

Government Gazette
Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA

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NO FUTURE QUERIES WILL BE HANDLED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE.

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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

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**

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**
- 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**

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

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

Closing times for **ORDINARY WEEKLY** *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* 2024

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

- **28 December 2023,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **05 January 2024**
- **05 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **12 January 2024**
- **12 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **19 January 2024**
- **19 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **26 January 2024**
- **26 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **02 February 2024**
- **02 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **09 February 2024**
- **09 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **16 February 2024**
- **16 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **23 February 2024**
- **23 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **01 March 2024**
- **01 March,** Friday for the issue of Friday **08 March 2024**
- **08 March,** Friday for the issue of Friday **15 March 2024**
- **14 March,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **22 March 2024**
- **20 March,** Wednesday for the issue of Thursday **28 March 2024**
- **27 March,** Wednesday for the issue of Friday **05 April 2024**
- **05 April,** Friday for the issue of Friday **12 April 2024**
- **12 April,** Friday for the issue of Friday **19 April 2024**
- **19 April,** Friday for the issue of Friday **26 April 2024**
- **25 April,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **03 May 2024**
- **03 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **10 May 2024**
- **10 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **17 May 2024**
- **17 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **24 May 2024**
- **24 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **31 May 2024**
- **31 May ,** Friday for the issue of Friday **07 June 2024**
- **07 June,** Friday for the issue of Friday **14 June 2024**
- **13 June,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **21 June 2024**
- **21 June,** Friday for the issue of Friday **28 June 2024**
- **28 June,** Friday for the issue of Friday **05 July 2024**
- **05 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **12 July 2024**
- **12 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **19 July 2024**
- **19 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **26 July 2024**
- **26 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **02 August 2024**
- **01 August,** Thursday for the issue of Thursday **08 August 2024**
- **08 August,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **16 August 2024**
- **16 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **23 August 2024**
- **23 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **30 August 2024**
- **30 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **06 September 2024**
- **06 September,** Friday for the issue of Friday **13 September 2024**
- **13 September,** Friday for the issue of Friday **20 September 2024**
- **19 September,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **27 September 2024**
- **27 September,** Friday for the issue of Friday **04 October 2024**
- **04 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **11 October 2024**
- **11 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **18 October 2024**
- **18 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **25 October 2024**
- **25 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **01 November 2024**
- **01 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **08 November 2024**
- **08 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **15 November 2024**
- **15 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **22 November 2024**
- **22 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **29 November 2024**
- **29 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **06 December 2024**
- **06 December,** Friday for the issue of Friday **13 December 2024**
- **12 December,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **20 December 2024**
- **18 December,** Wednesday for the issue of Friday **27 December 2024**

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 R**3026.32** per page.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

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

Closing Times for Acceptance of Notices

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

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

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

Government Gazette Type	Publication Frequency	Publication Date	Submission Deadline	Cancellations Deadline
National Gazette	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 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
Extraordinary Gazettes	As required	Any day of the week	*Before 10h00 on publication date*	*Before 10h00 on publication date*
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 **after** 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 **after** submission deadline
Northern Cape Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days **after** submission deadline
National Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days **after** 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

      8.1.5. Any additional notice information if applicable.

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 accompanied by the relevant notice reference number (N-) in the email body.

AMENDMENTS TO NOTICES

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

REJECTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

APPROVAL OF NOTICES

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

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

GOVERNMENT PRINTER INDEMNIFIED AGAINST LIABILITY

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

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

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

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

LIABILITY OF ADVERTISER

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

CUSTOMER INQUIRIES

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

Payment of cost

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Proof of publication

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

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	Fax: 012-323-9574

GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 5565 **22 November 2024**

AMENDMENT OF GAZETTE 911 OF 2003 AS CONTAINED IN THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE NUMBER 24600 IN RESPECT OF AMAHLUBINI A/A No. 36 ST MARKS, COFIMVABA, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 11 A(4) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No.22 of 1994 as amended) for the amendment of gazette no. 911 of 2003 dated 28 March 2003, as the gazette notice was published before the property was mapped.

The above mentioned gazette notice is hereby amended to correct properties under claim:

REFERENCE : 6/2/2/D/1073/0/0/14

CLAIMANT : Mninimzi Kraai (On behalf of Mahlubini Community Claim)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT OF LAND
Erf 1 Commonage, Cofimvaba	1 729.5059 Hectares
Farm no. 111, Cofimvaba	1 697.1502 Hectares

All properties are situated in St Marks District Commonage in Cofimvaba, Intsika Yethu Local Municipality, Chris Hani District in the Eastern Cape Province.

TITLE DEED : T63/1935

DATE CLAIM SUBMITTED : 10/12/1996

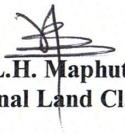
BOND HOLDER : None

CURRENT OWNER : Department of Agriculture and land Reform and Rural Development

Has been submitted to the Regional Land Claims Commissioner for the Eastern Cape and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will investigate the claim in terms of the provisions of the Act in due course.

Any person who has an interest in the above-mentioned land is hereby invited to submit, within ninenty (90) days from the publication of this notice, any comments/information to:

Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner : Eastern Cape
Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
PO Box 1375
East London
5200
Tel : 043 700 6000, Fax : 043 743 3687



Mr. L.H. Maphutha
Regional Land Claims Commissioner

This gazette is also available free online at www.gpwonline.co.za

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 5566 **22 November 2024**

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, Act No. 22 of 1994 as amended a land claim has been lodged by Mabundza Mthavini Brink, on the Remainder of the farm Kremetart 231 LT in Greater Giyani Municipality, Mopani District of the Limpopo. This land claim was lodged before the cut-off date of 31st December 1998.

Preliminary investigations that were done by the Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Limpopo indicates that Mabundza Mthavini Brink was dispossessed of land rights on the Remaining Extent of the farm Kremetart 231 LT.

Detailed information of the farm is as indicated in the below table.

NO	PROPERTY	LANDOWNER	EXTENT	TITLE DEED	CLAIMANT
1	Remaining Extent of the farm Kremetart 231 LT	National Government of the Republic of South Africa	49,6082 Hectares (The affected extent is 1.0057 Hectare)	T43733/1988 T26006/2013	Mbhazima Mthavini Brink

All interested parties should take note that the Officer of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Limpopo is investigating these land claims. Any party that has an interest in the above-mentioned properties is hereby invited to submit in writing within **14** (fourteen) days of publication of this notice, any comments, objections or information under **KRP 10253** number quoted on the table outlining the claimants as the reference number to:

The office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Limpopo
Private Bag x9552
POLOKWANE
0700

Submission may also be delivered to:
Koos Smit Building
61 Biccard Street
POLOKWANE
0700

L H MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER
DATE: 2024/11/05

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, Act No. 22 of 1994 as amended that a land claim has been lodged by Mabunda Mbhazima Ben, on the Remainder of the farm Kremetart 231 LT in Greater Giyani Municipality, Mopani District of the Limpopo. This land claim was lodged before the cut-off date of 31st December 1998.

Preliminary investigations that were done by the Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Limpopo indicates that Mabunda Mbhazima Ben was dispossessed of land rights on the Remainder of the farm Kremetart 231 LT.

Detailed information of the farm is as indicated in the below table.

NO	PROPERTY	LANDOWNER	EXTENT (HA) LOST/DISPOSSESSED	ENDORSEMENTS/ENCUMBRANCES	TITLE DEED	CLAIMANT
1	Remainder of the farm Kremetart 231 LT	National Government of the Republic of South Africa	1.0000 Ha	None	Unsurveyed state land	Mbhazima Ben Mabunda

All interested parties should take note that the Officer of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Limpopo is investigating this land claim. Any party that has an interest in the above-mentioned properties is hereby invited to submit in writing within **14** (fourteen) days of publication of this notice, any comments, objections or information under **KRP 10253** number quoted on the table outlining the claimants as the reference number to:

The office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Limpopo
Private Bag x9552
POLOKWANE
0700

Submission may also be delivered to:
Koos Smit Building
61 Biccard Street
POLOKWANE
0700

L H MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER
DATE: 2024/11/05

This gazette is also available free online at www.gpwonline.co.za

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 5568 **22 November 2024**

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 11 OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGTHS 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, 1994 Act No. 22 of 1994) as amended, that a claim for restitution of land rights has been lodged by Mr Thomas Letoaba on behalf of Letoaba family in respect of the farm **Middlefontein 564 KR**, which is situated within the Modimolle local Municipality, Waterberg District of the Limpopo.

PROPERTY	OWNER	TITLE DEED NOTICE	EXTENT (ha)	ENDORSEMENTS	HOLDER	CLAIMANT
REMAINDER OF THE FARM MIDDELFONTEIN 564 KR	MODIMOLLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRUST	T92605/2007PTA	1080.0793 Affected hectares: 3.0877	I2115/1966PTA VA23/2007PTA	BERLINER MISSIONSGESELLSCHAFT ROOS FRANS	THOMAS LETOABA

The Commission on Restitution of Land Rights herein after the Commission received a land claim lodged by Mr Thomas Letoaba on behalf of Letoaba family on the 31ST December 1998. The Office is investigating this land claim. Any party that has an interest on the above-mentioned properties is hereby invited to submit in writing, within 90 days of publication of this notice, any comments or information or objection to the said notice under reference number KRP 10371 to:

Submission may also be delivered to:

Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Limpopo or
Koos smith Building 61 Biccard street
Private Bag X 9552
Polokwane
0700

Thabakgolo Nedbank Building
13th -15th floor, 58-58 Landros Mare Street
Polokwane

LEBJANE MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER
DATE: 2024/11/04

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 5569 **22 November 2024**

WITHDRAWAL OF GAZETTE NUMBER 41913, NOTICE NO 966 OF 2018 WHICH WAS PUBLISHED ON THE 21ST SEPTEMBER 2018 IN RESPECT OF THE LATE MS RAMADIMETSA TSWAYI ON BEHALF OF TSWAYI FAMILY.

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 11A (4) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994), as amended, to withdraw the remainder of the farm Zebediela's Location 123 KS published in the Gazette Number 41913, Notice No. 966 of 2018 which was published on the 21st of September 2018 in respect of the late Ms. Ramadimetsa Tswayi on behalf of Tswayi family.

The late Ms. Ramadimetsa Tswayi claimed the area called the Remainder of the Farm Zebediela's Location 123 KS situated in Lepelle Nkumpi Local Municipality, Capricorn District of Limpopo.

The research findings indicated that the erection of Eskom's substation was not a racially discriminatory practice as it was initially perceived in terms of the approved Rule (3) Report, but rather the action by Eskom was purely for a public purpose hence they made consultations with the affected parties which eventually led to them to enter in agreements to compensate those affected.

The Office of the RLCC: Limpopo concludes that the land claim by the late Ms. Ramadimetsa Tswayi is of precluded by the provisions of Section 2 (1) of the Act, ad thus cannot be settled through Section42D of the Act. Therefore, the land claim is regarded as non-complaint.

It is therefore important to note that the below-mentioned property be withdrawn from the above-mentioned gazette.

PROPERTY	CURRENT OWNER	TITLE DEED	EXTENT (HA)	BONDS AND RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS	HOLDER(S)
RE of the Farm Zebediela's Location 123 KS	National Government of the Republic of South Africa	DB340/921	1.8091	None	None
Total			**1.8091**		

Take further notice that the Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Limpopo has investigated this land claim. Any party that has an interest in the above-mentioned property is hereby invited to submit in writing, within **14** days of the publication of this notice, any comment, objection or information under reference number **KRP 10984**

MR. LEBJANE MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER:
DATE: 2024/11/11

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

NO. 5570 **22 November 2024**

PUBLICATION OF THE DRAFT ARTICLE 6 FRAMEWORK FOR THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA IN TERMS OF ARTICLE 6 OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

The Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, Dr Dion Travers George, hereby gives notice of his publication of the draft Framework for the Republic of South Africa (draft Framework) in terms of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement for public comments.

South Africa, as a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement, has an option to make use of article 6 of the Paris Agreement in the implementation of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The scope of article 6 is about international cooperation between parties to the Paris Agreement to voluntarily use carbon markets as well as non-market approaches in the implementation of the NDCs. Article 6 is one of the mix of measures that a party may choose to deploy in the implementation of its climate commitments (NDC). It is for that reason a clear framework providing broad guidance on processes and institutional set-up is necessary in enabling effective participation for both public and private sector entities.

The draft Framework provides guidance on the key principles, the governance requirements for international offsets, the process followed, key infrastructure requirements and other activities related to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. It is intended to articulate related governance, institutional and legal arrangements that will need to be developed or revised. The draft Framework adopts a comprehensive approach to Article 6, encompassing not only the intricacies of Article 6.2, but also extending its horizon to include Article 6.4 and Article 6.8.

Members of the public are invited to submit, within 30 days from the date of publication of this notice in the *Government Gazette*, written comments to the draft Framework to any of the following addresses:

By post to: The Director-General: Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
Attention: Mr Mkhuthazi Steleki
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
Private Bag x447
Pretoria
0001

By email to: MSteleki@dffe.gov.za or lguiney@dffe.gov.za

By hand to: The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, Ground Floor (Reception), Environment House, 473 Steve Biko Road, Arcadia, Pretoria.

Members of the public can access the draft Framework from the Department website at https://www.dffe.gov.za/sites/default/files/docs/draftsa_article6_framework.pdf for comment.

Any inquiries in connection with this notice can be directed to Mr. Mkhuthazi Steleki at Tel: (012) 399 9186 or through email: MSteleki@dffe.gov.za.

For any communications and media queries kindly contact: Mr. Peter Mbelengwa at Tel: (012) 399 8842 / Email: PMbelengwa@dffe.gov.za

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING

NO. 5571 **22 November 2024**

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT, 1997 (ACT No. 101 OF 1997, AS AMENDED)

NOTICE IN TERMS OF REGULATION 18(1) OF THE REGULATIONS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, 2016 READ WITH SECTION 62(1) OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT, 1997 (ACT NO. 101 OF 1997, AS AMENDED) ON THE CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION OF NAZARENE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE NPC AS A PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION

I, Dr Nkosinathi Sishi, Director-General of Higher Education and Training and the Registrar of Private Higher Education Institutions, in terms of section 62(1) of the Higher Education Act, 1997 (Act No. 101 of 1997) read with regulation 18(1) of the Regulations for the Registration of Private Higher Education Institutions, 2016, hereby cancel the registration of Nazarene Theological College NPC as a private higher education institution with immediate effect since Nazarene Theological College NPC no longer meets the quality assurance requirements of the Higher Education Quality Committee of the Council on Higher Education and it has therefore ceased to meet the eligibility criteria for providing higher education as required by section 1 of the Act and it ceases to meet the requirements for registration as required by sections 1 and 53(1)(b)(ii) of the Act and Regulations 21(a) and (d).

NBK Tasa (acting)

Dr N Sishi
Director-General: Higher Education and Training
Date: 02/09/2024

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY

NO. 5572 **22 November 2024**

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT NO. 28 OF 2002) ("THE ACT")

INVITATION FOR WRITTEN COMMENTS ON A PROPOSED INVESTIGATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 50 OF THE ACT

I, **SAMSON GWEDE MANTASHE,** Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy, hereby invite written comments on my intention to conduct an investigation to establish the subsurface geology and its structure as it relates to petroleum, on or under land depicted on the plan attached as **Annexure A**, and so, to establish the nature and extent of the subsurface geology and its structure, and assess any potential geological risks. All affected owners, occupiers or persons in control of such land are called upon to furnish their particulars. The investigation in question will be undertaken by;

(i) acquiring and processing new 2D land seismic data over the area or part thereof to obtain modern high-resolution seismic profiles to map and improve understanding of the regional geology of the south-central Karoo Basin; and

(ii) acquiring and processing new airborne magnetic and magneto-telluric over the area or part thereof to support seismic interpretation and to map and improve understanding of the regional geology and structure of the south-central Karoo Basin.

