



# Government Gazette Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA  
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government  
printing

Department:  
Government Printing Works  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

## HIGH ALERT: SCAM WARNING!!!

### TO ALL SUPPLIERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS

It has come to the attention of the *GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS* that there are certain unscrupulous companies and individuals who are defrauding unsuspecting businesses disguised as representatives of the *Government Printing Works (GPW)*.

The scam involves the fraudsters using the letterhead of *GPW* to send out fake tender bids to companies and requests to supply equipment and goods.

Although the contact person's name on the letter may be of an existing official, the contact details on the letter are not the same as the *Government Printing Works*. When searching on the Internet for the address of the company that has sent the fake tender document, the address does not exist.

The banking details are in a private name and not company name. Government will never ask you to deposit any funds for any business transaction. *GPW* has alerted the relevant law enforcement authorities to investigate this scam to protect legitimate businesses as well as the name of the organisation.

Example of e-mails these fraudsters are using:

[PROCUREMENT@GPW-GOV.ORG](mailto:PROCUREMENT@GPW-GOV.ORG)

Should you suspect that you are a victim of a scam, you must urgently contact the police and inform the *GPW*.

*GPW* has an official email with the domain as [@gpw.gov.za](mailto:@gpw.gov.za)

Government e-mails DO NOT have org in their e-mail addresses. All of these fraudsters also use the same or very similar telephone numbers. Although such number with an area code 012 looks like a landline, it is not fixed to any property.

*GPW* will never send you an e-mail asking you to supply equipment and goods without a purchase/order number. *GPW* does not procure goods for another level of Government. The organisation will not be liable for actions that result in companies or individuals being resultant victims of such a scam.

*Government Printing Works* gives businesses the opportunity to supply goods and services through RFQ / Tendering process. In order to be eligible to bid to provide goods and services, suppliers must be registered on the National Treasury's Central Supplier Database (CSD). To be registered, they must meet all current legislative requirements (e.g. have a valid tax clearance certificate and be in good standing with the South African Revenue Services - SARS).

The tender process is managed through the Supply Chain Management (SCM) system of the department. SCM is highly regulated to minimise the risk of fraud, and to meet objectives which include value for money, open and effective competition, equitability, accountability, fair dealing, transparency and an ethical approach. Relevant legislation, regulations, policies, guidelines and instructions can be found on the tender's website.

## Fake Tenders

National Treasury's CSD has launched the Government Order Scam campaign to combat fraudulent requests for quotes (RFQs). Such fraudulent requests have resulted in innocent companies losing money. We work hard at preventing and fighting fraud, but criminal activity is always a risk.

### How tender scams work

There are many types of tender scams. Here are some of the more frequent scenarios:

Fraudsters use what appears to be government department stationery with fictitious logos and contact details to send a fake RFQ to a company to invite it to urgently supply goods. Shortly after the company has submitted its quote, it receives notification that it has won the tender. The company delivers the goods to someone who poses as an official or at a fake site. The Department has no idea of this transaction made in its name. The company is then never paid and suffers a loss.

OR

Fraudsters use what appears to be government department stationery with fictitious logos and contact details to send a fake RFQ to Company A to invite it to urgently supply goods. Typically, the tender specification is so unique that only Company B (a fictitious company created by the fraudster) can supply the goods in question.

Shortly after Company A has submitted its quote it receives notification that it has won the tender. Company A orders the goods and pays a deposit to the fictitious Company B. Once Company B receives the money, it disappears. Company A's money is stolen in the process.

Protect yourself from being scammed

- If you are registered on the supplier databases and you receive a request to tender or quote that seems to be from a government department, contact the department to confirm that the request is legitimate. Do not use the contact details on the tender document as these might be fraudulent.
- Compare tender details with those that appear in the Tender Bulletin, available online at [www.gpwonline.co.za](http://www.gpwonline.co.za)
- Make sure you familiarise yourself with how government procures goods and services. Visit the tender website for more information on how to tender.
- If you are uncomfortable about the request received, consider visiting the government department and/or the place of delivery and/or the service provider from whom you will be sourcing the goods.
- In the unlikely event that you are asked for a deposit to make a bid, contact the SCM unit of the department in question to ask whether this is in fact correct.

Any incidents of corruption, fraud, theft and misuse of government property in the *Government Printing Works* can be reported to:

Supply Chain Management: Ms. Anna Marie Du Toit, Tel. (012) 748 6292.  
Email: [Annamarie.DuToit@gpw.gov.za](mailto:Annamarie.DuToit@gpw.gov.za)

Marketing and Stakeholder Relations: Ms Bonakele Mbhele, at Tel. (012) 748 6193.  
Email: [Bonakele.Mbhele@gpw.gov.za](mailto:Bonakele.Mbhele@gpw.gov.za)

Security Services: Mr Daniel Legoabe, at tel. (012) 748 6176.  
Email: [Daniel.Legoabe@gpw.gov.za](mailto:Daniel.Legoabe@gpw.gov.za)



# Closing times for **ORDINARY WEEKLY** **GOVERNMENT GAZETTE** **2023**

*The closing time is **15:00** sharp on the following days:*

- **08 December**, Thursday for the issue of Thursday **15 December 2022**
- **15 December**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **23 December 2022**
- **22 December**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **30 December 2022**
- **29 December**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **06 January 2023**
- **06 January**, Friday for the issue of Friday **13 January 2023**
- **13 January**, Friday for the issue of Friday **20 January 2023**
- **20 January**, Friday for the issue of Friday **27 January 2023**
- **27 January**, Friday for the issue of Friday **03 February 2023**
- **03 February**, Friday for the issue of Friday **10 February 2023**
- **10 February**, Friday for the issue of Friday **17 February 2023**
- **17 February**, Friday for the issue of Friday **24 February 2023**
- **24 February**, Friday for the issue of Friday **03 March 2023**
- **03 March**, Friday for the issue of Friday **10 March 2023**
- **10 March**, Friday for the issue of Friday **17 March 2023**
- **16 March**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **24 March 2023**
- **24 March**, Friday for the issue of Friday **31 March 2023**
- **30 March**, Thursday for the issue of Thursday **06 April 2023**
- **05 April**, Wednesday for the issue of Friday **14 April 2023**
- **14 April**, Friday for the issue of Friday **21 April 2023**
- **20 April**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **28 April 2023**
- **26 April**, Wednesday for the issue of Friday **05 May 2023**
- **05 May**, Friday for the issue of Friday **12 May 2023**
- **12 May**, Friday for the issue of Friday **19 May 2023**
- **19 May**, Friday for the issue of Friday **26 May 2023**
- **26 May**, Friday for the issue of Friday **02 June 2023**
- **02 June**, Friday for the issue of Friday **09 June 2023**
- **08 June**, Thursday for the issue of Thursday **15 June 2023**
- **15 June**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **23 June 2023**
- **23 June**, Friday for the issue of Friday **30 June 2023**
- **30 June**, Friday for the issue of Friday **07 July 2023**
- **07 July**, Friday for the issue of Friday **14 July 2023**
- **14 July**, Friday for the issue of Friday **21 July 2023**
- **21 July**, Friday for the issue of Friday **28 July 2023**
- **28 July**, Friday for the issue of Friday **04 August 2023**
- **03 August**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **11 August 2023**
- **11 August**, Friday for the issue of Friday **18 August 2023**
- **18 August**, Friday for the issue of Friday **25 August 2023**
- **25 August**, Friday for the issue of Friday **01 September 2023**
- **01 September**, Friday for the issue of Friday **08 September 2023**
- **08 September**, Friday for the issue of Friday **15 September 2023**
- **15 September**, Friday for the issue of Friday **22 September 2023**
- **21 September**, Thursday for the issue of Friday **29 September 2023**
- **29 September**, Friday for the issue of Friday **06 October 2023**
- **06 October**, Friday for the issue of Friday **13 October 2023**
- **13 October**, Friday for the issue of Friday **20 October 2023**
- **20 October**, Friday for the issue of Friday **27 October 2023**
- **27 October**, Friday for the issue of Friday **03 November 2023**
- **03 November**, Friday for the issue of Friday **10 November 2023**
- **10 November**, Friday for the issue of Friday **17 November 2023**
- **17 November**, Friday for the issue of Friday **24 November 2023**
- **24 November**, Friday for the issue of Friday **01 December 2023**
- **01 December**, Friday for the issue of Friday **08 December 2023**
- **08 December**, Friday for the issue of Friday **15 December 2023**
- **15 December**, Friday for the issue of Friday **22 December 2023**
- **20 December**, Wednesday for the issue of Friday **29 December 2023**

## LIST OF TARIFF RATES FOR PUBLICATION OF NOTICES

**COMMENCEMENT: 1 APRIL 2018**

### 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 R1008.80 per full page, pro-rated based on the above categories.

Pricing for National, Provincial - Variable Priced Notices		
Notice Type	Page Space	New Price (R)
Ordinary National, Provincial	1/4 - Quarter Page	252.20
Ordinary National, Provincial	2/4 - Half Page	504.40
Ordinary National, Provincial	3/4 - Three Quarter Page	756.60
Ordinary National, Provincial	4/4 - Full Page	1008.80

### 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 **R3026.32** per page.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE:

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## 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](http://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 working days prior to publication
Regulation Gazette	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Petrol Price Gazette	Monthly	Tuesday before 1st Wednesday of the month	One day before publication	1 working day prior to publication
Road Carrier Permits	Weekly	Friday	Thursday 15h00 for next Friday	3 working days prior to publication
Unclaimed Monies (Justice, Labour or Lawyers)	January / September 2 per year	Last Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Parliament (Acts, White Paper, Green Paper)	As required	Any day of the week	None	3 working days prior to publication
Manuals	Bi- Monthly	2nd and last Thursday of the month	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
State of Budget (National Treasury)	Monthly	30th or last Friday of the month	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
<i>Extraordinary Gazettes</i>	As required	Any day of the week	<i>Before 10h00 on publication date</i>	<i>Before 10h00 on publication date</i>
Legal Gazettes A, B and C	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Tender Bulletin	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Gauteng	Weekly	Wednesday	Two weeks before publication	3 days <b>after</b> submission deadline
Eastern Cape	Weekly	Monday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Northern Cape	Weekly	Monday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
North West	Weekly	Tuesday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
KwaZulu-Natal	Weekly	Thursday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Limpopo	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Mpumalanga	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication

### GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

Government Gazette Type	Publication Frequency	Publication Date	Submission Deadline	Cancellations Deadline
Gauteng Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	Wednesday before the First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days <b>after</b> submission deadline
Northern Cape Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days <b>after</b> submission deadline
National Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days <b>after</b> submission deadline
Mpumalanga Liquor License Gazette	Bi-Monthly	Second & Fourth Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication

### 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](http://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](mailto: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.

## GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

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.

### 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 be 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](mailto: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](mailto: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.gpwnonline.co.za](http://www.gpwnonline.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:**
**Government Printing Works**

149 Bosman Street

Pretoria

**Postal Address:**

Private Bag X85

Pretoria

0001

**GPW Banking Details:**
**Bank:** ABSA Bosman Street

**Account No.:** 405 7114 016

**Branch Code:** 632-005

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## GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 3322

21 April 2023

WITHDRAWAL OF NOTICE NO. 1029 OF 2007 PUBLISHED IN THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE NO. 30183 DATED 24<sup>th</sup> AUGUST 2007 IN TERMS OF SECTION 11(3) OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, NO. 22 OF 1994, AS AMENDED.

A withdrawal notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11A (3) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994, as amended, to withdraw Notice No. 1029 of 2007 that was published in the Government Gazette No. 30183 dated 24 August 2007 on the properties mentioned hereunder in the District of Ehlanzeni in Mpumalanga Province (KRP 10609). The land claim was erroneously gazetted as a community land claim, whereas it was supposed to have been gazetted as a family land claim lodged by the Ngomane Family.

CURRENT PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.  
KILLYMAN 187 JT

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The Remaining Extent of the farm 187 JT	MTO FORESTRY PTY LTD [199400658607]	T803/2015	316.7926 ha	B258/2015	Standard Bank of South Africa.	▲ I-99/2015C
				B3166/2016	Standard Bank of South Africa	▲ K6325/2004L in favour of Mondi South Africa Ltd
						▲ K719/2008s

## SABAANI VIEW 186 JT

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The remaining extent of the farm 186 JT	MTO FORESTRY PTY LTD [199400658607]	T803/2015	595.0357 ha	B258/2015	Standard Bank of South Africa.	▲ K6325/2004L in favour of Mondi South Africa Ltd
				B3166/2016	Standard Bank of South Africa	▲ I-99/2015C
Portion 1	MTO FORESTRY PTY LTD [199400658607]	T803/2015	341.0603 ha	B258/2015	Standard Bank of South Africa.	▲ K6325/2004L in favour of Mondi South Africa Ltd
				B3166/2016	Standard Bank of South Africa	▲ K717/2008S
						▲ K718/2008S
						▲ I-99/2015C

## BERVLEIT 174 JT

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
Portion 1	Republic of South Africa	T9619/1931	622.5932 ha	None	None	<p>➤ I-11934/1996C-K2759/75S</p> <p>➤ I-11934/1996C-T9619/31</p> <p>➤ K2759/1975S</p> <p>➤ VA420/2009 in favour of the Republic of South Africa</p>
Portion 2	Republic of South Africa	T9619/1931	244.6555 ha	None	None	<p>➤ I-11934/1996C-K2759/75S</p> <p>➤ I-11934/1996C-T9619/31</p> <p>➤ K2759/1975S</p> <p>➤ VA420/2009 in favour of the Republic of South Africa</p>
Portion 3	Republic of South Africa	T9619/1931	89.6489 ha	None	None	<p>➤ I-11934/1996C-K2759/75S</p> <p>➤ I-11934/1996C-T9619/31</p> <p>➤ K2759/1975S</p> <p>➤ VA420/2009 in favour of the Republic of South Africa</p>
Portion 4	Republic of South Africa	T9619/1931	332.0774 ha	None	None	<p>➤ I-11934/1996C-T9619/31</p> <p>➤ VA420/2009 in favour of the Republic of South Africa</p>

Portion 5	Republic of South Africa	T9619/1931	332.6899 ha	None	None	➤	VA420/2009 in favour of the Republic of South Africa. I-11934/1996C-T9619/31
Portion 6	Republic of South Africa	T9619/1931	260.3486 ha	None	None	➤	VA420/2009 in favour of the Republic of South Africa. I-11934/1996C-T9619/31
Portion 7	Republic of South Africa	T9619/1931	311.6591 ha	None	None	➤	VA420/2009 in favour of the Republic of South Africa. I-11934/1996C-T9619/31
Portion 8	Republic of South Africa	T9619/1931	311.817 ha	None	None	➤	VA420/2009 in favour of the Republic of South Africa. I-11934/1996C-T9619/31
Portion 9	Republic of South Africa	T9619/1931	209.8318 ha	None	None	➤	VA420/2009 in favour of the Republic of South Africa. I-11934/1996C-T9619/31
Portion 10	Republic of South Africa	T9619/1931	266.9696 ha	None	None	➤	VA420/2009 in favour of the Republic of South Africa. I-11934/1996C-T9619/31
Portion 11	Republic of South Africa	T9619/1931	363.0610 ha	None	None	➤	VA420/2009 in favour of the Republic of South Africa. I-11934/1996C-T9619/31
Portion 12	Republic of South Africa	T9619/1931	420.9798	None	None	➤	VA420/2009 in favour of the Republic of South Africa. I-11934/1996C-T9619/31
Portion 13	Republic of South Africa	T9619/1931	350.9797 ha	None	None	➤	VA420/2009 in favour of the Republic of South Africa. I-11934/1996C-T9619/31

Portion 14	Republic of South Africa	T9619/1931	347.5737 ha	None	None	<p>➤ I-11934/1996C-K2759/75S</p> <p>➤ I-11934/1996C-T9619/31</p> <p>➤ K2759/1975S</p> <p>➤ VA420/2009 in favour of the Republic of South Africa.</p>
Portion 15	Republic of South Africa	T9619/1931	83.5404	None	None	<p>➤ I-11934/1996C-K2759/75S</p> <p>➤ I-11934/1996C-T9619/31</p> <p>➤ K2759/1975S</p> <p>➤ VA420/2009 in favour of the Republic of South Africa.</p>
Portion 16	Republic of South Africa	T9619/1931	85.0252 ha	None	None	<p>➤ I-11934/1996C-K2759/75S</p> <p>➤ I-11934/1996C-T9619/31</p> <p>➤ K2759/1975S</p> <p>➤ VA420/2009 in favour of the Republic of South Africa.</p>
Portion 17	Ducatus Props Four PTY LTD [201001423307]	T13449/2010	54.3726 ha	B2988/2015	Standard Bank of South Africa	➤ None
Portion 18	Ducatus Props Four PTY LTD [201001423307]	T13449/2010	194.6883 ha	B7144/2010	Standard Bank of South Africa	➤ None
The Remaining extent of Portion 19	Ducatus Props Four PTY LTD [201001423307]	T13449/2010	119.6850 ha	B2988/2015	Standard Bank of South Africa	➤ None
Portion 20	M T O FORESTRY PTY LTD [199400658607]	T804/2015	143.9217 ha	B258/2015	Standard Bank of South Africa	➤ None

Portion 21	M T O FORESTRY PTY LTD [199400658607]	T804/2015	202.9410 ha	B3166/2016	Standard Bank of South Africa	➤ None
Portion 22	M T O FORESTRY PTY LTD [199400658607]	T804/2015	386.7684 ha	B258/2015	Standard Bank of South Africa	➤ None
Portion 23	M T O FORESTRY PTY LTD [199400658607]	T804/2015	144.6469 ha	B3166/2016	Standard Bank of South Africa	➤ None
Portion 24	M T O FORESTRY PTY LTD [199400658607]	T804/2015	125.6204 ha	B258/2015	Standard Bank of South Africa	➤ None
The Remaining extent of Portion 25	DUCATUS PROPS FOUR PTY LTD [201001423307]	T13449/2010	69.3212 ha	B2988/2015	Standard Bank of South Africa	➤ None

**GRANDYS 510 JU**

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The remaining Extent of the farm 510 JT	Nasionale Regering Van Die Republiek van Suid Afrika	T33136/2002	173.1608 ha	None	None	➤ None

**HEBRON 190 JT**

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The remaining Extent of the farm 190 JT	Ramanas Farms PTY LTD [201301714707]	T10856/2013	1295.9595	B6730/2013	Standard Bank of South Africa	➤ None

Portion 1	Republic of South Africa	T1624/1933	630.1449 ha	None	None	➤ I-11934/1996C-T1624/33
Portion 2	Hebron Plantation PTY LTD [201807689207]	T35452019	309.2072	B1758/2019	Standard Bank of South Africa	➤ K3557/1975L in favour of Ligfontein Plantasies PTY LTD

**LIGTFONTEIN 189 JT**

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The Remaining Extent of the farm 189 JT	Ducatus Props Four PTY LTD [201001423307]	T13450/2010	88.0752 ha	B2988/2015  B7144/2010	Standard Bank of South Africa  Standard Bank of South Africa	➤ I-1836/2011LG ➤ K7875/2003RM in favour of Ndowana Exploration PTY LTD ➤ K831/1964S
Portion 1	Hebron Plantation Pty Ltd [201807689207]	T3545/2019	1029.9940	B1758/2019	Standard Bank	➤ VA1082/91-T37285/76 ➤ K315/1983L in favour of Landman Andrew Meyer ➤ K3557/195L in favour of Ligfontein Plantasies Pty Ltd
Portion 4	Manzinhlophe Communal Prop Assoc [CPA/13/1358/A]	T8550/2013	122.8152 ha	None	None	None

**DUMINY 184 JT**

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The remaining Extent of the farm 184 JT	Duminy Boedery Pty Ltd [201427805407]	T137202/1999	31.8346 ha	B3549/2015	ABSA BANK LTD	➤ K160/1945RM ➤ K2734/1997S
Portion 1	Gruisholte Boedery PTY LTD [84/08937]	T47912/1984	172.9029 ha	B5032/2018	ABSA BANK LTD	➤ K1790/1999S ➤ VA2375/1997 in favour of T47912/1984

Portion 2	DANROC PTY LTD [196801014307]	T39646/1984	170.5444 ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ None</li> </ul>
The Remaining Extent of Portion 3	Ciuchini Ezio (3712105014085)	T11465/1985	84.8912ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ VA2241/2015 in favour of Ciuchini Ezio</li> </ul>
The Remaining Extent of Portion 4	Duminy Boedery Pty Ltd [196801014307]	T20958/1988	127.7178 ha	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ VA2144/2019 in favour of Woodville Farms PTY LTD</li> <li>➤ VA5283/2001 in favour of Services Incorporated Export PTY LTD</li> <li>➤ VA790/2013 in favour of Woodville Farms PTY LTD</li> </ul>
The remaining Extent of Portion 5	Duminy Boedery Pty Ltd [201427805407]	T1904/2017	8.5653 ha	B844/2017	D M PIO Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ K1074/193S</li> <li>➤ K6808/1992S</li> </ul>
Portion 6	Viljoensrus Boedery PTY LTD [1999000486707]	T60351/1989	17.1306 ha	B63403/1989 B96742/2006	Volksskas ABSA BANK LTD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ K965/1955S</li> <li>➤ K3492/2003S</li> </ul>
Portion 7	Duminy Boedery PTY LTD [201427805407]	T2728/2017	8.5653 ha	B946/2017	D M PIO FAMILIE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ K1074/1983S</li> <li>➤ K3492/2003S</li> </ul>
Portion 8	Orcin Investra 4 PTY LTD [201649966007]	T2729/2009	8.5653 ha	B1345/2018	FIRST RAND BANK LTD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ K3492/2003S</li> </ul>
Portion 9	Orcin Investra 4 PTY LTD [200800701407]	T2730/2009	8.5653 ha	B1345/2018	FIRST RAND BANK LTD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ K3492/2003S</li> </ul>
Portion 11	Viljoensrus Boedery PTY LTD [1999000486707]	T40443/1988	37.0450 ha	B63403/1989 B96742/2006	Volksskas ABSA Bank LTD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ None</li> </ul>
The Remaining Extent of Portion 12	East Farm Investra PTY LTD [201959936307]	T9770/2012	41.6628 ha	B349/2020	First Rand Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ K429/2010S</li> <li>➤ K4351/1993S</li> <li>➤ K6808/1992S</li> </ul>

Portion 13	Sabaanvallei Pty Ltd [199100029607]	T29567/1991	60.7632 ha	B34047/1991 B72443/1991 B96740/2006	Volkskas Bank Volkskas Bank Absa Bank Ltd	➤ VA1003/2010 in fav ➤ our of Perry's Leisure CC ➤ K2734/1997S ➤ K3492/2003S ➤ K6808/1992S ➤ VA3847/2003 ➤ VA3848/2003
Portion 14	East Farm Investra Pty Ltd [201959936307]	T10334/2017	85.6532ha	B349/2020	Firststrand Bank Ltd	➤ K3492/2003S ➤ K461/1978S
Portion 18	Elvey Ian David Alsworth [5903095069084]	T12107/2012	1.7739ha	B7410/2012	Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd	➤ None

