Versoekte Party is nie verplig om inligting te verskaf wat nie deur sy owerhede gehou word, of nie deur persone wat binne sy gebiedsjurisdiksie besit word of verkrygbaar is nie.

ARTIKEL 2

BELASTINGS GEDEK

1. Die belastings wat die onderwerp van hierdie Ooreenkoms is, is belastings van elke soort en beskrywing wat teen die datum van ondertekening van die Ooreenkoms deur die Partye opgelê is.

2. Hierdie Ooreenkoms is ook van toepassing op enige identiese belastings wat ná die datum van ondertekening van die Ooreenkoms bykomend tot of in die plek van bestaande belastings opgelê word of, indien die Partye daartoe instem, enige wesenlik soortgelyke belastings. Elk van die bevoegde owerhede van die Partye moet die ander kennis gee van wesenlike veranderinge in wetgewing wat die verpligtinge van daardie ander Party ingevolge hierdie Ooreenkoms kan raak.

ARTIKEL 3

ALGEMENE WOORDOMSKRYWING

1. In hierdie Ooreenkoms:

(a) beteken die uitdrukking "Samoa" die onafhanklike Staat Samoa en die gebiedswaters daarvan;

(b) beteken die uitdrukking "Suid-Afrika" die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en, wanneer dit in 'n geografiese verband gebruik word, ook die gebiedswaters daarvan asook enige gebied buite die gebiedswaters, ook die vastelandsplat, wat ingevolge die reg van Suid-Afrika en ooreenkomstig die volkereg aangedui is of hierna aangedui word as 'n gebied waarbinne Suid-Afrika soewereine regte van jurisdiksie kan uitoefen;

(c) beteken die uitdrukking "maatskappy" enige regspersoon of enige entiteit wat vir belastingdoeleindes as ’n regspersoon behandel word;

(d) beteken die uitdrukking "bevoegde owerheid":

(i) in die geval van Samoa, die Minister van Inkomste of 'n gemagtigde verteenwoordiger van die Minister van Inkomste; en

(ii) in die geval van Suid-Afrika, die Kommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Inkomstediens of ’n gemagtigde verteenwoordiger van die Kommissaris;

(e) beteken die uitdrukking " strafregtelike wette " alle strafregtelike wette as sodanig aangedui ingevolge die landsreg, ongeag of sodanige bepalings in die belastingwette, die strafregkode of ander statute vervat is;

(f) beteken die uitdrukking "strafregtelike belastingaangeleenthede" belastingaangeleenthede wat opsetlike gedrag behels, hetsy voor of na die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Ooreenkoms, wat ingevolge die strafregtelike wette van die versoekende Party aan vervolging onderhewig is;

(g) beteken die uitdrukking "inligting" enige feit, verklaring, dokument of rekord in watter vorm ook al;

(h) beteken die uitdrukking "inligtingversamelmaatreëls" wette en administratiewe of geregtelike prosedures wat 'n versoekte Party in staat stel om die aangevraagde inligting te verkry en te verskaf;

(i) beteken die uitdrukking "persoon" ingesluit 'n individu, 'n maatskappy of enige ander liggaam of groep persone;

(j) beteken die uitdrukking "openbaar verhandelde maatskappy" enige maatskappy waarvan die hoofklas van aandele op 'n erkende aandelebeurs genoteer is, mits sy genoteerde aandele geredelik deur die publiek gekoop of verkoop kan word. Aandele kan "deur die publiek" gekoop of verkoop word indien die koop of verkoop van aandele nie implisiet of eksplisiet tot 'n beperkte groep beleggers beperk word nie;

(k) beteken die uitdrukking "hoofklas van aandele" die klas of klasse van aandele wat 'n meerderheid van die stemkrag en waarde van die maatskappy verteenwoordig;

(l) beteken die uitdrukking "erkende aandelebeurs" enige aandelebeurs waartoe die bevoegde owerhede van die Partye ooreengekom het;

(m) beteken die uitdrukking "openbare kollektiewe beleggingskema" enige skema of fonds waarin die koop, verkoop of aflossing van aandele of ander belange nie implisiet of eksplisiet tot 'n beperkte groep beleggers beperk word nie;

(n) beteken die uitdrukking "versoekte Party" die Party by hierdie Ooreenkoms wat versoek word om inligting te verskaf of wat inligting verskaf het in antwoord op 'n versoek;

(o) beteken die uitdrukking "versoekende Party" die Party by hierdie Ooreenkoms wat 'n versoek voorlê vir inligting of wat inligting van die versoekte Party ontvang het; en

(p) beteken die uitdrukking "belasting" enige belasting wat deur hierdie Ooreenkoms gedek word.

2. Betreffende die toepassing van hierdie Ooreenkoms te eniger tyd deur 'n Party, het ’n uitdrukking wat nie daarin omskryf is nie, tensy dit uit die samehang anders blyk, die betekenis wat dit op daardie tydstip ingevolge die wetgewing van daardie Party het, en geniet enige betekenis ingevolge die toepaslike belastingwette van daardie Party voorrang bo 'n betekenis wat ingevolge ander wette van daardie Party aan die uitdrukking geheg word.

ARTIKEL 4

UITRUIL VAN INLIGTING OP VERSOEK

1. Die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekte Party moet op versoek van die versoekende Party inligting verskaf vir die doeleindes in Artikel 1 genoem. Sodanige inligting word uitgeruil sonder om in ag te neem of die versoekte Party sodanige inligting vir sy eie belastingdoeleindes nodig het en of die gedrag wat ondersoek word ingevolge die reg van die versoekte Party 'n misdryf sou uitmaak indien dit in die gebied van die versoekte Party plaasgevind het. Die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekende Party moet 'n versoek om inligting ingevolge hierdie Artikel slegs rig wanneer hy nie in staat is om die aangevraagde inligting volgens ander metodes te bekom nie, behalwe waar toevlug tot sodanige metodes tot buitensporige probleme aanleiding sou gee.

2. Indien die inligting in die besit van die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekte Party nie voldoende is om hom in staat te stel om aan die versoek om inligting te voldoen nie, gebruik die versoekte Party die inligtingversamelmaatreëls wat hy toepaslik ag om die aangevraagde inligting aan die versoekende Party te verskaf, al het die versoekte Party sodanige inligting nie vir sy eie belastingdoeleindes nodig nie.

3. Indien spesifiek deur die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekende Party daartoe versoek, moet die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekte Party ingevolge hierdie Artikel, in soverre dit ingevolge sy landsreg toelaatbaar is, inligting verskaf in die vorm van verklarings van getuies en gewaarmerkte afskrifte van oorspronklike rekords.

4. Elke Party moet seker maak dat hy, behoudens die bepalings van Artikel 1, die bevoegdheid het om deur sy bevoegde owerheid en op versoek:

(a) inligting te verkry en te verskaf wat gehou word deur banke, ander finansiële instellings en enige persoon, ook benoemdes en trustees, wat in 'n volmag- of vertrouenshoedanigheid optree;

(b) (i) inligting te verkry en te verskaf betreffende die regs- en voordelige eienaarskap van maatskappye, vennootskappe, stigtings en ander persone, in die geval van kollektiewe beleggingskemas, inligting oor aandele, eenhede en ander belange;

(ii) in die geval van trusts, inligting oor trustoprigters, trustees en begunstigdes.

5. Hierdie Ooreenkoms skep nie 'n verpligting vir 'n Party om inligting oor eienaarskap met betrekking tot openbaar verhandelde maatskappye of openbare kollektiewe beleggingskemas te verkry of te verskaf nie, tensy sodanige inligting bekom kan word sonder om tot buitensporige probleme aanleiding te gee.