Written comments and particulars of owners, occupiers or persons in control of the land subject to this notice must be submitted to:

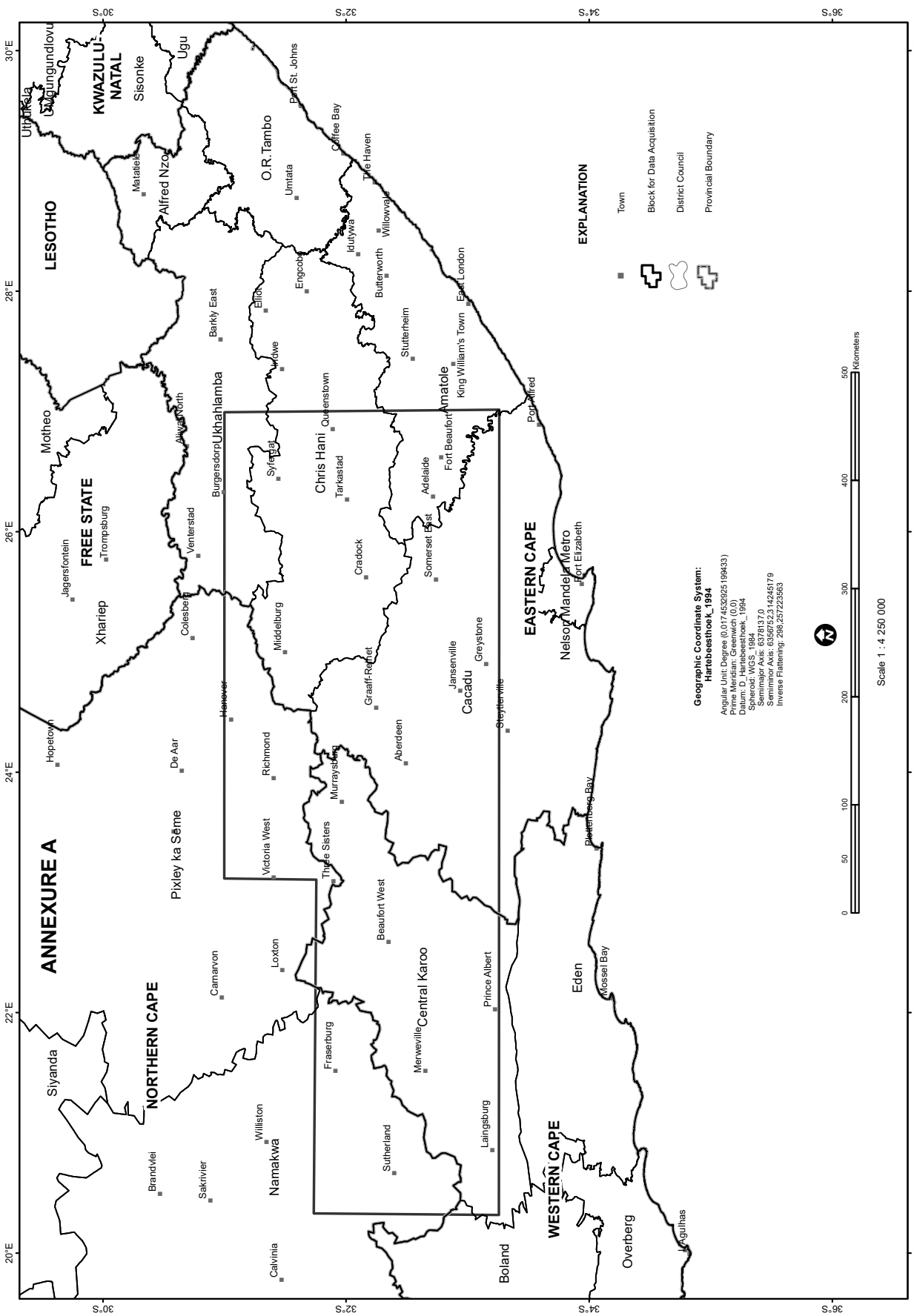
The Chief Executive Officer
Petroleum Agency SA
Heron Place
2nd Floor, Heron Close
CENTURY CITY
7441

Fax: 021 938 3500

Email: section50@petroleumagencysa.com

Written comments must reach the Petroleum Agency SA by no later than 30 days from the date of publication.

HON. SAMSON GWEDE MANTASHE, (MP)
MINISTER OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY


ANNEXURE A
EXPLANATION
Town
Block for Data Acquisition
District Council
Provincial Boundary
KWAZULU-NATAL
LESOTHO
FREE STATE
NORTHERN CAPE
EASTERN CAPE
WESTERN CAPE
Ugu
Sisonke
Alfred Nzo
O.R.Tambo
Amatole
Ukhahlamba
Chris Hani
Cacadu
Nelson Mandela Metro
Pixley ka Seme
Namakwa
Siyanda
Central Karoo
Eden
Overberg
Boland
Motheo
Xhariep
Lejweleputswa
Thabo Mofutsanyana
Fezile Dabi
Port St Johns
Coffee Bay
Tyhume Haven
Umtata
Matatiele
Elliot
Barkly East
Engcobo
Idutywa
Willowvale
Butterworth
East London
Stutterheim
King William's Town
Port Alfred
Queenstown
Sterkspruit
Tarkastad
Adelaide
Fort Beaufort
Somerset East
Cradock
Middelburg
Graaff-Reinet
Jansenville
Aberdeen
Steytlerville
Greystone
Port Elizabeth
Uitenhage
Despatch
Humansdorp
Jeffreys Bay
Plettenberg Bay
Mossel Bay
Prince Albert
Laingsburg
Merweville
Beaufort West
Sutherland
Fraserburg
Victoria West
Three Sisters
Murraysburg
Richmond
Hanover
Colesberg
Venterstad
Burgersdorp
Aliwal North
Jagersfontein
Trompsburg
Hopetown
De Aar
Loxton
Carnarvon
Williston
Brandvlei
Sakrivier
Calvinia
Vanrhynsdorp
Lutzville
Vredendal
Clanwilliam
Citrusdal
Piketberg
Malmesbury
Moorreesburg
Caledon
Bredasdorp
Swellendam
Riversdale
Albertinia
Heidelberg
Stilbaai
Mossel Bay
George
Knysna
Plettenberg Bay
Humansdorp
Jeffreys Bay
Port Elizabeth
Uitenhage
Despatch
Graaff-Reinet
Aberdeen
Cradock
Somerset East
Adelaide
Fort Beaufort
Queenstown
Sterkspruit
Tarkastad
Middelburg
Colesberg
Venterstad
Burgersdorp
Aliwal North
Jagersfontein
Trompsburg
Hopetown
De Aar
Richmond
Hanover
Victoria West
Three Sisters
Murraysburg
Beaufort West
Loxton
Carnarvon
Fraserburg
Merweville
Prince Albert
Laingsburg
Sutherland
Williston
Brandvlei
Sakrivier
Calvinia
Geographic Coordinate System:
Hartebeesthoek_1994
Angular Unit: Degree (0.0174532925199433)
Prime Meridian: Greenwich (0,0)
Datum: D_Hartebeesthoek_1994
Spheroid: WGS_1984
Semimajor Axis: 6378137.0
Semiminor Axis: 6356752.3.14245179
Inverse Flattening: 298.2572235635
Scale 1 : 4 250 000
0
50
100
200
300
400
500
Kilometers
20°E
22°E
24°E
26°E
28°E
30°E
30°S
32°S
34°S
36°S

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

TO INVESTIGATE THE OCCURRENCE, NATURE AND EXTENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES IN TERMS OF SECTION 50 OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT NO. 28 OF 2002)

1. AIM

To investigate the occurrence, nature and the extent of mineral resources in terms of section 50(1) of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) ("the Act") in the southern part of the Karoo Basin depicted in the plan/map marked Annexure A (Government Notice).

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 As required by the MPRDA, a Section 50 notice was approved by the Minister and subsequently published in the Government Gazette Vol. 710 No. 51138 on 30 August 2024, announcing the intention of the Minister to acquire new geophysical data in the Karoo.

2.2 The proposed investigation aims to acquire new geophysical data in the southern Karoo Basin to establish the subsurface geology and its structure as it relates to the occurrence of petroleum and assess any potential geological risks related to the exploration for and the production of petroleum.

2.3 Historically, reflection seismic data was acquired across the southern part of the Karoo by the former South African national oil company SOEKOR from 1966 to 1971. The data were acquired using the technology available at the time. However, the quality of the data is poor and therefore, detailed high-resolution interpretation of the data is not practical. It is therefore necessary to acquire new data using modern technology to generate improved and higher quality images of the subsurface for geological interpretation.

2.4 Airborne magnetic and radiometric data were collected over the area by various surveys flown for the South Africa Geological Survey and its successor, the Council for Geoscience, between the years 1958 and 1997. The area of interest was covered in two primary sections – the Karoo survey, done between 1976 and 1982 and covering almost half of the country;

and the rest, which was surveyed by various companies over a period of more than 30 years, starting in 1958 and ending in 1997.

2.5 Between 1965 and 2022 18 exploration boreholes were drilled in the area of interest in the southern Karoo Basin, several exceeding depths of 3000 m. All boreholes intersected the organic-rich shale (likely source rocks) of the Permian Ecca Group.

2.6 Production tests and water analyses from some of the exploration wells drilled in the Karoo indicated a presence of light hydrocarbons. In particular, methane gas was encountered in the well CR 1/68 drilled on the farm Cranemere near Pearston in 1968. Gas flowed from the Upper Ecca Group of rocks at rates of 1.83 million standard cubic feet of gas per day (MMscf/d) for a period of 24 hours. This discovery demonstrates the presence of gas accumulations in this region of the Karoo Basin.

2.7 Historical data and information, internal archives, and public data confirm that the area has both oil and gas shows at the surface. Gas occurrences in association with dolerite sills have been observed in the Beaufort Group and in the Ecca Group of rocks, in water wells and deep exploration wells without the presence of dolerite sills.

2.8 Geochemical results obtained from recent soil gas baseline surveys undertaken in the Karoo Basin confirms the presence of methane gas in close proximity to some of the historical exploration wells and borehole locations. The microseepage of oil in the basin is a new finding.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

3.1 **What are geophysical surveys in general?**

Geophysical surveys are conducted to infer the structure and properties of the Earth's interior. Typically, measurements are made of variations in the Earth's gravitational and magnetic fields, natural radioactivity, the flow of electrical currents and the transmission and reflection of seismic waves. Geophysical surveys are routinely conducted to search for groundwater, minerals, petroleum and renewable energy sources. The surveys are also used for geotechnical and engineering applications, such as the assessment of the foundations of dams, the identification of pollution plumes, and the mitigation of geohazards. Geophysical surveys can be conducted on the Earth's surfaces, in boreholes, in the air using aircraft, or at sea using ships.

3.2 **Ground vs airborne surveys**

Airborne surveys are generally quick and easier to conduct than ground surveys and are used for reconnaissance. However, some techniques (such as seismic, electrical resistivity and magnetotelluric) cannot be acquired in the air as the energy sources and detectors must be in direct contact with the ground or water. Ground surveys are usually conducted to focus on areas of interest selected from the study of airborne gravity, magnetic, radiometric and electromagnetic data. Ground surveys can be slow, costly and may demand extensive manpower during field work. However, they provide better quality data because the instruments are closer to the targeted geology. There are cases when ground surveys are deemed not to be feasible. For example, waterbodies or harsh topographical variations present as obstacles. Airborne surveys, on the other hand, are cost-effective if the areas covered are large enough so that the cost per data point is effectively reduced. Moreover, in many applications airborne data may lack spatial resolution and more detailed surveys will be required.

3.3 **Active vs passive geophysical methods**

Geophysical methods can either be active (i.e., use controlled man-made energy sources), or passive (i.e., use natural sources such as vibrations produced by ocean waves breaking against the shore, or uncontrolled man-made sources such as traffic noise). The man-made or natural source-generated signals (i.e., data acquisition) are measured in the field by the specialized sensitive detectors, processed in the field/office (i.e., to remove 'unwanted information' or 'noise'). The output is displayed and interpreted geologically (i.e., determining the depth, size, and properties of the targets) using advanced computer techniques for further analysis and evaluation. Examples of passive methods are seismic ambient noise tomography, magnetotelluric, gravity, and magnetic methods, while examples of active methods include seismic reflection, EM, and electrical resistivity.

3.4 **General geophysical exploration workflow**

The typical geophysical exploration workflow starts with the site visit, physical property measurements, survey planning and design (often done in the office), site visits again for field trials, data acquisition (in the field), data processing (in the field and office), data interpretation and geological modelling (in the office).

4. PROPOSED GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS IN THE KAROO BASIN

4.1. The work will utilize three geophysical surveys: **land reflection seismic method (active and passive)**, **magnetotelluric (MT)**, and **airborne magnetic and radiometric survey**. These techniques were chosen to meet the objectives of the survey, and also because they are cost-effective, novel and environmentally friendly.

(a) Land active and passive reflection seismic survey

The survey will use cost-effective, novel and environmentally friendly seismic instruments to investigate the subsurface geology of the Karoo Basin.

History of seismic surveys in South Africa

The main goal of seismic exploration is to collect information about the composition and structure of the subsurface. Reflection seismology was first used to explore for oil and gas in sedimentary rocks in the USA in the 1930s. In South Africa, it has been used since 1960s to search for oil and gas, mineral deposits, for deep mining planning and developments, and to investigate the deep crustal structure of the Earth for research and academic purposes. So, these will not be the first 2D seismic surveys in the Karoo or in South Africa. In fact, mining industry in South Africa uses the technique to mitigate mining related risks and improve ore resource evaluation.

- **How does the reflection seismic method work?** A survey involves the recording of the vibrations and waves in the Earth's crust. Seismic surveys can be either active or passive. For example, in an active seismic survey, man-made controlled sources include dynamite or mechanical vibrators, while a passive seismic survey utilizes the energy coming from natural sources such as earthquakes, road traffic noise, industry and human activity, wind and ocean waves. The generated waves travel through the Earth and are refracted and reflected at boundaries between rocks that have different physical properties. As these waves return to the surface, the ground motion is recorded by specialized sensors (known as geophones). The information is analyzed (processed) and the output is interpreted to allow us to create a detailed picture of the structure and composition of the subsurface.

- **Where would the data be acquired?** The data will be acquired along the public roads.

- **What method will be utilized?** The method will utilize both passive and active seismic methods.

- **What instrument will be used as an active energy source?** A vibroseis truck will be used to generate energy at 20 m interval offroad along roadside. The vibroseis truck was chosen because it provides better depth of penetration and quality data, but also has lower environmental impact compared to impulsive sources (drop hammer, accelerated weight drop) and explosives (shots).

- **What is a Vibroseis truck?** It is a vehicle that is used to generate seismic signals. In contrast to older technologies that used explosives (shots), the vibroseis vehicle generates artificial seismic waves through mechanical vibration. The vehicle is equipped with a vibrator (vibroseis source) that is in contact with the ground surface. The vibrator generates controlled vibrations with different frequencies and amplitudes. These vibrations propagate underground as seismic waves and reflect to the surface where the energy intensity of the reflected waves is recorded on surface geophones (sensors). With the vibroseis truck, the operator has control over the seismic energy and frequencies being emitted into the ground.

- **What are the technical parameters of the vibroseis truck proposed for Karoo:** P-wave vibrator, frequency range: 10-150 Hz, Peak Force: 278 kN / 62,400 lbf, hold down weight: 28,294 kg / 63,610 lb, length: 10.64 m, width: 3.42 m; height: 3.22 m.

- **What are the impacts and risks associated with the seismic survey?** The surveys have been designed along the public roads to reduce the environmental footprints from the vibrating seismic truck. Prior to seismic surveys, site visits will be conducted as part of the environmental impact assessment and stakeholder engagement processes to identify any potential risk to infrastructure and the environment that may be caused by the vibrating truck. If a potential risk is identified, the vibration point (VP) will be moved to a more suitable position, or only passive seismic data will be collected in those areas, which doesn't require the use of the vibroseis truck.

- **What recording system will be used?** The survey will utilize the latest wireless (cable-free) nodal technology. This technology was chosen to reduce and risk and minimize any environmental impact that could result from deploying cables across the roads and carrying/transporting a large volume of cables in difficult ground terrain. The survey will also utilize the seismic land streamer. The land streamer is an array of geophones attached on the

belt that can be towed in behind the vibrating truck without the need to install geophones on the ground, therefore reducing any envisaged environmental footprint.

- **How is the seismic survey designed:** Sensors (10 Hz geophones) will be placed at 20 m intervals offroad and the truck will generate energy offroad along roadsides to avoid blocking the road. The landstreamer will be pulled behind the truck.

(b) Airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys

- **How does an airborne magnetic/radiometric survey work?** An aeromagnetic/radiometric survey is conducted using an aircraft with an attached magnetometer and installed spectrometer. As the aircraft flies, the magnetometer measures and records the total intensity of the magnetic field at the sensor. This measurement includes the desired magnetic field generated in the Earth as well as tiny variations due to the constantly varying solar wind and the magnetic field of the survey aircraft. Different rock types and soils have varying content of magnetic and radioactive minerals, so the data allow visualization of the geological structure of the upper crust, especially where bedrock is obscured by surface sediments, soil, or water.

- **How will the survey be conducted in the Karoo?** Aeromagnetic/radiometric surveys will be flown on a grid basis along survey lines with further perpendicular (tie) lines. Data will be acquired at 1 km line spacing, and the flight height will be 50 m Mean Terrain Clearance above ground level. Data will be collected with the aircraft in the field, processed (removing unwanted information) and interpreted in the office using advanced computer systems.

- **Any risks and environmental impact associated with this survey?** The survey will be performed by a highly experienced contractor. The key risks associated with the survey include radar contact loss with the aircraft, collision with topography or infrastructure, and sudden changing weather conditions. A full project risk assessment for the survey block to be flown will be provided, this will be updated after a reconnaissance flight of the survey area in order to identify additional/unidentified risks or issues such as rural development, terrain, power lines and communication antennae. Due consideration will be given to dangerous obstacles such as power lines, communication antennae, trees, mine headgear, buildings etc. Safety systems (including radar/laser antennae, loading pre-existing infrastructure, etc) are in place that ensures that the contract specified minimum terrain clearance is not breached during the survey. The aircraft is equipped with advanced weather warning systems, 24/7 live tracking via radar and communication radios not only with the air-traffic control but with operational centres on the ground.