**LANGVERWARCHT 181 JT**

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The remaining Extent of the farm 181 JT	Human Family Trust [833/2010]	T1841/2011	96.5348 ha	None	None	➤ None
The Remaining Extent of Portion 1	Willem Schmidt Trust [8507/1979]	T30615/1991	146.0641 ha	B1731/2022 B35287/1991 B547/2005 B99086/2007	Standard Bank of S.A Standard Bank of S.A Standard Bank of S.A Standard Bank of S.A	➤ K1790/1990S ➤ K3369/1977S
The Remaining Extent of Portion 2	Natie Van Staden Trust [11768/1996]	T28405/2006	181.9896 ha	None	None	➤ None
The Remaining Extent of Portion 3	Illala Boerdary Pty Ltd [201906143307]	T7076/2019	105.7039 ha	B4405/2021	Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd	➤ None
Portion 5	Sunreaped Pty Ltd [200800968907]	T17681/2016	92.9625 ha	None	None	➤ K1487/1986S



Portion 9	Spitzberg Boerdery Pty Ltd [201101179907]	T12328/2020	42.8266 ha	B5854/2021	Absa Bank Ltd	➤ K1790/1999S
The Remaining Extent of Portion 10	Lefe Africa Pty Ltd [201201011007]	T18726/2016	179.5304 ha	B367/2019	Life Group BV	➤ None
Portion 12	Kevcat Trading CC [200412003623]	T138910/2005	38.6631	None	None	➤ None
Portion 19	Laeveld Sirus Pty Ltd [199501347307]	T80499/2004	114.7433 ha	B1768/2015	Absa Bank Ltd	➤ K3369/1977S

**HECTOR 183 JT**

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The Remaining Extent of the farm 183 JT	Kusravi Wealth Creation Pty Ltd [202051049107]	T8858/2021	161.5884 ha	None	None	➤ K3094/1987S
Portion 3	JJ Prinsloo Boerdery PTY LTD [201809217407]	T82337/1997	57.2538 ha	B4743/2021 B5590/2018 B65877/1997 B6695/2014	ABSA BANK LTD ABSA BANK LTD ABSA BANK ABSA BANK LTD	➤ LG527/955-11584/1-8/12955
The Remaining Extent of Portion 5	Laeveld sirus Pty Ltd [199501347307]	T80499/2004	40.2402 ha	B107117/2004 B1768/2015	ABSA BANK LTD ABSA BANK LTD	➤ K3094/1987S ➤ K332/1970S
Portion 7	Kustawi Wealth Creation Pty Ltd [202051049107]	T8858/2021	51.1723 ha	None	None	➤ K1790/1999S ➤ K5823/1998S

**OUDE WERF 194 JT | consolidation of Portion 8 of the Farm Hector 183 JT**

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
The Remaining Extent of Portion 195	JJ Prinsloo Boerdery Pty Ltd [201809217407]	T82337/1997	92.7126 ha	B3847/2029 B4743/2021	ABSA BANK LTD ABSA BANK LTD	➤ K1487/1986S

						B65877/1997	ABSA BANK		
						B6695/2014	ABSA BANK LTD		
<b>GOEDEVERWACHTING 21 JT</b>									
Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements			
The Remaining Extent of the farm 21 JT	➤ Opperman Gotlieb Rudolf	➤ T10655/1930	2483.8372 ha	None	None	➤ K5355/1999RM in favour of Anglo Gold Ashanti LTD			
	➤ Grobler Paul Stephanus [5004165018083]	➤ T110974/1998							
	➤ Marais Jacoba Johanna	➤ T13916/1935							
	➤ Mare Philippus Petrus	➤ T13916/1935							
	➤ Grobler Hendrik Jacobus	➤ T1580/1933							
	➤ Mills Cornelia Margaretha [5107040022087]	➤ T19680/1992							
	➤ Grobler Anna Catharina [1809150009002]	➤ T23615/1993							
	➤ Taute Johan [5604065079000]	➤ T24361/1991							
	➤ Taute Johan Hendrik Fredrik [2701255004088]	➤ T27173/1974							
	➤ Opperman Magdalena Salomina [031125]	➤ T2906/1961							
	➤ Stivoh Erhard	➤ T322/1932							
	➤ Grobler Anna Catharina [1809150009002]	➤ T44213/1994							
	➤ Grobler Paul Stephanus [5004165018083]	➤ T73179/1997							


➤ Bernietha CC [CK95/23127/23]	➤ T81799/1995				
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A withdrawal notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11A (3) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994, as amended, to withdraw Notice No. 1029 of 2007 that was published in the Government Gazette No. 30183 dated 24 August 2007 on the properties mentioned hereunder in the District of Ehlanzeni in Mpumalanga Province (KRP 10609). The land claim was erroneously gazetted as a community land claim, whereas it was supposed to have been gazetted as a family land claim lodged by the Ngomane Family.

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

**Commission on Restitution of Land Rights**  
30 Samora Machel Drive  
Nelspruit  
1200

Tel No. 013 756 6000

  
**MR. L.H. MAPHUTHA**  
**REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER**  
**MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**  
DATE: 2023/02/24

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 3323

21 April 2023

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

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 11(1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act No. 22 of 1994, as amended, that a claim for Restitution of Land Rights has been lodged on the farm Fraai LS and Grootfontein 136 LS in both Blouberg and Molemole Local Municipalities of Capricorn District Limpopo.

The land claim was lodged by Mr Mashilu Washington Mei on behalf of Maponto Community on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of December 1998 in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994), as amended.

The property description is as follows:

PROPERTY	CURRENT OWNER	TITLE DEED	EXTENT (HECTARES)	ENDORSEMENTS	HOLDER
R/E of Fraaigezicht 98 LS (consolidated into Fraaiholt 148 LS)	Uitzoek Boerdery PTY LTD	T97451/2001 PTA	2018.2047 H	1.K3967/1989PTA 2.K6544/1992RMPTA 3.VA5339/2009PTA 4.Converted from 92&98&PTN10,100	- -Uitzoek Boerdery PTY LTD & PTN1,98 LS
Ptn 1 R/E Fraaigezicht 98 LS (consolidated into Fraaiholt 148 LS)	Uitzoek Boerdery PTY LTD	T97451/2001PTA	2018.2047	1.K3967/1989PTA 2.K6544/1992RMPTA 3.VA5339/2009PTA 4.CONVERTED FROM 92&98&PTN10,100	- -Uitzoek Boerdery PTY LTD & PTN1,98 LS
Ptn 2 Fraaigezicht 98 LS (consolidated into Fraaiholt 104 LS)	ALMA (VIVO) TRUST	T87566/2007PTA	2064.6140 H	1.B109107/2007PTA 2.K345/1955RMPTA 3.K3633/1989SPTA 4.CONVERTED FROM 5.FROM-99&PTN 1,100&PTN2.98&PTN 1.97 LS	- -ABSA BANK LTD
Grootfontein 136 LS	National Government of the Republic of South Africa	T33634/1975 PTA	1410.2414 H	1.K1429/1994RMPTA 2.K3638/2000RMPTA 3.VA19405/2000PTA 4.CONVERTED FROM PTA 136 LS 5.RELEASED AREA	- RANDGOLD & EXPLORATION RAND MINES LTD

Any party that has an interest in the above-mentioned property is hereby invited to submit in writing, within 14 days of publication of this notice, any comments, objections, or information under number KRP 10871 to:

The Regional Land Claims Commission: Limpopo  
Private Bag X 9552  
Polokwane  
0700

OR

Submission may also be delivered to  
13<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> Floor, Thabakgolo Nedbank Building, 50-58 Landros-Mare Street  
Corner Rissik & Schoeman Streets  
Polokwane  
0700

MAPHUTHA L.  
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER  
DATE: 31-03-2023

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 3324

21 April 2023

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


Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11 (1) of Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act 22 of 1994), as amended, that a claim for Restitution of Land Rights has been lodged on the farm Diana 715 LS situated in Aganang Local Municipality, Capricorn District of Limpopo.

The claim was lodged on the 16<sup>th</sup> of December 1998 by Maria Elizabeth De Bruin who is the daughter of the originally dispossessed individual; Magdalena Catharina Classen; of the property under claim. Maria Elizabeth De Bruin born Classen is the direct descendant of the late originally dispossessed individual, will in terms of Section 2 (3b) is the claimant for settlement of the land claim.

**property description:**

No	Property	Current Owner	Title Deed	Total Hectors
1	Diana 715 LS	Republic of South Africa	T19378/2012	5976709H

Take further notice that the Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Limpopo is processing this land claim. Any party that has an interest in the above-mentioned property is hereby invited to submit in writing, within 30 days of the publication of this notice, any comment, objection or information under reference number **KRP 1751**

  
**MR. LEBJANE MAPHUTHA**  
**REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER**

DATE: 2028/03/18



## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 3325

21 April 2023

## NOTICE OF GAZETTE IN TERMS SECTION 11(1) OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994) AS AMEND

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11(1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, Act No. 22 of 1994 as amended that a land claim for Restitution of Land Rights has been lodged on the farm Schoonuitzicht 10 LT and the Remaining extent of the farm Mampakuli 313 LS Vhembe District, Limpopo. The land claim was lodged on the 05 / July / 1996.

## Details of Lodgment

KRP NO.	CLAIMANT	ID NUMBER	CLAIMED PROPERTY
11271	Shingatangaba Annie Billi	2501010200082	Schoonuitzicht 10 LT R/E of the farm Mampakuli 313 LS

Preliminary investigations that was conducted by the Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner, Limpopo indicates that the claimant's family was dispossessed of land rights from the farm Schoonuitzicht 10 LT and the Remaining Extent of the farm Mampakuli 313 LS.

## Detailed information of the property under claim is as follows:

Property	Current Owner	Title Deed	Total Extent	Hectares claimed	Endorsement
1. Portion 3,16, R/E of Portion 37,38, 48, 50, and 51 of the farm Schoonuitzicht 10 LT	Oswald Murhead Trust Halford Michael George Royal Macadamia Pty (Ltd)	T13547/1986 T37756/206 PTA T35848/1/1984 PTA T79082/1997 PTA	436,1377H	399,9143 H	K2264/2003LPTA B1412/2004PTA
2. R/ E of the farm Mampakuli 313 LS	Masmagnet CC	T18786/2015PTA	9877519H	9877519H	K233/1992RMPTA K7617/1993RMPTA K868/1989SPTA

All interested parties should take note that the office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner, Limpopo is investigating this land claim. Any party that has an interest in the above-mentioned property is hereby invited to submit in writing within 30 days of publication of this notice, any comment, and / or objection to this land claim to the Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner, Limpopo at the addresses set out below under KRP number 11271

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner, Limpopo  
Private Bag X9552  
Polokwane  
0700

Submissions can also be hand delivered to:  
61 Bocard Street  
Polokwane  
0700

OR  
13<sup>TH</sup> -15<sup>TH</sup> Floor Thabakgolo Nedbank Building  
50 – 58 Landros Mare Street  
Polokwane, 0700

MR L.H. MAPHUTHA  
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER

DATE: 31-03-2023

Page 1 of 1

## NATIONAL TREASURY

NO. 3326

21 April 2023

## ANNEXURE A

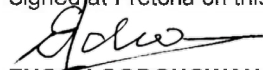
ALLOCATIONS TO METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES OF GENERAL FUEL LEVY  
REVENUE

I, E GODONGWANA, Minister of Finance, in terms of item 3(2)(a) of Schedule 1 of the Taxation Laws Amendment Act, 2009 (Act No. 17 of 2009), hereby publish the allocations to be made to the metropolitan municipalities from the General Fuel Levy Revenue, as set out below:

**Allocations of the Sharing of the General Fuel Levy to Metropolitan Municipalities for the 2023/24 Financial Year**

Municipality	Allocation	R'thousand
Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality	R 741 926	
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	R 2 639 290	
City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	R 3 838 724	
City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	R 1 628 341	
Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	R 1 839 016	
eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality	R 3 557 475	
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	R 405 248	
Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	R 783 478	

Signed at Pretoria on this 11 day of March 2023



**ENOCH GODONGWANA**  
MINISTER OF FINANCE

## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NO. 3327

21 April 2023

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION**  
**CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATIONS**  
**LIST 03/2023**

The International Trade Administration Commission (herein after referred to as ITAC or the Commission) has received the following application concerning the Customs Tariff. Any objection to or comment on this representation should be submitted to the Chief Commissioner, ITAC, Private Bag X753, Pretoria, 0001. Attention is drawn to the fact that the rate of duty mentioned in this application is that requested by the applicant and that the Commission may, depending on its findings, recommend a lower or higher rate of duty.

**CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION**

*The submission of confidential information to the Commission in connection with customs tariff applications is governed by section 3 of the Tariff Investigations Regulations, which regulations can be found on ITAC's website at <http://www.itac.org.za/documents/R.397.pdf>.*

*These regulations require that if any information is considered to be confidential, then a non-confidential version of the information must be submitted, simultaneously with the confidential version. In submitting a non-confidential version the regulations are strictly applicable and require parties to indicate:*

- ☐ *Each instance where confidential information has been omitted and the reasons for confidentiality;*
- ☐ *A summary of the confidential information which permits other interested parties a reasonable understanding of the substance of the confidential information; and*
- ☐ *In exceptional cases, where information is not susceptible to summary, reasons must be submitted to this effect.*

*This rule applies to all parties and to all correspondence with and submissions to the Commission, which unless clearly indicated to be confidential, will be made available to other interested parties.*

*The Commission will disregard any information indicated to be confidential that is not accompanied by a proper non-confidential summary or the aforementioned reasons.*

*If a party considers that any document of another party, on which that party is submitting representations, does not comply with the above rules and that such deficiency affects that party's ability to make meaningful representations, the details of the deficiency and the reasons why that party's rights are so affected must be submitted to the commission in writing forthwith (and at the latest 14 days prior to the date on which that party's submission is due).*

*Failure to do so timeously will seriously hamper the proper administration of the investigation, and such party will not be able to subsequently claim an inability to make meaningful representations on the basis of the failure of such other party to meet the requirements.*



**Increase in the rate of customs duty on:**

Plate-type heat exchange elements for air pre-heaters, classifiable under tariff subheading 8404.90, from free of duty to the WTO bound rate of 5% *ad valorem*, by way of creating an additional 8-digit tariff subheading.

**APPLICANT:****Howden Power, a division of Howden Africa (Pty) Ltd**

P.O Box 9501  
Johannesburg  
2000

**ITAC reference 13/2023:** Enquires: Ms. Marhandzakutiva Rikhotso/ Ms Ndivhudzannyi Mokou/ Mr Njabulo Mahlalela, Tel: 012 394 3816/3627/3684 or email [mrrikhotso@itac.org.za](mailto:mrrikhotso@itac.org.za)/ [nramphabana@itac.org.za](mailto:nramphabana@itac.org.za)/ [nmahlalela@itac.org.za](mailto:nmahlalela@itac.org.za)

**REASONS FOR THE APPLICATION AS STATED BY THE APPLICANT**

- 1) Steel is regarded as the main input material in the manufacture of element packs and it accounts for approximately 70% of the total cost of production;
- 2) There has been increased import competition from low priced products originating from China and India, and these pose a threat to the sustainability of the domestic element packs manufacturing industry;
- 3) There is an anomaly in the tariff structure in that the input material (steel) attracts a 10% duty whilst the final product (element packs) is imported duty free. This makes it more expensive to manufacture element packs locally, whether using local or imported steel;
- 4) The applicant has made major capital investment that contributes to skills development in the country, and
- 5) The increase in the rate of customs duty will assist in protecting the local industry and retaining jobs.

**PUBLICATION PERIOD:**

Comments should be submitted within **four (4) weeks** of the date of this notice.

## DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION

NO. 3328

21 April 2023

INVITATION TO SUBMIT WRITTEN COMMENTS IN TERMS OF SECTION 110 OF THE NATIONAL WATER ACT 1998 (ACT 36 OF 1998) ON THE PROPOSED UMKHOMAZI WATER PROJECT PHASE 1 RAW WATER COMPONENT AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT RELATING THERETO

The Minister of Water and Sanitation intends to construct a government water works, the **raw water component** of the uMkhomazi Water Project Phase 1 (uMWP-1), as contained in the Schedule hereto.

In terms of Section 110(1)(b)(iii) of the National Water Act 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) interested parties are invited to submit written comments on the proposed government water works and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) by 23 June 2023. Written comments must be submitted to the Director-General, Department of Water and Sanitation, Private Bag X313, Pretoria 0001; and marked for attention of Mr. JA Bester, Chief Engineer: Water Resource Development Planning (East).

SCHEDULE TO THE PROPOSED UMKHOMAZI WATER PROJECT PHASE 1 GOVERNMENT WATER WORKS, RAW WATER COMPONENT AND SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**1. SUMMARY OF THE TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE UMKHOMAZI WATER PROJECT PHASE 1**

**1.1. Project Background**

The proposed uMWP-1, which is situated within the southern part of KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), is a mega water project to be constructed that will augment the water resources of the Mgeni System. The uMWP-1 will transfer water from the undeveloped uMkhomazi River to the Mgeni System. The current water resources of the Mgeni System consist of the Midmar, Albert Falls, Nagle and Inanda dams, as well as the Water Transfer Scheme from the Mooi River (Mearns Weir and Spring Grove Dam). These resources are insufficient to meet the long-term water demands from the Mgeni System. The eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality (MM), uMgungundlovu, ILembe and Ugu District Municipalities (DMs) rely completely, or partially, on the Mgeni System for their water supplies. The Mgeni System supplies water to the third largest economic hub in South Africa, including Durban and Pietermaritzburg, which is the second most populated area in South Africa (about 6 million people). The water requirements projections show that the Mgeni System has already been in deficit since 2016.

The Mgeni System has a stochastic yield of 334 million cubic metres per annum ( $\text{m}^3/\text{a}$ ) at a 99% assurance of supply, and the augmentation from Spring Grove Dam on the Mooi River increased the system yield by 60 million  $\text{m}^3/\text{a}$  to 394 million  $\text{m}^3/\text{a}$ . The uMWP-1 will increase the system yield by about 215 million  $\text{m}^3/\text{a}$  to 609 million  $\text{m}^3/\text{a}$ , which will be sufficient until about 2040 where after further augmentation will be required. The uMWP-1 also presents the

opportunity for the upliftment of, and water supply to, poor local communities within the project area as well as in the uMkhomazi River Catchment.

### **1.2. Planning Investigations**

Past pre-feasibility investigations concluded that the uMWP-1 is the next most viable option to supply the large volume of water required to augment the water requirements from the Mgeni System until 2040. The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) completed the Detailed Planning Investigations for the uMWP-1 in 2015, which confirmed the technical and economic feasibility of the uMWP-1. All the technical reports are available on the Project Website at:

<http://www6.dwa.gov.za/iwrrp/uMkhomazi/documents.aspx>

### **1.3. Project Description**

The uMWP-1 (see attached map) will consist of raw water and potable water components. The Minister of the DWS directed the Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority (TCTA) to implement the raw water component. Umgeni Water (UW) who supplies bulk potable water to the eThekweni MM, uMgungundlovu, ILembe and Ugu DMs, as well as to the North Coast Areas will implement the potable water component.

The uMWP-1 raw water component will consist of the following infrastructure:

- A proposed large storage dam on the uMkhomazi River at a farm called Smithfield (the proposed Smithfield Dam) and its associated works;
- A bulk 32.5 km long 3.5 m diameter raw water conveyance tunnel (the proposed uMkhomazi – uMlaza Tunnel);
- A 5.1 km long 2.6 m diameter gravity bulk raw water pipeline;
- A potential hydropower plant (HPP) at Smithfield Dam, and
- Three (3) flow gauging weirs on the uMkhomazi River.

The uMWP-1 potable water component will consist of the following infrastructure:

- A potential HPP at the proposed Baynesfield Water Treatment Works (WTW);
- The proposed Baynesfield WTW with a treatment capacity of 625 Ml/day in the uMlaza River Valley, and
- A 21.3 km long gravity potable water pipeline from the proposed Baynesfield WTW to Umlaas Road where it will tie into the bulk potable water distribution system.

The proposed Smithfield Dam has the following characteristics:

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION
<b>GENERAL</b>	
River	uMkhomazi River
Nearest Town	Bulwer
Province	KwaZulu-Natal
Location	29° 46' 30.31"S; 29° 56' 39.43"E
Classification: Category	III
Size Class	Large
Hazard Potential	High
Non-overspill Crest Level (NOC)	936 masl
Full Supply Level (FSL)	930 masl
Gross Storage Capacity at FSL	251.43 million m <sup>3</sup>
Water Surface Area at FSL	9.53 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>MAIN DAM</b>	
Dam Type	Earth Core Rockfill Dam
Maximum Wall Height above River Bed Level	81 m
Crest Length including Spillway	1 350 m
Spillway Crest Length	150 m
Spillway Type	Side Channel Spillway
Freeboard	6 m
<b>SADDLE DAM</b>	
Dam Type	Zoned Earthfill Dam
Maximum Wall Height above River Bed Level	26 m
Crest Length including Spillway	1 190 m
Spillway Crest Length	100 m
Spillway Type	Fuse Plug Spillway
<b>HYDROLOGY AND FLOODS</b>	
Catchment Area	2 058 km <sup>2</sup>
Mean Annual Runoff (MAR) at the Dam	726 million m <sup>3</sup> /a
Yield at 98% Assurance of Supply	215 million m <sup>3</sup> /a
Design Flood (1 in 200 year)	2 620 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Safety Evaluation Flood (SEF)	5 650 m <sup>3</sup> /s

\* The above details are subject to final design, which may require minor changes.

The proposed uMkhomazi – uMlaza Tunnel extends from the east side of the proposed Smithfield Dam to the upper reaches of the existing Mbangweni Dam in the uMlaza River Valley, and will be able to convey the peak demand of 8.65 m<sup>3</sup>/s. The proposed Gravity Bulk Raw Water Pipeline will connect the uMkhomazi – uMlaza Tunnel to the proposed Baynesfield WTW.

Baynesfield WTW could generate a potential 5.4 MW, which could feasibly generate additional income that can contribute towards the operation and maintenance costs of the uMWP-1. The Implementing Agent (TCTA) will undertake more detailed investigations to confirm the feasibility and economic viability of the potential HPPs.

The proposed Smithfield Dam will inundate several roads that must be relocated, and therefore about 16 km of new access roads will also be constructed. Furthermore, about 12 km of Provincial Road R617 will also be inundated and will therefore be deviated (re-aligned). A further 2.4 km of permanent access roads, and about 39 km of servitude roads along the tunnel and the bulk raw water pipelines, will also be constructed.

An Upstream Flow Gauging Weir will be constructed to measure inflows into the proposed Smithfield Dam. A River Flow Gauging Weir will be constructed approximately 1.3 km downstream of the proposed Smithfield Dam to measure the smaller discharges from the dam as well as the ecological flow releases. A second River Flow Gauging Weir will be constructed about 40 km downstream of the proposed Smithfield Dam to determine the incremental runoff downstream of the dam, and to assist with the Ecological Water Requirements.

#### **1.4. Land Acquisition and Servitudes**

Land acquisition and the registration of servitudes will be according to best practises in accordance with standing legislation, policies and regulations. The estimated total area of land to be expropriated and for servitudes to be registered is about 1 818 ha.

#### **1.5. Capital Cost and Funding Requirements**

The estimated cost of constructing the uMWP-1 Raw water component is R17 373 million, including 15% VAT and escalation to the year 2018.