6. Die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekende Party moet, wanneer hy 'n versoek om inligting ingevolge hierdie Ooreenkoms rig, die volgende inligting aan die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekte Party verskaf om die voorsienbare tersaaklikheid van die inligting ten opsigte van die versoek aan te toon:

(a) die identiteit van die persoon wie se sake nagegaan of wat ondersoek word;

(b) die tydperk ten opsigte waarvan die inligting versoek word;

(c) 'n verklaring van die inligting wat verlang word, ook die aard daarvan en die vorm waarin die versoekende Party verkies om die inligting vanaf die versoekte Party te ontvang;

(d) die belastingdoel waarvoor die inligting verlang word;

(e) die redes waarom vermoed word dat die aangevraagde inligting voorsienbaar tersaaklik is vir die versoekende Party se belastingadministrasie en -afdwinging ten opsigte van die persoon wat in subparagraaf (a) van hierdie paragraaf geïdentifiseer is;

(f) gronde waarom vermoed word dat die aangevraagde inligting in die versoekte Party gehou word of deur 'n persoon binne die jurisdiksie van die versoekte Party besit word of verkry kan word;

(g) in soverre dit bekend is, die naam en adres van 'n persoon wat die aangevraagde inligting vermoedelik besit of kan bekom;

(h) 'n verklaring dat die versoek in ooreenstemming is met die reg en administratiewe praktyke van die versoekende Party, dat indien die aangevraagde inligting binne die jurisdiksie van die versoekende Party was, die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekende Party in staat sou wees om die inligting te verkry ingevolge die reg van die versoekende Party of in die gewone loop van administratiewe praktyk en dat die versoek in ooreenstemming is met hierdie Ooreenkoms;

(i) 'n verklaring dat die versoekende Party alle metodes in sy eie gebied tot sy beskikking nagevolg het om die inligting te verkry, uitgesonderd waar dit tot buitensporige probleme aanleiding sou gee.

7. Die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekte Party moet die inligting wat versoek word so spoedig moontlik aan die versoekende Party versend. Om 'n spoedige antwoord te verseker, moet die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekte Party:

(a) ontvangs van 'n versoek skriftelik erken aan die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekende Party, en die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekende Party binne 60 dae van ontvangs van die versoek van tekortkominge in die versoek, indien enige, in kennis stel; en

(b) indien hy nie in staat is om die inligting binne 90 dae van ontvangs van die versoek te verkry en te verskaf nie, ook indien hy beletsels teëkom in die verskaffing van die inligting of weier om die inligting te verskaf, die versoekende Party onverwyld inlig en die rede vir sy onvermoë, die aard van die beletsels of die redes vir sy weiering verduidelik.

ARTIKEL 5

BELASTINGONDERSOEKE IN DIE BUITELAND

1. Die versoekende Party kan, met redelike kennisgewing, versoek dat die versoekte Party verteenwoordigers van die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekende Party toelaat om die gebied van die versoekte Party binne te gaan, in soverre dit ingevolge sy landsreg veroorloof is, om met individue onderhoude te voer en rekords na te gaan met die vooraf skriftelike toestemming van die individue of ander betrokke persone. Die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekende Party moet die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekte Party in kennis stel van die tyd en plek van die beoogde vergadering met die betrokke individue.

2. Die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekte Party kan, op versoek van die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekende Party, verteenwoordigers van die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekende Party toelaat om 'n belastingondersoek in die gebied van die versoekte Party by te woon.

3. Indien die versoek in paragraaf 2 bedoel toegestaan word, moet die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekte Party wat die ondersoek uitvoer, die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekende Party so gou moontlik in kennis stel van die tyd en plek van die ondersoek, die owerheid of persoon wat gemagtig is om die ondersoek uit te voer, en die prosedures en voorwaardes wat deur die versoekte Party vir die uitvoer van die ondersoek voorgeskryf word. Alle besluite rakende die uitvoer van die ondersoek word geneem deur die versoekte Party wat die ondersoek uitvoer.

ARTIKEL 6

MOONTLIKHEID VAN WEIERING VAN 'N VERSOEK

1. Die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekte Party kan weier om bystand te verleen:-

(a) waar die versoek nie ooreenkomstig hierdie Ooreenkoms gerig is nie;

(b) wanneer die versoekende Party nie al die metodes in sy eie gebied tot sy beskikking nagevolg het om die inligting te bekom nie, uitgesonderd waar toevlug tot sodanige metodes tot buitensporige probleme aanleiding sou gee; of

(c) waar die openbaarmaking van die aangevraagde inligting strydig sou wees met die openbare beleid van die versoekte Party.

2. Hierdie Ooreenkoms lê nie 'n verpligting op 'n versoekte Party om inligting te verskaf wat 'n handels-, sake-, nywerheids-, kommersiële of beroepsgeheim of handelsproses openbaar sou maak nie. Ondanks die voorgaande, word die tipe inligting bedoel in paragraaf 4 van Artikel 4 nie as so 'n geheim of handelsproses gehanteer bloot omdat dit aan die vereistes in daardie paragraaf voldoen nie.

3. Hierdie Ooreenkoms lê nie 'n verpligting op 'n Kontrakterende Staat om inligting te bekom of te verskaf wat vertroulike mededelings tussen 'n kliënt en 'n advokaat, prokureur of ander toegelate regsverteenwoordiger openbaar sou maak nie, waar sodanige mededelings:-

(a) geskep word vir die doeleindes van die aanvra of verskaffing van regsadvies; of
(b) geskep word vir die doeleindes van gebruik in bestaande of beoogde regsverrigtinge.

4. 'n Versoek om inligting mag nie geweier word op grond daarvan dat die belastingeis, wat tot die versoek aanleiding gegee het, betwis word nie.

5. Daar word nie van die versoekte Party vereis om inligting te bekom en te verskaf wat, indien die verlangde inligting binne die jurisdiksie van die versoekende Party was, die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekende Party nie ingevolge sy reg of in die gewone loop van administratiewe praktyk sou kon verkry nie.

6. Die versoekte Party kan 'n versoek om inligting weier indien die inligting deur die versoekende Party versoek word om 'n bepaling van die belastingwette van die versoekende Party, of enige vereiste wat daarmee verband hou, toe te pas of af te dwing wat diskrimineer teen 'n burger of onderdaan van die versoekte Party vergeleke met 'n burger of onderdaan van die versoekende Party in dieselfde omstandighede.

ARTIKEL 7

VERTROULIKHEID

1. Alle inligting wat deur die bevoegde owerhede van die Partye verskaf en ontvang word, moet vertroulik gehou word.

2. Sodanige inligting moet slegs openbaar gemaak word aan persone of owerhede (ook howe en administratiewe liggame) wat gemoeid is met die doeleindes in Artikel 1 vermeld, en moet deur sodanige persone of owerhede vir slegs daardie doeleindes, insluitende die beslissing van enige appèl, gebruik word. Inligting kan vir hierdie doeleindes by openbare hofverrigtinge of in regterlike beslissings openbaar gemaak word.

3. Sodanige inligting mag nie sonder die uitdruklike skriftelike toestemming van die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekte Party vir enige ander doel as die doeleindes in Artikel 1 vermeld, gebruik word nie.

4. Inligting wat ingevolge hierdie Ooreenkoms aan ’n versoekende Party verskaf word, mag nie aan enige ander jurisdiksie openbaar gemaak word nie.

ARTIKEL 8

KOSTE

Tensy die bevoegde owerhede van die Partye anders ooreenkom, word die indirekte koste wat by die verskaffing van bystand aangegaan word, deur die versoekte Party gedra, en word die direkte koste wat by die verskaffing van bystand aangegaan word (ook die koste van die aanstelling van eksterne raadgewers in verband met litigasie of andersins), deur die versoekende Party gedra. Die onderskeie bevoegde owerhede moet van tyd tot tyd beraadslaag met betrekking tot hierdie Artikel, en in die besonder moet die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekte Party vooraf met die bevoegde owerheid van die versoekende Party beraadslaag indien die koste van die verskaffing van inligting met betrekking tot 'n spesifieke versoek na verwagting beduidend sal wees.