(c) Magnetotelluric (MT) surveys

- **About the method:** MT is a passive geophysical method that uses natural electromagnetic fields to investigate the electrical conductivity structure of the earth from 100's of metres to 100's of km depth below ground surface. The non-destructive nature of the MT, in addition to good resolution it provides, was the main reason behind its choice for the Karoo survey.

- **What type of data will be recorded?** Audio Magnetotelluric (AMT) and Broadband Magnetotelluric (BBMT). The difference between the two recording is the type of magnetometer used and the amount of recording time.

- **Where will the data be collected?** The data will be collected along the seismic profiles (on the verge adjacent to the road) for several days using specialised MT instruments (e.g., electrodes and magnetic sensors that will be installed/buried for continuous data recording of the data). The instruments will be installed (buried 30 cm deep) at 1-2 km away from each other along the seismic profiles. The data will be processed (removing noise) and interpreted (inversion) using software packages to produce final 3D Earth's subsurface models.

- **Any environmental impact associated with MT survey?** No environmental impact or infrastructure damage is expected.

4.2. During the seismic survey, vibrator trucks will be used as an energy source Wireless receivers will be installed at the ground surface, offroad along roadsides, for receiving and recording the data. No disturbances to land and infrastructure are expected and any impact on people during operations is expected to be minimal to nil. An environmental impact assessment for the areas of survey operation will be conducted as part of the project.

4.3. The expected value to be derived from the survey investigation includes:

- Delivery of a new suite of high-resolution reflection seismic data and imagery of the subsurface for the purposes of geological interpretation.

- Delivery of a new suite of high-resolution airborne magnetic, radiometric and ground magnetotelluric data over the area of investigation to support the seismic interpretation.

Magnetic data will image magnetite-bearing sills and dykes; magnetotelluric data will image electrically conductive geological formations, faults and dykes.

4.4. The data and information delivered will be integrated to provide a detailed interpretation of subsurface structure, thickness and intrusion density, not possible with existing legacy onshore seismic data.

4.5. This will allow for a reduction in uncertainty of the geological risk parameters, regional target identification and hydrocarbon preservation from igneous intrusions. It is therefore envisaged that the new data contribute to incentivising new petroleum exploration activity and accelerates the development of South Africa's onshore petroleum resources.

4.6. Survey results will also inform the geo-environmental baseline research initiatives underway, such as implementation of a groundwater monitoring network, well risk integrity assessments and seismicity monitoring network.

4.7. The study will assist with the identification and delineation of areas that may be too risky from an environmental point of view and therefore should be excluded from shale gas development.

4.8. In terms of infrastructure, the proposed survey area is serviced by a road network consisting of both highways and main roads that are owned and maintained by the South African National Roads Agency. Furthermore, the area is within 100-400 km of air and seaports of Cape Town, George (airport), Mossel Bay (seaport), East London (air and seaports), Ngqura (seaport), Port Elizabeth (air and seaports) and Durban (air and seaports). The Ngqura (Coega) Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) is one of the selected sites for the development of a 1000MW Gas to Power Station. The land within the defined area consists of State-owned land, privately owned farmlands, commonage land, and communal land managed by tribal authorities. The identified sensitive areas such as National and Provincial parks, and wetlands are excluded in the investigation.

4.9. The total amount of data acquisition, processing, and interpretation is of approximately 2 246-line km of 2D reflection seismic surveys, 21 253-line km of airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys, and approximately 2 318 magnetotelluric stations will be deployed along the seismic profiles. The data obtained by this investigation will enable the Department to make informed decisions regarding the issuing of exploration rights in the area. Of importance, an

environmental impact assessment and public consultation will be undertaken prior to data acquisition operations.

DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAALBRONNE EN ENERGIE

NO. 5572 **22 November 2024**

WET OP DIE ONTWIKKELING VAN MINERALE EN PETROLEUMBRONNE (28/2002) ("Die WET NO. 28 VAN 2002) ("DIE WET")

UITNODIGING VIR SKRIFTELIKE KOMMENTAAR OOR 'N VOORGESTELDE ONDERSOEK IN TERME VAN ARTIKEL 50 VAN DIE WET

Ek, **SAMSON GWEDE MANTASHE**, Minister van Minerale en Petroleumbronne, nooi hiermee vir skriftelike kommentaar oor my voorneme om ondersoek te doen op die ondergrondse geologie en die struktuur daarvan soos dit met petroleum verband hou en vas te stel, op of onder grond uitgebeeld op die plan aangeheg as **Bylae A**, en so, om die aard en omvang van die ondergrondse geologie en sy struktuur vas te stel, en om potensiële geologiese risiko's te evalueer. Alle geaffekteerde eienaars, okkupeerders of persone in beheer van sodanige grond word versoek om hul besonderhede te verstrek sodat hulle gekontak kan word vir die doel van konsultasie.

Die betrokke ondersoek sal onderneem word deur;

(i) Die verkryging en verwerking van nuwe 2D-land seismiese data oor die area of deel daarvan om moderne hoë-resolusie seismiese profiele te verkry om die streekgeologie van die suid-sentrale Karookom te karteer en beter te verstaan; en

(ii) Verkryging en verwerking van nuwe magnetiese en magneto-telluriese in die lug oor die gebied of 'n deel daarvan om seismiese interpretasie te ondersteun en om begrip van die streeksgeologie en struktuur van die suid-sentrale Karookom te karteer en beter te verstaan.

Skriftelike kommentaar en besonderhede van eienaars, okkupeerders of persone in beheer van die grond onderworpe aan hierdie kennisgewing moet ingedien word by:

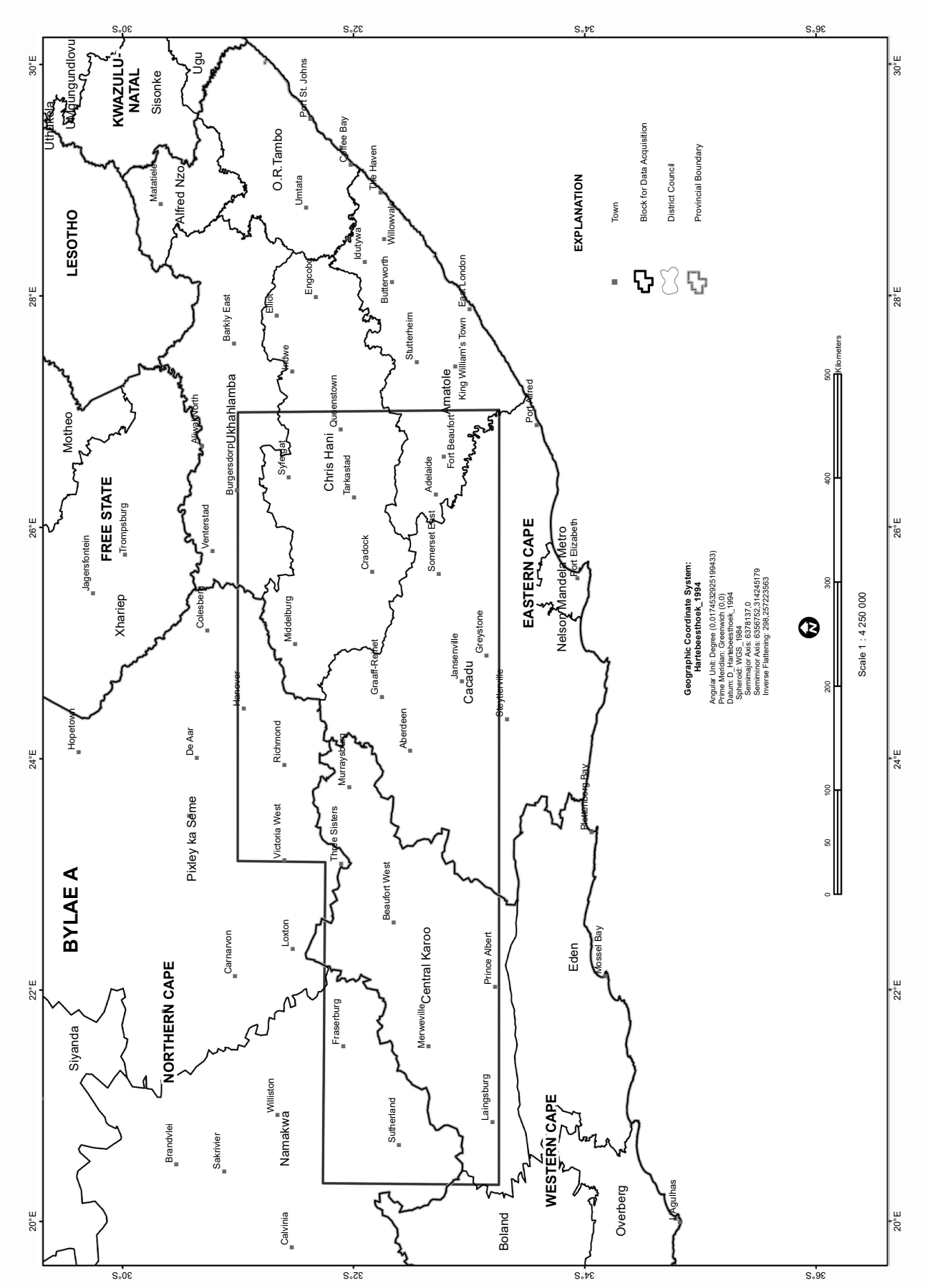
Die Hoof Uitvoerende Beampte
Petroleum Agency SA
Heron Place
2de Vloer, Heron Close
CENTURY CITY
7441

Faks: 021 938 3500

E-pos: section50@petroleumagencysa.com

Geskrewe kommentaar moet die Petroleum Agency SA bereik teen nie later nie as 30 dae vanaf die datum van publikasie.

HON. SAMSON GWEDE MANTASHE, (MP)
MINISTER VAN MINERAAL EN PETROLEUMBRONNE


BYLAE A
EXPLANATION
Town
Block for Data Acquisition
District Council
Provincial Boundary
LESOTHO
KWAZULU-NATAL
FREE STATE
NORTHERN CAPE
EASTERN CAPE
WESTERN CAPE
Ugu
Sisonke
Alfred Nzo
O.R.Tambo
Ukhahlamba
Chris Hani
Amatole
Xhariep
Motheo
Pixley ka Seme
Namakwa
Central Karoo
Cacadu
Nelson Mandela Metro
Eden
Overberg
Boland
Port St. Johns
Coffee Bay
Umtata
Butterworth
East London
Queenstown
Fort Beaufort
Port Alfred
King William's Town
Barkly East
Elliot
Aliwal North
Burgersdorp
Tarkastad
Adelaide
Somerset East
Cradock
Graaff-Reinet
Jansenville
Aberdeen
Middelburg
Richmond
Hanover
Colesberg
Venterstad
Trompsburg
Jagersfontein
De Aar
Hopetown
Victoria West
Three Sisters
Beaufort West
Murraysburg
Graaff-Reinet
Carnarvon
Loxton
Fraserburg
Merweville
Prince Albert
Sutherland
Laingsburg
Williston
Brandvlei
Sakrivier
Calvinia
Siyanda
Overberg
Agulhas
Mossel Bay
Plettenberg Bay
Port Elizabeth
Greytown
Geographic Coordinate System:
Hartebeesthoek_1994
Angular Unit: Degree (0.0174532925199433)
Prime Meridian: Greenwich (0.0)
Datum: D_Hartebeesthoek_1994
Spheroid: WGS 84 4
Semimajor Axis: 6378137.0
Semiminor Axis: 6356752.314245179
Inverse Flattening: 298.257223563
Scale 1 : 4 250 000
Kilometers
0
50
100
200
300
400
500
30°S
32°S
34°S
36°S
20°E
22°E
24°E
26°E
28°E
30°E

AANVULLENDE INLIGTING

OM DIE VOORKOMS, AARD EN OMVANG VAN PETROLEUMBRONNE TE ONDERSOEK INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 50 VAN DIE WET OP MINERAAL- EN PETROLEUMBRONNE ONTWIKKELING, 2002 (WET NR. 28 VAN 2002)

1. DOEL

Om die voorkoms, aard en omvang van minerale bronne te ondersoek ingevolge artikel 50(1) van die Wet op die Ontwikkeling van Minerale en Petroleumbronne, 2002 (Wet No. 28 van 2002) ("die Wet") in die suidelike deel van die Karookom uitgebeeld in die plan/kaart gemerk Bylaag A (Regeringskennisgewing).

2. INLEIDING

2.1 Soos deur die MPRDA vereis, is 'n Artikel 50-kennisgewing deur die Minister goedgekeur en daarna in die Staatskoerant Vol. 710 No. 51138 van 30 Augustus 2024 gepubliseer, wat die voorneme van die Minister aankondig om nuwe geofisiese data in die Karoo te bekom.

2.2 Die voorgestelde ondersoek het ten doel om nuwe geofisiese data in die suidelike Karookom te bekom om die ondergrondse geologie en sy struktuur vas te stel soos dit verband hou met die voorkoms van petroleum en om enige potensiële geologiese risiko's wat verband hou met die eksplorasie na en die produksie van petroleum te evalueer.

2.3 Histories is refleksie seismiese data oor die suidelike deel van die Karoo verkry deur die voormalige Suid-Afrikaanse nasionale oliemaatskappy SOEKOR tussen 1966 en 1971. Die data is verkry deur gebruik te maak van destydse tegnologie wat beskikbaar was. Die kwaliteit van die data is egter swak en daarom is gedetailleerde hoë-resolusie-interpretasie van die data nie prakties nie. Dit is dus nodig om nuwe data te bekom deur moderne tegnologie te gebruik om verbeterde en hoër kwaliteit beelde van die ondergrond te genereer vir geologiese interpretasie.

2.4 Magnetiese en radiometriese data is oor die gebied ingesamel deur verskeie lugopnames wat vir die Suid-Afrika Geologiese Opname en sy opvolger, die Raad vir Geowetenskap, tussen die jare 1958 en 1997 uitgevoer is. Die area van belangstelling is in twee primêre afdelings gedek – die Karoo opname, gedoen tussen 1976 en 1982,wat byna die helfte van

die land dek; en die res, wat oor 'n tydperk van meer as 30 jaar deur verskeie maatskappye ondersoek is, wat in 1958 begin en in 1997 geindig het.

2.5 Tussen 1965 en 2022 is 18 eksplorasieboorgate in die gebied van belang in die suidelike Karookom geboor, verskeie waarvan dieptes van 3000 m oorskry het. Alle boorgate het die organies-ryke skalie (waarskynlik brongesteentes) van die Permiese Ecca-groep gekruis.

2.6 Produksietoetse en waterontledings van sommige van die eksplorasieboorgate wat in die Karoo geboor is, het 'n teenwoordigheid van ligte koolwaterstowwe aangedui. In die besonder, is metaangas teëgekom in boorgat CR 1/68 wat in 1968 op die plaas Cranemere naby Pearston geboor is. Gas het uit die Bo-Ecca-groep gesteentes gevloei teen koerse van 1,83 miljoen standaard kubieke voet gas per dag (MMskf/d) vir 'n tydperk van 24 uur. Hierdie ontdekking demonstreer die teenwoordigheid van gasafsettingss in hierdie streek van die Karookom.

2.7 Historiese data en inligting, interne argiewe en openbare data bevestig dat die gebied beide olie- en gasvertonings op die oppervlak het. Gasvoorvalle in assosiasie met dolerietplate is waargeneem in die Beaufort-groep en in die Ecca-groep gesteentes, in waterboorgate en diep eksplorasieboorgate sonder die teenwoordigheid van dolerietplate.

2.8 Geochemiese resultate verkry uit onlangse grondgas-basislynopnames wat in die Karookom onderneem is, bevestig die teenwoordigheid van metaangas in die nabyheid van sommige van die historiese eksplorasieboorgate en boorgatliggings. Die mikrosypeling van olie in die Karookom is 'n nuwe bevinding.

3. AGTERGRONDINLIGTING OOR GEOFISIESE OPNAMES

3.1 **Wat is geofisiese opnames in die algemeen?**

Geofisiese opnames word uitgevoer om die struktuur en eienskappe van die aarde af te lei. Tipies word metings gemaak van variasies in die aarde se gravitasie- en magnetiese velde, natuurlike radioaktiwiteit, die vloei van elektriese strome en die oordrag en weerkaatsing van seismiese golwe. Geofisiese opnames word gereeld uitgevoer om na grondwater, minerale, petroleum en hernubare energiebronne te soek. Die opnames word ook gebruik vir geotegniese en ingenieurstoepassings, soos die assessering van die fondamente van damme, die identifisering van besoedelingspluime en die versagting van geogevare. Geofisiese opnames kan op die aarde se oppervlak, in boorgate, in die lug met vliegtuie, of op see met skepe uitgevoer word.