##### **Cost Breakdown**

The cost breakdown (2018 figures) for the uMWP-1 Raw water component is as follows:

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (R million)
Smithfield Dam and Associated Infrastructure	2,842
Smithfield Dam Hydropower Plant*	47
uMkhomazi – uMlaza Tunnel	4,953
Bulk Raw Water Pipelines	384



DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (R million)
<b>Sub Total of Activities</b>	<b>8,226</b>
Preliminary & General Items (25% of activity cost)	2,056
Professional Fees (12% of activity cost)	987
Environmental, Landscaping and Social Costs (Lump Sum)	568
Land Acquisition (Lump Sum)	47
<b>Sub Total of Activities and Value-related Costs</b>	<b>11,884</b>
Contingencies (25% of above Sub Total)	2,971
Implementing Agent (Lump Sum)	252
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL COST (Excl. VAT)</b>	<b>15,107</b>
<b>VAT (15%)</b>	<b>2,226</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL COST (Incl. VAT)</b>	<b>17,373</b>

*\* Hydropower plant feasibility will be determined during the final design stage*

#### **1.6. Funding Requirements**

Municipalities requested grant funding for 50% of the social component of the uMWP-1. This will facilitate continued access to water for the poorer households supplied by the Mgeni System. Grant finding will lessen the total cost burden on those consumers that are required to pay the full tariff. The Implementing Agent will secure the balance of the funding requirements (50%) through private loans.

#### **1.7. Socio- economic Benefits**

The uMWP-1 will have an impact on both the regional and local economies in the short-term and long-term and has the potential to generate employment opportunities and thereby improve household income. This will stimulate business and human capital development as well as assist in the raising of living standards. All the appointed contractors and consultants will be required to have their skills development plans in order, which will ensure that skills development will have a long-lasting impact.

#### **1.8. Water Supply to Local Communities and Other Water Users**

The uMWP-1 will transfer water from the uMkhomazi River Catchment to the Mgeni System. The uMkhomazi River Catchment should however retain the ability to sustain its requirements in addition to the transfers out of the catchment. It will therefore be ensured that the water requirements of local communities and other water users in the catchment are met satisfactorily. The correct and timeous implementation of the proposed Stephen Dlamini Dam on the Luhane River, and the Harry Gwala DM Regional Bulk Water Supply Scheme (BWSS) that will draw from this proposed dam, will therefore benefit the implementation of the uMWP-1. The proposed Stephen Dlamini Dam and the Harry Gwala DM Regional BWSS will ensure

that local communities in the area have access to safe and reliable water supplies. The proposed Stephen Dlamini Dam will be implemented by Umgeni Water.

### **1.9. Operational Requirements**

The uMWP-1 is configured to augment the Mgeni System's water resources, as well as to release the required water for the downstream users and the ecological reserve. Water from the uMkhomazi River will be stored in Smithfield Dam and conveyed to the Baynesfield WTW via the uMkhomazi – uMlaza Tunnel and the Bulk Raw Water Pipelines. Treated water from the Baynesfield WTW will be conveyed via the gravity potable water pipeline from the Baynesfield WTW to Umlaas Road, where it will tie into the Umgeni Water Bulk Potable Water Distribution System. The annual operating costs for the uMWP-1 raw water component has been estimated at R46 million per annum, including VAT, and escalation to the year 2018.

### **1.10. Implementation and Funding Arrangements**

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) drawing membership from affected institutions shall be established to play an oversight role during implementation of the project. A key milestone for implementation is to finalise the financial and institutional arrangements which include back-to-back agreements.

### **1.11. Operating Entity**

Umgeni Water will be the Operating Entity to operate and maintain the uMWP-1 raw water component on behalf of the DWS.

### **1.12. Technical Specialist Studies**

To conclude the technical feasibility, study the following additional studies were done.

The **Economic Impact Assessment** found that the uMWP-1 has the potential to generate high levels of job creation. If the uMWP-1 is not implemented the positive economic impacts thereof, and the benefits associated with adequate and reliable potable water provision will be lost.

During the EIA process the **Potential Impact of Smithfield Dam on Coastal Sediment Budget and Shoreline Stability** was identified and proposed mitigation measures to reduce the impact of Smithfield Dam on the coastal sediment budget and shoreline stability were recommended.

The **Traffic Impact Assessment** found that the construction and operational traffic will mainly impact upon Provincial Roads R617 and R56, which will be mitigated.

Additional engineering investigations **for the realignment options of the R617** Provincial Road were undertaken. Three (3) new route options were identified and investigated by taking into account the topography, river crossings, the affected communities, as well as sensitive environmental influences. The preferred realignment option also provides for a new gravel access road and a small bridge for access to land located to the north of the uMkhomazi River, which would have otherwise been cut off by the proposed Smithfield Dam.

## 2. SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

All the EIA reports are available on the Project Website at:

<http://www6.dwa.gov.za/iwrp/uMkhomazi/documents.aspx>

The DWS undertook an EIA for the uMWP-1 raw water component in terms of Section 110 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) and the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998). The Department of Mineral Resource (DMR) EIA Process for the Quarries and Borrow Areas was also undertaken in terms of the 2014 published NEMA Regulations. Environmental Authorisation for the uMWP-1 was granted by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) by September 2021. DFFE approved the Pre-Construction Environmental Management Programmes for Smithfield Dam (2 March 2022) and Conveyance Infrastructure (4 March 2022).

### 2.1. The following Specialist studies were done:

#### 2.1.1. *Terrestrial Fauna and Flora Assessment*

The *Terrestrial Fauna and Flora Assessment* assessed the impacts that the uMWP-1 will have on the flora and fauna in the Project Area. It was found that there are no threatened flora species, but four (4) faunal species are of conservation importance in the proposed Smithfield Dam Area. The *Terrestrial Fauna and Flora Assessment* recommended that a search and rescue be undertaken prior to construction in order to confirm the presence of species of special concern in the Project Area. All relocations of fauna and flora must comply with the requirements of Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (EKZNW), in terms of the National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004) and Natal Nature Conservation Ordinance (15 of 1974).

#### 2.1.2. *Aquatic Impact Assessment*

The *Aquatic Impact Assessment* assessed the aquatic and wetland ecological impact surveys for both the uMWP Raw and Potable Water Components. The *Aquatic Impact Assessment* recommended that offset mitigation measures be implemented to compensate for the loss of ecologically important habitat, as well as the implementation of measures to improve catchment management.

#### 2.1.3. *Heritage Impact Assessment*

The *Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment* was undertaken in terms of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999), which identified the affected heritage sites and graves. The impacts on the affected heritage sites and graves will have to be mitigated and a Heritage Management Plan is therefore required. A Phase 2 Archaeological Impact Assessment is recommended, which must also include a search for unknown rock art sites that could possibly exist in the uMkhomazi River Valley. A Phase 2 Palaeontological Impact Assessment Site Visit will be required prior to inundation, as there is a high probability of finding fossil plants in the area.



#### **2.1.4. Agricultural Impact Assessment**

The *Agricultural Impact Assessment* evaluated the agricultural potential of the affected farming areas. The main impact on agriculture will be the loss of high potential land, which is irreplaceable on a national level, but replaceable on a local level by purchasing other land. Landowners and land users could also be compensated for the loss of income instead.

#### **2.1.5. Visual Impact Assessment**

The *Visual Impact Assessment* addressed the visual effects of the uMWP-1 Raw water component on the receiving environment. Predictable visual impacts during the construction and operational phases (when the dams are filled), as well as the mitigation thereof, will be addressed during the design phase prior to construction, in order to generate preventative measures that will influence design decisions.

#### **2.1.6. Avifauna Study**

The *Avifauna Study* identified and assessed the bird species that occur in and around the Project Area, their importance, the uMWP-1's impacts on them and the mitigation. The Blue Swallow is the primary bird species of concern in the project area and is critically endangered, since there are only a breeding pairs left in South Africa, and the species is known to be susceptible to disturbance.

#### **2.1.7. Vibration Opinion**

A *Specialist Opinion* was sought on the potential effects of vibration from tunnelling and other construction activities on the Blue Swallows and this matter was taken forward in further studies.

#### **2.1.8. Socio-economic Impact Assessment**

The *Socio-Economic Impact Assessment* found that the uMWP-1 has the potential to temporarily enhance living standards of those directly affected, as well as of the population in the region in terms of employment, small businesses and social development. The loss of land in the area will cause a negative impact, since subsistence and commercial agriculture dominates other industries in the area. Compensation for the loss of land, income, and infrastructure will be adequately planned, communicated, and controlled. All negotiations shall be fair and transparent at all times. At least twenty-eight (28) households will need to be relocated, and therefore a fair and transparent Relocation Action Plan (RAP) as well as a Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be required.

#### **2.1.9. Social Impact Assessment**

The Smithfield Dam Basin is located on land under control of the Traditional Authority and land owned by the State. The construction activities will result in a range of impacts that are common to most construction sites, such as dust, noise, traffic, influx of people, presence of construction workers, crime, cultural conflicts, increased risk of HIV/AIDS, use of the local road network for operation and maintenance purposes as well as the destruction of valuable flora and fauna.

#### **2.1.10. Relocation Framework Plan and Relocation Action Plan**

The *Relocation Framework Plan (RFP)* will inform and facilitate the preparation of a RAP and will focus on some of those matters that may be very time-consuming and should be scheduled for early attention in the Implementation Programme. The RAP shall be compiled and implemented in strict compliance with all the relevant legislation, policies and regulations. Best practices in compiling the RAP for relocating people who are displaced, either voluntarily or involuntarily, by the uMWP-1 are to be followed, where appropriate. All mitigation and compensation measures associated with the relocation of people from the Project Area must be implemented prior to construction.

### **2.2. Additional Environmental Specialist Studies**

#### **2.2.1. Noise Impact Assessment**

The *Noise Impact Assessment* determined the ambient sound levels in the area, potential worst-case noise rating levels and the potential noise impacts that the uMWP-1 may have on the surrounding sound environment (with a focus on Blue Swallows). It was found that the uMWP-1 will not introduce any potential fatal flaws from an acoustic point of view. With the selection of the required mitigation options the projected noise levels can be managed.

#### **2.2.2. Vibration Impact Assessment**

The *Vibration Impact Assessment* evaluated the background vibrations, identified and describes the key sensitive receptors (with a focus on Blue Swallows), explains ground vibration mechanisms, compared ground vibration thresholds against expected values and discusses the mitigation measures. The assessment concluded that with monitoring and mitigation measures in place impacts will be mitigated.

#### **2.2.3. Avifauna Bridging Study**

The *Avifauna Bridging Study* was built on the Initial Avifauna Specialist Study that was undertaken as part of the EIA. It primarily addressed several areas of concern and uncertainty identified during the Initial Avifauna Specialist Study, especially as relates to the Blue Swallows. Furthermore, the Avifauna Bridging Study also critically assessed the afore-mentioned Noise Impact and Vibration Impact Assessments. Due to mitigation measures put in place it was possible for the DFFE to approve the project.

#### **2.2.4. Invertebrate Impact Assessment**

The *Invertebrate Impact Assessment* determined the presence of the endangered Pennington's Protea Butterfly and the endemic Riverine Keeled Millipede. The potential impacts of the uMWP-1 on these threatened invertebrate species were assessed and suitable mitigation measures were approved by DFFE.

### 2.2.5. *Biodiversity Offset Study*

The *Biodiversity Offset Study* determined the feasibility of compensating for significant residual adverse biodiversity impacts arising from the uMWP-1 Raw Water Component. The required offsets (including ratios, recipient sites and budgets) for the loss of riparian zones, wetlands, critical biodiversity areas and habitat for faunal species of conservation concern associated with the proposed Smithfield Dam and Langa Balancing Dam options were investigated. The *Biodiversity Offset Study* concluded with a *Biodiversity Offset Implementation Plan*, which consists of the institutional arrangements, offset and compensation budget, implementation plan as well as specific implementation measures.

## 2.3. Public Participation

A Public Participation Programme (PPPr) was launched during the Feasibility Study, as part of the EIA. The PPPr was complemented by the activities of the PSC through its stakeholders and the ongoing consultation processes on water related issues. The National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and Government Notice No R. 543 of 18 June 2010, which govern the Public Participation Process (PPP), were followed during the EIA.

The uMWP-1 was announced through the distribution of a Background Information Document (BID) and Reply Forms, as well as notification of Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) via on-site notices, newspaper advertisements and public meetings during October 2014. Notification of Review of the Draft Scoping Report was undertaken during July 2014 and it was lodged for review from 29 July to 08 September 2014. The Draft Scoping Report was also made available for public review and a Database of I&APs was maintained and is also available on the Project Website.

In accordance with Regulation 56 of Government Notice No. R. 543 of 18 June 2010, registered I&APs were granted an opportunity to review and comment on the Draft EIA Report. A forty (40) day review period of the Draft EIA Report was provided for from 04 July to 15 August 2016. All the I&APs on the Database were notified of the opportunity to review the Draft EIA Report, and about the public meetings, through a notification letter to I&APs via email, and bulk SMSs to I&APs. Formal communication channels were used to notify the communities in the Western Part of the Project Area, which included direct notification of the Traditional Councils and Community Representatives.

Legal Notices were placed in the 29 June 2016 editions of the Star (English), the Witness (English), and Isolezwe (Zulu) newspapers. Hard copies of the Draft EIA Report were made available at the Baynesfield Club, Beaumont Eston Farmers Club, Bulwer Public Library, Richmond Public Library and the Camperdown Public Library. Copies of the Draft EIA Report were provided to the following parties, which include key regulatory and commenting authorities, such as the then Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), KZN Provincial Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs, EKZNW, DWS KZN Regional Office, DMR KZN Office, Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), KZN Department

of Transport, Harry Gwala DM and Ingwe LM (now the Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma LM), uMgungundlovu DM and Richmond LM, Traditional Authorities, as well as Eskom. The Draft EIA Report was also uploaded to the Project Website. Minutes of the public meetings are available on the Project Website, and the details of the public meetings that were convened to present the Draft EIA Report are as follows:

No.	DATE	TIME	TARGET AUDIENCE
1	13 July 2016	09h00 to 11h00	Amaqadi Traditional Council and Community
2		12h00 to 14h00	Deepdale Community
3	14 July 2016	09h00 to 12h00	Baynesfield Area
4		14h00 to 17h00	Umlaas Road Area
5	15 July 2016	10h00 to 12h00	KwaBhidla Traditional Council and Community
6		14h00 to 16h00	Impendle Tenant Community and Community on State Land
7	16 July 2016	10h00 to 12h00	KwaZashuke Traditional Council and Community

In accordance with Regulation 57 of GN No. R. 543 of 18 June 2010, the comments received from I&APs on the Draft EIA Report were incorporated into the Comments and Responses Report (CRR). All comments received following the public review of the Draft EIA Report were included in the updated EIA CRR, which was also submitted to the DFFE to inform the decision for Environmental Authorisation. Copies of all the comments and the CRR are available on the Project Website. All the I&APs were notified via email, fax or post after having received written notice from the DFFE on the final decision for the uMWP-1. Legal Notices were placed as notification of the DFFE decision, and included the appeal procedure to the decision and key reasons for the decision.

#### **2.4. Engagements during the Compilation of the Draft Addendum to the Environmental Impact Assessment Report**

Various targeted engagements took place during the compilation of the additional information requested by the DFFE. This included discussions and meetings with the Environmental Authorities to clarify their requirements regarding the additional environmental work that was undertaken to address the DFFE's comments on the Final EIA Report (November 2016). Meetings related to certain of the additional studies were also held. Topic specific meetings were also held, which included meetings with the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform to discuss Biodiversity Offsets and with the KwaBhidla Traditional Council, as well as community members to present the deviation options for the R617.

#### **2.5. Environmental Management Programme**

Environmental Management Programmes (EMPRs) have been prepared for the uMWP-1 in support of the EIA. It is a detailed plan of action to ensure that the recommendations for enhancing positive impacts and/or limiting or preventing

negative environmental impacts are implemented during the project life cycle. The Pre-construction and Construction EMPs provide a comprehensive list of mitigation measures for specific elements of the uMWP-1. This EMP was amended, as necessary, to include the mitigation measures that emanated from the required Additional Specialist Studies that were undertaken.

#### **2.6. Department of Mineral Resources Environmental Impact Assessment**

The DMR EIA Process for the Quarries and Borrow Areas was a separate EIA process administered by the DMR for seeking Environmental Authorization for the quarries and borrow areas. This EIA Process was done in accordance with the EIA Regulations of 2014 (Government Notice No. R. 982 of 04 December 2014) and were approved by 25 January 2019.



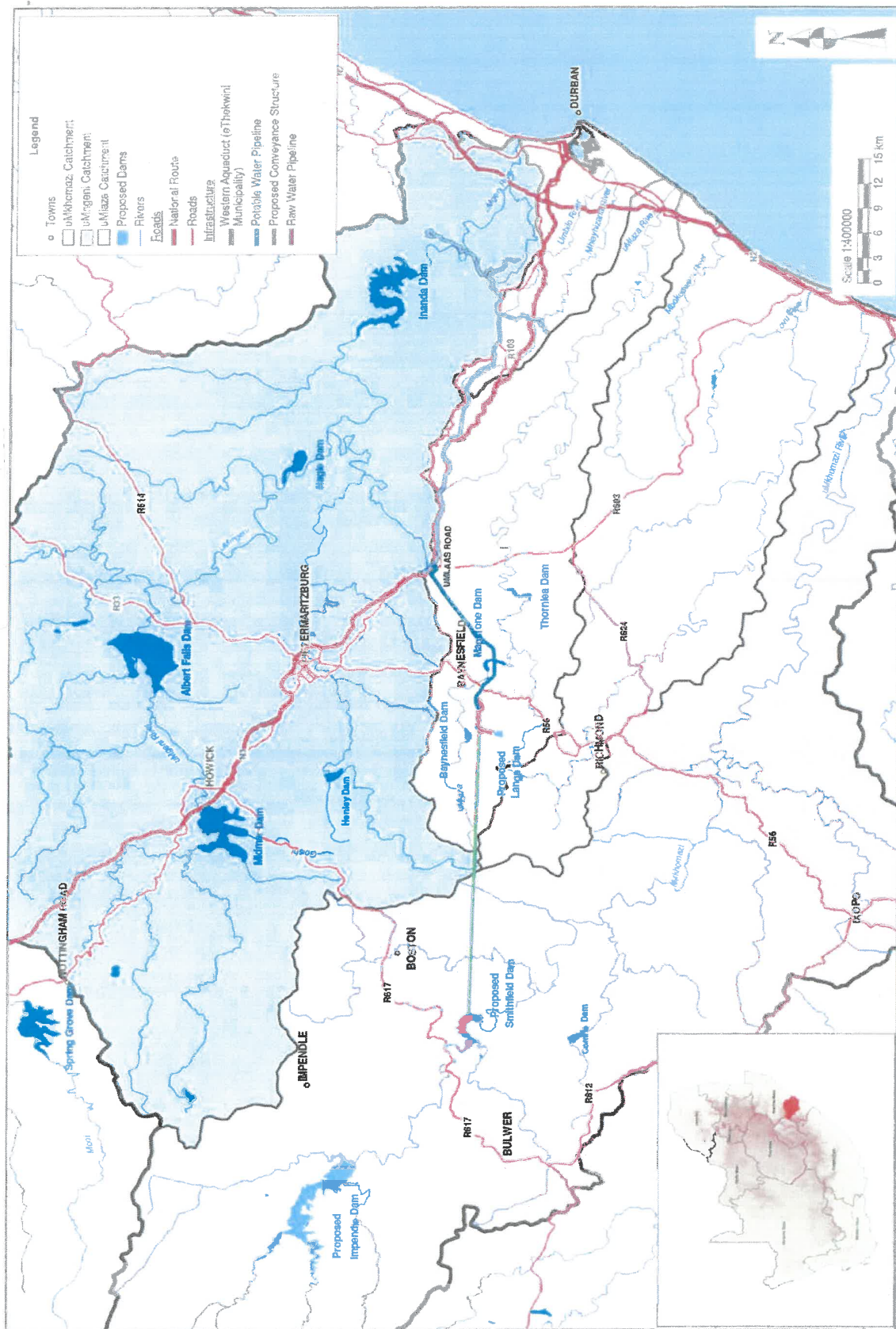
MR SENZO MCHUNU, MP  
MINISTER OF WATER AND SANITATION

DATE:

8/8/20



## GOVERNMENT GAZETTE



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## GENERAL NOTICES • ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

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### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

#### NOTICE 1751 OF 2023



Block A | 4th Floor | Meintjiesplein Building | 536 Francis Baard Street | Arcadia | 0002  
Private Bag X935 | Pretoria | 0001  
Tel: 012 341 1115 | Fax: 012 341 1811/1911  
<http://www.namc.co.za>

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### DECIDUOUS FRUIT INDUSTRY APPLICATION FOR THE CONTINUATION OF STATUTORY MEASURES ON POME AND STONE FRUIT

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#### NAMC REQUESTING COMMENTS / INPUTS FROM INDUSTRY ROLE PLAYERS

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On 29 March 2023, the Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development received a request from HORTGRO, for the continuation and amendment of statutory measures (levies, records & returns and registration) on pome fruit (apples and pears) and stone fruit (plums / prunes, peaches / nectarines and apricots) in terms of the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act (MAP Act), 1996.

HORTGRO, the national umbrella industry service body for a range of horticultural crops, applied on behalf of Hortgro Pome and Hortgro Stone. Hortgro Pome and Hortgro Stone is registered as Non-Profit Companies, representing the all pome and stone fruit production regions in South Africa. Both fall under the structure of HORTGRO, the umbrella industry service organisation.

HORTGRO requested that the proposed statutory measures be approved for a new four-year period with effect from 1 November 2023 and lapse four years later.

Currently, the following statutory measures are applicable on pome and stone fruit, to lapse on 5 December 2023, namely –

- The payment of levies in terms of Section 15 of the MAP Act;
- Keeping of records and returns in terms of Section 18 of the MAP Act; and
- Registration of persons and institutions in terms of Section 19 of the MAP Act.



HORTGRO requested that the current statutory measures on pome and stone fruit be continued and amended as follows -

- The payment of levies in terms of Section 15 of the MAP Act;

Traditional levy on -

- i. Fresh pome and stone fruit (domestic and export) as well as processed apples;
- ii. Dried tree fruit;

Trade and market focused levy on -

- iii. Pome and stone fruit exported (export levy);
  - iv. Fresh stone fruit delivered to local fresh produce markets (local market levy);
  - v. Dried tree fruit trade and market focussed levy;
- Keeping of records and returns in terms of Section 18 of the MAP Act; and
  - Registration of persons and institutions in terms of Section 19 of the MAP Act.

In terms of registration and records & returns, it is argued that the maintenance of macro industry statistics and market information is critical for long-term planning relating to production, orderly marketing and infrastructural capacity by the industry (producers and exporters), Government and service / input suppliers.

According to HORTGRO, the registration, in terms of section 19 of the MAP Act, of producers, exporters, retailers, fresh produce markets, trade, processors, packers and juice plants will ensure the availability and provision of continuous, timeous and accurate information relating to the products and adherence to sound fruit handling discipline and protocols, business principles and ethical trading as well as to administer the requested statutory measures.

Furthermore, submitting records and returns, in terms of section 18 of the MAP Act, will ensure the availability and provision of continuous, timeous and accurate information relating to the products indicated above, to all stakeholders in the industry deemed to be essential to ensure informed decision making and a stable and profitable industry.

HORTGRO indicated that no information shall be required, in terms of this measure, which discloses confidential information of a marketing nature, and in particular, no returns disclosing, *inter alia*, contracting parties; purchasers of fruit; prices of services or the prices obtained for fruit, or any similar information.