ARTIKEL 9

PROSEDURE VIR ONDERLINGE OOREENKOMS

1. Waar probleme of twyfel tussen die Partye ontstaan betreffende die uitvoering of vertolking van hierdie Ooreenkoms, moet die onderskeie bevoegde owerhede alles in die werk stel om die aangeleentheid deur onderlinge ooreenkoms te besleg.

2. Bykomend tot die ooreenkomste in paragraaf 1 bedoel, kan die bevoegde owerhede van die Partye onderling ooreenkom oor die prosedures wat ingevolge Artikel 4, 5 en 8 gebruik moet word.

3. Die bevoegde owerhede van die Partye kan regstreeks met mekaar kommunikeer vir die doeleindes van die bereiking van 'n ooreenkoms ingevolge hierdie Artikel.

4. Die Partye moet oor ander vorme van geskilbeslegting ooreenkom sou dit nodig word.

ARTIKEL 10

WETGEWING VIR IMPLEMENTERING

Die Partye moet enige wetgewing wat nodig is uitvaardig om aan die bepalings van die Ooreenkoms te voldoen en daaraan uitvoering te gee.

ARTIKEL 11

INWERKINGTREDING

Hierdie Ooreenkoms tree in werking 30 dae na ontvangs van skriftelike kennisgewing deur die laaste Party van afhandeling van alle regsformaliteite wat vir inwerkingtreding vereis word. Op die datum van inwerkingtreding is dit van toepassing:

(a) op strafregtelike belastingaangeleenthede op daardie datum; en

(b) op alle ander aangeleenthede gedek in Artikel 1 op daardie datum , maar slegs ten opsigte van belasbare tydperke wat op of na daardie datum begin of, waar daar geen belasbare tydperk is nie, alle heffings op belasting wat op of na daardie datum ontstaan.

ARTIKEL 12

BEËINDIGING

1. Hierdie Ooreenkoms bly van krag totdat een van die twee Partye dit beëindig.

2. Elk van die twee Partye kan hierdie Ooreenkoms beëindig deur skriftelik kennis van beëindiging te gee deurmiddel van die diplomatieke kanaal. Sodanige beëindiging word van krag op die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die verstryking van 'n tydperk van ses maande na die datum van ontvangs van kennis van beëindiging deur die ander Party. Alle versoeke wat tot die effektiewe datum van beëindiging ontvang word, word mee gehandel ooreenkomstig die bepalings van hierdie Ooreenkoms.

3. Indien die Ooreenkoms beëindig word, bly die Partye gebind deur die bepalings van Artikel 7 ten opsigte van enige inligting wat ingevolge hierdie Ooreenkoms verkry is.

TEN BEWYSE WAARVAN die ondergetekendes, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur hulle onderskeie Regerings, hierdie Ooreenkoms in twee oorspronklike eksemplare in die Engelse taal, waarvan albei tekste ewe outentiek is, onderteken en geseël het.

GEDOEN te Apia, op die 26ste dag van Julie in die jaar 2012.

VIR DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

VIR DIE REGERING VAN SAMOA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NO. 757 **28 JULY 2017**

CO-OPERATIVES TO BE REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER

1. YIZAMI SAKHE SEWING CO-OP LTD
2. NONKUTULO POULTRY PROJECT CO-OP LTD
3. LAVELILANGA CO-OP LTD
4. QOPHINDLELA CO-OP LTD
5. KAYELITSHA BRICKFIELD CO-OP LTD
6. SIVUSIWE SEWING CO-OP LTD
7. IFALETHU CO-OP LTD
8. SEKUSILE FARMERS CO-OP LTD
9. ASIBEMUNYE WOMAN'S ASSOCIATION CO-OP LTD
10. MASIBEMOYAMNYE CO-OP LTD
11. ALIWAL NORTH BRICK MAKERS CO-OP LTD
12. ISIDINGO SETHU FARMING CO-OP LTD
13. INJOLI BRICK MAKERS CO-OP LTD
14. BAOBAB DEVELOPMENT CO-OP LTD
15. PHELINDABA CONSTRUCTORS CO-OP LTD
16. MVUTSHINI YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CO-OP LTD
17. OVERFLOW AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD
18. LUBISI FINANCIAL SERVICES CO-OP LTD
19. MOILETSWANE SMALL CHICKENS FARM CO-OP LTD
20. SIZAKANCANE NGWELEZANE DEVELOPMENT CO-OP LTD
21. MDUMAZULU WOOL GROWERS CO-OP LTD
22. PUDINTLE CO-OP ENTERPRISE LTD
23. MAKULINYWE TRACTOR OWNERS CO-OP LTD
24. READIRA CO-OP LTD
25. TOGETHER TRANSPORT CO-OP LTD
26. MOPANI INDEPENDENT PRACTITIONERS CO-OP LTD
27. THANDULWAZI POULTRY CO-OP LTD
28. NONDABUYA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CO-OP LTD
29. KHOLWENI TRADING CO-OP LTD
30. SONDONZIMA ARTS AND CULTURE TRAINING TRADING 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, 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. 758 **28 JULY 2017**

CO-OPERATIVES TO BE REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER

1. **MOKOLOBE PRIMARY TRADING CO-OP LTD**
2. **MARANG CAKE AND BREAD CO-OP LTD**
3. **NATAL PEACEFUL TRAINING CO-OP LTD**
4. **MASIME PIGGERY CO-OP LTD**
5. **ZAKHE CO-OP LTD**
6. **MASIMANYANE MAIZE CO-OP LTD**
7. **MASIKHULE CENGCANE MAIZE PROJECT CO-OP LTD**
8. **MASIZENZELE CO-OP LTD**
9. **DINGISWAYO CO-OP LTD**
10. **SIYALINGA POULTRY PROJECT CO-OP LTD**
11. **KAEKAPAKAE MULTI-PURPOSE CO-OP LTD**
12. **MALIHAMBE POULTRY CO-OP LTD**
13. **WINNIE NOMZAMO HOUSING CO-OP LTD**
14. **ZAMOKUHLE GROUP CO-OP LTD**
15. **IZIGI CO-OP LTD**
16. **MPEKO FRESH VEGETABLE CO-OP LTD**
17. **SEHUJWANE AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD**
18. **MANKANKA CO-OP LTD**
19. **SOWETO COMMUNAGE CO-OP LTD**
20. **UMUZI CULTURAL VILLAGE CO-OP LTD**
21. **UKUSEBENZA OKUHLE CO-OP LTD**
22. **SESIYABONA CO-OP LTD**
23. **UMLAZI SOAP MAKERS CO-OP LTD**
24. **MAMATHEKA CO-OP LTD**
25. **MOONLIGHT TRADING ENTEPRISE CO-OP LTD**
26. **SIYAKHULA (WE ARE GROWING AND ONS GROEI) CO-OP LTD**
27. **ZAMUKUVELA SEWING AND DESIGNING CO-OP LTD**
28. **UMUNTU UMUNTU NGABANTU CAR WASH CO-OP LTD**
29. **ZANOKHANYO CO-OP LTD**
30. **PROSPERITY AGRICULTURAL 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, 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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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NO. 759 **28 JULY 2017**