3.2 **Grond- en lugopnames**

Lugopnames is oor die algemeen vinnig en makliker om uit te voer as grondopnames en word vir verkenning gebruik. Sommige tegnieke (soos seismies, elektriese weerstand en magnetotelluriese) kan egter nie deur n lugopname verkry word nie, aangesien die energiebronne en detektors in direkte kontak met die grond of water moet wees. Grondopnames word gewoonlik gedoen om te fokus op areas van belang wat gekies word uit die studie van swaartekrag in die lug, magnetiese, radiometriese en elektromagnetiese data. Grondopnames kan stadig en duur wees en kan uitgebreide mannekrag vereis tydens veldwerk. Hulle verskaf egter data van beter gehalte omdat die instrumente nader aan die geteikende geologie is. Daar is gevalle waar grondopnames as nie haalbaar geag word nie. Byvoorbeeld, waterliggame of harde topografiese variasies verskyn as struikelblokke. Lugopnames, daarteenoor, is koste-effektief as die gebiede wat gedek word groot genoeg is sodat die koste per datapunt effektief verminder word. Boonop kan in baie toepassings lugopname data nie ruimtelike resolusie hê nie en sal meer gedetailleerde opnames vereis word.

3.3 **Aktiewe vs passiewe geofisiese metodes**

Geofisiese metodes kan óf aktief wees (d.w.s. gebruik beheerde mensgemaakte energiebronne), óf passief (d.w.s. gebruik natuurlike bronne soos vibrasies wat geproduseer word deur seegolwe wat teen die kus breek, of onbeheerde mensgemaakte bronne soos verkeersgeraas). Die mensgemaakte of natuurlike bron-gegenereerde seine (d.w.s. data-verkryging) word in die veld gemeet deur gespesialiseerde sensitiewe detektors, en verwerk in die veld/kantoor (d.w.s. om 'ongewenste inligting' of 'geraas' te verwyder). Die uitset word geologies vertoon en geïnterpreteer (d.i. die diepte, grootte en eienskappe van die teikens bepaal) deur gebruik te maak van gevorderde rekenaartegnieke vir verdere analise en evaluering. Voorbeelde van passiewe metodes is seismiese omgewingsgeraastomografie, magnetotelluriese, swaartekrag- en magnetiese metodes, terwyl voorbeelde van aktiewe metodes seismiese refleksie, EM en elektriese weerstand insluit.

3.4 **Algemene geofisiese verkenningswerkvloei**

Die tipiese geofisiese verkenningswerkvloei begin met die terreinbesoek, fisiese eiendommetings, opnamebeplanning en -ontwerp (dikwels in die kantoor gedoen), terreinbesoeke weer vir veldproewe, data-verkryging (in die veld), dataverwerking (in die veld en kantoor)), data-interpretasie en geologiese modellering (in die kantoor).

4. VOORGESTELDE GEOFISIESE OPNAMES IN DIE KAROOKOM

4.1. Die werk sal drie geofisiese opnames gebruik: **landrefleksie seismiese metode (aktief en passief), magnetotelluriese (MT),** en **luggedraagde magnetiese en radiometriese opname**. Hierdie tegnieke is gekies om aan die doelwitte van die opname te voldoen, en ook omdat dit koste-effektief, nuut en omgewingsvriendelik is.

(a) Land aktiewe en passiewe refleksie seismiese opname

Die opname sal koste-effektiewe, nuwe en omgewingsvriendelike seismiese instrumente gebruik om die ondergrondse geologie van die Karookom te ondersoek.

Geskiedenis van seismiese opnames in Suid-Afrika

Die hoofdoel van seismiese eksplorasie is om inligting oor die samestelling en struktuur van die ondergrond in te samel. Refleksie-seismologie is die eerste keer in die 1930's in die VSA gebruik om olie en gas in sedimentêre gesteentes te ondersoek. In Suid-Afrika word dit sedert 1960's gebruik om te soek na olie en gas, mineraalafsettings, vir diep mynboubeplanning en -ontwikkelings, en om die diep korsstruktuur van die aarde vir navorsing en akademiese doeleindes te ondersoek. Dit sal dus nie die eerste 2D seismiese opnames in die Karoo of in Suid-Afrika wees nie. Trouens, die mynbedryf in Suid-Afrika gebruik die tegniek om mynbouverwante risiko's te versag en ertshulpbron-evaluering te verbeter.

- **Hoe werk die refleksie seismiese metode?** ’n Opname behels die opname van die vibrasies en golwe in die aardkors. Seismiese opnames kan óf aktief óf passief wees. Byvoorbeeld, in 'n aktiewe seismiese opname sluit mensgemaakte beheerde bronne soos dinamiet of meganiese vibrators in, terwyl 'n passiewe seismiese opname die energie gebruik wat afkomstig is van natuurlike bronne soos aardbewings, padverkeer geraas, nywerheid en menslike aktiwiteit, wind en seegolwe. Die gegenereerde golwe beweeg deur die aarde en word gebreek en weerkaats by grense tussen gesteentes wat verskillende fisiese eienskappe het. Soos hierdie golwe na die oppervlak terugkeer, word die grondbeweging deur gespesialiseerde sensors (bekend as geofone) aangeteken. Die inligting word ontleed (verwerk) en die uitset word geïnterpreteer sodat 'n gedetailleerde prentjie van die struktuur en samestelling van die ondergrond kan skep kan word.

- **Waar sal die data verkry word?** Die data sal langs die openbare paaie verkry word.

- **Watter metode sal gebruik word?** Die metode sal beide passiewe en aktiewe seismiese metodes gebruik.

- **Watter instrument sal as 'n aktiewe energiebron gebruik word?** 'n Vibroseis-vragmotor sal gebruik word om energie met 'n interval van 20 m aan die rand van die pad langs op te wek. Die vibroseis-vragmotor is verkies omdat dit beter diepte van penetrasie en kwaliteit data verskaf, maar ook 'n laer omgewingsimpak het in vergelyking met impulsiewe bronne (valhamer, versnelde gewigsval) en plofstof (skote).

- **Wat is 'n vibroseis-vragmotor?** Dit is 'n voertuig wat gebruik word om seismiese seine te genereer. In teenstelling met ouer tegnologieë wat plofstof (skote) gebruik, genereer die vibroseis-voertuig kunsmatige seismiese golwe deur meganiese vibrasie. Die voertuig is toegerus met 'n vibrator (vibroseis-bron) wat in kontak is met die grondoppervlak. Die vibrator genereer beheerde vibrasies met verskillende frekwensies en amplitudes. Hierdie vibrasies versprei ondergronds as seismiese golwe en reflekteer na die oppervlak waar die energie-intensiteit van die gereflekteerde golwe op oppervlakgeofone (sensors) aangeteken word. Met die vibroseis-vragmotor het die operateur beheer oor die seismiese energie en frekwensies wat in die grond uitgestraal word.

- **Wat is die tegniese parameters van die vibroseis-vragmotor wat vir Karoo voorgestel word**: P-golfvibrator, frekwensiebereik: 10-150 Hz, Piekkrag: 278 kN / 62 400 lbf, hou gewig: 28 294 kg / 63 610 lb, lengte: 10,64 m; breedte: 3,42 m; hoogte: 3,22 m.

- **Wat is die impak en risiko's verbonde aan die seismiese opname?** Die opnames is langs die openbare paaie ontwerp om die omgewingsvoetspore van die vibrerende seismiese vragmotor te verminder. Voor seismiese opnames sal terreinbesoeke uitgevoer word as deel van die omgewingsimpakbepaling en prosesse vir betrokkenheid van belanghebbendes om enige potensiële risiko vir infrastruktuur en die omgewing wat deur die vibrerende vragmotor veroorsaak kan word, te identifiseer. As 'n potensiële risiko geïdentifiseer word, sal die vibrasiepunt (VP) na 'n meer geskikte posisie geskuif word, of slegs passiewe seismiese data sal in daardie gebiede ingesamel word, wat nie die gebruik van die vibroseis-vragmotor vereis nie.

- **Watter opnamestelsel sal gebruik word?** Die opname sal die nuutste draadlose (kabelvrye) nodale tegnologie gebruik. Hierdie tegnologie is gekies om enige omgewingsimpak wat kan voortspruit uit die ontplooiing van kabels oor die paaie en die dra/vervoer van 'n groot volume

kabels in moeilike grondterrein te verminder en te risiko en te minimaliseer. Die opname sal ook die seismiese landstroomer gebruik. Die ‘landstreamer’ is 'n reeks geofone wat op die gordel geheg is wat agter die vibrerende vragmotor ingesleep kan word sonder dat dit nodig is om geofone op die grond te installeer, wat dus enige beoogde omgewingsvoetspoor verminder.

- **Hoe is die seismiese opname ontwerp**: Sensors (10 Hz geofone) sal met 20 m intervalle in die veld geplaas word en die vragmotor sal energie in die veld opwek langs paaie om te verhoed dat die pad versper word. Die landstreamer sal agter die vragmotor getrek word.

(b) Magnetiese en radiometriese lugopnames

- **Hoe werk 'n magnetiese/radiometriese lugopnames?**'n Lugmagnetiese/radiometriese opname word uitgevoer met behulp van 'n vliegtuig met 'n aangehegte magnetometer en geïnstalleerde spektrometer. Terwyl die vliegtuig vlieg, meet en teken die magnetometer die totale intensiteit van die magnetiese veld by die sensor aan. Hierdie meting sluit die verlangde magnetiese veld in wat deur die aarde gegenereer word, asook klein variasies as gevolg van die voortdurend wisselende sonwind en die magnetiese veld van die opnamevliegtuig. Verskillende rotstipes en grondsoorte het verskillende inhoud van magnetiese en radioaktiewe minerale, so die data laat visualisering van die geologiese struktuur van die boonste kors toe, veral waar grondgesteente deur oppervlaksedimente, grond of water verduister word.

- **Hoe gaan die opname in die Karoo uitgevoer word?** Aeromagnetiese/radiometriese opnames sal op 'n ko-ordinaatnetbasis langs opnamelyne met verdere loodregte (bind)lyne gevlieg word. Data sal verkry word teen 1 km lynspasiëring, en die vlughoogte sal 50 m gemiddelde terreinvryhoogte bo grondvlak wees. Data sal met die vliegtuig in die veld ingesamel word, verwerk (verwydering van ongewenste inligting) en in die kantoor geïnterpreteer word met behulp van gevorderde rekenaarstelsels.

- **Enige risiko's en omgewingsimpak verbonde aan hierdie opname?** Die opname sal deur 'n hoogs ervare kontrakteur uitgevoer word. Die belangrikste risiko's verbonde aan die opname sluit in verlies van radarkontak met die vliegtuig, botsing met topografie of infrastruktuur, en skielike veranderende weerstoestande. 'n Volledige projekrisiko-evaluering vir die opnameblok wat gevlieg moet word, sal verskaf word, dit sal bygewerk word na 'n verkenningsvlug van die opnamegebied ten einde bykomende/ongeïdentifiseerde risiko's of kwessies soos landelike ontwikkeling, terrein, kraglyne en kommunikasie-antennas te identifiseer. Behoorlike oorweging sal gegee word aan gevaarlike struikelblokke soos kraglyne, kommunikasie-

antennas, bome, mynhoofdeksels, geboue, ens. Veiligheidstelsels (insluitend radar-/laserantennas, laai van bestaande infrastruktuur, ens.) is in plek wat verseker dat die kontrak gespesifiseer word minimum terreinvryhoogte word nie tydens die opname oortree nie. Die vliegtuig is toegerus met gevorderde weerwaarskuwingstelsels, 24/7 regstreekse opsporing via radar en kommunikasieradio's, in kontak nie net met lugverkeerbeheer nie, maar met operasionele sentrums op die grond.

(c) Magnetotelluriese (MT) opnames

- **Oor die metode**: MT is 'n passiewe geofisiese metode wat natuurlike elektromagnetiese velde gebruik om die elektriese geleidingstruktuur van die aarde van honderde meter tot honderde km diepte onder die grondoppervlak te ondersoek. Die nie-vernietigende aard van die MT, benewens goeie resolusie wat dit verskaf, was die hoofrede agter sy keuse vir die Karoo-opname.

- **Watter tipe data sal aangeteken word?** Audio Magnetotelluric (AMT) en Breëband Magnetotelluric (BBMT). Die verskil tussen die twee opnames is die tipe magnetometer wat gebruik word en die hoeveelheid opname tyd.

- **Waar sal die data ingesamel word?** Die data sal vir etlike dae langs die seismiese profiele (op die rand langs die pad) ingesamel word met behulp van gespesialiseerde MT-instrumente (bv. elektrodes en magnetiese sensors wat geïnstalleer/begrawe sal word vir deurlopende data-opname van die data). Die instrumente sal geïnstalleer word (30 cm diep begrawe) op 1-2 km uit mekaar uit langs die seismiese profiele. Die data sal verwerk word (verwydering van geraas) en geïnterpreteer (inversie) met behulp van sagtewarepakkette om finale 3D aarde ondergrondse modelle te produseer.

- **Enige omgewingsimpak wat verband hou met MT-opname?** Geen omgewingsimpak of infrastruktuurskade word verwag nie.

4.2. Tydens die seismiese opname sal vibratorvragmotors as 'n energiebron gebruik word. Draadlose ontvangers sal op die grondoppervlak, aan die rand van paaie, geïnstalleer word om die data te ontvang en op te teken. Geen steurings aan grond en infrastruktuur word verwag nie en enige impak op mense tydens bedrywighede sal na verwagting minimaal tot nul wees. 'n Omgewingsimpakbepaling vir die gebiede van opname sal as deel van die projek uitgevoer word.

4.3. Die verwagte waarde wat uit die opname-ondersoek verkry moet word, sluit in:

- Lewering van 'n nuwe reeks hoë-resolusie refleksie seismiese data en beelde van die ondergrond vir die doeleindes van geologiese interpretasie.
- Lewering van 'n nuwe reeks hoë-resolusie magnetiese, radiometriese en grond magnetotelluriese data oor die gebied van ondersoek om die seismiese interpretasie te ondersteun. Magnetiese data sal magnetiet-draende plate en dyke beeld; magnetotelluriese data sal elektries geleidende geologiese formasies, verskuiwings en dyke afbeeld.

4.4. Die data en inligting wat gelewer word, sal geïntegreer word om 'n gedetailleerde interpretasie van ondergrondse struktuur, dikte en indringingsdigtheid te verskaf, wat nie moontlik is met bestaande verouderde seismiese data aan land nie.

4.5. Dit sal 'n vermindering van onsekerheid van die geologiese risikoparameters, streeksteikenidentifikasie en koolwaterstofbewaring van stollingsindringing moontlik maak. Daar word dus in die vooruitsig gestel dat die nuwe data bydra tot die aansporing van nuwe petroleumeksplorasieaktiwiteit en die ontwikkeling van Suid-Afrika se aanlandige petroleumhulpbronne versnel.

4.6. Opnameresultate sal ook die geo-omgewingsbasislyn navorsings inisiatiewe wat tans uitgevoer word, inlig, soos implementering van 'n grondwatermoniteringsnetwerk, boorgatrisiko-integriteitbeoordelings en seismisiteitmoniteringsnetwerk.

4.7. Die studie sal help met die identifisering en afbakening van gebiede wat uit 'n omgewingsoogpunt te riskant kan wees en dus uitgesluit moet word van skaliegasontwikkeling.

4.8. Wat infrastruktuur betref, word die voorgestelde opnamegebied bedien deur 'n padnetwerk wat bestaan uit beide hoofweë en hoofpaaie wat deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Padagentskap besit en onderhou word. Verder is die gebied binne 100-400 km van lug- en seehawens van Kaapstad, George (lughawe), Mosselbaai (seehawe), Oos-Londen (lug- en seehawens), Ngqura (seehawe), Port Elizabeth (lug- en seehawens) en Durban (lug- en seehawens). Die Ngqura (Coega) Nywerheidsontwikkelingsone (IDZ) is een van die geselekteerde terreine vir die ontwikkeling van 'n 1000MW Gas-tot Kragstasie. Die grond binne die omskrewe gebied bestaan uit grond in staatsbesit, plaasgrond in private besit, meentgrond en gemeenskaplike grond wat deur stamowerhede bestuur word. Die

geïdentifiseerde sensitiewe gebiede soos Nasionale en Provinsiale parke en vleilande word by die ondersoek uitgesluit.

4.9. Die totale hoeveelheid data-verkryging, verwerking en interpretasie behels ongeveer 2 246-lyn km 2D-refleksie seismiese opnames en 21 253-lyn km magnetiese en radiometriese lugopnames, en ongeveer 2 318 magnetotelluriese stasies sal langs die seismiese profiele ontplooi word . Die data wat deur hierdie ondersoek verkry word, sal die Departement in staat stel om ingeligte besluite te neem rakende die uitreiking van eksplorasieregte in die gebied. Van belang is dat 'n omgewingsimpakbeoordeling en openbare konsultasie onderneem sal word voordat data-verkrygingsbedrywighede begin.