The payment of the levy, in terms of section 15 of the MAP Act, will be used to finance the following:

- Scientific Research and Development, including Technology Transfer;
- Plant Material Management;
- Trade, Market Access, Market Development, Logistics, and Infrastructure;
- Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment and Economic Development;
- Learning and Development, including Training and Socio Economic Development;
- Information and Market Intelligence;
- Resource Management and Sustainability;
- Communication and Industry Representation;
- Financial Management and Administration; and
- Human Resource Management.

The proposed levy amounts are as follows:

<b>Pome fruit (apples and pears)</b>	<b>Current 2022/23</b>	<b>Proposed 2023/24</b>	<b>Proposed 2024/25</b>	<b>Proposed 2025/26</b>	<b>Proposed 2026/27</b>
Fresh domestically delivered (traditional levy)	6,00 c/kg	6,00 c/kg	6,00 c/kg	6,40 c/kg	6,40 c/kg
Trades and markets focussed levy (only on exports)	3,00 c/kg	3,00 c/kg	3,00 c/kg	3,20 c/kg	3,20 c/kg
Processed apples (Rand/ton)	R11,00 /ton	R11,00 /ton	R11,00 /ton	R11,80 /ton	R11,80 /ton
Dried pome fruit (traditional levy)	25,00 c/kg	26,00 c/kg	26,00 c/kg	27,00 c/kg	27,00 c/kg

<b>Stone fruit (apricots, peaches &amp; nectarines, plums and prunes)</b>	<b>Current 2022/23</b>	<b>Proposed 2023/24</b>	<b>Proposed 2024/25</b>	<b>Proposed 2025/26</b>	<b>Proposed 2026/27</b>
<b>Traditional levy (domestically delivered and exported):</b>					
Apricots	24,00 c/kg	22,50 c/kg	22,50 c/kg	23,40 c/kg	24,30 c/kg
Peaches & nectarines	15,00 c/kg	14,00 c/kg	14,00 c/kg	14,60 c/kg	15,10 c/kg
Plums and prunes	20,00 c/kg	18,60 c/kg	18,60 c/kg	19,30 c/kg	20,00 c/kg
Dried stone fruit (Trades and market development levy)	25,00 c/kg	26,00 c/kg	26,00 c/kg	27,00 c/kg	27,00 c/kg
<b>Trades and market development levy (export only):</b>					
Apricots	12,60 c/kg	11,80 c/kg	11,80 c/kg	12,30 c/kg	12,80 c/kg
Peaches & nectarines	25,00 c/kg	23,70 c/kg	23,70 c/kg	24,60 c/kg	25,60 c/kg
Plums and prunes	12,00 c/kg	11,30 c/kg	11,30 c/kg	11,80 c/kg	12,20 c/kg
<b>Local trade / markets levy</b>					
Peaches & nectarines	5,00 c/kg	4,70 c/kg	4,70 c/kg	4,90 c/kg	5,10 c/kg
Plums and prunes	2,40 c/kg	2,20 c/kg	2,20 c/kg	2,30 c/kg	2,40 c/kg
Dried	8,00 c/kg	8,30 c/kg	8,30 c/kg	8,60 c/kg	8,60 c/kg

Given the current financial constraints in the sector due to a range of ongoing trade and production challenges, including logistics, high input costs, interest rates and hail damage, it has been agreed with producers to keep the increase of statutory levies as low as possible. Projected growth in volumes over the next four years should and subsequent higher levy income, should be sufficient to finance the identified priorities and needs of the industry over the next four-year levy term.

The utilisation of levies will continue to be aligned with the guidelines and directives of the NAMC with annual reporting to the NAMC and the Auditor General.

The NAMC believes that the statutory measures requested are consistent with the objectives of the MAP Act (as set out in section 2 of the Act).

Directly affected groups (e.g. agents, certification bodies, exporters, export inspection bodies, fresh produce markets, producers, processors, packers and traders) in the pome and stone industry, are kindly requested to submit any comments, in writing, regarding the proposed statutory measures, to Mathilda van der Walt ([mathildavdw@namc.co.za](mailto:mathildavdw@namc.co.za)) on or before 5 May 2023, to enable the Council to finalise its recommendation to the Minister in this regard.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT****NOTICE 1752 OF 2023****FERTILIZERS, FARM FEEDS, AGRICULTURAL REMEDIES AND STOCK  
REMEDIES ACT, 1947 (ACT NO. 36 OF 1947)****REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE TARIFFS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF  
FERTILIZERS, FARM FEEDS, AGRICULTURAL REMEDIES, STOCK REMEDIES,  
STERILIZING PLANTS AND PEST CONTROL OPERATORS, APPEALS AND  
IMPORTS: AMENDMENT**

The Minister for Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, has under Section 23 of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947), made the regulations in the Schedule.

**SCHEDULE*****Definition***

1. In this Schedule "the Regulations" means the regulations published by Government notice No. R. 1449 of 1 July 1983, as amended by government Notices Nos. R. 96 of January 1984, R. 2055 of 14 September 1984, R. 1053 of 3 June 1988, R. 1242 of 9 June 1990, r. 1409 of 6 August 1993, R.1592 of 30 September 1996, r. 1017 of 14 August 1998, R. 216 of 10 March 2000, R. 964 of 5 October 2001, R. 1096 of 30 August 2002, R. 1475 of 17 October 2003, R. 3448 of 15 April 2005, R.1139 of 2 December 2005, R. 225 of 17 March 2006, R.935 of 22 September 2006, R. 956 of 29 September 2006, R. 1086 of 3 November 2006, R. 1087 of 3 November 2006, R. 250 of 23 March 2007, R. 483 of 8 June 2007, R.755 of 18 July 2008, R.112 of 13 February 2009, R.72 of 12 February 2010 and R.97 of 18 February 2011, R.75 of 8 February 2013, R.259 of 5 April 2013, R 207 of 1 April 2014, R 285 of 31 March 2015, R 372 of 29 March 2016, No R 310 of 31 March 2017, No R 394 of 28 March 2018, No R 471 of 29 March 2019, No.R.395 of 27 March 2020, No. R. 265 of 26 March 2021 No R 1978 of 1 April 2022

***Substitution of Table 1 of the Regulations R 1978 of 1 April 2022***

2. The Regulations are hereby amended by the substitution for Table 1 of the following table:

Table 1  
"FEES PAYABLE"

**TARIFFS, RATES AND SCALES FOR SERVICES, GOODS AND SUPPLIES PROVIDED  
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

NATURE OF SERVICE, GOODS OR SUPPLIES PROVIDED	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2022	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2023	REMARKS / EXPLANATION
<b>AGRICULTURE INPUTS CONTROL</b>			
FERTILIZERS, FARM FEEDS, AGRICULTURAL REMEDIES AND STOCK REMEDIES ACT, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947)			
1 <b>REGISTRATIONS:</b> Application for registration of Farm Feed and Pet Food including application on lapsed registration, parallel and daughter registrations.			
Kinds of Farm Feeds and Pet Food (Groups and kinds)			
1.1 Importers for own use			
1.1 (a) Raw material of plant, animal origin and their by-products including blended raw materials of plant and animal origin and their by-products	R 1 699,00 per application/product	R 1 809,00 per application/product	Registration is valid for 3 years
1.1 (b) <b>Feed Additives</b>			
(i) Technological additives	R 3 091,00 per application/product	R 3 292,00 per application/product	Registration is valid for 3 years
(ii) Sensory additives	R 1 699,00 per application/product	R 1 809,00 per application/product	Registration is valid for 3 years
(iii) Zootechnical additives	R 3 091,00 per application/product	R 3 292,00 per application/product	
(iv) Nutritional additives	R 1 699,00 per application/product	R 1 809,00 per application/product	

NATURE OF SERVICE, GOODS OR SUPPLIES PROVIDED	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2022	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2023	REMARKS / EXPLANATION
(v) Nutritional Additives Premixes	R 3 091,00 per application/product	R 3 292,00 per application/product	
(vi) Livestock feeds (complete concentrate and supplements)	R 3 091,00 per application/product	R 3 292,00 per application/product	
1.1 (c) <b>Pet foods</b>			
(i) Complete dog and cat foods	R 3 091,00 per application/product	R 3 292,00 per application/product	Registration is valid for 3 years
(ii) Complete miscellaneous pet foods	R 821,00 per application/product	R 874,00 per application/product	Registration is valid for 3 years
(iii) Complementary pet foods	R 1 236,00 per application/product	R 1 316,00 per application/product	Registration is valid for 3 years
(iv) Pet-Neutraceuticals	R 3 091,00 per application/product	R 3 292,00 per application/product	Registration is valid for 3 years
(v) Herbal supplements (including horses)	R 821,00 per application/product	R 874,00 per application/product	Registration is valid for 3 years
(vi) Nutritional supplements (including horses)	R 1 699,00 per application/product	R 1 809,00 per application/product	
(vii) Seed and Grain mixtures	R 821,00 per application/product	R 874,00 per application/product	
1.2 <b>Importers for retail / Local trader/ Distributor/ Seller/ Manufacture for retail/ Parallel registration/ Daughter registration</b>			
1.2 (a) Raw material of plant, animal origin and their by-products including blended raw materials of plant and animal origin and their by-products	R 2 784,00 per application/product	R 2 965,00 per application/product	

NATURE OF SERVICE, GOODS OR SUPPLIES PROVIDED	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2022	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2023	REMARKS / EXPLANATION
1.2 (b) <b>Feed Additives</b> (i) Technological additives (ii) Sensory additives (iii) Zootechnical additives (iv) Nutritional additives (v) Nutritional additives premixes (vi) Livestock feeds (complete concentrate and supplements)	R 5 458,00 per application/product R 3 245,00 per application/product R 5 458,00 per application/product R 3 245,00 per application/product R 5 458,00 per application/product R 5 458,00 per application/product	R 5 813,00 per application/product R 3 456,00 per application/product R 5 813,00 per application/product R 3 456,00 per application/product R 5 813,00 per application/product R 5 813,00 per application/product	




NATURE OF SERVICE, GOODS OR SUPPLIES PROVIDED	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2022	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2023	REMARKS / EXPLANATION
1.2 (c) Pet food			
(i) Complete dog and cat foods	R 5 458.00 per application/product	R 5 813.00 per application/product	
(ii) Complete miscellaneous pet foods	R 1 699.00 per application/product	R 1 809.00 per application/product	
(iii) Complementary pet foods	R 1 699.00 per application/product	R 1 809.00 per application/product	
(iv) Pet-Neutraceuticals	R 5 458.00 per application/product	R 5 813.00 per application/product	
(v) Herbal supplements (including horses)	R 1 699.00 per application/product	R 1 809.00 per application/product	
(vi) Nutritional supplements (including horses)	R 3 245.00 per application/product	R 3 456.00 per application/product	
(vii) Seed and Grain mixtures	R 1 699.00 per application/product	R 1 809.00 per application/product	
<b>2. RENEWALS:</b> Application for the renewal of the registration of a Farm Feed and Pet Food  (Groups and kinds of farm feeds and pet food)  <b>2.1 Importers for own use</b>  2.1 (a) Raw material of plant, animal origin and their by-products including blended raw materials of plant and animal origin and their by-products	R 645.00 per application/product	R 687.00 per application/product	

NATURE OF SERVICE, GOODS OR SUPPLIES PROVIDED	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2022	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2023	REMARKS / EXPLANATION
2.1 (b) <b>Feed Additives</b>			
(i) Technological additives	R 645,00 per application/product	R 687,00 per application/product	
(ii) Sensory additives	R 645,00 per application/product	R 687,00 per application/product	
(iii) Zootechnical additives	R 645,00 per application/product	R 687,00 per application/product	
(iv) Nutritional additives	R 645,00 per application/product	R 687,00 per application/product	
(v) Nutritional Additives Premixes	R 645,00 per application/product	R 687,00 per application/product	
(vi) Livestock feeds (complete, concentrate and supplements)	R 645,00 per application/product	R 687,00 per application/product	
2.1 (c) <b>Pet Food</b>			
(i) Complete dog and cat foods	R 645,00 per application/product	R 687,00 per application/product	-do-
(ii) Complete miscellaneous pet foods	R 645,00 per application/product	R 687,00 per application/product	-do-
(iii) Complementary pet foods	R 645,00 per application/product	R 687,00 per application/product	-do-
(iv) Pet-Neutraceuticals	R 645,00 per application/product	R 687,00 per application/product	-do-
(v) Herbal supplements (including horses)	R 645,00 per application/product	R 687,00 per application/product	
(vi) Nutritional supplements (including horses)	R 645,00 per application/product	R 687,00 per application/product	
(vii) Seed and Grain mixture	R 645,00 per application/product	R 687,00 per application/product	

NATURE OF SERVICE, GOODS OR SUPPLIES PROVIDED	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2022	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2023	REMARKS / EXPLANATION
2.2. Importers for retail/ Local trader/Distributor/ Seller/ Manufacture for retail/ Parallel registration/ Daughter registration			
2.2 (a) Raw material of plant, animal origin and their by-products including blended raw material of plant and animal origin and their by-products	R 1 444,00 per application/product	R 1 538,00 per application/product	
2.2 (b) Feed Additives			
(i) Technological additives	R 2 617,00 per application/product	R 2 787,00 per application/product	
(ii) Sensory additives	R 1 556,00 per application/product	R 1 657,00 per application/product	
(iii) Zootechnical additives	R 2 617,00 per application/product	R 2 787,00 per application/product	
(iv) Nutritional Additives	R 1 556,00 per application/product	R 1 657,00 per application/product	
(v) Nutritional Additives Premixes	R 2 617,00 per application/product	R 2 787,00 per application/product	
(vi) Livestock feeds (complete, concentrate and supplements)	R 2 617,00 per application/product	R 2 787,00 per application/product	

NATURE OF SERVICE, GOODS OR SUPPLIES PROVIDED	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2022	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2023	REMARKS / EXPLANATION
2.2 (c) <b>Pet Food</b>			
(i) Complete dog and cat foods	R 2 617.00 per application/product	R 2 787.00 per application/product	
(ii) Complete miscellaneous pet foods	R 816.00 per application/product	R 869.00 per application/product	
(iii) Complementary pet foods	R 816.00 per application/product	R 869.00 per application/product	
(iv) Pet-Neutraceuticals	R 2 617.00 per application/product	R 2 787.00 per application/product	
(v) Herbal supplements including horses	R 816.00 per application/product	R 869.00 per application/product	
(vi) Nutritional supplements (including horses)	R 1 556.00 per application/product	R 1 657.00 per application/product	
(vii) Seed and Grain mixture	R 816.00 per application/product	R 869.00 per application/product	

  
17/3/23

3	<p><b><u>LATE RENEWAL APPLICATIONS:</u></b></p> <p>Payment additional to that mentioned in 2.1 (a)-(c) and 2.2 (a)-(c) above, in case of a late application for the renewal of animal feed and pet food</p> <p>3.1. Importers for own use</p> <p>(i) Raw material of plant, animal origin and their by-products including blended raw materials of plant and animal origin and their by product.</p> <p>(ii) Groups and kinds of farm feeds and pet food mentioned 2.1 (b &amp; c)</p> <p><b>(Groups and kinds of farm feeds and pet food for):</b></p> <p>3.2. Importers for retail/ Local trader/ distributor/ Seller/ Manufacture for retail/Parallel registration/ Daughter registration</p> <p>3.2. (a) Raw material of plant, animal origin and their by-products including blended raw materials of plant and animal origin and their by - products</p>	R 495.00 per application/product	R 527.00 per application/product
		R 495.00 per application/product	R 527.00 per application/product
		R 784.00 per application/product	R 835.00 per application/product

NATURE OF SERVICE, GOODS OR SUPPLIES PROVIDED	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2022	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2023	REMARKS / EXPLANATION
3.2 (b) <b>Livestock Feed Additives</b>			
(i) Technological additives	R 1 540.00 per application/product	R 1 640.00 per application/product	
(ii) Sensory additives	R 916.00 per application/product	R 976.00 per application/product	
(iii) Zootechnical additives	R 1 540.00 per application/product	R 1 640.00 per application/product	
(iv) Nutritional Additives	R 916.00 per application/product	R 976.00 per application/product	
(v) Nutritional Additives Premixes	R 1 540.00 per application/product	R 1 640.00 per application/product	
(vi) Livestock feeds (complete concentrate and supplements	R 1 540.00 per application/product	R 1 640.00 per application/product	
3.2 (c) <b>Pet Food</b>			
(i) Complete dog and cat foods	R 1 540.00 per application/product	R 1 640.00 per application/product	
(ii) Complete miscellaneous pet food	R 479.00 per application/per product	R 510.00 per application/per product	
(iii) Complementary pet food	R 479.00 per application/product	R 510.00 per application/product	
(iv) Pet Nutraceuticals	R 1 540.00 per application/product	R 1 640.00 per application/product	
(v) Herbal supplements (including horses)	R 479.00 per application/product	R 510.00 per application/product	
(vi) Nutritional supplements (including horses)	R 916.00 per application/product	R 976.00 per application/product	
(vii) Seed and Grain mixture	R 479.00 per application/product	R 510.00 per application/product	
4. Any other minor amendment on registered product requested by the registration holder, e.g. transfer of registration, company and	R 1 236.00 per application/product	R 1 316.00 per application/product	



NATURE OF SERVICE, GOODS OR SUPPLIES PROVIDED	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2022	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2023	REMARKS / EXPLANATION
product name change, label amendment, additional manufacturer etc.			
4.1 <u>Payment for information and other services.</u>			
(i) Import Permit	R 710.00 per product	R 756.00 per product	
(ii) Advertisement approval	R 821.00 per request	R 874.00 per request	
(iii) Free Sale certificate	R 68.00 per certificate	R 72.00 per certificate	
(iv) Re-print of the certificate	R 68.00 per certificate	R 72.00 per certificate	
(v) Other documents	R 123 per request plus, R1.00 per page	R 131 per request plus, R1.00 per page	
(vi) Guideline documents	#	#	Guidelines are available for download on DALRRD website for free.
(vii) An appeal under section 6 of Act no 36 of 1947	R 7 003.00 per application/product	R 7 458.00 per application/product	
5. <u>Application for sterilization plant</u>			
5.1 Application for the registration of the Sterilization plant.	R 5 129.00 per application/product	R 5 462.00 per application/product	
5.2 Application for the renewal of the sterilization plant and rendering plant	R 2 637.00 per application/product	R 2 808.00 per application/product	Renewal is valid for 3 years



NATURE OF SERVICE, GOODS OR SUPPLIES PROVIDED	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2022	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2023	REMARKS / EXPLANATION
5.3 Payment additional to that mentioned in 5.2 in case of late application for the renewal of the sterilizing plant and rendering plant	R 1 963.00 per application/plant	R 2 091.00 per application/plant	
5.4 <u>Payments for information and other services.</u>			
(i) Import Permit	R 710.00 per product	R 756.00 per product	
(ii) Advertisement approval	R 821.00 per advertisement.	R 874.00 per advertisement.	
(iii) Free Sale certificate	R 68.00 per certificate	R 72.00 per certificate	
(iv) Re- print of the certificate	R 68.00 per certificate	R 72.00 per certificate	
(v) Other documents	R 123 per request plus, R1.00 per page	R 131 per request plus, R1.00 per page	
(vi) Any other amendment on registered product requested by the registration holder, e.g., transfer of registration, company and product name change, etc.	R 1 236.00 per application/product.	R 1 316.00 per application/product.	
(vii) An appeal under section 6 of Act No 36 of 1947	R 7 003.00 per application/product.	R 7 458.00 per application/product.	

NATURE OF SERVICE, GOODS OR SUPPLIES PROVIDED	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2022	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2023	REMARKS / EXPLANATION
<p><b>6 Application for the registration of fertilizers</b></p> <p>6.1 Application for registration of fertilizer products including lapsed registration, parallel and daughter registration</p> <p>6.2 Application for the renewal of the Fertilizer product</p> <p>6.3 Payment additional to that mentioned in 6.2 in case of late application for the renewal of the fertilizer product</p> <p>6.4 Application for a group 3 fertilizer product including lapsed registration, parallel and daughter registration.</p> <p><b>6.5 Payment for information and other services.</b></p>	<p>R 5 129.00 per application/product</p> <p>R 2 638.00 per application/product</p> <p>R 1 963.00 per application/product</p> <p>R 7 517.00 per application/product</p>	<p>R 5 462.00 per application/product</p> <p>R 2 809.00 per application/product</p> <p>R 2 091.00 per application/product</p> <p>R 8 008.00 per application/product</p> <p>R 756.00 per product</p> <p>R 874.00 per advertisement</p> <p>R 72.00 per certificate</p> <p>R 72.00 per certificate</p> <p>R 131 per request plus, R1.00 per page #</p> <p>R 1 316.00 per application/product</p>	<p>Registration is valid for 3 years</p> <p>Renewal is valid for 3 years</p> <p>With correction on the previous year tariffs calculation error.</p> <p>With correction on the previous year</p>
<p>(i) Import Permit</p> <p>(ii) Advertisement approval</p> <p>(iii) Free Sale certificate</p> <p>(iv) Re- print of the certificate</p> <p>(v) Other documents</p> <p>(vi) Guideline documents</p> <p>(vii) Any other amendment requested by the registration holder, e.g., change</p>	<p>R 710.00 per product</p> <p>R 821.00 per advertisement</p> <p>R 68.00 per certificate</p> <p>R 68.00 per certificate</p> <p>R 123 per request plus, R1.00c per page #</p> <p>R 1 236.00 per application/product</p>		

NATURE OF SERVICE, GOODS OR SUPPLIES PROVIDED	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2022	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2023	REMARKS / EXPLANATION
in product name, change in company name, address, etc. (viii) An appeal in terms of section 6 of Act 36 of 1947	R 7 003.00 per application	R 7 458.00 per application	tariffs calculation error.
<b>7 Application for Registration of Pest Control Operator</b>			
7.1 Application for registration of Pest Control Operator including lapsed registration.	R 2 638.00 per application	R 2 809.00 per application/product	Registration is valid for 3 years
7.2 Application for the renewal of the Pest Control Operator.	R 1 393.00 per application	R 1 484.00 per application/product	Renewal is valid for 3 years
7.3 Payment additional to that mentioned in 7.2 in case of late application for the renewal of Pest Control Operator certificate.	R 740.00 per application	R 788.00 per application/product	
7.4 An appeal in terms of section 6 of Act No.36 of 1947	R 7 003.00 per application/product	R 7 458.00 per application/product	
7.5 Payment for information and documentation.	R 123 per request plus. R1.00c per page	R 131 per request plus, R1.00 per page	
7.6 Re-print of the certificate	R 68.00 per certificate	R 72.00 per certificate	
<b>8 Application for Registration of an Agricultural Remedy/Stock Remedy</b>			
8.1 Application for the registration of an Agricultural Remedy or Stock Remedy including lapsed registration, parallel and daughter registration.	R 11 400.00 per application/product	R 12 140.00 per application/product	Registration is valid for 3 years
8.2 Application for the renewal of the registration of an Agricultural Remedy or Stock Remedy	R 5 715.00 per application/product	R 6 085.00 per application/product	Renewal is valid for 3 years

NATURE OF SERVICE, GOODS OR SUPPLIES PROVIDED	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2022	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2023	REMARKS / EXPLANATION
8.3 Payment additional to that mentioned in 8.2 in case of late application for renewal of an Agricultural Remedy or Stock Remedy.	R 3 988.00 per application/product	R 4 247.00 per application/product	
8.4 <b>Other services payments:</b>			
(a) Approval of additional or new source of active ingredient(s), for Agricultural Remedies	R 6 029.00 per application/product	R 6 421.00 per application/product	
(b) Change of active ingredient purity specification/ notification of new impurity of technical material/ manufacturing process change	R 6 029.00 per application/product	R 6 421.00 per application/product	
(c) Change of manufacturer or additional manufacturer for Stock Remedy or Agricultural Remedy.	R 6 029.00 per application/product	R 6 421.00 per application/product	
(d) Major change in the formulation	R 6 029.00 per application/product	R 6 421.00 per application/product	
(e) Minor change in the formulation	R 1 236.00 per application/product	R 1 316.00 per application/product	
(f) Amendment of shelf life/packaging material for Stock Remedy or Agricultural Remedy	R 6 029.00 per application/product	R 6 421.00 per application/product	
(g) Additional claim(s) and withdrawal period requested by the registration holder of an Agricultural Remedy or Stock Remedy	R 11 400.00 per application/product	R 12 140.00 per application/product	
(h) Amendment requested by the office of the Registrar in relation to restricted or controlled substance	Free	Free	

NATURE OF SERVICE, GOODS OR SUPPLIES PROVIDED	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2022	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2023	REMARKS / EXPLANATION
(i) Change in product name, change in company name, address, spelling mistakes, species scientific name changes excluding technical changes.	R 1 236.00 per application/product	R 1 316.00 per application/product	
(j) Any other minor amendments excluding technical on registered product requested by the registration holder e.g., manufacture name change, supplier name change, transfer of registered valid registration, administrative amendments, etc.	R 1 236.00 per application/product	R 1 316.00 per application/product	
(k) Dossier updates or notifications for Stock Remedies and Agricultural Remedies	R 1 236.00 per application/product	R 1 316.00 per application/product	
(l) Approval of change of artwork on approved label, e.g., artwork approval and minor label amendment	R 1 236.00 application/product	R 1 316.00 application/product	
(m) Protocol approval	R 3 631.00 per application/product	R 3 866.00 per application/product	
(n) Data waiver application: scientific data analysis	R 3 631.00 per application/product	R 3 866.00 per application/product	
(o) Fulfillment of conditional registration in case of emergency registration, e.g., minor crops/ minor species in Agricultural remedies and Stock remedies.	R 1 853.00 per application/product	R 1 973.00 per application/product	
(p) Technical/Data evaluation in case of application for an exemption.	R 1 853.00 per application/product	R 1 973.00 per application/product	



NATURE OF SERVICE, GOODS OR SUPPLIES PROVIDED	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2022	TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 1 APRIL 2023	REMARKS / EXPLANATION
8.5 <u>Payment for information and other Services.</u>			
(i) Import Permit	R 710.00 per product	R 756.00 per product	
(ii) Advertisement approval	R 821.00 per advertisement	R 874.00 per advertisement	
(iii) Free Sale certificate	R 68.00 per certificate	R 72.00 per certificate	
(iv) Re- print of the certificate	R 68.00 per certificate	R 72.00 per certificate	
(v) Other documents	R 123 per request plus, R1.00 per page	R 131 per request plus, R1.00 per page	
(vi) Guideline documents	#	#	
(vii) An appeal in terms of section 6 of Act no 36 1947	R 7 003.00 per application	R 7 458.00 per application	Guidelines are available free on DALRRD website.