CO-OPERATIVES TO BE REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER

1. WORLD VISION IXOPO CO-OP LTD
2. ZAMUKUVUKA FARMING AND INDUSTRIAL CO-OP LTD
3. LELETHU ILINGE COMMUNITY CO-OP LTD
4. KOPANO KE MAATLA BEEF AND DAIRY CO-OP LTD
5. CAMPBELL AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE LTD
6. SIZANANI WOMENS CO-OP LTD
7. PEARSTON FINANCIAL SERVICES CO-OP LTD
8. BAAL PERAZIM SERVICE CO-OP LTD
9. ITIRELENG YOUTH CO-OP LTD
10. MOKGABO MARKETING AND SUPPLY CO-OP LTD
11. THUSANO MOLAPONG CO-OP LTD
12. MASONWABE BAKING CO-OP LTD
13. MASINCEDANE LWALENI POULTRY CO-OP LTD
14. STELLA SGCAWU HOUSING CO-OP LTD
15. SIZONQOBA CLEANING SERVICES CO-OP LTD
16. SIVUKEZALENI CO-OP LTD
17. KOMATI CANE FARMERS CO-OP LTD
18. REATSWELELA CO-OP LTD
19. SICELUKUTHULA WOMEN'S CO-OP LTD
20. QALAKAHLE CO-OP LTD
21. EUGENA SERVICE CO-OP LTD
22. SEKWANELE HOUSING INITIATIVE CO-OP LTD
23. THE EMERGING FARMERS CO-OP LTD
24. MASIPHUMENDLALENI CO-OP LTD
25. MBANGAYIYA YOUTH CO-OP LTD
26. RONALTON PARK HOUSING CO-OP LTD
27. USIZOLWETHU CO-OP LTD
28. BETANIA CO-OP LTD
29. REFENTSE BUSINESS CO-OP LTD
30. AFRICA HEALTH CO-OP LTD

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NO. 760 **28 JULY 2017**

CO-OPERATIVES TO BE REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER

1. USINETHEMBA POULTRY CO-OP LTD
2. SIHLOMILE CO-OP LTD
3. MVANGATINI FARMERS CO-OP LTD
4. KONKE KUSEZANDLENI ZAKHO GUEST HOUSE CO–OP LTD
5. HORSE SHOE AGRICULTURE AND TOURISM CO-OP LTD
6. BOSABOSELE AGRICULTURAL CO–OP LTD
7. RIMAJE PROJECTS CO–OP LTD
8. SOKHULU-GREEN CO-OP LTD
9. MZANSI STEEL AND BRICKS MANUFACTURING CO-OP LTD
10. MASIYE CO–OP LTD
11. EXCLUSIVE FUNCTION HIRE CO-OP LTD
12. MABOGOANE AGRICULTURAL CO–OP LTD
13. TSHEBEDISANO CLEANING SERVICES CO-OP LTD
14. NDUM-MANYANO MULTI-PURPOSE CO-OP LTD
15. ACHIB GAUTENG CENTRAL CO–OP LTD
16. EJANG MMOGO LEPHELE CO-OP LTD
17. DIVHATENI AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD
18. GILIKINGQI MAIZE COMMUNITY PROJECT CO-OP LTD
19. CORK CO–OP LTD
20. SEKHUKHUNE FINANCIAL SERVICES CO–OP LTD
21. EYETHU VILLAGE FINANCIAL SERVICES CO-OP LTD
22. NCOME FARMERS AGRICULTURAL CO–OP LTD
23. IMIZAMEMIHLE PIGGERY CO–OP LTD
24. PUMLANI POULTRY CO-OP LTD
25. BAVUSENI YOUTH CO–OP LTD
26. FUTURE VISION COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CO–OP LTD
27. MASAKHANE MABILATYE CO–OP LTD
28. JONGANI POULTRY PROJECT CO–OP LTD
29. ZUSIPHE ZULU CULTURAL CO –OP LTD
30. UMSOCOWEMVELO AGRICULTURAL 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, 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. 761 **28 JULY 2017**

CO-OPERATIVES TO BE REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER

1. KWA-NDWALANE FARMING CO-OP LTD
2. AGANANG CO-OP ENTERPRISE LTD
3. NOMATHE CO-OP LTD
4. COASTAL CASHEW FARMERS CO-OP LTD
5. SIYALULEKA CO-OP LTD
6. MASISUKUME CO-OP LTD
7. MASEMOLA AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD
8. SEFALAOLO AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD
9. EZWENI POULTRY CO-OP LTD
10. NZIMAKWE YOUTH CO-OP LTD
11. UKUDLA-KWEMVELO CO-OP LTD
12. PHELELANI AGRIBUSINESS CO-OP LTD
13. MAPHUNHLA CO-OP LTD
14. INGCEBO AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD
15. IMBAMBASI AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD
16. ISIQALO SITHEMBA SEWING AND KNITTING CO-OP LTD
17. UBUNYE BUILDING AND MAINTENANCE SERVICES CO-OP LTD
18. MASIPHAKAME NOLUTHANDO NTABODULI CO-OP LTD
19. INQABAKAZULU WOMEN'S CO-OP LTD
20. ZIPHILELE TRADING CO-OP LTD
21. SIYAFUNA POULTRY CO-OP LTD
22. TEMOTHUO NURSERY AND POULTRY CO-OP LTD
23. XHARIEP NAFU AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD
24. TINHLAHLU CO-OP LTD
25. MYEZANE MULTI PURPOSE CO-OP LTD
26. PICKARDY FARMER TRADING CO-OP LTD
27. MASIKHULE NDLUNKULU FARMERS CO-OP LTD
28. KWALUNGA FARMER TRADING CO-OP LTD
29. LERATO POULTRY CO-OP LTD
30. SISHI TRADING ENTERPRISE 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, 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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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NO. 762 **28 JULY 2017**

CO-OPERATIVES TO BE REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER

1. **BEKEZELA CO-OP LTD**
2. **LETHINTOKOZO POULTRY FARMING CO-OP LTD**
3. **UBUMBANO CO-OP LTD**
4. **TSITSIKAMMA AMAMFENGU FARMERS CO-OP LTD**
5. **HAWEQU AS SMALL SCALE FARMERS CO-OP LTD**
6. **HITASWIKOTA AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD**
7. **MANKISI MILK DAIRY CO-OP LTD**
8. **ISIBANI SETHU YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CO-OP LTD**
9. **SINENJABULO CO-OP LTD**
10. **MOEMA AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD**
11. **MASETHEMBANE VEGETABLES CO-OP LTD**
12. **LEKA PIGGERY AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD**
13. **LOVEDALE 2 AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD**
14. **SODLABEHLEZI AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD**
15. **THANDILIMO CO-OP LTD**
16. **PICKARDY FARMER TRADING CO-OP LTD**
17. **SIZANANI TIMBER CONTRACTORS CO-OP LTD**
18. **SSS AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD**
19. **THALENI EGG PRODUCTION CO-OP LTD**
20. **NXIWALETHU CO-OP LTD**
21. **MNAFU CO-OP LTD**
22. **ITAZA CO-OP LTD**
23. **MAHLUTSHINI CO-OP LTD**
24. **ISIFISO SETHU CO-OP LTD**
25. **KUNGWINI COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CO-OP LTD**
26. **JOJWENI MAIZE PROJECT CO-OP LTD**
27. **LIBUYILE WOMEN DEVELOPMENT CO-OP LTD**
28. **MONGOWEMPILO CO-OP LTD**
29. **SIGANANDA CATERING INSTITUTE CO-OP LTD**
30. **SAVELANATHI 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, 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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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NO. 763 **28 JULY 2017**