ISAZISO SIKARHULUMENTE

NO. ____ **UMHLA: _____**

UMTHETHO WOKUPHUHLISWA KWEZIMBIWA NEPETROLI, 2002 (UMTHETHO NOMBOLO 28 KA-2002) ("UMTHETHO")

ISIMEMO SEZIMVO EZIBHALIWEYO NGOPHANDO OLUCETYWAYO NGOKWECANDELO 50 LOMTHETHO

Mna, **SAMSON GWEDE MANTASHE**, uMphathiswa weziMbiwa nePetroli, ndimema izimvo zenu malunga nenjongo yam yokwenza uphando lokuseka ijoloji yangaphantsi komhlaba kunye nolwakhiwo lwayo ngokunxulumene nepetroli, emhlabeni okanye ngaphantsi komhlaba oboniswe **kwisiHlomelo A**, kwaye ke, ukuseka ubume kunye nobungakanani bejoloji engaphantsi komhlaba kunye nokwakheka kwayo, kunye nokuvavanya nayiphi na imingcipheko yokwakheka komhlaba. Bonke abanini abachaphazelekayo, abahlali okanye abantu abalawulayo kulo mhlaba bayacelwa ukuba banike iinkcukacha zabo ukuze kuqhagamshelwane nabo ngeenjongo zokubonisana. Uphando ekuthethwa ngalo luya kwenziwa:

(i) ekufumaneni nasekuphuculeni ulwazi olutsha lwe-2D yenyikima kummandla okanye inxalenye yawo ukuze kufunyanwe iiprofayili zala maxesha ezinezisombululo eziphakamileyo zenyikima ukuze kuphuhliswe ulwazi lwejoloji yommandla woMzantsi-mbindi weKaroo Basin; kwaye

(ii) ukufumana kunye nokwenza umngcelele omtsha wemagnethi yomoya kunye nemagneto-telluric phezu kommandla okanye inxalenye yawo ukuxhasa utoliko lwenyikima nokubeka imephu nokuphucula ukuqondwa kobume belizwe nolwakhiwo loMzantsi-mbindi weKaroo Basin.

Izimvo ezibhaliweyo kunye neenkcukacha zabanini, abahlali okanye abantu abalawula umhlaba ngokuphantsi kwesi saziso kufuneka zingeniswe ku:

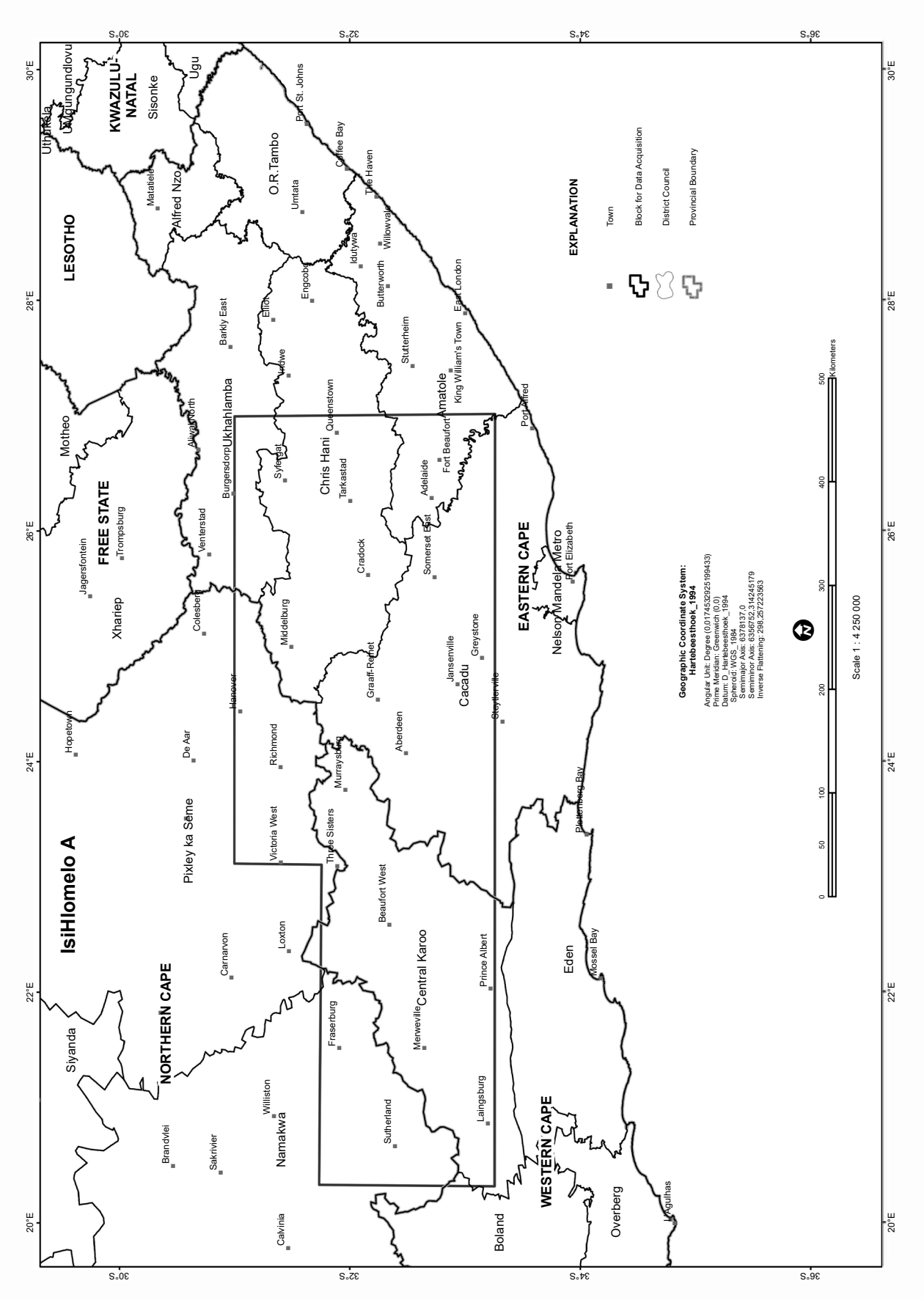
IGosa eliyiNtloko lesiGqeba
Petroleum Agency SA
Heron Place
2nd Floor, Heron Close
CENTURY CITY
7441

Ifeksi: 021 938 3500

I-imeyile: section50@petroleumagencysa.com

Izimvo ezibhaliweyo mazifike kwiPetroleum Agency SA zingadlulanga iintsuku ezingamashumi amathathu (30) ukususela kumhla wopapasho.

HON. SAMSON GWEDE MANTASHE, (MP)
UMPHATHISWA WEZIMBIWA NEPETROLI


EXPLANATION
Town
Block for Data Acquisition
District Council
Provincial Boundary
Geographic Coordinate System:
Hartebeesthoek_1994
Angular Unit: Degree (0.0174532925199433)
Prime Meridian: Greenwich (0.0)
Datum: D_Hartebeesthoek_1994
Spheroid: WGS 84
Semimajor Axis: 6378137.0
Semiminor Axis: 6356752.314245179
Inverse Flattening: 298.257223563
Scale 1 : 4 250 000
Kilometers
LESOTHO
KWAZULU-NATAL
FREE STATE
EASTERN CAPE
NORTHERN CAPE
WESTERN CAPE
IsiHlomelo A
Pixley ka Seme
Xhariep
Ukhahlamba
Chris Hani
Amatole
O.R.Tambo
Alfred Nzo
Sisonke
Ugu
Umzinyathi
Uthukela
Nelson Mandela Metro
Cacadu
Central Karoo
Namakwa
Siyanda
Eden
Overberg
Boland
Motheo
Port St. Johns
Coffee Bay
Umtata
Matatiele
Barkly East
Elliot
Engcobo
Idutywa
Butterworth
Willowvale
East London
Stutterheim
King William's Town
Port Alfred
Queenstown
Tarkastad
Adelaide
Fort Beaufort
Alwal North
Burgersdorp
Sydenham
Cradock
Somerset East
Jagersfontein
Trompsburg
Venterstad
Colesberg
Middelburg
Graaff-Reinet
Jansenville
Greystone
Steytlerville
Port Elizabeth
Hopetown
De Aar
Hanover
Richmond
Murraysburg
Aberdeen
Victoria West
Three Sisters
Beaufort West
Prince Albert
Loxton
Carnarvon
Fraserburg
Merweville
Sutherland
Laingsburg
Williston
Brandvlei
Sakrivier
Calvinia
Plettenberg Bay
Mossel Bay
Uitenhage
Langulhas

ULWAZI OLONGEZELELWEYO

UKUPHANDA UKWENZEKA, UHLOBO NOBUBANZI BEMITHOMBO YEPETROLI NGOKWEMIMISELO YECANDELO 50 LOMTHETHO WOPHUHLISO LWEMITHOMBO YEZIMBIWA NEPETROLI, WONYAKA WAMA-2002 (UMTHETHO ONGUNOMBOLO 28 WONYAKA WAMA-2002)

1. INJONGO

Kukuphanda ukwenzeka, uhlobo nobubanzi bemithombo yezimbiwa ngokwemimiselo yecandelo 50(1) loMthetho woPhuhliso lweMithombo yeziMbiwa nePetroli, wonyaka wama-2002 (uMthetho onguNombolo 28 wonyaka wama-2002) ("uMthetho") kummandla osemazantsi we-*Karoo Basin* njengoko kubonakalisiwe kwimephu ephawulwe njengesiHlonyelwa A (Isaziso sikaRhulumente).

2. INTSHAYELELO

2.1 Njengoko kufanelekile ngokomthetho i-MPRDA, isaziso seCandelo 50 siphunyeziwe nguMphathiswa saze sapapashwa kwiPhephandaba loMbuso (i-*Government Gazette Vol 710 No. 51138*) ngomhla wama-30 kweyeThupha ngonyakawama-2024, sivakalisa ngenjongo yoMphathiswa yokufumana uvimba weenkcukacha ezintsha malunga nobume bangaphantsi komhlaba (i-geophysical data) e-*Karoo.*

2.2 Injongo yophando olucetywayo kukufumana iinkcukacha ezintsha malunga bobume bangaphantsi komhlaba ukuze kwaziwe ubume bomhlaba namatye abonakalise ukwenzeka nobukho bamafutha (petroleum). Ukuvavanya ubungozi obunokuvela xa kuphandwa okanye kuveliswa amafutha (petroleum) yenye yenjongo zoluphando.

2.3 Ngokwembali, iinkcukacha zokubonakalisa ukunyikima komhlaba kuwo wonke ummamdla osemazantsi we-*Karoo* zafumanyaniswa yinkampani eyayisakuba yinkampani ye-oli yaseMzantsi Afrika i-SOEKOR ukususela ngonyaka we-1966 ukuya kowe-1971. Ezi nkcukacha zafumaneka ngokusebenzisa ubuchwepheshe obabukhona ngelo xesha. Umgangatho wezo nkcukacha uphantsi kangangokuba uthintela ukuvavaywa nokuphononongwa kwezi nkcukacha ngobuxhakakaxa bangoku. Kuyimfuneko ke ukuba kufunyanwe iinkcukhacha ezintsha ngokusebenzisa ubuchwepheshe nobuxhakaxhaka balimaxesha ukuvelisa imifanekiso ekumgangatho ophezulu ebonisa isimo somhlaba namatye.

2.4 Iinkcukacha ezimalunga nobume bomhlaba namatye ukusukela ngaphezukomhlaba uyokutsho emathunjini omhlaba zafumaneka ngobuxhakaxhaka obusebenzisa uphephela omncinci (i-airborne magnetic and radiometric data) yi-South African Geological Survey kunye nomlandeli wayo, neBhunga leNzululwazi ngoMlaba (i-Council for Geoscience, phakathi kweminyaka yowe-1958 nowe-1997 kuwo wonke ummandla osezantsi kwe-Karoo. Ummandla onika umdla uqukwe kumacandelo amabini wokuqala – uphando lwaseKaroo, lwenziwa phakathi konyaka we-1976 nowe-1982 kwaye luquka phantse isiqingatha sonke seli lizwe, nenxalenye, eyayiphandwe zinkampani ezahlukeneyo kwixesha elingaphezulu kweminyaka engama-30, ukuqala ngonyaka we-1958 uyokuphela kowe-1997.

2.5 Phakathi konyaka we-1965 nowe-2022 abe li-18 amaqula okuhlola agrunjiweyo kulo mmandla usezantsi kwi-*Karoo Basin*, amaninzi kuwo ubunzulu bawo bungaphezulu kwama-3000 weemitha. Onke lamaqula anqumla kumatye ane-shale eninzi arhaneleka ukuba angumthombo wamafutha nerhasi ephandwayo aziwa ngokufumaneka kwi-Permian Ecca Group.

2.6 Uvavanyo lwemveliso kunye nokuphononongwa kwamanzi kwamanye amaqula wokuhlola agrunjwe e-*Karoo* lubonisa ukubakho kohlobo lwezimbiwa ezibizwa ihaydrojin nekhabhoni. Ezi zimbiwa ziquka igesi ye-*methane* eyafunyanwa kwiqula u-CR1/68 eligrunjwe kwifama i-*Cranemere* kufutshane nedolophu i-*Pearston* ngonyaka we-1968. Igesi ihambe ukusuka kumatye akwi-*Upper Ecca Group* ngesantya se-1.83 sezigidi zomgangatho we-*cubic feet* yegesi ngosuku (MMscf/d) kwisithuba seeyure ezingama-24. Oku kubonakalisa ukubakho ukuqokeleleka kwegesi kulo mmandla we-*Karoo Basin*.

2.7 Iinkcukacha eziyimbali kunye nolwazi, oovimba bangaphakathi, kunye neenkcukacha zoluntu zingqina okokuba lo mmandla unaw amafutha nerhasii ngokomfanekiso womhlaba. Ukubakho kwegesi ngokunxulumene namatye avumela ukuhamba nokuhlala kwezinto kuwo (I-dolorite sills) kuye kwaqatshelwa kwiqela le-*Beaufort Group* nakwi-*Ecca Group* yamatye, kumaqula amanzi kunye namaqula anzulu wokuhlola ngaphandle kokubakho kwamatye avumela ukuhamba nokuhlala kwezinto kuwo (i-dolorite sills).

2.8 Iziphumo zokwakheka kwamatye nomhlaba (Geochemical) ezifumaneke kuphando lakutshanje lwegesi esemhlabeni olwenziwe kwi-*Karoo Basin* zingqina ukubakho kwegesi ye-*methane* kufutshane kwindawo apho kukho khona amanye wamaqula okuhlola nemingxuma yawo yokuhlola eyimbali. Ukubakho kwezimbiwa ihydrojini nekhabhoni ngamaqondo aphe emhlabeni ziziphumo ezitsha kwi-Karoo Basin.

3. IMVELAPHI NGOPHANDO OLWENZIWA NGAPHANTSI KOMHLABA

3.1 Yintoni uphando olwenziwa ngaphantsi komhlaba?

Uphando lwangaphantsi komhlaba lokusebenza kwendalo engumhlaba lwenzelwa ukucacisa kukwakheka kunye neempawu zoMhlaba. Ngokwesiqhelo, imilinganiselo yenziwa ngokwahlukana kwamacandelo okutsala kwamandla woMhlaba (gravitational) ngokusebenzisa uhlobo likamazibuthe (magnetic), ukuphuma kwamandla kwizinto ezifumaneka esibhakabhakeni ngokwendalo, ukuhamba kwemisinga yombane kwakunye nokuhambisa nokubonakala nokunyikima komhlaba. Uphando lokusebenza kwendalo engumhlaba lwenziwa ngokuqhelekileyo ukukhangela amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba, izimbiwa, ipetroli nemithombo yamandla ahlaziyiweyo. Olu phando lukwasetyenziselwa indlela yokuhlela nokwakha izakhiwo nobunjineli, ezifana nokuhlolwa kweziseko zamadama, ukubona izinto ezingcolisa, kunye nokuthonyalaliswa kwezinto ezinobungozi emhlabeni (geohazards). Uphando lobume bomhlaba lunokwenziwa ngaphezulu koMhlaba, kumaqula, emoyeni kusetyenziswa iinqwelo-moya, okanye elwandle kusetyenziswa iinqanawa.

3.2 Uphando olwenziwa emhlabeni xa luthelekiswa nolwenziwa emoyeni

Uphando olwenziwa emoyeni luyakhawuleza kwaye lukwalula ukulenza kunophando olwenziwa emhlabeni kwaye lusetyenziselwa uphando olufutshane. Kodwa, obunye ubuchule (obufana nobokujonga ukunyikima komhlaba, ulibaziseko lombane kunye nokusebenzisa uhlobo oluthile lomazibuthe) abukwazi ukusentyenziswa emoyeni ngoba imithombo yezamandla kunye nezixhobo ezisentyenziswayo kufuneka zithi nca emhlabeni okanye emanzini. Uphando olwenziwa emhlabeni ludla ngokwenzelwa ukugxila kummandla okhethwe ngenxa yeziphumo zophando olwenziwe emoyeni, uphando elusebenzisa uhlobo lomazibuthe, lokubala ukusebenza kwamandla ombane, kunye neenkcukhacha zamandla ombane. Uphando olwenzeka emhlabeni lusenokucotha, lubize imali eninzi kwaye lusenokunyanzelisa ukuba kusetyenziswe abantu abaninzi. Kodwa ke, olu phando lukhupha iinkcukacha ezikumgangatho ophezulu kuba izixhobo ezisetyenziswayo zikufutshane nomhlaba namatye uphando olujolise kuwo. Zikhona iimeko apho uphando olwenziwa emhlabeni luthathwe njengolungakwaziyo ukwenzeka lula nangokukhawuleza. Umzekelo, iindawo zamanzi kunye nemifanekiso yomhlaba engacacanga neyahlukeneyo ziye zibonakalise ubunziwa xa kusenziwa olu phando. Uphando olwenziwa emoyeni, kwelinye icala, alubizi mali eninziukuba ummandla lowo ubandakanyekayo mkhulu ngokwaneleyo ukuze ixabiso ngokwenkcukhacha luncitshiswe ngokubonakalayo. Ngaphezu koko, kwimeko

ezininzi iinkcukhacha ezithathwe emoyeni zinokungabonakali emfanekisweni ngesixhobo sokubona kuze kudingeke uphando olunengcaciso eyongezelelekileyo.