*[Signature]*  
17/3/23



**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION****NOTICE 1753 OF 2023****MEMORANDUM ON THE OBJECTS OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
MANAGEMENT AMENDMENT BILL****1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 To give effect to the vision of the Single Public Administration, a Public Administration Management Bill was developed in 2008 to provide for the organisation, management, functioning and personnel related matters in the three spheres of government.
- 1.2 The Public Administration Management Bill progressed through the Parliamentary processes from 2008 to 2014 and was eventually promulgated as the Public Administration Management Act, 2014 (Act No. 11 of 2014) ("the principal Act"), and assented to by the President in 2014.
- 1.3 The intention to have one piece of legislation governing the public administration was, however, not realised as the principal Act did not repeal the Public Service Act, 1994, nor did it repeal the Municipal Systems Act, 2000, as initially contemplated.
- 1.4 Currently, only thirteen sections of the principal Act were brought into operation, effective from 1 April 2019, while the remaining seven sections (sections 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12 and 19) remain inoperative as they either require regulations for implementation, are difficult to operationalise or require amendment.
- 1.5 Since the promulgation of the principal Act, it has been a challenge to ensure the full implementation thereof as the Act created overlaps of policy areas and responsibilities already provided for in other legislation without providing for the repeal or other mechanism to address the overlaps. Some of the provisions of the principal Act are impossible to implement due to fiscal and other considerations. Implementation of most provisions of the principal Act is reliant on regulations which can only be approved under onerous circumstances requiring the concurrence of the Ministers for the Public Service and Administration, Finance, Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs and the South African Local Government.
- 1.6 In addition to the aforesaid, new provisions are being introduced to remove and eliminate unfair disparities that exist in remuneration and conditions of service in the public sector, including public entities and to provide for coordinated mandating processes for the determination of remuneration and conditions of service.



## 2. CLAUSE-BY-CLAUSE SUMMARY OF BILL

### 2.1. Objects of the Bill

The main objects of the Bill is to improve service delivery through the alignment of human resource, governance and related arrangements in the three spheres of government; to further provide for the transfer and secondment of employees, to provide clarification regarding the prohibition against employees conducting business with an organ of state; to provide for the constitution of the National School of Government as a national department, to remove unjustifiable disparities across State institutions and to provide for the co-ordination of mandating processes for collective bargaining in the public administration.

### 2.2. Clause 1

Clause 1 provides for the insertion of new definitions in section 1 of the principal Act to provide for ease of interpretation. The definitions such as, "head of institution", "Labour Relations Act", "Municipal Systems Act" "national government component" "organ of state" "organised local government" "provincial department" "provincial government component" "public administration" "public entity" and "public service" are dealt with.

### 2.3. Clause 2

Clause 2 seeks to amend section 5 of the principal Act to further provide for the transfer of employees between the public service and municipalities and between municipalities. Transfers ensure the mobility of employees across the spheres of Government to where human resource deficiencies exist or where operational requirements necessitate. This will enhance good governance and enable the transferability of skills and resources where required.

### 2.4. Clause 3

Clause 3 seeks to provide that secondments contemplated in section 6 of the principal Act should occur only where it is operationally justified. This ensures that secondments do not result in deficiencies being created which hamper service delivery within institutions.



#### 2.5. Clause 4

Clause 4 proposes the repeal of section 7 of the principal Act as the transfer of employees affected by the transfer of functions across institutions is adequately regulated in terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, the Public Service Act, 1994 and the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000. Further the reference to section 197 of the Labour Relations Act, 1995, in section 7 is not applicable to transfers or assignments of legislation.

#### 2.6. Clause 5

Clause 5 seeks to amend section 8 of the principal Act to-

- (a) clarify the definitions of words or expressions to ensure easier interpretation of the provisions of section 8 such as the references to 'organ of state' instead of State and the definition of a director of a company;
- (b) exclude employees appointed *ex-officio* on boards from the scope of the prohibition in terms of section 8; and
- (c) empower the Minister to determine that certain transactions between an organ of state and an employee are not construed as "conducting business with an organ of state" to remove the unintended consequences in the implementation of the Act.

#### 2.7. Clause 6

The amendment in clause 6 seeks to address post-employment restrictions. Provision is made for the imposition of a 12 month 'cooling off' period for employees involved in the procurement of services of service providers. It provides for a prohibition from accepting employment or appointment to the board of the service provider, the performance of remunerated work or the receipt of any other gratification. Service providers or employees who contravene this provision are guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to a fine of R1 million.

#### 2.8. Clause 7

The amendment in clause 7 seeks to clarify the current provisions in respect of the definition of "employee" for purposes of the disclosure of financial interests contemplated in section 9 of the principal Act.



#### 2.9. Clause 8

Clause 8 seeks to amend section 10(2)(a) of the principal Act to provide that departments must, within their available budget, provide for compulsory training that is directed by the Minister to address developmental needs of categories of employees.

#### 2.10. Clause 9

Clause 9 seeks to amend section 11 of the principal Act to establish the National School of Government as a national department to provide education and training to employees in all spheres of government, including municipalities and public entities.

#### 2.11. Clause 10

Clause 10 seeks to repeal section 12 of the principal Act as it has become redundant following the proposed amendment to section 11 of the principal Act.

#### 2.12. Clause 11

Clause 11 seeks to amend section 13 of the principal Act to remove the unnecessary burden placed on the Cabinet in relation to the determination of prerequisite and/or mandatory education and training.

#### 2.13. Clause 12

Clause 12 provides for the deletion of section 16(2) of the principal Act. Therefore the process to issue norms and standards in respect of the promotion of values and principles contemplated in section 195 of the Constitution will be in terms of the processes contemplated in section 18 of the principal Act.

#### 2.14. Clause 13

Clause 13 seeks to amend section 17(7) of the principal Act to remove reference to "*and its members*". Section 17(7) of the principal Act requires the Minister responsible for the Public Service and Administration to prescribe the powers of the Office and its members. The principal Act does not provide for functions of individual members and therefore it is proposed that it is not required or necessary for powers of members to be prescribed.



#### 2.15. Clause 14

Clause 14 provides for the insertion of sections 17A and 17B in the principal Act. Section 17A provides for a process to remove unjustifiable disparities across institutions, including public entities. To this end the Bill provides for the Minister, after consultation with the relevant Minister, and subject to the processing of regulations, to prescribe-

- (a) upper limits of remuneration and conditions of service for certain categories of employees who do not fall within the scope of the relevant bargaining council; and
- (b) steps to remove unjustifiable disparities among employees in the public administration provided that such steps must not reduce the salary of an employee unless provided for in an Act of Parliament or a collective agreement.

Section 17B provides for the coordination of mandating processes for collective bargaining in the public administration, including public entities. The amendment establishes a Committee of Ministers which must, in determining a mandate, take into account affordability and any other factor prescribed by the Minister in consultation with the Minister of Finance.

These provisions aim to create better integration and coordination between the various institutions to remove unjustifiable disparities without eroding existing collective bargaining structures and processes or undermining the prescripts governing employees in the various institutions.

The Bill recognises the role of Premiers, Deputy Ministers and organised local government and creates an inter-governmental forum to ensure that such parties are consulted in these processes.

#### 2.16. Clause 15

Clause 15 seeks to amend section 18(2) of the principal Act to align with the Local Government: Municipal System Act, 2000, regarding the issuing of regulations pertaining to local government after consultation with organised local government. Additionally, a further amendment is proposed to allow for the making of any regulation affecting public entities to be made after consultation with the Minister responsible for public entities.



**3. DEPARTMENTS/BODIES/PERSONS TO BE CONSULTED**

National and provincial departments, local government, organised labour, NEDLAC, organised local government and the public.

**4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR THE STATE**

The Bill will result in no financial implications for public administration institutions.

**5. PARLIAMENTARY PROCESS**

- 5.1 The State Law Advisers and the Department are of the opinion that the Bill must be dealt with in accordance with the procedure established by section 76 of the Constitution as it is legislation listed in section 76(3) of the Constitution, namely legislation envisaged in sections 195(3) and 197 of the Constitution.
- 5.2 The State Law Advisers are of the opinion that it may be necessary to refer this Bill to the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders in terms of section 39(1)(a)(ii) of the Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act, 2019 (Act No. 3 of 2019), since it pertains to matters referred to in section 154(2) of the Constitution.



**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION**  
**PUBLICATION OF EXPLANATORY SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**  
**MANAGEMENT AMENDMENT BILL, 2023**

1. Notice is hereby given in terms of Rule 276(1)(b) of the Rules of the National Assembly that the Minister for the Public Service and Administration intends to introduce the Public Administration Management Amendment Bill, 2023 ("the Bill"), in the National Assembly shortly.

2. The explanatory summary of the Bill is hereby published in accordance with Rule 276(1)(c) of the Rules of the National Assembly.

The main objects of the Bill is to improve service delivery through the alignment of human resource, governance and related arrangements in the three spheres of government; to further provide for the transfer and secondment of employees, to provide clarification regarding the prohibition against employees conducting business with an organ of state; to provide for the constitution of the National School of Government as a national department, to remove unjustifiable disparities across State institutions and to provide for the co-ordination of mandating processes for collective bargaining in the public administration.

3. A copy of the Bill can be found on the websites of the Department of Public Service and Administration at <https://www.dpsa.gov.za/legislation/> and that of the Parliamentary Monitoring Group at <http://www.pmg.org.za> and, after introduction, may also be obtained from Government Printers: Cape Town (Telephone number: (021) 465 7531).



**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION****NOTICE 1754 OF 2023****PUBLICATION OF EXPLANATORY SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE  
AMENDMENT BILL, 2023**

1. Notice is hereby given in terms of Rule 276(1)(b) of the Rules of the National Assembly that the Minister for the Public Service and Administration intends to introduce the Public Service Amendment Bill, 2023 ("the Bill"), in the National Assembly shortly.

2. The explanatory summary of the Bill is hereby published in accordance with Rule 276(1)(c) of the Rules of the National Assembly.

The main objects of the Bill are to provide for the vesting of administrative powers to heads of department; to augment the role of the Director-General in the Presidency to support the President; to provide a mechanism for the recovery of overpaid remuneration and benefits; to clarify the role of the Public Service Commission in respect of grievances; to clarify the role of the President and the Premier in the appointment and career incidents of heads of department.

3. A copy of the Bill can be found on the websites of the Department of Public Service and Administration at <https://www.dpsa.gov.za/legislation/> and that of the Parliamentary Monitoring Group at <http://www.pmg.org.za> and, after introduction, may also be obtained from Government Printers: Cape Town (Telephone number: (021) 465 7531).



**MEMORANDUM ON THE OBJECTS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE AMENDMENT BILL,  
2023**

**1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 The Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation 103 of 1994) ("the principal Act") was last amended in 2007 through the Public Service Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 30 of 2007), to introduce a new dispensation in the public service in line with the basic values and principles contained in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 ("the Constitution") and other legislative reforms applicable to the public service.
- 1.2 Following the proposed policy reforms initiated within government through the National Development Plan 2030 ("NDP"), various court decisions relating to the field of public administration and matters identified by the South African Law Reform Commission's Report on legislation administered by the Department of Public Service and Administration, it has become necessary to amend the principal Act.
- 1.3 The Public Service Amendment Bill, 2023 (the "Bill") seeks to amend the principal Act to—
- a) vest administrative powers with the heads of department while retaining strategic powers with the executive authorities;
  - b) augment the functions of the Director-General in the Presidency to include the functions envisaged by the Nation Development Plan for an administrative head of the public service;
  - c) clarify the role of the President and the Premier, respectively, as the executive authority in respect of heads of department;
  - d) correct the reference in section 31(3)(c);
  - e) amend section 35 to clarify the role of the Public Service Commission in determining the internal grievance procedures;
  - f) limit the political rights of heads of department and employees reporting directly to heads of department;
  - g) amend section 38 to provide an alternate mechanism for departments to lawfully deduct overpaid remuneration from an employee's salary; and
  - h) amend section 42A(3) to clarify the meaning of 'Minister'.



## 2. OBJECTS OF THE BILL

The main objects of the Bill are to provide for the vesting of administrative powers with heads of department; to augment the role of the Director-General in the Presidency to support the President; to provide a mechanism for the recovery of overpaid remuneration and benefits; to clarify the role of the Public Service Commission in respect of grievances; to clarify the role of the President and the Premier in the appointment and career incidents of heads of department.

## 3. CLAUSE-BY-CLAUSE SUMMARY OF THE BILL

### 3.1 Clause 1

3.1.1 Clause 1 of the Bill provides for amendments to the definitions of “executive authority” and “heads of department” contained in the principal Act and the addition of a definition of “political office” for ease of interpretation.

3.1.2 With regard to the definition of “executive authority”, a new paragraph (b), which states that “ ‘*executive authority*, in relation to a head of a national department or national government component, means the President and in relation to a head of the Office of a Premier, provincial department or provincial government component, means the Premier”. Section 85(1) and (2) of the Constitution provides that the executive authority of the Republic is vested in the President and the President exercises the executive authority, together with the other members of the Cabinet. The proposed amendment is aligned to the policy objective, which seeks to clarify the role of the President as executive authority in respect of heads of department.

### 3.2 Clause 2

3.2.1 Clause 2 of the Bill seeks to replace section 3(7) of the principal Act, which regulates the powers and duties of the executive authority. Section 3(7) of the principal Act was redrafted to provide strategic powers to the executive authority and remove administrative powers from the executive authority to enable the executive authority to focus on providing strategic and policy direction. The necessary checks and balances



for the delineation of the powers between the executive authority and the head of department have been provided for to ensure accountability.

- 3.2.2 Clause 2 further provides the executive authority with powers to intervene in the event that a head of department fails or refuses to fulfil a power or duty in terms of the Act. The provision is important as, currently, a head of department exercises administrative powers as delegated by an executive authority, who may withdraw the said delegation in the event the head fails or refuses to perform certain powers or duties delegated to him or her. The vesting of administrative powers from the executive authority to the head of department means that the executive authority can no longer withdraw a delegation and therefore necessitates a process to allow the executive authority to intervene where justified.

### **3.3 Clause 3**

Clause 3 of the Bill proposes to amend the provisions of section 5 of the principal Act by relocating section 3(8) of the principal Act to the new section 5(9). The provision is being amended to include the head of department and to provide for both the executive authority and the head of department to deal with any matter which relates to or arises from the employment or conditions of services of a person formerly employed in the public service.

### **3.4 Clause 4**

- 3.4.1 Clause 4 of the Bill seeks to amend section 7(3) of the principal Act to provide for the vesting of administrative powers to heads of department in national departments, provincial departments and government components. The amendments to section 7(3) provide for the head of department to—
- (a) report to the executive authority as and when required;
  - (b) assist the executive authority in fulfilling the executive authority's accountability and responsibility obligations as contemplated in section 92 of the Constitution;
  - (c) implement the strategic plan.
- 3.4.2 In addition, clause 4 seeks to amend section 7 of the principal Act to provide for the additional functions placed on the Director-General in the Presidency to align with the



NDP objective to create an administrative head of the public service to whom Directors-General would report on operational, organisational and administrative matters.

### **3.5 Clause 5**

Clause 5 of the Bill seeks to amend section 9 of the principal Act to provide the head of department with the authority to appoint persons in a department. The vesting of this power is to ensure the alignment of the financial responsibility with human resources administrative functions, which enables an executive authority to focus on providing strategic and policy direction.

### **3.6 Clause 6**

Clause 6 of the Bill seeks to amend section 13 of the principal Act to provide that a head of department may appoint an employee on probation for such period as may be prescribed. The vesting of this power is to ensure the alignment of the financial responsibility with human resources administrative functions, which enables an executive authority to focus on providing strategic and policy direction.

### **3.7 Clause 7**

Clause 7 of the Bill seeks to amend section 14 of the principal Act to provide the head of department with the authority to transfer employees within a department and to other departments.

### **3.8 Clause 8**

Clause 8 of the Bill seeks to amend section 14A of the principal Act to—

- (a) remove reference to section 14 transfers, as section 14 which deals with transfers is being repealed by the Public Administration Management Act, 2014 (Act No. 11 of 2014); and
- (b) provide for the continuation of employment when a person, who is already employed by an organ of state, is appointed in terms of section 9.
- (c)



**3.9 Clause 9**

3.9.1 Clause 9 of the Bill seeks to amend section 16 of the principal Act, which deals with retirement and the retention of services. It is proposed that the term “officer” be substituted with the defined term “employee”.

3.9.2 Furthermore, the proposed amendment seeks to provide the power to a head of department to authorise an employee to retire from the public service before reaching the age of 60. The vesting of this power is to ensure the alignment of the financial responsibility with human resources administrative functions, which enables an executive authority to focus on providing strategic and policy direction.

**3.10 Clause 10**

Clause 10 of the Bill seeks to amend section 16B of the principal Act to prohibit a head of department from agreeing to a shorter notice period for resignation, in instances where an employee wishes to resign after notice of disciplinary hearing was given against the employee. The vesting of this power is to ensure the alignment of the financial responsibility with human resources administrative functions, which enable an executive authority to focus on providing strategic and policy direction.

**3.11 Clause 11**

Clause 11 of the Bill seeks to amend section 17 of the principal Act to provide a head of department with the power to dismiss an employee. The vesting of this power is to ensure the alignment of the financial responsibility with human resources administrative functions, which enable an executive authority to focus on providing strategic and policy direction.

**3.12 Clause 12**

Clause 12 of the Bill seeks to amend section 30 of the principal Act to provide that no employee shall perform or engage himself or herself to perform remunerative work outside his or her employment in the relevant department, except with the permission of the head of department. The vesting of this power is to ensure the alignment of the



financial responsibility with human resources administrative functions, which enable an executive authority to focus on providing strategic and policy direction.

### **3.13 Clause 13**

3.13.1 Clause 13 of the Bill seeks to amend section 31 of the principal Act to allow the head of department, in exceptional circumstances, to approve the paying out of revenue an amount equal to that salary, allowance, fee, bonus or honorarium, or a portion thereof, to an employee. The vesting of this power is to ensure the alignment of the financial responsibility with human resources administrative functions, which enable an executive authority to focus on providing strategic and policy direction.

3.13.2 Clause 13 further seeks to make technical amendments to section 31(3) to take into account concepts already defined and to correct the reference to "section 30(b)".

### **3.14 Clause 14**

Clause 14 of the Bill seeks to amend section 32 of the principal Act to provide that—

- (a) a head of department may direct employees to temporarily perform other functions within the department; and
- (b) an executive authority may direct a head of department to temporarily perform other functions within the department;
- (c) an employee may be appointed to act in a post in the relevant department by the head of department or the employee occupying the post; and
- (d) an executive authority may appoint an employee to act as a head of department, after consultation with the President.

### **3.15 Clause 15**

Clause 15 of the Bill seeks to amend section 35(5) of the principal Act to provide that the Minister for the Public Service and Administration shall be responsible to determine the procedure to be utilised when employees refer grievances within the department (i.e. the internal process).



**3.16 Clause 16**

Clause 16 of the Bill seeks to insert section 36A into the principal Act to prohibit a head of department and an employee directly reporting to the head of department from holding the political office. The term “political office” has been defined to reflect the decision making echelon of political parties. Other political rights of heads of department and employees directly reporting to the head of department are unaffected by the amendment and they remain entitled to enjoy and exercise these rights freely. The purpose of the prohibition in respect of a head of department and an employee directly reporting to the head of department from holding office in a political party is to ensure that there is a clear delineation between the political and administrative roles and responsibilities for heads of department and the influence employees reporting to a head of department may have in the department. The provision is limited to heads of department and employees directly reporting to heads of department as these heads are responsible for administrative decisions.

**3.17 Clause 17**

Clause 17 of the Bill seeks to amend section 37 of the principal Act to permit the head of department, if it is allowed by a regulation and to the extent prescribed, to grant an employee salaries higher than the minimum amounts of the appropriate salary levels of the applicable salary scale, grant them special advancement in salaries within the salary scale applicable to them and grant them a salary in accordance with a higher salary level or any other reward, if they have an exceptional ability or special qualification. The vesting of this power is to ensure the alignment of the financial responsibility with human resources administrative functions, which enable an executive authority to focus on providing strategic and policy direction.