CO-OPERATIVES TO BE REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER

1. **BEKEZELA CO-OP LTD**
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4. **TSITSIKAMMA AMAMFENGU FARMERS CO-OP LTD**
5. **HAWEQU AS SMALL SCALE FARMERS CO-OP LTD**
6. **HITASWIKOTA AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD**
7. **MANKISI MILK DAIRY CO-OP LTD**
8. **ISIBANI SETHU YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CO-OP LTD**
9. **SINENJABULO CO-OP LTD**
10. **MOEMA AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD**
11. **MASETHEMBANE VEGETABLES CO-OP LTD**
12. **LEKA PIGGERY AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD**
13. **LOVEDALE 2 AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD**
14. **SODLABEHLEZI AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD**
15. **THANDILIMO CO-OP LTD**
16. **PICKARDY FARMER TRADING CO-OP LTD**
17. **SIZANANI TIMBER CONTRACTORS CO-OP LTD**
18. **SSS AGRICULTURAL CO-OP LTD**
19. **THALENI EGG PRODUCTION CO-OP LTD**
20. **NXIWALETHU CO-OP LTD**
21. **MNAFU CO-OP LTD**
22. **ITAZA CO-OP LTD**
23. **MAHLUTSHINI CO-OP LTD**
24. **ISIFISO SETHU CO-OP LTD**
25. **KUNGWINI COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CO-OP LTD**
26. **JOJWENI MAIZE PROJECT CO-OP LTD**
27. **LIBUYILE WOMEN DEVELOPMENT CO-OP LTD**
28. **MONGOWEMPILO CO-OP LTD**
29. **SIGANANDA CATERING INSTITUTE CO-OP LTD**
30. **SAVELANATHI 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, 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.

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GENERAL NOTICES • ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

INDEPENDENT COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

NOTICE 550 OF 2017

Independent Communications Authority of South Africa
Pinmill Farm, 164 Katherine Street, Sandton
Private Bag X10002, Sandton, 2146

EXPIRY OF CLASS ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE LICENCE (C-ECS) ISSUED TO BULTIMEX CC t/a INETSURE AND INDIVIDUAL ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK SERVICES (I-ECNS) AND INDIVIDUAL ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES (I-ECS) LICENCES ISSUED TO NETWAVE INTERNET

1. The Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA) hereby gives notice that Bultimex cc t/a INetSure, to which a Class Electronic Communications Service Licence were issued on 22 July 2009, had not, after due inquiry by the Authority, met their licence obligations. The licensee failed to commence operations or request extension to commence operations as prescribed in terms of regulation 5, Schedule 3 of the Regulations Regarding Standard Terms and Conditions for Class Licences, 2010. The licensee also failed to submit the Annual Financial Statements or pay General Licence fees as prescribed in terms of the General Licence Fees Regulations, 2009. The licensee further failed to pay Universal Service Annual Fees (USAF) as prescribed in terms of the USAF Regulations, 2011.

2. The Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA) hereby gives notice that Netwave Internet, to which Individual Electronic Communications Network Services Network and Individual Electronic Communications Services licenses were issued on 24 August 2009, had not, after due inquiry by the Authority, met their licence obligations. The licensee failed to commence operations or request extension to commence operations as prescribed in regulation 5, Schedule 2 for Individual ECNS and regulation 5, schedule 3 for Individual ECS of the Regulations Regarding Standard Terms and Conditions for Individual Licences, 2010. The licensee also failed to submit the Annual Financial Statements or pay General Licence fees as prescribed in terms of the General

Licence Fees Regulations, 2009. The licensee further failed to pay Universal Service Annual Fees (USAF) as prescribed in terms of the USAF Regulations, 2011.

3. ICASA, accordingly, declares as follows:

   a. That the Class Electronic Communications Services licenses (No 0001/CECS/JUL/09) issued by the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa, in terms of the Electronic Communications Act 36 of 2005, to **Bultimex CC t/a InetSure** with address 149 New Road Midrand 1685 and Postal Address P. O. Box 30097. Kyalami 1684 is declared to expire on the date of this Government Gazette either since it was not made operational within the time period prescribed by Regulations or since operations in regard to it have ceased without the licensee having applied to ICASA for authorization to do so.

   b. That the Electronic Communications Services licenses (No 0426/IECNS/Aug/09 and 0426/IECS/Aug/09) issued in terms of the Electronic Communications Act 36 of 2005 to **Netwave Internet** with address No 58 Unit 1, Kyalami Boulevard, Kyalami Park, Kyalami, Gauteng, Republic of South Africa are declared to have expired on the date of this Government Gazette: either since these licences have not become operative within the time period prescribed by Regulations or since the licensee has ceased its operations without having applied to ICASA for more time to do so.

4. Any queries must be directed to Ms. Lindisa Mabulu on e-mail: lmabulu@icasa.org.za or Tel: 011 566 3217 or Physical Address: Block D, Pinmill Farm, 164 Katherine Street, Sandton Postal Address: Private Bag X10002, Sandton, 2146.

Acting Chairperson
Rubben Mohlaloga

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 551 OF 2017

PROMOTION OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT, 2000

DESCRIPTION SUBMITTED IN TERMS OF SECTION 15(1)

I, Tshililo Michael Masutha, Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, hereby publish under section 15(2) of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000), the descriptions submitted to me in terms of section 15(1) of the said Act by the –

GAUTENG PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT: DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY

As set out in the Schedule

TSHILILO MICHAEL MASUTHA, MP (ADV)
MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FORM D
AUTOMATICALLY AVAILABLE RECORDS AND ACCESS TO SUCH RECORDS:
(Section 15 of the Promotion of Access to Information Act 2000 (Act no. 2 of 2000))
[Regulation 5A]

DESCRIPTION OF CATEGORY OF RECORDS AUTOMATICALLY AVAILABLE IN TERMS OF SECTION 15(1)(a) OF THE PROMOTION OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT, 2000	MANNER OF ACCESS TO RECORDS (e.g. website)(SECTION 15(1)(a))
FOR INSPECTION IN TERMS OF SECTION 15(1)(a)(i):	
Annual Reports Mid Term Reports Annual Financial Statements MEC's budget speech Educational Material Departmental Publications Crime Prevention related Information Monitoring and Evaluation Reports Progress Reports on Complaints Quarterly Expenditure Reports Policies regarding Internal Practices Departmental Strategies	Website, Registry via Information Officer

FOR PURCHASING IN TERMS OF SECTION 15(1)(a)(ii):	
Not applicable.	
FOR COPYING IN TERMS OF SECTION 15(1)(a)(ii)	
Not applicable	
AVAILABLE FREE OF CHARGE IN TERMS OF SECTION 15(1)(a)(iii)	
Annual Reports Mid Term Reports Annual Financial Statements MEC's budget speech Educational Material Departmental Publications Crime Prevention related Information Monitoring and Evaluation Reports Progress Reports on Complaints Quarterly Expenditure Reports	Website, Registry via Information Officer

Policies regarding Internal Practices Departmental Strategies	

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF JUSTICE

NOTICE 552 OF 2017

PRACTICE DIRECTIVE FOR THE NORTH WEST DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT, MAHIKENG

By virtue of the powers vested in me in terms of section 8(3) read with subsection 5 of the Superior Courts Act, 2013 (Act 10 of 2013) I, **Mogoeng Mogoeng**, the Chief Justice of the Republic of South Africa, issue the attached practice directive in relation to the North West Division of the High Court, Mahikeng.

The practice directive enjoys the support of the Judge President of the North West Division of the High Court.

Mogoeng Mogoeng
Chief Justice of the Republic of South Africa

PRACTICE DIRECTIVE FOR THE HIGH COURT: NORTH- WEST DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT, MAHIKENG

ISSUED IN TERMS OF THE SECTION 8(3) OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS ACT, 10 OF 2013

BY

CHIEF JUSTICE MOGOENG MOGOENG

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

1. Opposed Motion Court Applications, including Urgent Applications, will not be heard by Circuit Courts.

2. The following civil matters may be enrolled for adjudication at the Mogwase Circuit Court of this Division sitting on Fridays at 10:00:

    2.1 Unopposed Motion Court Applications;

    2.2 Unopposed Matrimonial Applications, and;

    2.3 Default Judgment Applications.

3. The notice of set down, stating explicitly or by reference to the relief sought, shall be filed at the main seat of this Division by not

later than 12h00 midday on a Friday preceding the Friday of the hearing.