3.3 **Indlela yokusebenza komhlaba eyenziwe ngabantu xa ithelekiswa neyokusebenza komhlaba eyenzeka ngokwendalo**

Indlela yokusebenza komhlaba isenokubangelwa ngabantu (utsho ukuthi, isebenzisa imithombo yamandla elawulwa ngabantu), okanye yenzeke ngokwendalo (utsho ukuthi, isebenzisa imithombo yendalo efana nokunyikima okuveliswa ngamaza wolwandle xa edlala elunxwemeni, okanye umthombo ongenziwanga mntu okufana nengxolo yezithuthi). iimpawu zemithombo ezenziweyo nezendalo (utsho ukuthi, ukufumaneka kweenkcukacha) zilinganiswa ngezixhobo ezikhethekileyo ebaleni, zisetyenziswe ebaleni/e-ofisini (utsho ukuthi, ukususa 'ulwazi olungafunekiyo' okanye 'ingxolo'). Isiphumo siboniswa sicaciswe ngokomhlaba (utsho ukuthi, ukumisela ubunzulu, nobubanzi, neempawu zoko kujoliswe kuko) kusetyenziswa ubuchule obuphambili bekhompyutha ukwenza uphononongo olongeziweyo novavanyo. Imizekelo yeendlela zendalo yingxolo yokunyikima umfanekiso wendalo, umtsalane phakathi kwezinto ezimbini, umtsalane womhlaba kunye neendlela yophando esebenzisa uhlobo oluthile lomazibuthe, ngeli xesha imizekelo yendlela eyenziwe ngabantu iquka umboniso wokunyikima, i-EM, nokuxhathisa kombane.

3.4 **Ukuhamba komsebenzi wokuhlola ukusebenza kwendalo jikelele**

Umsebenzi wokuhlola ukusebenza kwendalo ngokwesiqhelo kuqala ngokutyelela isiza, imilinganiselo yobume bomhlaba, ucwangciso noyilo lokuhlola (lwenziwa e-ofisini rhoqo), utyelelo lwesiza kwakhona ukwenzela ulingo ebaleni, ukufumana iinkcukacha (ebaleni), ukusebenzisa iinkcukacha (ebaleni nase-ofisini), ukucaciswa kweenkcukacha kunye nokubukisa ukusebenza kwendalo (e-ofisini)

4. UHLOLO LOBUME BANGAPHANTSI KOMHLABA KWI-KAROO BASIN

4.1. Iindidi ezintathu zokuhlola ubume bangaphantsi komhlaba: Lo msebenzi uza kusebenzisa uhlolo lokusebenza kwendalo olundidi ntathu: indlela yokubonakalisa ukunyikima komhlaba (eyenziwe ngumntu neyenzeke ngokwendalo), ukusebenzisa uhlobo oluthile lomazibuthe (MT), kunye nohlobo olusebenzisa inqwelo moya. Obu buchule bukhethelwe ukufezekisa iinjongo zolu phando kwakunye nokubanendleko ezincinci, nokuba nendlela entsha yokuvelisa iinkcukacha ezidingwa luphando kwaye kuhambelana nokusingqongileyo.

(a) Uphando lwenyikima lelibonakalisa ukusebenza komhlaba ngokwenziwa ngabantu nokwenzeka ngokwendalo

Olu phando luza kusebenzisa izixhobo ezinendleko ezincinci, ezivelise inkcukacha ezintsha kwaye zihambelena nokusingqongileyo okuphanda ubume bangaphantsi komhlaba base-Karoo Basin.

Imbali yophando lokunyikima eMzantsi Afrika

Ezona njongo ziphambili nezingundoqo zophando lokunyikima kukuqokelela ulwazi malunga nobume kwanenkangeleko yangaphantsi komhlaba. Ukubonakalisa unyikimo lwaqala ukusetyenziselwa ukuhlola amafutha kunye nerhasi kuhlobo lwamatye enzeka ngokwalekana kwezinto eziphulayo kwanye nezimbiwa eMelika kwiminyaka yowe-1930. Olu hlobo lophando luqale ukusetyenziswa EMzantsi Afrika kwiminyaka yowe-1960 ukukhangela amafutha nerhasi, izimbiwa, nocwangciso nophuhliso olunzulu lwezimbiwa, kunye nokuphanda ulwakhiwo olunzului loqweqwe loMhlaba wophando-nzulu neenjongo zezemfundo. Ngoko, olu ayizokuba luphando lokuqala lokunyikima lwe-2D e-Karoo okanye eMzantsi Afrika. Phofu, ushishino lwemigodi eMzantsi Afrika lusebenzisa ubuchule ukuthomalalisi imingcipheko enxulumene nezemigodi nokuphucula uvavanyo lwemithombo yentsimbi.

- **Isebenza njani indlela yembonakalo yokunyikima?** Uphando luquka ukucishilelwa kweenkcukacha zokushukuma kuqweqwe loMhlaba. Uphando lokunyikima lusenokuba lolwenziwe ngumntu okanye lolwenzeke ngokwendalo. Umzekelo, kuphando lokunyikima olubangelwe ngumntu imithombo eyenziwe nelawulwa ngumntu iquka ukusetyenziswa kwesiqhushumbisi se-dynamite okanye isixhobo sokushukumisa umhlaba. Uphando lokunyikima olwenzeka ngokwendalo lusebenzisa amandla aphuma kwimithombo yendalo efana neenyikima, ingxolo yezithuthi ezisendleleni, kumisebenzi yemacandelo ezoshishino nabantu, umoya namaza wolwandle. Amaza enziweyo ahamba ngaphantsi emhlabeni kwaye arhoxiswa aze abonakaliswe kwimida phakathi kwamatye aneempawu ezahlukeneyo. Njengokuba la maza ebuyela kumphezulu womhlaba, intshukumo yomhlaba iinkcukacha zawo zicishilelwa zizivavanyi ezikhethekileyo (ezaziwa njenge-*geophones*). Olu lwazi luyahlalutywa (lusetyenzwe) zize iziphumo zicaciswe ukwenzela ukuba senze umfanekiso oneenkcukacha zokumila nokwakheka komphantsi womphezulu womhlaba
- **Zingafumaneka phi ezi nkcukacha?** Ezi nkcukacha zikufunyanwa apha ezindleleni zikawonkewonke.

- **Kuza kusetyenziswa eyiphi inkqubo?** Le nkqubo izakusebenzisa zombini iindlela zokunyikima komhlaba ngokwenziwa yindalo neendlela yokunyikima komhlaba ngokwenziwa ngumntu.

- **Sesiphi isixhobo esizakusetyenziswa njengomthombo wamandla owenziwa ngumntu?** Kuza kusetyenziswa isigadla esinyikimisa umhlaba (esibizwa *vibroseis truck*) ekwakhelwe kuso isixhobo esinyikimisa umhlaba ukuba siphehle amandla isithuba sokunqumama semizuzu engama-20 phakathi kwezihlandlo ecaleni kwendlela . Esi sigadla sikhethwe kuba sinamandla okungena nzulu kwaye sinika iinkcukacha ezingcono, kodwa sikwanempembelelo ephantsi kokusingqongileyo xa usithelekiswa nemithombo ephehla ngokungxama (ukuwisa ihamile, ukwandisa isantya ekuwiseni isixhobo sobunzima) kunye neziqhushumbisi (izithonga).

- **Yintoni isigadla esinyikimisa umhlaba (Vibroseis)?** Sisithuthi esisetyenziselwa ukuphehla iimpawu zokunyikima. Ngokuchasene nobuchule bakudala obusebenzisa iziqhushumbisi (izithonga), isithuthi sokunyikimisa (vibroseis) siphehla amaza wokunyikima okwenziweyo ngokunyikima okwenziwa ngomatshini. Esi sithuthi sixhotyiswe ngesixhobo sokunyikimisa (umthombo wokunyikimisa) esithe nca kumphezulu womhlaba. Isinyikimisi siphehla ukunyikima okulawulwayo ngamaza womoya awohlukahlukeneyo nobukhulu obukwanjalo. Oku kunyikima kwandisa amaza afana nawokunyikima angaphantsi komhlaba kwaye kubonakalisa kumphezulu womhlaba ukuba kuphi apho amandla wamaza abonakaliswa abhalwe khona ngezivavanyi ezibizwa *geophone* (izivavanyi) ngaphezulu komhlaba aqinise khona. Ngesigadla sokunyikimisa (vibroseis), umqhubi unolawulo lwamandla wokunyikima kunye namaza womoya akhutshelwa ngaphakathi emhlabeni.

- **Yeyiphi imida yobugcisa yesigadla sokunyikimisa (vibroseis) enokusetyenziswa e-Karoo:** P-Amaza onyikimo, uluhlu lwamaza omoya: 10-150 Hz, Amandla weNcopho: 278 kN / 62,400 lbf, bambela ubunzima ezantsi: 28,294 kg / 63,610 lb, ubude: 10.64 m, ububanzi: 3.42 m; ukuphakama: 3.22 m.

- **Yintoni impembelelo nemingcipheko enxulumene nophando lokunyikima?** Lonke uphando luyilwe malunga neendlela zikawonkewonke ukunciphisa impembelelo kokusingqongileyo okuvela kwisigadla sokunyikimisa. Phambi kophando lokunyikima, kuza kutyelelwa iindawo ezichaphazelekayo njengenxalenye yovavanyo lwempembelelo kwindalo esingqongileyo nenkqubo yokuthethana nabadlali-ndima ababalulekileyo ukuchonga nayiphi na imingcipheko enokubakhona kwiziseko ezingundoqo nokusingqongileyo enokubangelwa

sisigadla sokunyikimisa. Ukuba kukho umngcipheko ongakhona oye wavezwa, indawo apho ukunyikima kukhoyo(VP) iza kususwa isiwe kwindawo ifanelekileyo, okanye zinkcukacha zokunyikima komhlaba ezenzeka ngokwendalo kuphela ezinokuqokelelwa kulo mimandla, into ke leyo engazokudinga ukusetyenziswa kwesigadla sokunyikimisa (vibroseis truck).

- **Kuzakusetyenziswa eyiphi inkqubo yokushicilela iinkcukacha ezizakusetyenziswa?** Olu phando luza kusebenzisa ubuchwepheshe bale mihla obungasebenzisi zingcingo (obungadingi ntambo zambane). Obu buchwepheshe bukhethelwe ukunciphisa umngcipheko nokwehlisa izinga layo nayiphi na impembelelo kokusingqongileyo obunokukhokelela ekusetyenzisweni kweentambo zombane kwimimandla yomhlaba enobunzima. Uphando luza kusebenzisa umsinga womhlaba wokunyikima. Umsinga womhlaba luluhlu lwezivavanyi ezibizwa i-*geophones* ezihlonyelwe kwibhanti enokurhuqwa ngasemva kwesigadla esisinyikimisi ngaphandle kwesidingo sokufaka izivavanyi ze-*geophones* emhlabeni, ngalo ndlela kunciphe nakuphi na ukuphazamiseka kokusingqongileyo okulindelekileyo.

- **Uphando lokunyikima luyilwe njani:** Izivavanyi (10 Hz i-*geophones*) zizakubekwa kumakhefu wemizuzu engama-20 ngaphandle endleleni kwaye isigadla sizakuphehla amandla ngaphandle kwendlela ecaleni kwayo ukuphepha ukuba ngumqobo endleleni. Umsinga womhlaba uza kutsalwa ngasemva kwesigadla.

(b) Uphando lwempembelelo yokutsalana (magnetic) nolokubala amandla ombane olwenzeka emoyeni (radiometric)

- **Lusebenza njani uphando lwempembelelo yokutsalana nolokubala amandla ombane olwenzeka emoyeni?** Uphando lwempembelelo yokutsalana/yokubala amandla ombane lwenziwa ngokusebenzisa inqwelo-moya ehlonyelwe isixhobo sokuvavanya ukutsalana phakathi kwezinto ezimbini i-*magnetometer* yaze yafakelwa isixhobo sokuvavanya ukusebenza kwamandla ombane i-*spectrometer*. Njengokuba inqwelo-moya ibhabha, i-*magnetometer* ilinganisa ize ibhale iinkcukhacha zobunzulu obupheleleyo bommandla wokutsalana kwisivavanyi. Lo mlinganiselo uquka ummandla onqwenelekayo wokutsalana ophehlwe eMhlabeni kwakunye nokwahlukana okuncincin ngenxa yomoya welanga owahlukeneyo warhoqo kunye nommandla womtsalane wenqwelo-moya yophando. Iindidi zamatye awohlukeneyo kunye nomhlaba zinomxholo owohlukeneyo wezimbiwa zomtsalane nokubala amandla ombane, ngoko iinkcukacha zivumela imiboniso zokwakheka komhlaba woqweqwe oluphezulu, ingakumbi kwimeko apho umaleko wamatye usithiweyo khona yintlenga yomphezulu womhlaba, ngumhlaba, okanye ngamanzi.

- **Luya kwenziwa njani uphando e-Karoo?** Uphando lwempembelelo yokutsalana/yokubala amandla ombane luya kubhabha kwigridi malunga nemigca yophando ukongeza apho neminye imigca enqumleze embindini (iqhina). Iinkcukacha ziya kufumaneka kumgama ongange-1 km yomgca, ize ukuphakama kwenqwelo-moya kube ngama-50 eemitha umgama phakathi kwenqwelo-moya nomhlaba i-Mean Terrain Clearance ngaphezulu kwinqanaba lomhlaba. Iinkcukacha ziza kuqokelelwa ngenqwelo-moya ekummandla lowo, ukuqhubeka (ukususa ulwazi olungafunekiyo) ize icaciswe e-ofisini ngokusebenzisa iinkqubo zekhompyutha ezikudidi oluphambili.

- **Ingaba ikhona imingcipheko nokuphazamiseka kokusingqongileyo ehambelana nolu phando?** Olu phando luza kwenziwa yikontraka ephume izandla ngamava enawo. Owona mngcipheko ungundoqo ohambelana nolu phando uquka ukulahleka konxulumelwano phakathi kwerada nenqwelo-moya, ungquzulwano nomphezulu womhlaba okanye iziseko ezingundoqo, kunye nokutshintsha ngesiquphe kweemeko zesimo sezulu. Uvavanyo olupheleleyo lomngcipheko weprojekthi malunga nommandla ozakuvavaywa luza kubonelelwa, oku kuza kuhlaziywa emva kokubhabha kusenziwa uphengululo lommandla wophando khona ukuze kuchongwe imingcipheko eyongezelelweyo/engabonwanga okanye imiba efana nokuphuhliswa kwamaphandle, umhlaba, iingcingo zombane kunye neempondo zonxibelelwano. Iziphazamiso ezinobungozi ezifana nengcingo zombane, iimpondo zomnxibelelwano, imithi, izinxibo zasentloko zasemigodini, izakhiwo njalo-njalo, ziza kuyinikwa ingqwalasela ebalulekileyo nefanelekileyo. Iinkqubo zokhuseleko (eziquka irada/i-eriyeli ye-*laser*, ukukhwelisa iziseko ezingundoqo ebezikhona kwangaphambili, njalo-njalo) zikwindawo eqinisekisa ukuba isivumelwano siyayicacisa eyona mvume incinci kumhlaba ayophulwa ngeli xesha lophando. Inqwelo-moya ixhotyiswe ngeyona nkqubo yezilumkiso zemoyezulu ikumgangatho ophambili, ilandelelwa ngalo lonke ixesha ngokusebezisa irada kunye nonomathotholo bonxibelelwano hayi nje ngesilawuli sezithuthi zasemoyeni kuphela kodwa zibe namaziko okusebenza emhlabeni.

(c) Uphando olusebenzisa uhlobo lomazibuthe (MT)

- **Malunga nendlela:** I-MT yindlela yokusebenza ngokwendalo esebenzisa ummandla womazibuthe abathile ngokulawulwa yindalo ukuphanda ukwakheka kokuziphatha kombane womhlaba ukususela kuma-100 emitha ukuya kuma-100 eekilomitha ubunzulu ngaphantsi komhlaba. Ubume bokungonakalisi be-MTnokongeza kwisisombululo esilungileyo esinika sona, yaba zezoona zizathu zingundoqo ekukhethweni kwale ndlela kuphando lwe-Karoo.