**3.18 Clause 18**

Clause 18 of the Bill seeks to amend section 38(2)(b)(i) of the principal Act, which deals with the recovery of remuneration that was wrongly granted to an employee. The provision was declared unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court in the matter of *Public Servants Association obo Ubogu v Head of the Department of Health, Gauteng and Others* 2018 (2) BCLR 184 (CC). The amendment seeks to align with the



provisions of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 (Act No. 75 of 1997), and sets in place mechanisms to ensure that the rights of employees are not undermined.

### **3.19 Clause 19**

Clause 19 of the Bill seeks to clarify the interpretational challenges in section 42A(3)(a) of the principal Act in so far as it relates to the President's power to delegate matters relating to the appointment and career incidents of heads of department. This section is proposed to be amended to replace the current references to "Deputy President" and "Minister" in the principal Act with a reference to "a member of Cabinet".

### **3.20 Clause 20**

Clause 20 of the Bill provides for the short title of the Bill, once enacted, which is the Public Service Amendment Act, 2023.

## **4. DEPARTMENTS/BODIES/PERSONS TO BE CONSULTED**

National and provincial departments, organised labour, NEDLAC and the public.

## **5. PARLIAMENTARY PROCESS**

5.1 The Constitution distinguishes between four categories of Bills, as follows: Bills amending the Constitution (section 74); Ordinary Bills not affecting provinces (section 75); Ordinary Bills affecting provinces (section 76); and Money Bills (section 77). A Bill must be correctly tagged otherwise it would be constitutionally invalid.

5.2 The Bill must be considered against the provisions of the Constitution relating to the tagging of Bills and against the functional areas listed in Schedule 4 and Schedule 5 to the Constitution. In accordance with section 76(3) of the Constitution, a Bill must be dealt with in accordance with the procedure established by either section 76(1) or (2), if it falls within a functional area listed in Schedule 4 to the Constitution, or provides for legislation envisaged in section 65(2), section 163, section 182, section 195(3) and (4), section 196 and section 197.



- 5.3 This Bill deals with matters that relate to the public service, as contemplated in section 197 of the Constitution.
- 5.4 The Office of the Chief State Law Adviser and the Department of Public Service and Administration are of the view that this Bill must be dealt with in accordance with the procedure set out in section 76 of the Constitution because the Bill deals with matters that relate to the public service, as contemplated in section 197 of the Constitution.
- 5.5 The Office of the Chief State Law Adviser is further of the opinion that it is not necessary to refer the Bill to the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders in terms of section 39 of the Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act, 2019 (Act No. 3 of 2019), since it does not contain provisions pertaining to traditional or Khoi-San communities or pertaining to customary law or customs of traditional or Khoi-San communities, nor any matter referred to in section 154(2) of the Constitution.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

## NOTICE 1755 OF 2023

**PUBLICATION OF FEES AND CHARGES FOR SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE PROPERTY VALUERS PROFESSION: ACT NO. 47 OF 2000: SECTION 12(1): EFFECTIVE 1 APRIL 2023 UNTIL 31 MARCH 2024**

**1. Application Fee (VAT Inclusive and Non- refundable)**

- (a) R1 490 for all registration categories, 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 R1 070 for all International/ Foreign registrations-All categories of registration; and
- (c) Recognised Prior Learning (RPL) ito S 12(1)(i) of the PVP Act R19 245
- (d) R7500 for a new Specified category, e.g., Plant and Equipment (PE), Municipal Property Assessor (MPA) when these registration categories open.

**2. Registration Fee (VAT Inclusive and non- refundable)**

- (a) Professional Valuer R2 935 (50% non- refundable)
- (b) Professional Associated Valuer R2 820 (50% non- refundable)
- (c) Candidate Valuer R1 350 (50% non- refundable)
- (d) Candidate Single Residential Property Assessor <5 yrs) R1 350 (50% non- refundable)
- (e) Single Residential Property Assessor and Spec Cat R2 820 (50% non-refundable)
- (f) International Professional Valuer R4 000 (50% non-refundable)
- (g) International Professional Associated R3 885 (50% non-refundable)
- (h) International Candidate Valuer R2 420 (50% non-refundable)

**3. Annual Fee (VAT inclusive, Non- Refundable (Neither as a whole nor in part)**

Registration Category	Fee payable
Professional Valuers	R4 487
Pr Associated Val and SRPA	R4 145
Ca Val and CSRPA registered > 5 years	R3 879
Ca Val and CSRPA registered < 5 years	R1 442
All Octogenarians	R 897
International Professionals	R4 487
International Candidates	R1 442

**TO NOTE: Registration will be suspended if no payment is received by 31 December 2023 and registration will be cancelled if no payment is received by 31 March 2024.**

**4. Examination & Supplementary Exam Fee (VAT Incl- 50% refundable till 14 days before exam)**

- (a) Professional Valuer R 3 587
- (b) Professional Associated Valuer and SRPA R 3 318

**5. Other Applicable Fees and Charges**

- (a) Administration Fee (Re-Registration) R 1 095
- (b) Appeal- Disciplinary hearing ito S 12(1)(i) of the PVP Act R15 000
- (c) Appeal ito S 25(1) of the PVP Act R 9 500
- (d) Assessing Application ito, PAIA & Furnishing Reasons R 2 500 basic charge plus R50/ page
- (e) Audio recordings No transcript; on either CD or USB
- (f) Duplicate hard copy certificate R 345
- (g) Letter of Good Standing R 300
- (h) Invigilating (not online) R 1 250 Invigilation fee per day
- (i) Setting of Examination Paper R 4 446



(j)	Marking of Scripts – per script	R 300
(k)	Moderation of Scripts – per script	R 150
(l)	Examination Refresher session: In person	R 1 710
(m)	Practical Examination and Interview (SRPA)	R 3 053
(n)	<b>Practical Work school</b>	
	4 to 5 day Attendance	R 7 550
	3 days (SRPA)	R 4 000
	1 day	R 1 800
	Non Registered persons attending Practical WS	R 8 550
(o)	Pre exam Workshop	R 1 500
(p)	Remarking of Script	R 1 945
(q)	Viewing of Script	R 3 895

### **Additional Notes**

1. **The Act:** Reference is made to the Property Valuers Profession Act, 2000 (Act No. 47 of 2000).
2. **Application Fee**  
Fees that are paid by the new applicant when they submit an application to SACPVP for the first time. Proof of payment should be attached to the prescribed application form. It is a non-refundable, once off payment.  
Once the new applications have been approved, they will proceed to pay the registration fees.
3. **Registration Fee**  
Are fees paid by registered persons when they are progressing from one category to another. Once the registered person has passed the professional valuer or professional associated valuer examination. He/she is required to pay the registration fees in order to change the category of registration.
4. **Annual Fee**
  - 4.1 A newly registered candidate valuer is exempt from paying the annual fee for his/her first year of registration. All that is payable is the application fee and the registration fee. Once the applicant has been approved to register with SACPVP, an invoice will be issued for the registration fee in order to be registered as a candidate valuer.
  - 4.2 This is the annual subscription paid by all registered persons. The invoices are emailed on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2023 is the start of the new financial year. The registered persons has three months to pay their annual fees, ie May, June and July or 90 days. Thereafter, interest will be charged on the amount of the annual fees.
5. Validation of CET events and points: Please visit the website: [www.sacpvp.co.za](http://www.sacpvp.co.za)
6. Posting of Registration certificate and Registration cards. The registered persons or Institutions to arrange the collection thereof.
7. Recognised Prior Learning (RPL). Each application will be assessed on its merit and subject to the applicant adhering to a set criteria.

**ND Naidoo**  
**Acting Registrar**  
**South African Council for the Property Valuers Profession (SACPVP)**

**DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE**

**NOTICE 1756 OF 2023**

**ANNEXURE A**

**DRAFT POLICY: WOMEN IN SPORT**

*Women united in advancing development and prosperity for all*

**ANNEXURE A**

**DRAFT POLICY: WOMEN IN SPORT**

*Women united in advancing development and prosperity for all*

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## FOREWORD BY MINISTER OF SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE

Sport is a cultural activity, which, if practiced fairly and equitably, enriches society and friendship between nations. Sport is an activity which offers individuals with whatever background, race, religion, sexual orientation the opportunity of multiple benefits for themselves, their communities and country. Although women and girls account for more than half of the world's population and despite the growing participation of women in sport and physical activity at all levels, there is still an uneven landscape for women in decision making and leadership roles. Women are significantly under-represented in management, administration, coaching and officiating, particularly at the higher levels. Women face multiple issues around safeguarding, including gender-based violence. Many factors, external to sport, affect women's levels of participation and other types of involvement in sport. In this regard, the situation at home, the role of physical education, their legal status in society and the media are key influences.

The National Development Plan indicates that the transformation for sports by 2030 is that participation in each sporting code begins to approximate the demographics of the country and that South Africa's sporting results are as expected of a middle-income country with historical excellence in a number of sporting codes.

The Department of Sports, Arts and Culture (DSAC) will continue to transform the delivery of sport and recreation by ensuring equitable access, development and excellence at all levels of participation, thereby improving social cohesion, nation building and the quality of life of all South Africans. Such a role of sport is enshrined in the Declaration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDG 5 that focuses on achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women is cutting across all 17 SDGs, particularly where sport is utilised as vehicle for development. It states:

*"Sport is also an important enabler of sustainable development. We recognize the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives."*

(<http://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal5>)

South Africa is also guided by other policy directives to which the country has been a signatory to ensure: (i) fair and equitable representation of men and women in all events and activities; (ii) capacity building of women in leadership (coaching, administration and

officiating); (iii) collaborative training, advocacy and awareness programs to educate the media on gender sensitive reporting; and (iv) develop and implement rewards and recognition initiatives that promote women empowerment and visibility including women and girls with disabilities.

DSAC has ensured that its programmes are largely mainstreamed, and the reports are indicative of the efforts. Our efforts to mainstream our activities across many programmes, such as Schools Sport, Youth Camps, Indigenous Games, Big Walk, National Recreation Day indicates that women and girls are given the opportunity to participate in sport and in some cases their representation exceeds those of boys and men. We took cognisance of the 'case for sport' being developed and of international declarations guiding the policy.

**Minister's picture to be inserted**



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The full participation of women and girls in all aspects of life, forms the corner stone of development and prosperity in South Africa. Gender inclusion that fosters gender equity is a core value of human justice in any society and by recognising that their marginalisation in many aspects of their lives, and in all sport-related sectors undermines the realisation of taking up their rightful place in society and in sport. This policy is therefore developed to redress existing inequalities for girls and women in the South African sport ecosystem – particularly in participation, competition, coaching, officiating and leadership.

In alignment with global policy frameworks, trends and national development priorities, this policy addresses multiple challenges women and girls face in sport associated with race, disability, age, religion, culture, geographical location, and sexual orientation inclusive of those belonging to the LGBTQI+ population, transwomen, and women differences of sex development (DSD). The policy refers to women and girls' athletes, coaches, administrators, those who aspire to be or are already in leadership positions and those who influence practices for the inclusion and promotion of women to ensure they are on an equal footing as their male counterparts. This policy aims to promote gender equity and gender mainstreaming in alignment with global trends, as commitment to signed declarations and national priorities of the South African Government. It also features issues of safeguarding to protect girls and women from all forms of abuse and discrimination in sport settings.

South African women and girls, with and without disabilities in sport and recreation face multiple barriers that negatively affect their participation, promotion and access to decision-making power and transformation in sport. Barriers extend to include socio-cultural values stemming from entrenched patriarchal ideology (including gender-role expectations), biased and lack of media coverage and advertising, gender-based violence, the lack of role models and gender stereotyping. At all levels, the lack of access to resources include funding and sponsorships or equitable remuneration; opportunities for participation in different sports at schools and in communities, inclusive of the priority scheduling of male participation and inadequate programmes for talent identification and development, as well as opportunities for professional participation; inadequate facilities and equipment; and the under-representation of females in leadership positions reflect the realities of women and girls in South African sport. The COVID-19 pandemic affected all sport but widened the gender gap and exposed women to increased levels of gender-based violence. The roles and responsibilities of key policy actors and stakeholders feature in the implementation plan, guided by indicators to direct monitoring and evaluation as to track and ensure a transformed South African sport dispensation. A log frame and theory of change will guide

planning, implementation and strategic decision-making from the input to impact levels across priority areas.

## ACRONYMS

APP	Annual Performance Plan
AU	African Union
AUSC Region 5	African Union Sport Council Region 5
CGF	Commonwealth Games Federation
DBE	Department of Basic Education
DG	Director-General
DWYPD	Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities
DSAC	Department of Sports, Arts and Culture
FIFA	Fédération Internationale de Football Association
IAAF	International Association of Athletics Federations (from October 2019 known as World Athletics)
IOC	International Olympic Committee
IWA	International Women's Association
IWG	International Working Group on Women and Sport
LGBTQI	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersexed communities
NACFWAS	National Council for Women and Sport
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-government Organisation
NSF	National Sport Federation
NSRP	National Sport and Recreation Plan
UNESCO	United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SAWSAR	South African Women Sport and Recreation
SASCOC	South African Sports Confederation and Olympic Committee (in 2022 renamed to Sport South Africa)
SDP	Sport for Development and Peace
SfD	Sport for Development
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United National Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United National International Children's Emergency Fund

WASSA	Women and Sport South Africa
WHO	World Health Organisation
WSI	Women Sport International

## 1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The introduction and background cover the following sub sections, namely, Policy issue identification; Background; Policy context and environment, links to other policies; and Brief overview of the policy process followed.

### 1.1 Policy issue identification

Gender equality implies that men and women<sup>1</sup> enjoy the same access to opportunities, resources, and have the same rights, obligations, and outcomes in all spheres of society. A just and democratic society protects and promotes gender equity and the empowerment of women as a human right. The latter is enshrined in the Universal Declarations of Human Rights (UDHR) of 1948 as stipulated in Article 27, stating that women have the right to fully participate in the cultural life of a community and share equally in societal benefits. It is also captured in Article 17(2) of the African Charter on Human and People's Rights (ACRWC) adopted in 1981 and as a fundamental principle of the Commonwealth (Wadesango, Malatji & Chabaya, 2020). DSAC's integrated approach for setting national agendas and for transformative actions is in alignment with the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (particularly SDG 5) and with the African Union Agenda of 2063.

Since 1994, the South African government has outlawed gender inequality and put multiple measures in place to address all forms of discrimination against women in broader society. Under the guidance of Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the International Working Group on Women & Sport established in 1994 as the most influential 'women in sport movement', held seven international conferences to further the cause of gender equity in sport. As signatory, South Africa implemented various initiatives and report on social transformation, including on gender persistent inequalities and mainstreaming (Engh & Potgieter, 2018).

In 2014 a baseline study on gender, participation, and leadership in southern Africa, found a relatively high level of female sport participation (46%) but low levels of females in leadership and coaching (Fasting, Huffman & Sand, 2014). Matters have not improved for women in different sports in the AUSC Region 5 member countries. The 2021 (follow-up) study (Burnett, 2021a) show a decrease in women's participation across five countries

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<sup>1</sup> The term 'women' refers to girls and women with and without disabilities.

(Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) and across five sports (athletics, basketball, boxing, judo and football) by 9.8% to measure 8.2% in 2020. The outlier is netball with an average female participation rate of 98.1% pushing up the overall female participation across all sports (previous five and netball) to be 70%. A similar situation prevails at grassroots level among the lower quintile schools (Quintile one, two and three) where physical education is not implemented and 43.8% of these schools offer one sport, or at best three sports such as football for boys, netball for girls and athletics for a short period at the beginning of the year (Burnett, 2018 & 2020).

Many influences contributed to this situation as communicated by stakeholder representatives during multiple consultative road shows/sessions for informing this policy development. The lack of participation and development pathways for athletes, coaches and referees in many sports, the lack of suitable equipment, facilities (including facility management that prioritises male participation), the lack of professional leagues for women-only teams, disparity between men's and women's remuneration and rewards, cultural perceptions that contribute to negative stereotyping, and lack of support in creating an enabling environment, contribute to the under-representation of women as leaders and their full participation at all levels of South African sport. South Africa is still to follow the global trend set at the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games of having 49% women competing. Team South Africa that competed at the Tokyo Olympic Games, 66% were male, whilst 56.9% men competed for South Africa at the Tokyo Paralympic Games.

At the global and national leadership levels, women are yet to gain ground. In the IOC, female representation shows the discrepancy between participation and leadership (*The Conversation*, 2021) as women hold about a third (37.5%) executive board membership at that level. Although in South Africa, gender transformation has accelerated across multiple sport and management structures since the 2004 report on the status women in sport, participation and leadership inequalities are still prevalent (SRSA, 2017). Women continue to trail behind men in sport leadership, despite Sport South Africa and the government sector that spearheaded gender transformation. Sport South Africa has 58% women at the executive level and 53.9% at sub-committee level (Burnett, 2021a). Female leadership among NOCs are only 24.1% with men also dominating sub-committees with a representation rate of 62.2% as measured across the five countries in AUC Region 5 (Burnett, 2021a).

Globally and locally, remaining barriers relate to cultural influences, lack of multiple resources, hegemonic male structures, and practices from playground domination by boys to leadership positions occupied by men (Murray, Lord & Lorimer, 2020; Ogunniyi, 2015). This policy speaks to national and local realities, whilst showing an alignment with global and

national policies. This policy aims to guide meaningful social transformation within and through sport whilst informing strategic decision-making and an equitable dispensation for women inclusive of the most vulnerable where race, class and disability add layers contributing to their level of disadvantage.

## **1.2 Background**

Sport is still a male-dominated sphere where women face exclusion and discrimination, particularly in traditionally male sports like rugby, football/soccer and boxing (Ray, 2016; Ogunniyi, 2015). South African society is largely patriarchal where the domestic role of a woman (as mother and wife) is a prevailing cultural belief voiced during the provincial consultations. Such culture also exists in sport and in sport organisations that negatively affect women's inclusion, engagement and participation.

Although women's participation in sport continues to rise, the *European Institute for Gender Equality (2017)* found that men are still dominating, which is particularly the case in the coaching environment (Carson, McCormack, & Walsh, 2018; European Institute for Gender Equality, 2017). A similar trend exists in southern Africa where only 22% of women coaching competitive sport and only 18% acting as head coach which is only up 2% from a baseline reported in 2014 (Burnett, 2021a).

The Women in Sport Movement globally and in Africa has been growing over the last two decades, spearheaded by the Women in Sport Association (AWISA) and International Working Group on Women and Sport (IWG). However, the lack of functional sport structures limits collaboration and perpetuates discriminatory processes that impact negatively on women and sport in South Africa (Report on Africa session at the IWG World Conference on Women and Sport, Helsinki, Finland. 2014; <https://cge.org.za/>).

In the history of South Africa, sportswomen played a major role in the resistance movement and struggle to liberate the country from apartheid. During the 1980s and early 1990's South African sportswomen used sport as a site of resistance against racism and sexism contributing to the emergence of the new democratic political dispensation (Hargreaves, 1997; Jones, 2001; Roberts, 1993). Unity talks in South African sport that took place between 1988 and 1994, led to the synchronisation of all South African sport codes across the racial divides and prioritised racial redress.

Since the birth of democracy in 1994, and guided by the South African Constitution of 1996, gender inequality in sport and recreation in South Africa has been legislated against by several constitutionally binding acts followed by structural reform. The Women and Sport South Africa (WASSA) structures and National Advisory Council for Women were established in 1996 and the government committed itself to support women's equality in sport and recreation. In 1997, workshops were held in every province, culminating in the then Minister of Sport and Recreation, the late Mr Steve Tshwete, launching the WASSA National Steering Council made up of representatives from every province, and representatives from the National Sports Council, National Olympic Committee and Disability Sport South Africa.

In 1999 in the new administration with changes in executive authorities and the establishment of the South African Sports Commission, the WASSA structure and its responsibilities were phased out. In order to continue the work of WASSA, the South African Sports Commission instituted a delivery mechanism to ensure the participation of women, people with disabilities and people from rural areas. This gave birth to a programme called South African Women, Sport and Recreation (SAWSAR) in 2003. The programme was a sub-component of Equity with the then provincial desks under the auspices of the Provincial Departments of Sport and Culture.

### **1.3 Policy context and environment, links to other policies**

#### **1.3.1 Legislative Context**

- a) Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996
- b) National Sport and Recreation Act, 1998 (Act 110 of 1998 as amended)
- c) White Paper on Sport and Recreation, 2012
- d) National Sport and Recreation Financial and Non-Financial Support Policy, revised approval 2017
- e) National Sport and Recreation Plan, 2012 and the Transformation Charter
- f) Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act (PEPUDA), Act No 4 of 2000
- g) The Integrated Strategy National Disability Strategy, White Paper, November 1997
- h) Employment Equity Act no 55 of 1998
- i) Commission on Gender Equality Act 1996
- j) Universal declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948 (United Nations Gender Assembly resolution 217 A)
- k) African Charter on Human and People's rights set up in 1987
- l) Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa adopted by AU Assembly in 2004
- m) National Policy Framework for Women's empowerment and Gender Equality, 2000



- n) The basic conditions of employment act, 1997 (act no. 75 of 1997 as amended by its 2018 amendment act (hereinafter referred to as "the BCEA"). *The BCEA regulates minimum conditions of employment for both men and women and does not differentiate between the two genders and promotes the equal rights of persons with disabilities*
- o) Promotion of equality and prevention of unfair discrimination act, 2000 (act no. 4 of 2000) (hereinafter referred to as "the PEPUDA") *PEPUDA has an equal bearing on both men and women and does not differentiate between the two genders aside from specific instances relative to women as indicated hereunder*
- p) Gender mainstreaming framework

### 1.3.1 International Context

Globally, the policy will endorse:

- a) The Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- b) The United Nations Convention on the Rights of persons with Disabilities (2006)
- c) The United Nations Convention on the rights of the Child (1989)
- d) The international Covenant on Civil and Political rights (1966)
- e) The international Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights (1966)
- f) The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) and outcome documents associated with follow up meetings Beijing + 5 (2005), Beijing + 10 (2005), Beijing + 15 (2010), Beijing + 25 (2020).
- g) The United Nation Security Council Resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on Women, Peace and Security (2000).
- h) International Women's Group (IWG).
- i) United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs).
- j) International Olympic Committee (IOC) Olympic Agenda 2020 and Olympic Agenda +5.
- k) The Brighton Declaration on Women and Sport signed in 1994 by 250 signatories, and other declarations emanating from the various World Conferences on Women and Sport between 1994 and 2018.

### 1.4 Brief overview of the policy process followed

There is no denying that the development of women in all aspects of life, is the corner stone of development and integrated in the core values of any society. However, women are still

unsupported and marginalised in many aspects of their lives including in sport, on, and off the field. This policy thus aims to redress issues raised by delegates at a Women's breakfast hosted by the former Minister of Sport and Recreation in August 2018 and many follow-up consultations in the form of road shows with key stakeholders within the sport sector such as the provincial road shows. The draft policy document was presented to the MINMEC meeting comprised of the Minister and the Provincial MECs for Sport and Recreation. Since the merger in 2019 of Sport and Recreation South Africa (SRSA) and the Department of Arts and Culture (DAC), the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture (DSAC) was established. It is under this banner that the Deputy Minister, Ms Mafu continued with consultations with the relevant stakeholders during roadshows for example in those provinces.