4. When a public holiday falls on a Friday preceding the Friday of hearing, the notice of set down contemplated in paragraph 3 above shall be filed by not later than 12h00 midday on the Thursday preceding the public holiday.

5. When a public holiday falls on a Friday of the hearing, the Motion Court will sit on the Thursday preceding the public holiday.

6. Only unopposed applications described in paragraph 2, that are set down as prescribed in paragraphs 3, 4 or 5, will be enrolled for hearing, whereafter the Registrar shall place the roll on the Notice Board at the main seat and dispatch it by electronic mail to the attorneys of record or unrepresented parties by 14h00 or as soon as reasonably practicable after the expiry of the enrolment period.

7. The provisions of Practice Directive No. 4(2)(2.4), of this Division, shall apply, subject to appropriate modification or adjustment.
8. Should the attorney or an unrepresented party who have set down an unopposed application as contemplated in paragraph 2 above

no longer be able to proceed with it as scheduled, the attorney or party is required to notify the Registrar, alternatively, the Secretary of the Judge to whom the Circuit is allocated, by not later than 12h00 on the Wednesday preceding the hearing.

9. This Practice Directive shall take effect from 01 August 2017.

10. The dates on which Circuit Courts, in relation to criminal matters will be held shall be determined by the Judge President.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

NOTICE 553 OF 2017

PUBLICATION OF FEES AND CHARGES AS PROVIDED FOR IN THE PROPERTY VALUERS PROFESSION ACT, 2000 (ACT NO. 47 OF 2000): EFFECTIVE 1 APRIL 2017

1. Application Fee (VAT Inclusive and Non- refundable)

(a) R980.00 for all categories of registration, i.e., Professional Valuer (Pr Val), Professional Associated Valuer (Pr AVal), Candidate Valuer (Ca Val), and Single Residential Property Assessor as well as Candidate Single Residential Property Assessor (CSRPA" and "SRPA")
(b) Additional R1000 for all International/ Foreign registrations-All categories of registration.

2. Registration Fee (VAT Inclusive)

(a)	Professional Valuer	R2110.00 *(50% non- refundable)*
(b)	Professional Associated Valuer	R1995.00 *(50% non- refundable)*
(c)	Candidate (both Ca Val and CSRPA)	R 995.00 *(50% non- refundable)*
(d)	Single Residential Property Assessor	R1995.00 (50% *non-refundable)*

3. Annual Fee (VAT Inclusive) Non Refundable (Neither as a Whole nor in Part)

Registration Category	Fee payable by 30 June 2017	Fee payable from 01 July to 30 September 2017	Fee payable from 01 October to 31 December 2017
Pr Val	3230.00	3650.00	3930.00
Pr AVal & SRPA	2985.00	3375.00	3635.00
Ca Val registered >5 years	2775.00	3140.00	3380.00
Ca Val registered ≤ 5 years	1060.00	1200.00	1290.00

Note: Registration will be cancelled if no payment is received by 30 September 2017. A new application plus 4X Annual fee will be required if no payment is received by 31 March 2018.

4. Admission Examination Fee (VAT Inclusive) (50% refundable up to 14 days before examination)

(a)	Professional Valuer	R2640.00
(b)	Professional Associated Valuer and SRPA	R2555.00

5. Other Fees and Charges (Applicable until amended)

(a)	Administration Fee (Re-Registration)	R750.00
(b)	Appeal (Section 25 (1) of the PVP Act, 2000)	R2500.00
(c)	Furnishing of Reasons re non-registration	R2500.00
(d)	Assessing Application ito, PAIA	R2500.00
(e)	Copies- DCs, PAIA, Transcripts, etc.	R4.50 per page or as from recording firm
(f)	Audio recordings	R5000 plus total cost of production
(g)	Witness Fee	R0 (Nil), only pay travel expenses @ R4.50/ km
(h)	Extracts from Register	Free for <5 persons, R100 from 6th n R20 pp
(i)	Duplicate Certificate	R1150.00
(j)	Inspection Fee (Register)	To be determined in due course
(k)	Examination Refresher session	R1450.00
(l)	Practical Examination and Interview (SRPA)	R1725.00
(m)	Examination- Marking and Invigilating	R736.00 (Invigilation fee per day; Marking- 2 scripts per hour & Moderating- 4 scripts/hour)
(n)	Remarking Examination Papers	R1600.00
(o)	Supplementary Exam- Pr Val and Pr AVal	R1230.00 and R1278.00 respectively.

Registrar (SACPVP)

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NOTICE 554 OF 2017

STANDARDS ACT, 2008
STANDARDS MATTERS

In terms of the Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008), the Board of the South African Bureau of Standards has acted in regard to standards in the manner set out in the Schedules to this notice.

SCHEDULE 1: ISSUE OF NEW STANDARDS

The following standards have been issued in terms of section 24(1)(a) of the Standards Act.

Standard No. and year	Title, scope and purport
ARP 037:2017	*Safety of playgrounds – Playground supervision*. Provides practical guidelines for persons who are directly responsible to oversee children during their time in playgrounds and play areas.
ARP 1690:2017	*Guide for the implementation of responsible tourism*. Establishes clear definitions for the 41 criteria of SANS 1162 for ease of implementation of SANS 1162.
SANS 1548-1:2017	*Use of recycled plastic materials intended to come into contact with food – Part 1: PET*. Specifies the minimum requirements for recycled polyethylene terephthalate (PET) intended to come into contact with food.
SANS 24801-1:2017/ ISO 24801-1:2014	*Recreational diving services – Requirements for the training of recreational scuba divers –Part 1: Level 1 – Supervised diver*. Specifies the competencies required of a scuba diver in order to obtain a scuba diver qualification from a training organization attesting that he/she has met or exceeded scuba diver level 1 ("Supervised diver"), specifies evaluation criteria for these competencies.
SANS 60654-1:2017/ IEC 60654-1:1993	*Industrial-process measurement and control equipment – operating conditions – Part 1: Climatic conditions*. Provides users and suppliers of industrial-process measurement and control systems and parts of such systems with a uniform listing of the selected environmental conditions to which may be exposed in specified locations.
SANS 60838-2-3:2017/ IEC 60838-2-3:2016	*Miscellaneous lampholders –– Part 2-3: Particular requirements –– Lampholders for double-capped linear LED lamps*. Applies to lampholders for double-capped linear LED lamps intended for building-in (to be used for general lighting service and with caps as listed in Annex A).
SANS 61285:2017/ IEC 61285:2015	*Industrial-process control – Safety of analyser houses*. Describes the physical requirements for the safe operation of the process analyser measuring system installed in an analyser house (AH) in order to ensure its protection against fire, explosion and health hazards.
SANS 62264-2:2017/ IEC 62264-2:2013	*Enterprise-control system integration – Part 2: Objects and attributes for enterprise-control system integration* Specifies generic interface content exchanged between manufacturing control functions and other enterprise functions.
SANS 62264-4:2017/ IEC 62264-4:2015	*Enterprise-control system integration – Part 4: Object model attributes for manufacturing operations management integration.* Defines object models and attributes exchanged between Level 3 manufacturing operations management activities defined in IEC 62264-3 (published in South Africa as an identical adoption under the designation SANS 62264-3).
SANS 62264-5:2017/ IEC 62264-5:2011	*Enterprise-control system integration – Part 5: Business to manufacturing transactions*. Defines transactions in terms of information exchanges between applications performing business and manufacturing activities associated with Levels 3 and 4.
SATS 62443-1-1:2017/ IEC/TS 62443-1-1	*Industrial communication networks – Network and system security – Part 1-1: Terminology, concepts and models.* Specification which defines the terminology, concepts and models for Industrial Automation and Control Systems (IACS) security.
SATS 9002:2017/ ISO/TS 9002:2016	*Quality management systems – Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001:2015*. Provides guidance on the intent of the requirements in ISO 9001:2015 (published in South Africa as an identical adoption under the designation SANS 9001), with examples of possible steps an organization can take to meet the requirements.
SATS 17021-6:2017/ ISO/TS 17021-6:2014	*Conformity assessment –– Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems – Part 6: Competence requirements for auditing and certification of business continuity management systems*. Complements the existing requirements of ISO/IEC 17021:2011 and includes specific competence requirements for personnel involved in the certification process for business continuity management systems (BCMS).
SATS 33072:2017/ ISO/IEC TS 33072:2016	*Information technology – Process assessment – Process capability assessment model for information security management.* Defines a process assessment model (PAM) that meets the requirements of ISO/IEC 33004 and that supports the performance of an assessment of process capability by providing indicators for guidance on the interpretation of the process purposes and outcomes as defined in ISO/IEC TS 33052 (published in South Africa as an identical adoption under the designation SATS 33052) and the process attributes as defined in ISO/IEC 33020