- **Kuya kushicilelwa oluphi uhlobo lwenkcukacha?** Isandi sohlobo lomazibuthe (AMT) kunye namaza othungelwano lwe-intanethi ohlobo lomazibuthe (BBMT). Umahluko phakathi kwezi ntlobo zimbini zokucishilela luhlobo lwesixhobo i-*magnetometer* esisetyenziswayo kunye nomthamo wexesha lokucishilela.

- **Ezi nkcukacha ziya kuqokelelwa phi?** Ezi nkcukacha ziya kuqokelelwa kunye neeprofayli zokunyikima komhlaba (encamini esecaleni kwendlela) isithuba seentsuku eziliqela kusetyenziswa izixhobo ezikhethekileyo ze-MT (umzekelo, izivavanyi ze-*electrodes* kunye nezohlobo oluthile lomazibuthe i-*magnetic* eziza kufakwa/zingcwatywe ukwenzela ukucishilelwa kweenkcukacha okuqhubekayo). Izixhobo ziya kufakwa (zingcwatywe kangangama-30 cm ubunzulu) zize zohlulwe ngomgama oyi-1-2 km phakathi kwazo ecaleni kweeprofayili zenyikima. Iinkcukacha ziya kulungiswa (kususwe ingxolo) kunye nengcaciso eguquliweyo (inguqulelo) kusetyenziswa iipakethe ze-*software* ukuvelisa iintlobo zokugqibela ze-3D zomphantsi womhlaba.

- **Ingaba ikhona na impembelelo kokusingqongileyo enxulumene nophando lwe-MT?** Akukho mpembelelo ikhoyo kokusingqongileyo okanye monakalo ulindelekileyo kwiziseko ezingundoqo.

4.2. Ngexesha lophando lwenyikima, izigadla zokunyikimisa ziya kusetyenziswa njengomthombo wamandla izamkeli ezingenazingcingo ziya kufakelwa kumphezulu womhlaba, ecaleni kwendlela, ukwenzela ukufumana nokushicilela iinkcukacha. Akulindelekanga ziphazamiso kumhlaba nakwiziseko ezingundoqo kwaye impembelelo ebantwini ngexesha lokusebenza kulindeleke ukuba ibencinci okanye ingabikho. Uvavanyo lwempembelelo kokusingqongileyo kwimimandla ekwenziwa kuyo uphando luya kwenziwa njengenxalenye yeprojekthi.

4.3. Inzuzo elilindeleke njengesiphumo soluphando iquka:

- Ukuhanjiswa koluhlu olutsha lweenkcukacha ngembonakalo ekudidi oluphezulu lokunyikima nomfanekiso womphantsi womhlaba ukwenzela injongo yokucacisa ngomhlaba.

- Ukuhanjiswa koluhlu olutsha lokusebenza olukudidi oluphezulu lomtsalane phakathi kwezinto ezimbini (magnetic) okwenzeka emoyeni, ukubala amandla ombane kunye neenkcukacha ngokutsalana phakathi kwezinto ezimbini kummandla wophando ukuxhasa ukucaciswa kokunyikima. Iinkcukacha zomtsalane phakathi kwezinto ezimbini ziza kufanekisa amatye

avumela ukuhlala nokuhamba kwezinto kuwo neqweqwe lelitye elinezinto ezinomtsalane kuwo; iinkcukacha zomtsalane phakathi kwezinto ezimbini ezakufanekisa ukwakheka kophando ngomhlaba olunezinto ezinothungelwano lombane, ukuqhekeka neqweqwe lelitye phantsi komhlaba.

4.4. Iinkcukacha nolwazi olunikezelweyo luza kudityaniswa ukuze lunikezele ngengcaciso eneenkcukacha zokwakheka komphantsi womhlaba, ubukhulu, ukuxinana kokungena, akunokwenzeka ngenkcukacha ezindala ezikhoyo zokunyikima elunxwemeni.

4.5. Olu phando luyakubangela ukuncipha kokungaqiniseki komngcipheko omalunga nophando ngomhlaba, ukuchongwa kwenjongo ephambili yommandla nokulondolozwa kwezimbiwa ezigcineke kumathanda ohlobo lelitye elithile. Ngoko ke kucingelwa ukuba iinkcukacha ezintsha zinegalelo ekukhuthazeni imisebenzi emitsha yokuhlolwa kwezimbiwa zamafutha nerhasi kwaye ikhawulezisa uphuhliso lwemithombo yamafuthai elunxwemeni lwaseMzantsi Afrika.

4.6. Iziphumo zophando zizakwazisa iphulo lophando-nzulu isiseko sokusingqongileyo kuphando ngomhlaba oluqhubekayo, olufana nokuphunyezwa kothungelwano lokubeka esweni amanzi aphantsi komhlaba, uvavanyo olugqibeleleyo lomngcipheko kunye nothungelwano lokubeka esweni inyikima.

4.7. Uphando luya kuncedisa ukuchongwa nokuchaza imimandla enokuba semngciphekweni omkhulu ngokombono wezokusingqongileyo ize ngoko ke kufanele ingaqukwa kuphuhliso lwerhasi ephuma ekuqhushumbeni kwamatye.

4.8. Ngokumalunga neziseko ezingundoqo, ummandla wophando olucetywayo uphantsi kwenkonzo yothungelwano lwendlela olwenziwa ngoohola bendlela neendlela ezinkulu ezimnikazi wazo nomgcini wazo iyi-Arhente yeeNdlela zeSizwe yaseMzantsi Afrika (SANRAL). Ukongeza apho, lo mmandla uphakathi kwe-100 – 400 km lesikhululo senqwelo-moya nezibuko laseKapa, eGeorge (isikhululo senqwelo-moya), eMosselbay (izibuko), eMonti (isikhululo senqwelo-moya nezibuko), eNgqura (izibuko), eGqeberha (isikhululo seenqwelo-moya nezibuko) naseThekwini (isikhululo seenqwelo-moya nezibuko). INgqura (Coega) uMmandla woPhuhliso wezoShishino (IDZ) sesinye seziza ezikhethiweyo zophuhliso lweSikhululo seRhasi uya kuMbane (Gas to Power Station) esi-1000MW. Umhlaba ophakathi kulo mmandla uchaziweyo uquka umhlaba kaRhulumente, umhlaba onomnikazi wabucala umhlaba wasefama, umhlaba wesisa, nomhlaba woluntu ophantsi

kolawulo lamagunya ezizwe. Imimandla ichongiweyo inobuzaza efana neepaka zeSizwe nezamaPhondo, kunye nemihlaba emanzi ayiqukwanga kolu phando

4.9. Umthamo opheleleyo wokufunyanwa kweenkcukacha, ukulungiswa, kunye nokucaciswa kumalunga nama-2 246 umgca we-km we-2D nokubonakalisa uphando lokunyikima, ama-21 253 umgca we-km wophando olwenzeka emoyeni lokutsalana kwezinto ezimbini nokubala amandla ombane, namalunga nezitishi zokuphanda ngempembelelo yokutsalana ezingama-2 318 ezizakumiselwa malunga neprofayli yokunyikima. Iinkcukacha ezifunyenweyo lolu phando zizakuvumela ukuba iSebe lithathe izigqibo ezizizo malunga nokukhutshwa kwamalungelo okuphanda kulo mmandla. Okona kubalulekileyo, luvavanyo lwempembelelo kwindalo esingqongileyo kwaye ukuthethana noluntu kuyakwenziwa phambi komsebenzi wokufumaneka kweenkcukacha.

SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE

NO. 5573 **22 November 2024**

INCOME TAX ACT, 1962

PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF KUWAIT FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME

In terms of section 108(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act No 58 of 1962), read in conjunction with section 231(4) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 it is hereby notified that the Protocol for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income set out in the Schedule to this Notice has been entered into with the Government of the State of Kuwait and has been approved by Parliament in terms of section 231(2) of the Constitution.

It is further notified in terms of paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the Protocol that the date of entry into force is 2 October 2024

SCHEDULE

PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF KUWAIT FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME

PREAMBLE

The Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the State of Kuwait, desiring to amend the Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, signed at Kuwait on 17 February 2004 (in this Protocol referred to as "the Agreement");

HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE 1

Paragraph 3 of Article 2 of the Agreement shall be deleted and replaced by the following:

"3. The existing taxes to which this Agreement shall apply are, in particular:

a) in the case of Kuwait:

(1) Decree No. 3 of 1955 as amended by Law No. 2 of 2008;
(2) Law No. 23 of 1961 of the Neutral Zone; and
(3) Law No. 19 of 2000 of the Supporting of National Employees;

(hereinafter referred to as "Kuwaiti tax"); and

b) in the case of South Africa:

(1) the normal tax;
(2) the withholding tax on royalties;
(3) the dividends tax;
(4) the withholding tax on interest; and
(5) the tax on foreign entertainers and sportspersons;

(hereinafter referred to as "South African tax")."

ARTICLE 2

Subparagraph a) of paragraph 1 of Article 4 of the Agreement shall be deleted and replaced by the following new subparagraph:

"a) in the case of Kuwait:
(1) a Kuwaiti national and a company or an entity which is incorporated in Kuwait, and
(2) an individual who is present in Kuwait for a period or periods totalling in the aggregate at least 183 days in the fiscal year concerned;"

ARTICLE 3

Article 10 of the Agreement shall be deleted and replaced by the following:

"Article 10

Dividends

1. Dividends paid by a company which is a resident of a Contracting State to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other Contracting State.

2. However, such dividends may also be taxed in the Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident and according to the laws of that Contracting State, but if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed:

a) 5 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends if the beneficial owner is a company which holds at least 10 per cent of the capital of the company paying the dividends; or
b) 10 per cent of the gross amount of the dividends in all other cases.

This paragraph shall not affect the taxation of the company in respect of the profits out of which the dividends are paid.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2, dividends paid by a company which is a resident of a Contracting State to the Government of the other Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in the first-mentioned State.

4. For the purposes of paragraph 3, the term "Government" shall include:

a) in the case of Kuwait:
   (1) the Central Bank of Kuwait; and
   (2) any other statutory body or institution wholly owned by the Government of the State of Kuwait, as may be agreed from time to time between the competent authorities of the Contracting States,

b) in the case of South Africa:
   (1) the South African Reserve Bank; and
   (2) any other statutory body or institution wholly owned by the Government of the Republic of South Africa, as may be agreed from time to time between the competent authorities of the Contracting States.

5. The term "dividends" as used in this Article means income from shares or other rights participating in profits (not being debt-claims), as well as income from other corporate rights which is subjected to the same taxation treatment as income from shares by the laws of the Contracting State of which the company making the distribution is a resident.

6. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the dividends, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State of which the company paying the dividends is a resident, through a permanent establishment situated therein, or performs in that other Contracting State independent personal services from a fixed base situated therein, and the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

7. Where a company which is a resident of a Contracting State derives profits or income from the other Contracting State, that other Contracting State may not impose any tax on the dividends paid by the company except insofar as such dividends are paid to a resident of that other Contacting State or insofar as the holding in respect of which the dividends are paid is effectively connected with a permanent establishment or fixed base situated in that other Contracting State, nor subject the company's undistributed profits to a tax on the company's undistributed profits, even if the dividends paid or the undistributed profits consist wholly or partly of profits or income arising in such other Contracting State."

ARTICLE 4

Article 11 of the Agreement shall be deleted and replaced by the following:

"**Article 11**

Interest

1. Interest arising in a Contracting State and paid to a resident of the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

2. However, such interest may also be taxed in the Contracting State in which it arises and according to the laws of that State, but if the beneficial owner of the interest is a resident of the other Contracting State, the tax so charged shall not exceed 5 per cent of the gross amount of the interest.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2, interest arising in a Contracting State shall be exempt from tax in that State if:

a) the interest is paid by or derived by the Government or a political subdivision or a local authority of either of that Contracting State; or

b) the interest is paid in respect of a loan, debt-claim or credit that is owed to, or made by, provided, guaranteed or insured by that other State or a political subdivision, or local authority or central bank thereof; or

c) the interest is paid by any bank; or

d) the interest is paid to any institution or body which is wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the other Contracting State or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof; or

e) the interest arises in respect of any debt instrument listed on a recognised stock exchange.

4. For the purposes of subparagraph e) of paragraph 3, the term "recognised stock exchange" means:

a) in Kuwait, the Kuwait Stock Exchange;
b) in South Africa, the Johannesburg Stock Exchange;
c) any other stock exchange agreed upon by the competent authorities of the Contracting States.

5. The term "interest" as used in this Article means income from debt-claims of every kind, whether or not secured by mortgage and whether or not carrying a right to participate in the debtor's profits, and in particular, income from government securities and income from bonds or debentures, including premiums and prizes attaching to such securities, bonds or debentures. Penalty charges for late payment shall not be regarded as interest for the purposes of this Article.

6. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall not apply if the beneficial owner of the interest, being a resident of a Contracting State, carries on business in the other Contracting State in which the interest arises, through a permanent establishment situated therein or performs in that other Contracting State independent personal services from a fixed base situated in that other Contracting State, and the debt-claim in respect of which the interest is paid is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. In such case, the provisions of Article 7 or Article 14, as the case may be, shall apply.

7. Interest shall be deemed to arise in a Contacting State when the payer is a resident of that State. Where, however, the person paying the interest, whether that person is a resident of a Contracting State or not, has in a Contracting State a permanent establishment or a fixed base in connection with which the indebtedness on which the interest is paid was incurred, and such interest is borne by such permanent establishment or fixed base, then such interest shall be deemed to arise in the State in which the permanent establishment or a fixed base is situated.

8. Where, by reason of a special relationship between the payer and the beneficial owner or between both of them and some other person, the amount of the interest, having regard to the debt-claim for which it is paid, exceeds the amount which would have been agreed upon by the payer and the beneficial owner in the absence of such relationship, the provisions of this Article shall apply only to the last-mentioned amount. In such a case, the excess part of the payments shall remain taxable according to the laws of each Contracting State, due regard being had to the other provisions of this Agreement."

ARTICLE 5

Article 13 of the Agreement shall be deleted and will be replaced by the following:

"**Article 13**

Capital Gains

1. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of immovable property referred to in Article 6 and situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

2. Gains from the alienation of movable property forming part of the business property of a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State or of movable property pertaining to a fixed base available to a resident of a Contracting State in the other Contracting State for the purpose of performing independent personal services, including such gains from the alienation of such a permanent establishment (alone or with the whole enterprise) or of such fixed base, may be taxed in that other State.

3. Gains of an enterprise of a Contracting State from the alienation of ships or aircraft operated in international traffic or movable property pertaining to the operation of such ships or aircraft shall be taxable only in that State.

4. Gains derived by a resident of a Contracting State from the alienation of shares deriving more than 50 per cent of their value directly or indirectly from immovable property situated in the other Contracting State may be taxed in that other State.

5. Gains from the alienation of any property other than that referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4, shall be taxable only in the Contracting State of which the alienator is a resident."

ARTICLE 6

Article 26 of the Agreement shall be deleted and replaced by the following:

"Article 26

Exchange of Information

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is foreseeably relevant for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement or to the administration or enforcement of the domestic laws concerning taxes of every kind and description imposed on behalf of the Contracting States, or of their political subdivisions or local authorities, insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Agreement. The exchange of information is not restricted by Articles 1 and 2.

2. Any information received under paragraph 1 by a Contracting State shall be treated as secret in the same manner as information obtained under the domestic laws of that State and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) concerned with the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to the taxes referred to in paragraph 1, or the oversight of the above. Such persons or authorities shall use the information only for such purposes. They may disclose the information in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, information received by a Contracting State may be used for other purposes when such information may be used for such other purposes under the laws of both States and the competent authority of the supplying State authorises such use.

3. In no case shall the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 be construed so as to impose on a Contracting State the obligation:

a) to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws and administrative practice of that or of the other Contracting State;

b) to supply information which is not obtainable under the laws or in the normal course of the administration of that or of the other Contracting State;

c) to supply information which would disclose any trade, business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process, or information the disclosure of which would be contrary to public policy *(ordre public)*.

4. If information is requested by a Contracting State in accordance with this Article, the other Contracting State shall use its information gathering measures to obtain the requested information, even though that other State may not need such information for its own tax purposes. The obligation contained in the preceding sentence is subject to the limitations of paragraph 3 but in no case shall such limitations be construed to permit a Contracting State to decline to supply information solely because it has no domestic interest in such information.

5. In no case shall the provisions of paragraph 3 be construed to permit a Contracting State to decline to supply information solely because the information is held by a bank, other financial institution, nominee or person acting in an agency or a fiduciary capacity or because it relates to ownership interests in a person."

ARTICLE 7

1. Each of the Contracting States shall notify to the other in writing, through the diplomatic channel, of the completion of the procedures required by its law for the bringing into force of this Protocol, which shall form an integral part of the Agreement. The Protocol shall enter into force on the date of the later of these notifications.

2. The provisions of the Protocol shall thereupon have effect beginning on the date on which a system of taxation at shareholder level of dividends declared enters into force in South Africa.

ARTICLE 8

This Protocol shall remain in force for as long as the Agreement remains in force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorised thereto by their Governments, have signed this Protocol.