Stakeholders consulted in the provinces consisted of provincial MEC's, government officials such as HODs, other government officials within the provinces, sport federations, sports academies, recreation bodies, NGOs (e.g., Lovelife), media group and university sport representatives. Wider consultations included discussions with relevant departments such as the Departments of: Social Development, Women, Youth and People with Disabilities, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation including the Presidency, National Department of Transport, Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA) and Basic Education. The last group that was consulted was representatives of national sport federations included SASCOC. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the consultation process was delayed and restricted and some of the consultations were done virtually.

## **2. PROBLEM STATEMENT**

### **2.1 Underlying policy statement**

There is gender inequality in the field of sport between women including women with disabilities and men (abled and non-abled bodied) manifests at all levels of participation and plays out in the coaching, technical officiating, and administrative areas. There is a ripple effect from lack to access, talent development and transitioning into different sport-related roles, as pathways do not exist, or multiple factors limits such progression. Women particularly face an uphill battle to excel in traditionally male sport and find similar opportunities to benefit from taking part in professional sports. In addition to existing barriers to participation, women do not receive equal pay, access to funding and sponsorship, media exposure and multiple other resources that make up an enabling environment. On the contrary, women must battle against male-dominated ideologies, cultural beliefs, male-biases, and hegemonic structures whilst overcoming various forms of discrimination, prejudices, stereotypical normative prescriptions and in some cases have to prove that they

are 'real women' or undergo hormonal treatment to fit the pre-scribed binary view of being either classified as a man or a woman. Women in sport and recreation also face gender-based violence.

## **2.2 Nature, history, and scope of the problem (including trend identification and assessment-use of evidence)**

There is gender inequality which to a large extent emanates from cultural influences and patriarchal ideology in the field of sport which negatively affects women including women with disabilities and men (abled and non-abled bodied) manifests at all levels of participation and plays out in the coaching, technical officiating, and administrative areas. Sport is still a male-dominated sphere where women face exclusion and discrimination, particularly in traditionally male sports like rugby, football/soccer and boxing (Ray, 2016; Ogunniyi, 2015).

There is a ripple effect from lack to access, talent development and transitioning into different sport-related roles, as pathways do not exist, or multiple factors limits such progression. Women particularly face an uphill battle to excel in traditionally male sport and find similar opportunities to benefit from taking part in professional sports. In addition to existing barriers to participation, women do not receive equal pay, access to funding and sponsorship, media exposure and multiple other resources that make up an enabling environment. On the contrary, women must battle against male-dominated ideologies, cultural beliefs, male-biases and hegemonic structures whilst overcoming various forms of discrimination, prejudices, stereotypical normative prescriptions and in some cases have to prove that they are 'real women' or undergo hormonal treatment to fit the pre-scribed binary view of being either classified as a man or a woman. In terms of leadership, SASCOC has 58% women at the executive level and 53.9% at sub-committee level (Burnett, 2021a).

In 2021 it was reported that less than one out of four leaders to be female other sectors and only 27.7% women lead in national sport federations across six sports in five southern African countries (Burnett, 2021a). Female leadership among NOCs are only 24.1% with men also dominating sub-committees with a representation rate of 62.2% as measured across the five countries in AUSC Region 5 (Burnett, 2021a). In Eminent People's Report of 2019/2020 women are under-represented as presidents of sport federations, CEOs, full-time appointees, coaches, technical officials and in under-age and senior high-performance teams.

### 3. POLICY VISION AND OBJECTIVES

#### 3.1 Vision

The vision of the policy is to promote gender equality relevant to equal access to resources for men and women in the field of sport. This policy further aims to inform current national programmes and initiatives focusing on addressing gender equity as an outcome within and through sport.

The policy expresses the dedication to women in sport and the contribution in building a creative and inclusive nation.

DSAC recognises the meaningful work by people, institutions, and society in the promotion of gender equality and equity in and through sport. Through the implementation of this policy, it will identify and ensure opportunities for multiple stakeholders to place gender on the agenda for socio-political and economic transformation.

DSAC's vision for women in sport is to ensure equal opportunities for the optimal development and equal opportunity for all women to achieve full participation and development. It strives to provide equity as outcomes for women in sport that may lead to life-long involvement and a healthy lifestyle.

#### 3.2 The rationale for a policy intervention and policy options

The rationale for policy intervention and policy options is to promote gender equality and fight the scourge of gender-based violence in the field of sport and recreation. Policy is aimed to address the issue of gender inequality and gender-based violence women in sport are faced with. Policy option 1 will be to implement alignment of all related policies speaking to human rights, gender (non)discrimination and the equitable inclusion of women. The limitation here is that the implementation of aligned policies may invite all relevant stakeholders national and internationally to collaborate services which may be a bit difficult due to insufficient resources Option 2 has to do with the mainstreaming gender and address women's equity across all structural arrangements and programmes linked to DSAC.

#### 3.3 Strategic linkages

The proposed policy will contribute to following national priorities, as outlined in the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (2019-2024):

**Building a capable and ethical and developmental state:** Gender equality will promote women empowerment which in turn will contribute to the implementation of human rights as they will be educated about addressing GBV, financial management, leadership, active



living, and female role modelling. Sport organisations should adhere to good governance, gender diversity in management and good governance.

***Economic transformation and job creation:*** The promotion of gender equality and equity will increase economic growth and unearth currently untapped human resources in the formal and informal economy. As such it will contribute to economic transformation (including the expansion of industries), job creation and an expanded female labour force with equal access to resources such as salary/wage, sponsorships/funding that will stimulate income-generation, independence, and employment within the sport sector.

***Education, skills and health:*** Education, training, and optimising health-related practices in sport and through sport (e.g., active living) serve as cornerstone and engine for economic growth. Qualified individuals will attract more women into the national workforce and strengthen the South African sport system. Sport as 'medicine' saves public health costs, boost productivity and contribute to the quality of life. Women are key caregivers to promote health-optimising activities for their children, volunteering, and role modelling.

***Consolidating the Social Wage through reliable and quality Basic Services:*** Providing resources to abled and disabled women (including access to social grants) will generate income at the community level. It may provide capacity for public work projects, public service provision and increase employability for youth by acquiring a skill set in sport transferable to other sectors. Engaging women in sport increase service provision to social institutions like schools, improve self-reliance and prevent deviant behaviours and teenage pregnancies

***Spatial integration, home settlement and local government:*** Gender equality will necessitate the optimal use of local sport facilities for community-based sports. Sport facilities may have multi-purpose usage for providing community services (e.g., health clinics, delivering grants and school sport competitions). The placement and development of accessible and well-placed sport facilities will enable sustainable human settlements and special integration across different sectors of a community under the auspices and management of local government entities.

***Social cohesion and safe communities:*** Playing sport at community level (at schools and clubs) promotes social cohesion, social integration, solidarity, and inclusion that contribute to the reduction of inequality and exclusion for women. It bridges the disparities and stratification of women further disadvantaged by labels of ethnicity, class, nationality, age,

disability, or any other distinctions that may cause divisions, competition and conflict. Promoting women's inclusion is underpinned by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, (1996), National Development Plan, (2011) and Sport and Recreation South Africa White Paper, (2012).

Sport participation and active living keep people occupied and away from destructive behaviours such as drug-taking and teenage pregnancies. In this way it contributes to community-safety and crime prevention. Sport participation teach pro-social values such as compassion and peaceful co-existence. It provides the glue that keeps communities together.

**A better Africa and world:** As signatory to multiple human right conventions and in adherence to the African Union's 2063 vision (the Africa we Want), facilitating sport participation and mobilising the sector to fully include women at all levels, will deliver on this vision. It is up to South Africa to ensure that 'nobody is left behind' – not as a UN prerequisite but a mandate for all sectors and stakeholders (SDG 17) to make this a reality.

### **3.4 Theory of change, Policy objectives and expected outcomes**

#### **3.4.1 Theory of Change (See Annexure)**

#### **3.4.2 Policy objectives and expected outcomes**

The objectives of the policy are as follows:

- To promote active participation, to increase the number of women actively participating in sport and physical activity in order to reduce the gender gap at all levels. To implement pathway development for girls within different sports. To reduce the drop-out rate of women in sport at all levels.
- To increase the area of coaching, officiating and support. For example, to increase the base of qualified female coaches from grassroots to the highest competitive levels across all sports. To increase the number of women in technical officiating roles and support staff.
- To have 50/50 gender leadership: To implement a gender balance at all leadership levels of funded organisations. To provide a pathway and mentorship for women to become leaders at all levels. To implement good governance and gender parity (gender-balance structures). To provide equal opportunities for women to participate and occupy leadership positions in sport
- To increase visibility, framing and advocacy as follows: To increase the visibility of sport women and female role models. To promote fair representation of all women in

the public media. To engage in advocacy for women to participate, receive fair recognition and rewards in sport

- To implement safeguarding policies and mechanisms to protect women in sport
- To ensure safe spaces for participation, coaching, officiating and support
- To implement mechanisms to ensure pro-social behaviours and values in sport (e.g. anti-doping and violence-prevention).
- To implement sport as a tool for development for women at all levels.
- To promote peaceful co-existence and address gender-based violence in and through sport.
- To use sport to address health, education, and socio-economic development for women.
- To avail and mobilise appropriate resources in relation to identified needs to women
- To ensure a safe and enabling environments for all women to participate in sport
- To ensure gender-neutral communication and positive portrayals of women

Expected outcomes are as follows:

- Women in sport system strengthened and good governance to ensure the inclusion and empowerment of women at all levels. Adequate policies, strategies to safeguard and ensure equitable gender practices in sport and related sectors.
- Strategic alignment, service integration and stakeholder collaboration
- Equitable access to participation opportunities for women at all levels (e.g., community, club, and national levels)
- Equitable access for women in leadership at all levels (e.g. community, club and national levels) such as qualified coaches, technical officials and administrators
- Effective implementation of safeguarding measures to address issues of abuse for women
- Gender-neutral communication and portrayal of women in sport
- Equitable access to resources including physical (facilities and equipment), financial, information and human resources for women at all levels

#### **4. BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION**

Issues contributing to gender inequality, include socio-cultural and biological factors, the lack of access or differential access to multiple resources, limited access to leadership positions, issues around gender-verification measures, GBV (especially during Covid-19 lockdowns) in and through sport, the lack of role models and gender stereotyping. Cultural influences and patriarchal ideology remain main undermining influences as it plays out in sport and society

in different ways (Burnett, 2021b). It extends to the lack and biased media representation and advertisement, poorly developed sport structures at school and grassroots levels, limited access to high performance sport, clothing issues, safety aspects in sport and related to transport and the lack of capacity. The next section will expand on the different factors and influences.

#### **4.1 Gender inequality and discrimination**

In South Africa, patriarchal ideology informs the dominance of men over women at household, institutional and community levels (Adom-Aboagye & Burnett, 2019; Burnett, 2018). Girls from a young age are socialised in a particular subservient gender role and due to an average superiority of male physicality, women are pigeonholed into feminine types of sport. This presents stereotypes that creates obstacles for many to enter sport regarded as a bastion of male domination evidenced in sports like football, rugby, cricket and boxing (Burnett, 2021a; Engh & Potgieter, 2015; Pelak, 2005 & 2010).

According to DSAC (SRSA, 2012) sport plays an important role to redress gender and race inequalities as well as discrimination against people with disabilities and marginalised populations. Accommodating diversity across gender, race and class and inclusive sport and recreation practices contribute to the building of social cohesion, community integration, active citizenships, and nation building (Burnett, 2021b).

Women with disabilities in sport face a level of exacerbating discrimination, stereotyping and stigma as society attach multiple meanings to 'disability'. Gendered inequalities thus intersect with different aspects of oppression resulting in identifiable labels or characteristics such as race, sexuality, ability, age, social class, marital status or position as a citizen with reference to an indigenous person or refugee as examples (CITOFIELD, 2022). Such levels of marginality or double (even triple) levels of discrimination associated have been mentioned during the consultation process.

#### **4.2 Biological and socio-cultural factors and poverty**

A major socio-cultural and economic barrier is the manifest idea that sport is masculine, exclusive and elitist. It is a widely shared perception transmitted by men and women through traditions, beliefs, and social practices. This entails that women are not meant to be competitive, they should be heterosexual in appearance (hair, clothing and demeanour) and their body should not be muscular - also stated by roadshow participants (Engh & Potgieter, 2018). This societal expectation is seen as the main socio-cultural barrier as women themselves prioritise women-hood and domestic responsibilities that leave them little time (time-poor) for sport participation and/or leadership. Sport is rife with homophobia, and boys



are also labelled as gay for playing 'unmanly' sports, just as girls are often labelled as lesbians if they play almost any sport (apart from a few which are seen as particularly 'feminine'). Such beliefs contribute to dropout rates amongst teenage girls and discourage women from participating or excelling in sport (Burnett, 2018; Engh & Potgieter, 2018).

Despite recent progress, discrimination based on the real or perceived sexual orientation and gender identity of female athletes persists. Girls in sports may experience bullying, social isolation, negative performance evaluations, or the loss of their starting position. During socially fragile adolescence, the fear of being tagged "gay" is strong enough to push many girls out of the game (Engh & Potgieter, 2018).

Women is not a homogeneous population and ethnic minorities, girls from poor environments and in rural areas have different experiences and barriers to overcome. For example, rates of participation in sport amongst different ethnic minorities vary considerably and the gap between men and women's participation in sport may be greater amongst some minority ethnic groups. Ethnic or racial stereotyping exist and is perpetuated through religious or cultural practices such as among some sectors of Asian women who are not allowed to wear revealing swimsuits. During the provincial road shows, it was also mentioned that there are certain codes whereby black people are always selected for a certain position within a sport team that represent racial stacking (playing in non-decision making or central positions) in team sports like netball and rugby.

Media framing of the perfect (lean and sexy) female body contribute to girls and women not being confident to participate in sport due to their poor body image associated with their physical appearance and the fear of being judged for that (Kubayi, 2015). Women and girls in sport are regarded as inferior and their physique are perceived as not strong or suitable can take part in sport (Ogunniyi, 2015). During the provincial roadshow focus group discussions, the topic was raised that women tend to believe that they are weak and have a physical strengths-inferiority complex.

Women and girls from impoverished settings often have a low self-esteem and poor sense of self-worth coupled with diminished self-efficacy and belief in their potential to achieve (Ahmed et al., 2017). A national handball representative mentioned the lack of self-esteem stemming from negative experiences. Many high performing athletes (including females) struggle with mental health issues associated on the one hand with a sedentary lifestyle, and on the other hand with the stress of high performance (Purcell et al., 2020). The Covid-19 pandemic brought additional strain on the mental health of elite athletes (Mehrsafar et al., 2020).

#### 4.3 Lack of funding, sponsorship and remuneration

Sponsorships mostly flow to dominant male team sports such as rugby, cricket and football that have highly established professional leagues. The argument offered for the under-representation of women in the public media (broadcasting, televised and printed media) is argued from this point of view and the fact that such sports have a large fan base. In a recent study about the accessibility to funds for women in South African sport (CITOFIELD, 2022). The latter study refers to the adoption of the amendments of the Employment Equity Act that guides legal redress for equal pay for work of equal value to counter unfair discrimination in the respect of remuneration. However, this has not been applied in the field of sport where even at the global level were female athletes earn less compared to their male counterparts and about 99% of all sponsorship money is directed to men's sport (Cox, 2018).

The lack of funding dedicated to women in sport limits their chances to travel internationally for competitions as lucrative endorsement deals are often presented to male athletes and national teams represent the 'male version' of a sport. According to several participants at the road shows from different provinces, sponsors favour male sports and teams which also attracts a high level of media exposure.

The issue of remuneration received by the South African national women and men's football teams was raised in a parliamentary in 2019. It was reported that Banyana's players receive a match bonus of **R5 000** for a win in an official match, and **R4 000** for a win in a friendly match. 2019 it was reported that Bafana Bafana players earn as much as **R60 000** for a win, **R40 000** for a draw. Banyana players are paid a daily allowance of **R400** per day when training with the team while in the country which will be increased to **R500** per day to be in line with Bafana Bafana. The payment for tournaments is handled differently, and the payment structure is negotiated with the team depending on the tournament. The payment structure for Banyana Banyana is based on the available resources and funding from the relevant sponsors and supplemented by SAFA (South African Football Association). DSAC utilised various instruments including the Grant Framework Conditions and direct dedicated funding as well as conditional funding as instruments to promote the development of female sport," (Sport 24, January 2019). The Departments financial investment in the establishment of a professional football league over 3 years and the exposure on television has attracted them sponsorship.

#### **4.4 Lack of women in leadership positions**

The socio-cultural influences contribute to the ideology that defines women as inferior to men who led women to be assigned minor positions in both public and private spheres of life (National Policy for Women, 2017). Globally and locally, remaining barriers relate to cultural influences, lack of appropriate resources, hegemonic male structures, and practices from playground domination by boys to leadership positions occupied by men. In June 2020, the Eminent Persons Group on Transformation (SRSA, 2019) reported on the progress of 18 sporting codes on transformation as per Charter and Barometer (self-projected) targets.

According to the study conducted by African Union Sport Council (AUSC) Region 5, in 2014 the number of women occupying leadership positions in sport is very low within the region. Compared to the number of female athletes participating in sports, women were reported to be underrepresented in leadership positions in the school sport organizations and the sport associations. The follow-up study seven years later, show improvement across the government entities, but less than one out of four leaders to be female other sectors and only 27.7% women lead in national sport federations across six sports in five southern African countries (Burnett, 2021a).

#### **4.5 Transgender, Intersex athletes, Sex-verification and Testosterone levels**

Female athletes face many obstacles to compete internationally because of transgender and, intersex issues. They are banned from competing internationally due to their natural high production of testosterone. They are forced to take medication to lower the level that would make them qualify for the women's races. They are forced to undergo sex-verification which is against human rights.

Intersex is a person born with a combination of male and female biological traits. Transgender women athletes are athletes whose gender identity are different from the sex (male or female) they were assigned to at birth. Such athletes may experience gender dysphoria and may transition to the gender of choice. This process commonly includes hormone replacement therapy and sometimes sex reassignment surgery, which can bring relief and resolve feelings of gender dysphoria.

Current international decisions guide the current inclusion of male-to-female transgender athletes, whilst LGBTQ rights groups actively contest exclusionary measures and deem them 'discriminatory', 'harmful' and 'unscientific' it remains a contentious issue.

#### **4.6 Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in sport**

GBV is defined as the violence that is directed at a person based on his/her biological sex or gender identity. It includes physical, sexual, verbal, emotional and psychological abuse,

threats, coercion and economic or educational deprivation, whether occurring in public or private (DWYPD, 2020). Women are disproportionately harmed by gender-based violence. In the sport sector, it may occur in different forms.

**Sexual harassment:** Well document cases mostly entail male coaches and men in positions of power to be the perpetrators and women to be the victims, although it also happened to male athletes (European Institute for Gender Equality, 2017; European Commission, 2014). Prominent cases in US Gymnastics had the medical doctor successfully brought to justice and spurred a global debate (Kwiatkowski, 2021).

The findings from the focus groups which indicated that there were few policies and mechanisms that protect women from sexual abuse. Women representatives at various road shows said female athletes are often coerced in using banned performance enhancers under pressure from male coaches do not report such matters for fear of retaliation.

**Sexual assault:** Women and girls face the barriers in the form of physical and sexual harassment (European Institute for Gender Equality, 2017). According to the focus group discussions during the road shows, the bullying of athletes seems to be rife.

**Victimisation:** Gender-based discrimination contribute to women falling victim to acts of marginalised, isolated or exposed to violence. Women in sport encounter various forms of discrimination including sexual victimisation and that they were less likely to report that. The positive actions regarding gender equity and women empowerment are blocked by gender-based discrimination based on stereotypes of women's physical abilities and social roles (<https://www.womeninsport.org/>). During focus group discussions, issues mentioned include the role of religion (e.g., Muslim) and traditional culture relating to dress codes.

The silence of sexual abuse and multiple forms of violence needs to be addressed by creating safe spaces and mechanisms of reporting as such practices arise from a combination of factors such as weak organisational controls within sport clubs, dominating and controlling behaviour by coaches, and vulnerability, low self-esteem, and high ambition amongst athletes (Engl & Potgieter, 2018). COVID-19 has negatively impacted on women and girls especially in the field of sport on gender-based violence and would require special strategies to address emerging (The Policy Brief called "COVID-19, Women, Girls and Sport: Build Back Better, 2020). During a consultation session, Sailing South Africa proposed a culture of zero tolerance regarding sexist behaviour, whilst the representative from the South African Rugby Union proposed safeguarding measures for players, coaches, and staff. Several representatives suggest the implementation of a whistle blowing programme that will



have reporting mechanisms and protection of the identify of those who may report transgressions.

#### **4.7 Lack of role models and gender stereotypes**

History and socio-cultural associations between sport and masculinity contribute to the persisting male dominance in being considered as role models for athletes, coaches, and decision-makers in many parts of the world (Picariello & Waller, 2016). Patriarchal ideology perpetuates the culture of males being preferred leaders and role models as framed in the sport fraternity and public media. This was confirmed during road show discussions where it was stated that there is a dire need of female role models.

The domination of men in journalism and the sport medial space does not only reflect patterns of marginalisation but has an influence of promoting male role models and mediate the ideal characteristics of athletes and leaders to be admired and copied (Geertsema-Sligh, 2018). This situation is also evident in the lack of female sports anchors that does little to address issues around the objectification of the female body and celebrate heterosexual framing of women as mothers, wives and girlfriends.

Much activism and resistance against such stereotypical framing of female athletes and potential role models are emerging (Ogunniyi, 2015). The public debates awareness campaigns and activists are vocal and increasingly act in a quest for radical change in terms of acknowledging and accepting alternative ways of doing gender and promoting female role models (Engh & Potgieter, 2018).

#### **4.8 Lack of media representation and exposure**

South African media are biased towards publishing and broadcasting international and national male dominated and highly commercialised sports such as football, rugby and cricket that maintain and support masculine domination (Engh & Potgieter, 2018). Women from less commercial and professional sports receive relatively less media exposure and 'respectful covering' as they are often portrayed to project a feminine ideal and gender role confirmation (Cooky, Messner & Hextrum, 2013).

During the consultative process, several provincial stakeholder representatives said that this is also the case in the South African media and that women sport is not well marketed, portrayed as athletes or that women's sporting achievements were downplayed in favour of feminising and hetero-sexualising women in sport (Fink, 2015; Villalon & Weiler-Abels, 2018). Media representation of gender for women during the 2016 Olympic Games, were

very much about the heterosexual discourse of 'brides to be' or 'supermoms' (Dashper, 2018).

Elite athletes with disability receive less media visibility than their non-disabled counterparts and female athletes received less than male athletes, whilst the media also favour different types of disabilities (e.g., blade runners) and although the stories include a focus on athleticism, it was underpinned by a 'supercrip' narrative and medicalised description of disability (Rees, Robinson & Shields, 2019). The lack of media exposure was confirmed during provincial consultations.

The over-representation of male reporters and presenters, in addition to editorial preferences contribute to the under-representation, marginalisation and biased representation of female sports and athletes on radio and television broadcasts. The gender-bias is also present in social media portrayals and communication (Adá Lameiras & Rodríguez-Castro, 2020).

#### **4.9 Lack of access to grassroots level sport**

The most recent report from the Eminent Persons' Group (2020) refers to a dysfunctional school sport system in South Africa and over-reliance on former Model C (or higher quintile schools) to produce sporting talent at the junior levels. One of the findings from the Report on the Implementation Evaluation of the National School Sport Championship (SRSA, 2016) was that there were no sport competitions within schools. The lack of school and community-based sporting infrastructure, lack of qualified coaches at the grassroots levels and regular competitions and leagues undermine long-term athlete development pathways in most sports (Burnett, 2020a & 2020b; Mkebe, 2015). There is also limited opportunities to take part in a variety of sports which limits the pool of talent for sporting codes and for the country.