SCHEDULE 2: AMENDMENT OF EXISTING STANDARDS

The following standards have been amended in terms of section 24(1)(a) of the Standards Act.

Standard No. and year	Title, scope and purport
SANS 50:2011/ ISO 562:2010 (E.d 2)	*Hard coal and coke – Determination of volatile matter. Loose amendment No. 1.* Amended to remove reference to legislation in the foreword.
SANS 164-3:2017 (E.d 1.3)	*Plug and socket-outlet systems for household and similar purposes for use in South Africa – Part 3: Conventional system, 6 A 250 V a.c.* Amended to include tolerances on standard sheet 3-1.
SANS 868-3-3:2017 (E.d 1.1)	*Compression-ignition engine systems and machines powered by such engine systems, for use in mines and plants with explosive gas atmospheres or explosive dust atmospheres or both – Part 3-3: Hazardous locations on surface – Machines.* Amended to delete the note on verification and methods of test, to update the requirements for production units, and to delete the bibliography.
SANS 959-2-1:2017/ NRS 052-2-1:2012 (E.d 1.1)	*Photovoltaic systems for use in individual homes, schools and clinics – Part 2-1: Test procedures for main components – Photovoltaic modules.* Amended to change the designation "SANS 959-2-1/NRS 052-2-1" to read "SANS 959-2-1", and to update referenced standards.
SANS 959-2-5:2017/ NRS 052-2-5:2013 (E.d 1.2)	*Photovoltaic systems for use in individual homes, schools and clinics – Part 2-5: Test procedures for main components – Luminaires.* Amended to change the designation "SANS 959-2-5/NRS 052-2-5" to read "SANS 959-2-5", to delete the note to the normative reference clause, and to update referenced standards.
SANS 959-3:2017/ NRS 052-3:2012 (E.d 1.1)	*Photovoltaic systems for use in individual homes, schools and clinics – Part 3: Standardized requirements applicable to the installation and maintenance of off-grid systems in individual homes, schools and clinics.* Amended to change the designation "SANS 959-3/NRS 052-3" to read "SANS 959-3", and to update referenced standards.
SANS 1599-1:2017 (E.d 1.5)	*Cranes – Part 1: Cantilever/Slewing jib cranes.* Amended to update the list of parts in the foreword, to update referenced standards, and to update the requirements for bolted joints.
SANS 3000-2-3:2017 (E.d 2)	*Railway safety management – Part 2-3: Requirements for systemic engineering and operational safety standards – Rolling stock.* Applies to network, train and station operators, singly or a combination of two or three of them, as well as interested and affected parties as contemplated in the relevant national railway safety legislation.
SANS 17247:2017/ ISO 17247:2013 (E.d 2)	*Coal – Ultimate analysis.* Establishes a practice for the ultimate analysis of coal and is intended for general utilization by the coal industry to provide a basis for comparison of coals.
SANS 50054-1:2017/ EN 54-1:2011 (E.d 3)	*Fire detection and fire alarm systems – Part 1: Introduction.* Specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria against which the effectiveness and reliability of the component parts of fire detection and fire alarm systems can be assessed.
SANS 60601-2-2:2009/ IEC 60601-2-2:2009 (E.d 1)	*Medical electrical equipment – Part 2-2: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of high frequency surgical equipment and high frequency surgical accessories*. Corrected to update warning and safety notices in instructions for use, and requirements for usability and means of patient protection.

SCHEDULE 3: WITHDRAWAL OF STANDARDS

In terms of section 24(1)(C) of the Standards Act, the following standards have been withdrawn.

Standard No. and year	Title
SANS 10055-1:2003 (Ed 1)	*ISO 9001: 2000 Process auditing – Part 1: Concepts and application.* Provides overall information on the concepts of process auditing and their use in the context of monitoring compliance with SANS 9001. Describes how the parts of SANS 10055 fit together, and provides guidance for their selection and use.
SANS 10055-2:2003 (Ed 1)	*ISO 9001:2000 Process auditing – Part 2: ISO 9001 Process capability model and compliance indicators*. Defines a model for describing process capability from a SANS 9001 perspective. The model describes a framework for evaluating the capability of processes by examining a series of process attributes structured into capability levels. The definitions of the process attributes and outcomes have been aligned with compliance requirements that arise from SANS 9001. The model provides a focused organizational growth path for process improvement, defect prevention, and adopting innovative practices. It also describes a set of SANS 9001 "compliance indicators" which are a set of questions based on the "shall" requirements from this part of SANS 10055. These compliance indicators are intended to be used for preliminary assessment of the documented management system before formal registration.
SANS 15504-1:2005/ ISO/IEC 15504-1:2004 (Ed 2)	*Information technology – Process assessment – Part 1: Concepts and vocabulary.* Provides overall information on the concepts of process assessment and its use in the two contexts of process improvement and process capability determination. Provides guidance on selection and use of the suite of standards.
SANS 60320-2-2:2012/ IEC 60320-2-2:1998 (Ed 1)	*Appliance couplers for household and similar general purposes – Part 2-2: Interconnection couplers for household and similar equipment.* Applicable to two-pole interconnection couplers for a.c. only, with and without earthing contact, with a rated voltage not exceeding 250 V and a rated current not exceeding 16 A, for household and similar appliances and equipment and intended for the interconnection of electrical supply to electrical appliances or equipment for 50 Hz or 60 Hz supply.

SCHEDULE 4: ESTABLISHMENT OR DISBANDMENT OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

In terms of section 4(2) (l) the SABS has established the following technical committees:

Technical Committee No.:	Title	Scope
SABS/TC 309	Governance of organizations	Standardization in the field of organizational governance including aspects of accountability, direction and control which may include principles of governance, anti-bribery conflict of interest, due diligence, whistleblowing, compliance remuneration structures and external reporting, amongst others

If your organization is interested in participating in these committees, please send an e-mail to rose.masha@sabs.co.za for more information.

SCHEDULE 5: WITHDRAWAL OF INFORMATIVE AND NORMATIVE DOCUMENTS

In terms of section 24(5) of the Standards Act, the following documents have being considered withdrawn.

NONE

SCHEDULE 6: ADDRESSES OF SABS OFFICES

The addresses of offices of the South African Bureau of Standards where copies of standards mentioned in this notice can be obtained, are as follows:

1. Gauteng head office, 1 Dr Lategan Road, Groenkloof, Private Bag X191, Pretoria 0001.
2. Western Cape Regional Office, SABS, Liesbeek Park Way, Rosebank, PO Box 615, Rondebosch 7701.
3. Eastern Cape Regional Office, SABS, 30 Kipling Road, cor. Diaz and Kipling Roads, Port Elizabeth, PO Box 3013, North End 6056.
4. KwaZulu-Natal Regional Office, SABS, 15 Garth Road, Waterfall Park, Durban, PO Box 30087, Mayville 4058.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

NOTICE 555 OF 2017

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

Pursuant to the provisions of section 17 (12) of Act No.60 of 1993 and Regulation 15 (1) and 15 (2) of the International Air Regulations,1994, it is hereby notified for general information that the applications, detail of which appear in the Schedules hereto, will be considered by the International Air Services Council (Council) representation in accordance with section 16(3) of the Act No. 60 of 1993 and regulation 25(1) of International Air Services Regulation, 1994, against or in favour of an application, should reach the Chairman of the International Air Services Council at Department of Transport, Private Bag X 193, Pretoria, 0001, within 28 days of the application hereof. It must be stated whether the party or parties making such representation is / are prepared to be represent or represented at the possible hearing of the application.

APPENDIX I

(A) Full name, surname and trade name of the applicant. (B) Full business or residential address of the applicant. (C) Class of licence applied for. (D) Type of International Air Service to which application pertains. (E) Category or kind of aircraft to which application pertains. (F) Airport from and the airport to which flights will be undertaken. (G) Area to be served. (H) Frequency of flight.

(A) Aludar 444 (Pty) Ltd; Sahel Aviation Services. (B) 4 Baxter Street, Bethlehem, Free State. (C) Class II. (D) Type N1 & N2. (E) Category A1, A2 && A3. (F) (G) Worldwide.

(A) Cemair (Pty) Ltd, Cemair. (B) Hangar 6, Precinct 3, Bonaero Park, OR Tambo International Airport. (C) Class I. (D) Type S1. (E) Category A1. (F) (F) OR Tambo International Airport, Cape Town International Airport, Sir Seretse Khama Airport, Maun International Airport & Kasane International Airport. (G) & (H) Frequencies table below.

State	Destination	Frequencies
ORTIA: Botswana	Gaborone	Fourteen (14) return flights per week
CTIA: Botswana	Gaborone	Seven (7) return flights per week.
ORTIA: Botswana	Maun	Seven (7) return flights per week.
ORTIA: Botswana	Kasane	Seven (7) return flights per week.

This publication rectifies errors and omissions contained in the publication that was published in the General Notice 493 of 2017 and in the Government Gazette No 40945 of June 30, 2017

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

NOTICE 556 OF 2017

AIR SERVICE LICENSING ACT, 1990 (ACT NO.115 OF 1990) APPLICATION FOR THE GRANT OR AMENDMENT OF DOMESTIC AIR SERVICE LICENCE

Pursuant to the provisions of section 15 (1) (b) of Act No. 115 of 1990 and Regulation 8 of the Domestic Air Regulations,1991, it is hereby notified for general information that the application detail of which appear in the appendix, will be considered by the Air Service Licensing Council. 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) Moedi Consulting Engineers and Project Managers (Pty) Ltd; Moedi Consulting Engineers. (B) 41Siddle Street, Klerksdorp, 2571. (C) Class III. (D) Type G3, G4 & G16 (Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems). (E) Category H1.

(A) Diaruk (Pty) Ltd; Kimfly Charters. (B) Kimfly Charters, Kimberley Airport, General Aviation Hangars, Kimverley, 8301. (C) Class III. (D) Type G3, G4 & G16 (RPAS operations). (E) Category H1.

APPENDIX II

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

(A) SA Airlink (Pty) Ltd; Airlink. (B) Airlink Building, Greenstone Hill, Office Park, Modderfontein. Class II; N061D. (D) Type N1 & N2. (E) Category A2. **Adding category** A1.

This publication rectifies errors and omissions contained in the publication that was published in the General Notice 493 of 2017 and in the Government Gazette No 40945 of June 30, 2017

(A) Born Wild Flyers; African Global Charters. (B) Born Wild Flyers, Hangar 51 East, Wonderboom Airport, Linvelt Road, 0186. (C) Class II; N1130D. (D) Type N1 & N2. (E) Category A3 & A4. **Changes to the Management Plan:** WGM van Zyl is appointed as Chief Executive Officer, PJ Oosthuysen as the RP: Flight Operations, PJR Stroh as the RP: Aircraft and K Burnett as the Air Service Safety Officer.

BOARD NOTICE 136 OF 2017

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

Publication in terms of section 32(5) of the South African Council for the Architectural Profession Act No 44 of 2000 ("The Act") of the finding and sanction imposed by the Council in accordance with the settlement agreement signed on 06 July 2017, into alleged improper conduct of the registered person.

Name of Person: Muthuhadini Sidogi

Registration Number: CAT262

Nature of the offence

Guilty of contravention of Rule 1.1 (1.1.2), 1.1 (1.1.3), 2.4 and 4.1 of the Code of Professional Conduct for registered persons promulgated under Board Notice 154 of 2009 Government Gazette No 32731 of 27 November 2009.

Sanction:

- Mr Muthuhadini Sidogi is fined R6 000.00 (Six thousand rand) in terms of section 32 (3) (a) (ii) of the Architectural Profession Act.

BOARD NOTICE 137 OF 2017

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

Publication in terms of section 32(5) of the South African Council for the Architectural Profession Act No 44 of 2000 ("The Act") of the finding and sanction imposed by the Council in accordance with the settlement agreement signed on 10 July 2017, into alleged improper conduct of the registered person.

Name of Person: Christal van Beukering

Registration Number: ST0883

Nature of the offence

Guilty of contravention of Rule 3.1 and 4.1 of the Code of Professional Conduct for registered persons promulgated under Board Notice 154 of 2009 Government Gazette No 32731 of 27 November 2009.

Sanction:

- Ms Christal van Beukering is fined R6 500.00 (six thousand five hundred rand) in terms of section 32 (3) (a) (ii) of the Act and R1 300. 00 of this amount is suspended for a period of 1 (one) year on condition that Ms Christal van Beukering is not found guilty of the same or similar offences within this period.

BOARD NOTICE 138 OF 2017

SOUTH AFRICAN DENTAL TECHNICIANS COUNCIL

DENTAL TECHNICIANS ACT, 1979 (ACT 19 OF 1979) AS AMENDED

APPOINTMENT AND ELECTIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Notice is hereby given in terms of the provisions of section 5(4) of the Dental Technicians Act, 1979 (Act No 19 of 1979) as amended, that the following persons have been appointed or elected in terms of section 5(1) of the said Act as members of the South African Dental Technicians Council for the remaining period of the five-year term ending the 30 September 2018, with effect from 28 July 2017.

NO.	SADTC MEMBER	CATEGORY OF APPOINTMENT	SECTION
1.	Mr. Irfaan Noorshib	Dental technician contractor	Sect.5(1)(c)
2.	Mr. Gary Gunnel	Dental technician or technologist who practice the profession	Sect. 5(1)(d)

Miss BM Mkhonza
Deputy Registrar
19 July 2017

BOARD NOTICE 139 OF 2017

SACPCMP
The South African Council for the Project and Construction Management Professions

Professional Conduct to be adhered to by persons through the Revised Code of Conduct

In terms of section 27 of the Project and Construction Management Act, (Act No. 48 of 2000)

Commencement Date: 1st August 2017
The document may be downloaded from
www.sacpcmp.org.za

Postal Address
The Registrar
SACPCMP
P.O. Box 6286
Halfway House
1685

Physical Address
International Business Gateway
1st Floor, Gateway Creek
Corner New and 6th Road
Midrand
1685

TEL: (011) 318 3402/ 3/ 4
FAX: (011) 318 3405
EMAIL: admin@sacpcmp.org.za

WARNING!!!

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Anna-Marie du Toit (012) 748-6292 (Anna-Marie.DuToit@gpw.gov.za) and

Siraj Rizvi (012) 748-6380 (Siraj.Rizvi@gpw.gov.za)

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