According to DSAC (SRSA, 2012), grassroots sport focuses on the "poorest of the poor" in predominately disadvantaged and rural areas. If school and community sport are not taking place at grass roots level, the children's potential cannot be realised at an early age. The current national mass participation programmes (school sport and community sport) do not produce high levels of activity needed to produce a functional sport system and combat disease patterns such as obesity associated with sedentary lifestyles (Draper et al., 2019).

#### **4.10 Lack of access to high-performance sport**

Women's participation in sport has increased significantly as evidenced by the high level of competitions for females at the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games where women made up 49% of

competing athletes. However, in Team South Africa only 62 (34.4%) were women compared to 118 (65.6%) men.

Less women take part in competitive sport, particularly as they do not have the same access to professional leagues and earnings in South Africa's main commercial sports like cricket, rugby, and football – sport that still must establish highly functional domestic leagues (Sikes & Adom-Aboagye, 2017). In this respect, South Africa trails countries such as England and Australia where there are professional leagues set for women for cricket, rugby, and football.

The White Paper on Sport and Recreation, promotes the inclusion of priority groups of which women are one of them, whilst the Transformation Charter of South African Sport identifies women as marginalised group and to avoid that there should be increased access, representation, and opportunities in sport. Equality between men and women have not been achieved.

#### **4.11 Inadequate infrastructure as a means of access and lack of childcare facilities**

According to the inputs from the provincial road shows, the standard of infrastructure in the provinces especially in rural areas due to lack of high performance is not conducive for sport activities in general. It further stated a need to upgrade facilities to be women-friendly and for facilities to be used by schools. For women with disabilities, current challenges relate to accessible and user-friendly infrastructure such as entrances, reception areas, changing rooms and sports facilities, lack of accessible transport and parking amongst other limiting factors. During roadshows, the lack of infrastructure in impoverished communities and schools were discussed as a main stumbling block for women to participate at community level.

Lack of safe spaces and safety at sport facilities at the community level are detrimental to the number of girls participating in sport and structured physical activity and reflect in the relatively low levels of retention. According to the stakeholders during the roadshows, current management practices prioritise a more favourable scheduling of male sports and leagues at the community level. This is particularly relevant in traditionally male sports where established clubs and male-only teams are allocated the best fields for their games and the most favourable time slots.

#### **4.12 Lack of Equipment and Attire**

Clothing for women and girls in sport and recreation are expensive and outside the means of impoverished households, particularly in view of widely advertised and prestigious brands

(Kubayi, 2015). Some sports clothing is also quite revealing, which create problems for women and girls who have some problems dealing with a less than ideal body image, must adhere to a more conservative or prescribed dress code. The representative from SARU indicated that female players often must dress clothing that are too large and balls not of the appropriate size.

According to the group discussions that took place during the road shows, women with disabilities do not have equipment to suite their challenge/disability. This includes a variety of equipment – from wheelchairs suitable for sport and smaller items required for different sports.

#### **4.13 Safety issues**

The scheduling of matches during later afternoons or over weekends, unsafe facilities, and lack of public transport are being acknowledged as barriers for women's participation in sport in most communities. This issue was also raised at the roadshow group discussions where it was mentioned that school going girls must make use of pre-arranged public transport after school that prevents them to take part in school sport practices. Although the conditional grant makes such provision for transport, the budget allocated is too limited to answer in the need for such a service (Focus group inputs during the provincial road shows).

The lack of well-trained coaches in particularly traditionally male sports may cause harmful practices as women cannot be conditioned or trained the same as male players. Several representatives from sport federations advocated for implementing adapted sports to accommodate younger players and women.

#### **4.14 Lack of skills and capacity development**

The Sport and Recreation Transformation Charter (2012), acknowledges that there is lack of skills and capacity development which hampers transformation in sport. The document reports on human resource development; equitable resource allocation; eradication of all forms of inequality; increased access to participation opportunities; skills and capacity development at all levels and in all areas of activity; and empowerment of people.

According to feedback from the road shows, there is an inadequate number and types of educational programmes that would meaningfully equip women and girls to access and take advantage of existing opportunities in sport - from participation to coaching, officiating and leadership.



#### **4.15 Lack of parental support**

Various national studies into physical education and school sport of public schools in South Africa, teachers and learners indicated that the lack of parental support is a limiting factor for children's participation in sport (Burnett, 2020a & b). In some environments, parents by have unrealistic expectations of their children's sporting abilities as they want to 'bask in the glory' and feed off the status that sporting success can bring. In environments of poverty, parents may not have the means to support their children, do not see the benefits and require girls to share the heavy burden of domestic work leaving little free time for sport participation.

### **5. ACTIONS/INTERVENTIONS**

#### **5.1 Gender equality and discrimination against women and girls in sport**

National Sport Federations and other relevant stakeholders should have safeguarding and gender equality policies and/or frameworks and strategies, as well as a monitoring system in place. Organisations should give women a full range of activity and programme choices that meet the needs, interests and experiences of women and girls. Women in sport should be empowered through the conscious and committed provision of equal opportunities for sustaining full participation, recognition, and development, irrespective of disability, race, class, sexual preference, religious beliefs, and cultures. All relevant stakeholders should ensure that there is a conducive organisational culture, an increase in the participation of women at all levels of sport to achieve gender equality, equity and mainstreaming within their organisation and reach transformation targets as a matter of reform and compliance. Sport federations should develop clear pathways, capacity building and an enabling environment for women in different roles at all levels.

Governmental and Non-Governmental Sports Organisations should provide equal opportunities to women to reach their sport performance potential by ensuring that all activities and programmes relating to performance improvement take account of the specific needs of female athletes and female role players.

All women, regardless of skills or experience should get the chance to be an active part of activities and teams. Where competition is a key component of an activity or sport, ensure women and girls have the chance to play at appropriate levels against teams or individuals of a similar standard.

Policy coherence is key. For instance, the IOC has also taken a prominent role in promoting gender equality to be 37% by the end of 2020 in decision-making and 50% for participation and medal events (The Policy Brief called "COVID-19, Women, Girls and Sport: Build Back

Better”, 2020). All members of the Olympic Movement such as Sport South Africa and national sport federations of Olympic sports should align their gender transformation targets of the Transformation Policy and strive for a 50-50 gender parity across all levels of participation and leadership (Eminent People Group, 2019/2020). Strategic plans, activities and reporting should be in place to measure progress made on key gender equity and mainstreaming indicators.

## **5.2 Socio-cultural, biological factors and poverty**

National Sport Federations should develop empowerment (including education, training, and mentorship) programmes to ensure that women are recognised, have equal opportunities as their men counterparts. Measures should be put in place to advocate for full participation and recognition and ensure that discriminatory socio-cultural and biological issues are addressed.

## **5.3 Funding and sponsorship**

National Sport Federations should develop guidelines that encourage equal funding and sponsorship to both women and men. The latter refers to leagues, teams and athletes. Women and girls should get access to funding and sponsorships in the same way as their male counterparts (Provincial consultative road shows). Sport federations should adhere to the amendments of the Employment Equity Act that guides legal redress for equal pay for work of equal value to counter unfair discrimination in the respect of remuneration. There should be a concerted effort and plans to professionalise women’s leagues within existing professional structures of cricket, rugby and football, including addressing remuneration packages (day fees, match fees and prize money) for women teams and athletes.

Stakeholder engagement within the sport and recreation sector and across other sectors such as partnerships with private sectors is essential to alleviate the financial burden on government.

## **5.4 Leadership positions**

Sport federations/National Sport Federations should develop guidelines that encourage equal representation of women and men in decision-making structures. Strategies should be in place to ensure that at least 40% of executive boards will be comprised of female members – either elected or co-opted and females should head at least 50% of sub-committees within a sport governance structure. This will entail that such organisation should make changes to their constitutions to include actionable reforms to include women in leadership positions, based on timelines and indicators to be monitored and reported. DSAC needs to ensure that National Federations make these changes in line with the international bodies of each Federation.

Each National Sport Federation should ensure that it recruits, empowers and retains women in decision-making positions especially at national and international levels. Men should be co-opted to engage in gender reforms as it should not be considered a 'women's issue to be addressed by women alone'. Sport South Africa and National Sport Federations should develop capacity building programmes, training targeting women and placing them where those skills can be utilized – from the club to national levels.

National Sport Federations should recruit, appoint, train, mentor and assist women to campaign successfully for leadership positions. Set and trace targets to progress from 30% minimum female leadership in decision-making positions as starting point. Empower a gender commission and ensure inclusion, diversity and adequate resourcing of women athletes/teams and leagues.

#### **5.5 Testosterone, Intersex, gender verification and sex testing**

SASCOC and DSAC including other relevant structures should develop appropriate legislation to address the issue of gender verification and access on the grounds of human rights, whilst ensuring fair and equitable participation at all levels. Sport Federations should support a human rights agenda and acknowledge scientific evidence regarding transgender athletes and women with Hyperandrogenism.

#### **5.6 Gender-based violence in sport**

National Sport Federations and sport clubs should have a policy and/or constitutional reference to gender-based violence, specifically relating to sexual harassment in the sport sector. They should also have a safeguarding policy and measures to ensure clear procedural processes (including reporting mechanisms and punitive actions) in dealing with matters of GBV, sexual assault/harassment and sexism. Processes should be in place to follow cases from start (reporting) to the end and inform stakeholders of the potential repercussions of a guilty verdict.

National Sport Federations should develop a safeguarding policy, mechanisms for prevention and reporting, referrals, and support for victims. They should screen and ensure vetting of all staff before appointment. They should train safeguarding officers. Implement a code of conduct (ethical behaviour) and they should provide anti-doping education.

SASOC should have a system in place to monitor all legal procedures, whilst fostering of open discussion about issues of sexual harassment and abuse so that athletes, coaches, volunteers and administrators feel confident enough to speak out if they experience them. In alignment with Sport South Africa, National Sport Federation should have a structure in place as well as a process where cases of sexual harassment can be reported such as a hotline whilst the identity of all whistle blowers or victims should be protected. Organisations

should launch campaigns or spread awareness for safety and non-violence within their sporting code (IWG World Conference, Finland 2014-Sport without Fear, Plenary).

The focus should be on preventative measures such as:

- Creation of a platform to have more women coaches, mentors and officials in women related sporting codes to avoid harassment issues.
- Development of a process to safeguard women in sport.
- A code of conduct should be developed for all to ensure compliance and prevent harassment and violence against women.

The group discussions that took place during the roadshows, advocate for the development of educational tools that incorporate sport to fight against GBVF in broader society. In this regard, role models should speak out and act as examples, whilst public sporting events provide opportunities for advocacy.

The Presidential Gender Based-Violence Summit fights against the scourge of gender based-violence and femicide (GBVF). The Summit which encourages government and other relevant stakeholders to work together to eradicate GBVF. In Article 5, it has been stated that existing laws and policies applicable to GBVF should be reviewed to ensure that they are victim-centered and responsive.

#### **5.7 Role models, gender stereotypes and media representation and advertisement**

According to the findings from the provincial group discussions during the roadshows, National Sport Federations should develop educational programmes for women and men to address issues of gender stereotyping and discriminatory practices. National Sport Federations should develop guidelines to promote role modelling and gender-neutral and gender-sensitive media reporting and exposure to change patriarchal mind sets and practices.

#### **Role models**

According to Women's Sport Foundation Report (2019), girls easily identify with and view a female coach as a mentor and as a role model, which, in turn, can help counter stereotypes and boost girls' confidence, self-efficacy, and sense of belonging.

According to the provincial roadshows feedback, National Sport Federations should create database, profile, and market successful women athletes with a view to increase girls' eagerness to emulate them. Athletes who are successful, should serve as role models for



young people, act as ambassadors and promote fair play. For social institutions like schools and clubs, role models should include those relevant to female staff, coaches, organisers and managers. There should be a database of women entrepreneurs and capacity building among women to access business opportunities.

### **Media coverage**

DSAC should find ways of highlighting women thus creating an influence in media to feature them. There should be more of women sports journalists and gender-training for all sport journalists. SASCOC and National Sport Federations should use press releases and good relations with the media (including editors, journalists, and commentators) to promote women's sports and female athletes' achievements. All stakeholders should encourage media houses to increase their covering of women's sport and female athletes in a gender-neutral way as to celebrate the athlete and his/her achievements.

The broadcasting regulations must make provision for dedicated broadcast of women's sport in prime time. National Sport Federations together with broadcasting should provide news packs and gender-sensitive/neutral stories to the media and train athletes/team for media exposure. They should pro-actively engage with the media to appropriately frame female athletes and teams. They should train athletes and staff to promote women through a gender lens on social media. They should invite media for information session and training to enhance female athletes and teams' visibility.

### **5.8 Scholl and Community Sport (at grass roots levels)**

National Sport Federations, DSAC and DBE should develop programmes specific to young girls familiarizing them with sporting codes. They should draw friendly, fun and exciting formats which interlink with community sport. They should invest in mass participation programmes in different sports for women at all levels. DBE and DSAC should have a standardization of all priority codes ensuring that they are all available to learners, whilst programmes such as sports weeks for schoolboys should be emulated. Every school should have sport facility even at district level. According to Kubayi (2015), female sport programmes should be developed and promoted in rural schools.

DBE must clearly indicate how young girls will be catered for in the integrated physical education and school sport approach (PESS) for public schools in South Africa and regularly report on the implementation through the regular monitoring and evaluation system. CoGTA

and municipalities should develop sport within schools and within communities that are also used friendly for women and girls including women and girls with disabilities.

**Physical Education and School Sport (PESS):** Education and sensitization of the entire teaching staff about the importance of physical education and school sport is key to maximize girls' participation in sports activities and that can be achieved by:

- Establishing a clear sport policy for 100% of learner participation
- Seeking girls' opinion to develop tailored programmes and enlarge girls' choice of sports activities – including same and gender-mixed activities
- Creating a code of conduct for teachers and coaches to safeguard all against violence and discrimination.

Physical education in school curricula should be strengthened as a key means for positive introduction to young girls of the skills and other benefits they can acquire through taking part in sport (NSRP, 2012). Teacher training programmes should include courses aimed at improving the inclusiveness of physical education for all girls and boys. Teachers of physical education in the Life Skills and Life Orientation programmes should be adequately qualified to implement quality physical education classes and ensure the optimal and equitable and safe participation of girls and boys. The link between physical education and school sport should be clear and ensure a flow of participants (particularly girls) from the classroom to the sports field (SRSA, 2016). By creating a sport culture at school and community levels, parents should be informed about the benefits of sport participation for the girl child. National Sport Federations should recruit junior female participants, engage parents and offer training on attrition, talent development and age-appropriate coaching to ensure for throughout to senior levels.

The school sport system should be functional and special attention should be given to offer a variety of sports like rugby, cricket and swimming to disadvantage schools and communities in addition to ensuring that facilities will be well managed and optimally utilised as many facilities built with Lottery funding are currently white elephants.

National Sport Federations should recruit female coaches, technical officials and support staff from established sport institutions/schools. Offer accredited training and experience under mentorship. They should host local events /camps for training. Offer incentives and enabling environment.

Community sport especially in rural areas should also be emphasised.

**High performance sport:** National Sport Federations should ensure equitable participation in leagues and events (including international competitions) for female athletes; ensure that the profile of South African women in sport is raised and high-performance sport for women should be recognized.

All provinces should be the custodians of high-performance sport to ensure that elite women athletes have access to High Performance Centres (HPCs) with proper training facilities. The establishment of these HPCs should have qualified coaches and specialist services to build necessary programs for athletes in different sports. These HPCs should ensure that elite athletes remain in a province and a system is in place to provide pipeline access to emerging athletes.

Such specialised institutions should also pull resources by liaising with local municipalities and other relevant stakeholders, focusing on women programmes. Through this avenue, National Sport Federations should have a “Women focused talent identification programmes” utilizing specialized services in rural areas through multi-stakeholder engagement.

National Federations should have a “Women focused talent identification programmes” in rural areas utilizing Biokinetists and Physiotherapists.

### **5.9 Sport facilities, equipment, attire and transport**

Every school should have sport facility. CoGTA/Municipalities should develop sport facilities that are safe and appropriate for women. The existing sport facilities should be upgraded to be women friendly and include ablution facilities with showers according to a basic standard requirement. The Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) and Urban Settlement Development Grant (USDG) should be used for the development of sport facilities for all (including elderly women) at the community level and not redirect for other use. Universal access is essential and norms to accommodate people with disabilities should be developed in collaboration with the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI).

The scheduling of sport trainings and events should be equitable across sports and genders. Sport facilities for women should also ensure safety measures. Adequate equipment, including equipment for women with disabilities to suit their challenges should be provided for which adequate and safe storage should be made available.

National Federations should develop guidelines to allow girls and women to put suitable dress code/attire. Coaches, instructors, and community centre staff could wear casual clothing during activities. The clothing requirements should accommodate all body types, including being suitable for women with disabilities. Sport teams should have their own kit and the practice of women dressing in male attire should not be standard practice.

National Federations should explore partnerships with transport providers and explore universally designed and inclusive transport. National Federations should provide information about public transport. They should develop a system so that participants can organise share-a-ride systems. They should promote physical activity, which doesn't require transport, such as walking and running, that is universally accessible.

#### **5.10 Human resources**

##### **Screening**

National Sport Federations should adopt rigorous screening procedures and establish codes of conduct for all staff and volunteers, whether they work with adults or children. Those adults who found not complying will not be allowed to work with children and their names will be put in the offence register. All staff and volunteers who work with children should be trained in child protection. Focus group participants said that all coaches should be screened before they are employed.

##### **Sexism**

National Sport Federations should use multiple forums to challenge sexist assumptions and behaviour inside sport organisations, among participants and anti-social behaviours of spectators at sport events. Amongst strategies to consider should be events, programmes, social activities, or guest speakers addressing issues of body image, active lifestyles and human rights.

**Differentiate sport and exercise from other interests** by promoting (not preaching) the additional benefits. Sport programmes should be designed, implemented, and monitored to ensure multiple benefits for participants.

#### **5.11 Skills, capacity and economic development**

National Sport Federations should develop guidelines that have capacity building programmes and educational courses to empower women and men and inform them about gender-related issues (including ideology, myths and stereotypes). Those responsible for the education, scientific training and development of coaches and other sport personnel should



ensure that educational programmes, address issues relating to gender equality, equity and the needs of female athletes. There should be men's dialogue to encourage women to participate in sport and recreation and to promote gender equality.

There is also a need to provide education about the importance of men and women working together. Educational programmes and activities should provide new knowledge and facilitate transformative leadership guided by norms and standards set by National Sport Federations for the promotion of gender equality.

National Sport Federations should create mechanisms such as the creation of platform to allow women to speak without fear that ensure that young women have a voice in the development of policies and programmes that affect them.

Skills development courses should be offered by National Federations, to improve the technical leadership and training capabilities. There should be courses to capacitate women as leaders and decision-makers and ensure that women play meaningful and visible roles in sport at all levels. DSAC and SASCOC should monitor if the skills development courses offered by National Sport federations to empower women as leaders are accredited.

There should be accredited training courses on sport related matters conducted annually – from novice to elite level to close the gender gap. Women should be assisted to build their self-esteem and confidence by getting leadership courses and have access to support groups. National Sport Federations should promote the economic empowerment of women in and through sport.

National Sport Federations should ensure that their staff undergo regular gender-related (equality) trainings to keep them informed about ethical and inter-personal issues relating to the needs and experiences of women, sexual harassment, and abuse.

National Sport Federations should consult with the community, institution (e.g. club or school) to determine the needs and aspirations for sport to make a difference. They should determine the underlying reasons for gender-based violence, educational needs, and health issues to design and deliver impactful interventions. They should provide life-skill training, support and invite experts for sessions and referrals.

National Sport Federations including other relevant stakeholders should introduce economic development of women in sport and recreation. Women in sport and recreation should be trained to become entrepreneurs for major sporting events, school sport trainers, etc.

**5.12 Women's desk and government structures**

National Sport Federations should develop guidelines so that each sporting code should have women's desk, commission, or structure to address issues of gender.

**5.13 Government structures and stakeholder collaboration**

National Sport Federations should involve municipalities and local government in sport programmes. A Women's Committee or Commission should be established at all levels of governance structures - from municipal, regional, provincial as well as at national level. The latter structure and executive board should form meaningful partnerships and engage with different stakeholders to achieve their strategic objectives and outcomes.

**5.14 Research and development**

National Sport Federations should ensure that they facilitate and conduct research and development to establish the trends of women's participation and gender issues in their sports as to take informed strategic decisions and build on existing good practices.

**5.15 Family, community, and other Support**

Women taking part in sport and recreation should receive support from their parents, families, communities and support each other. Insights around such support should be disseminated through advocacy and targeted educational programmes. Marketing strategies should focus on such matters and ensure that audiences are convinced and mobilised for 'gender work' (Women's Sport Foundation Report (2019)).

**5.16 Sport psychiatry and mental health support**

Women taking part in sport and recreation should receive psychiatric and mental health support and other related medical support as and when needed.

**5.17 Language barrier**

All documents should be user-friendly and use simple and clear communication. During events or public speeches, sign language interpreters should be used.

**5.18 Racism in sport**

Racism in sport adds another layer of discrimination to gender for women in sport National Sport Federation should develop guidelines to ensure that women in sport do not experience racism.

## **6. IMPLEMENTATION**

The Policy will be implemented in collaboration with relevant stakeholders such as SASCOC, sport federations, provincial departments of Sports, Arts and Culture including other key stakeholders. Integration and collaboration of services will be encouraged. The implementation process will be part of the DSAC's APP and the APPs of the above-mentioned stakeholders. The agreed upon indicators will be used to measure progress during implementation phase.

### **6.1 Policy focus areas per problem statement**

This policy focused on redressing existing inequalities for 'women' (inclusive of women and girls of all ages, from different ethnic populations, socio-economic backgrounds, and abilities) as integral part of the South African sport ecosystem. It focuses on the competition, coaching, officiating, leadership, media portrayals, compensation, resourcing, visibility, safety, health, and well-being of all women.

In addressing the target areas, the DSAC in collaboration with SASCOC and sport federations should take actions in alignment with their principles, strategies, and envisaged outcomes for addressing gender in sport. To ensure policy implementation in planning, budgeting and gender auditing through a robust monitoring, evaluation, targeted research and a reporting system for evidence-based decision-making and action.

### **6.2 Target beneficiaries and stakeholders**

The policy on women in sport will benefit women and girls including women and girls with disabilities participating in sport n recreation. DSAC, provincial departments of Sport, Arts and Culture, sport federations, SASCOC, sport and recreation entities, relevant NGOs (such as lovelife) and other relevant departments are the key stakeholders in as far as the development and implementation of the policy is concerned.

### **6.3 Resource Allocation-Human, financial, equipment, system, etc**

The costing plan which will be developed after the policy has been approved, will have the resource allocation for example, budget, financial and other necessary resources for the implementation of the policy.

### **6.4 Roles and responsibilities**

Roles and responsibilities of the key stakeholders who will be implementing the policy will be finalised before the policy is approved.

Table 1 provides an overview of the roles and responsibilities of the main stakeholders to deliver outputs through key activities according to a specific time frame.







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