DONE at Kuwait City through exchange of texts this 19th day of Shaban 1442 H, corresponding to the 1st day of April 2021 in two originals in the Arabic and English languages, both texts being equally authentic. In case of divergence, the English text shall prevail.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	**FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF KUWAIT**

SUID-AFRIKAANSE INKOMSTEDIENS

NO. 5573 **22 November 2024**

INKOMSTEBELASTINGWET, 1962

PROTOKOL TER WYSIGING VAN DIE OOREENKOMS TUSSEN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE REGERING VAN DIE STAAT VAN KOEWEIT VIR DIE VERMYDING VAN DUBBELE BELASTING EN DIE VOORKOMING VAN FISKALE ONTDUIKING MET BETREKKING TOT BELASTINGS OP INKOMSTE

Ingevolge artikel 108(2) van die Inkomstebelastingwet, 1962 (Wet No 58 van 1962), saamgelees met artikel 231(4) van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1996 word hiermee kennis gegee dat die Protokol ter vermyding van dubbele belasting en die voorkoming van fiskale ontduiking met betrekking tot belastings op inkomste wat in die Bylae tot hierdie Kennisgewing vervat is, aangegaan is met die Regering van die Staat van Koeweit en deur die Parlement goedgekeur is ingevolge artikel 231(2) van die Grondwet.

Daar word verder bekendgemaak dat ingevolge paragraaf 1 van Artikel 7 van die Protokol die datum van inwerkingtreding 2 Oktober 2024 is.

BYLAE

PROTOKOL TER WYSIGING VAN DIE OOREENKOMS TUSSEN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE REGERING VAN DIE STAAT VAN KOEWEIT VIR DIE VERMYDING VAN DUBBELE BELASTING EN DIE VOORKOMING VAN FISKALE ONTDUIKING MET BETREKKING TOT BELASTINGS OP INKOMSTE

AANHEF

Die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van die Staat van Koeweit, begerig om die ooreenkoms vir die vermyding van dubbele belasting en die voorkoming van fiskale ontduiking, met betrekking tot belastings op inkomste, geteken te Koeweit op 17 Februarie 2004 (in hierdie Protokol verwys na as "die Ooreenkoms") te wysig;

HET AS VOLG OOREENGEKOM:

ARTIKEL 1

Paragraaf 3 van Artikel 2 van die Ooreenkoms sal geskrap word en met die volgende vervang word:

"3. Die bestaande belastings waarop hierdie Ooreenkoms van toepassing is, is in die besonder:

a) in die geval van Koeweit:

(1) Bevel Nr. 3 of 1955 soos gewysig in Wet nr. 2 van 2008;
(2) Wet Nr. 23 van 1961 van die Neutrale Sone; en
(3) Wet Nr. 19 van 2000 vir die Bystand van Nasionale Werknemers;

(hierna genoem "Koeweitse belasting"); en

b) in die geval van Suid-Afrika:

(1) die normale belasting;
(2) die terughoubelasting op tantième;
(3) die dividendebelasting;
(4) die terughoubelasting op rente; en
(5) die belasting op buitelandse vermaaklikheids- en sportpersone;

(hierna genoem "Suid-Afrikaanse belasting")."

ARTIKEL 2

Subparagraaf a) van paragraaf 1 van Artikel 4 van die Ooreenkoms sal geskrap word en met die volgende subparagraaf vervang word:

"a) in die geval van Koeweit:
(1) 'n Koeweitse burger en 'n maatskappy of 'n entiteit wat in Koeweit ingelyf is, en
(2) 'n individu wat in Koeweit teenwoordig is vir 'n tydperk of tydperke met 'n somtotaal van minstens 183 dae in die toepaslike fiskale jaar;"

ARTIKEL 3

Artikel 10 van die Ooreenkoms sal geskrap word en met die volgende vervang word:

"Artikel 10

Dividende

1. Dividende deur 'n maatskappy betaal, wat 'n inwoner van 'n Kontrakterende Staat is, aan die ander Kontrakterende Staat, mag in sodanige ander Kontrakterende Staat belas word.

2. Alhoewel, sodanige dividende mag ook in die Kontrakterende Staat, waarvan die maatskappy wat die dividende betaal 'n inwoner is, belas word en ingevolge die wette van sodanige Kontrakterende Staat, maar indien die voordelige eienaar van die dividende 'n inwoner van die ander Kontrakterende Staat is, sal die belasting sodanig gehef nie oorskry nie:

a) 5 persent van die bruto bedrag van die dividende indien die voordelige eienaar 'n maatskappy is wat minstens 10 persent van die kapitaal hou van die maatskappy wat die dividende betaal; of
b) 10 persent van die bruto bedrag van die dividende in alle ander gevalle.

Hierdie paragraaf sal nie die belasting van die maatskappy beïnvloed ten opsigte van die winste waaruit die dividende betaal is nie.

3. Nieteenstaande die bepalings in paragraaf 2, dividende wat betaal word deur 'n maatskappy wat 'n inwoner is van 'n Kontrakterende Staat aan die Regering van die ander Kontrakterende Staat, sal vrygestel wees van belasting in die eersgenoemde Staat.

4. Vir die doeleindes van paragraaf 3, sal die uitdrukking "Regering" insluit:

a) in die geval van Koeweit:
   (1) die Sentrale Bank van Koeweit; en
   (2) enige ander statutêre liggaam of instansie, geheel deur die Regering van die Staat van Koeweit besit, soos van tyd tot tyd tussen die bevoegde owerhede van die Kontrakterende State ooreengekom mag word,

b) in die geval van Suid-Afrika:
   (1) the Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwe Bank; en
   (2) enige ander statutêre liggaam of instansie geheel deur die Regering van Suid-Afrika besit, soos van tyd tot tyd tussen die bevoegde owerhede van die Kontrakterende State ooreengekom mag word.

5. Die uitdrukking "dividende" soos in hierdie Artikel aangewend, beteken inkomste uit aandele of ander regte deelnemend aan winste (buiten skuldeise), asook inkomste uit ander korporatiewe regte wat onderhewig is aan dieselfde belastinghantering as inkomste uit aandele, ingevolge die wette van die Kontrakterende Staat waarvan die maatskappy wat die uitkering maak 'n inwoner is.

6. Die bepalings van paragrawe 1 en 2 van hierdie Artikel sal nie van toepassing wees indien die voordelige eienaar van die dividende, wat ‘n inwoner van ‘n Kontrakterende Staat is, in die ander Kontrakterende Staat waarvan die maatskappy wat die dividende betaal ‘n inwoner is, ‘n onderneming bedryf deur ‘n permanente instelling daarin geleë, of persoonlike dienste lewer vanuit ‘n vaste basis daarin geleë, en die aandeelhouding ten opsigte waarvan die dividende betaal is, is prakties verbonde aan sodanige permanente instelling of vaste basis. In sodanige geval is die reëls van Artikel 7 of Artikel 14, hoe ook al die geval mag wees, van toepassing.

7. Waar ‘n maatskappy wat ‘n inwoner van ‘n Kontrakterende Staat is, winste of inkomste van die ander Kontrakterende Staat verkry, mag sodanige ander Kontrakterende Staat geen belasting hef op die dividende deur die ander maatskappy betaal nie, behalwe in soverre sodanige dividende aan ‘n inwoner van sodanige ander Kontrakterende Staat betaal word of in soverre die aandeelhouding ten opsigte waarvan die dividende betaal is, prakties verbonde is aan ‘n permanente instelling of vaste basis wat binne sodanige ander Kontrakterende Staat geleë is, en ook nie die maatskappy se onuitgekeerde winste blootstel aan ‘n belasting op die maatskappy se onuitgekeerde winste nie, selfs nie indien die uitbetaalde dividende of die onuitgekeerde winste geheel of gedeeltelik bestaan uit winste of inkomste uit sodanige ander Kontrakterende Staat nie.”

ARTIKEL 4

Artikel 11 van die Ooreenkoms sal geskrap word en vervang word met die volgende:

“**Artikel 11**

Rente

1. Rente wat ontstaan in ‘n Kontrakterende Staat en aan ‘n inwoner van die ander Kontrakterende Staat betaal word, mag ook in daardie ander Staat belas word.

2. Alhoewel, sodanige rente mag ook in die Kontrakterende Staat, waarin dit ontstaan en ingevolge die wette van daardie Staat, belas word, maar indien die voordelige eienaar van die rente ‘n inwoner van die ander Kontrakterende Staat is, sal die belasting sodanig gehef, nie 5 persent van die bruto bedrag van die rente oorskry nie.

3. Nieteenstaande die bepalings van paragraaf 2, sal rente wat in ‘n Kontrakterende Staat ontstaan vrygestel wees van belasting in sodanige Staat, indien:

a) die rente betaal is deur of ontstaan in die Regering of ‘n politiese subafdeling of ‘n plaaslike owerheid van enige van daardie Kontrakterende Staat; of

b) die rente betaal is ten opsigte van ‘n lening, skuldeis of krediet, wat geskuld word aan, of gemaak is deur, verskaf, gewaarborg of verseker is deur sodanige ander Staat of ‘n politiese subafdeling, of plaaslike owerheid of sentrale bank daarvan; of

c) die rente deur enige bank betaal is; of

d) die rente betaal is aan enige instansie of liggaam wat geheel besit word, direk of indirek, deur die ander Kontrakterende Staat of ‘n politiese subafdeling of ‘n plaaslike owerheid daarvan; of

e) die rente ontstaan ten opsigte van enige skuldinstrument gelys op ‘n erkende aandelemark.

4. Vir die doeleindes van subparagraaf e) van paragraaf 3, beteken die uitdrukking “erkende aandelemark”:

a) in Koeweit, die Koeweitse Aandelemark;
b) in Suid-Afrika, die Johannesburgse Aandelemark;
c) enige ander aandelemark soos ooreengekom deur die bevoegde owerhede van die Kontrakterende State.

5. Die uitdrukking “rente”, soos aangewend in hierdie Artikel, beteken inkomste uit skuldeise van enige aard, welke of nie deur ‘n verbandlening beveilig, en welke of nie ‘n reg het om deel te hê aan die skuldenaar se winste nie, en in besonder, inkomste uit Regeringsekuriteite en inkomste uit verbande of obligasies, insluitend premies en pryse verbonde aan sodanige sekuriteite, verbande of obligasies. Boetes gehef vir laat betaling sal nie as rente geag word vir die doeleindes van hierdie Artikel nie.

6. Die bepalings van paragrawe 1, 2 en 3 van hierdie Artikel sal nie van toepassing wees indien die voordelige eienaar van die rente, wat ‘n inwoner van ‘n Kontrakterende Staat is, ‘n besigheid bedryf in die ander Kontrakterende Staat waarin die rente ontstaan, deur ‘n permanente instelling daarin geleë, of onafhanklike persoonlike dienste lewer in sodanige ander Staat, vanaf ‘n vaste basis in sodanige ander Kontrakterende Staat geleë, en die skuldeis ten opsigte waarvan die rente betaal is, prakties verbonde is aan sodanige permanente instelling of vaste basis nie. In sodanige geval, is die bepalings in Artikel 7 of Artikel 14, hoe ook al die geval mag wees, van toepassing.

7. Rente sal geag word as ontstaan in ‘n Kontrakterende Staat indien die betaler ‘n inwoner van sodanige Staat is. Alhoewel, in die geval waar die persoon wat die rente betaal, welke sodanige persoon ‘n inwoner van ‘n Kontrakterende Staat is of nie, ‘n permanente instelling of vaste basis in die Kontrakterende Staat het, in verband waarmee die skuld waarop die rente betaal word aangegaan is, en sodanige rente word gedra deur sodanige permanente instelling of vaste basis, sal sodanige rente geag word as ontstaan in die Staat waarin die permanente instelling of vaste basis geleë is.

8. Waar, by rede van ‘n spesiale verhouding tussen die betaler en die voordelige eienaar, of tussen beide van hulle en ‘n ander persoon, die rentebedrag, met betrekking tot die skuldeis waarvoor dit betaal is, die bedrag oorskry waarop ooreengekom sou wees tussen die betaler en die voordelige eienaar in die afwesigheid van sodanige verhouding, sal die bepalings van hierdie Artikel slegs op die laasgenoemde bedrag van toepassing wees. In sodanige geval, sal die oorskotporsie van die betalings belasbaar bly ingevolge die wette van elke Kontrakterende Staat, na behoorlike inagneming van die ander bepalings van hierdie Ooreenkoms.”

ARTIKEL 5

Artikel 13 van die Ooreenkoms sal geskrap word en met die volgende vervang word:

“**Artikel 13**

Kapitaalwins

1. Winste verkry deur ‘n inwoner van ‘n Kontrakterende Staat uit die oordra van onroerende eiendom, soos na verwys in Artikel 6 en geleë in die ander Kontrakterende Staat, mag in sodanige ander Staat belas word.

2. Winste uit die oordra van roerende eiendom wat deel uitmaak van die sake-eiendom van ‘n permanente instelling wat ‘n onderneming van ‘n Kontrakterende Staat in die ander Kontrakterende Staat het, of van roerende eiendom met betrekking tot ‘n vaste basis, beskikbaar aan ‘n inwoner van ‘n Kontrakterende Staat in die ander Kontrakterende Staat, vir die doel van lewering van onafhanklike persoonlike dienste, insluitend sodanige winste uit die oordra van sodanige permanente instelling (alleenstaande of met die hele onderneming) of van sodanige vaste basis, mag in sodanige ander Staat belas word.

3. Winste uit ‘n onderneming van ‘n Kontrakterende Staat uit die oordra van skepe of vliegtuie wat in internasionale verkeer bedryf word, of roerende eiendom met betrekking tot die bedryf van sodanige skepe of vliegtuie sal slegs in sodanige Staat belasbaar wees.

4. Winste verkry deur ‘n inwoner van ‘n Kontrakterende Staat uit die oordra van aandele, wat meer as 50 persent van die waarde daarvan aflei, direk of indirek van onroerende eiendom geleë in die ander Kontrakterende Staat, mag in sodanige ander Staat belas word.

5. Winste uit die oordra van enige eiendom buiten die na verwys in paragrawe 1, 2, 3 en 4, sal slegs belasbaar wees in die Kontrakterende Staat waarvan die oordraer ‘n inwoner is.”

ARTIKEL 6

Artikel 26 van die Ooreenkoms sal geskrap word en met die volgende vervang word:

“Artikel 26

Uitruil van Inligting

1. Die bevoegde owerhede van die Kontrakterende State sal sodanige inligting uitruil soos voorsienbaar toepaslik vir die uitvoer van die bepalings van hierdie Ooreenkoms, of tot die administrasie of afdwing van die landswette ten opsigte van belastings van elke soort en omskrywing, soos opgelê namens die Kontrakterende State, of hulle politiese subafdelings of plaaslike owerhede, in soverre die vermelde belasting nie teenstellig die Ooreenkoms is nie. Die uitruil van inligting word nie deur Artikels 1 en 2 beperk nie.

2. Enige inligting ontvang ingevolge paragraaf 1 deur ‘n Kontrakterende Staat sal as vertroulik hanteer word op dieselfde wyse as inligting bekom ingevolge die landswette van sodanige Staat en sal slegs bekend gemaak word aan persone of owerhede (insluitend howe en administratiewe liggame) vermoeid met die aanslag of invordering van, die afdwing of vervolging met betrekking tot, of die bepaling van appèlle in verband met die belastings na verwys in paragraaf 1, of die vergissing van die bogenoemde. Sodanige persone of owerhede sal die inligting alleenlik vir sodanige doeleindes aanwend. Hulle mag die inligting in openbare hofverrigtinge bekend maak of in geregtelike besluite. Nieteenstaande die voorafgaande, mag inligting ontvang deur ‘n Kontrakterende Staat vir ander doeleindes aangewend word indien sodanige inligting mag aangewend word vir sodanige ander doeleindes ingevolge die wette van beide State en indien die bevoegde owerheid van die lewerende Staat sodanige aanwending magtig.

3. In geen geval sal die bepalings van paragrawe 1 en 2 so vertolk word dat dit ‘n Kontrakterende Staat die verpligting oplê om:

a) administratiewe maatreëls toe te pas wat teenstrydig is met die wette en administratiewe praktyk van sodanige of die ander Kontrakterende Staat nie;

b) inligting te verskaf wat nie ingevolge die wette of in gewone verloop van die administrasie van sodanige of die ander Kontrakterende Staat bekombaar is nie;

c) inligting te verskaf wat enige handels-, sake-, industriële-, kommersiële of beroepsgeheim of handelsproses sal openbaar maak, of inligting te verskaf waarvan die openbaarmaking teenstellig tot openbare beleid (*ordre public*) sou wees.

4. Indien inligting deur 'n Kontrakterende Staat ooreenstemmig hierdie Artikel versoek word, sal die ander Kontrakterende Staat sy inligtingversamelingsmaatreëls toepas om die versoekte inligting te bekom, selfs al benodig sodanige ander Staat nie sodanige inligting vir eie belastingdoeleindes nie. Die verpligting vervat in die voorafgaande sin is onderworpe aan die beperkings van paragraaf 3, maar in geen geval sal sodanige beperkings vertolk word om inligting aan 'n Kontrakterende Staat te weier alleenlik omdat dit geen plaaslike belang in sodanige inligting het nie.

5. In geen geval sal die bepalings van paragraaf 3 so vertolk word om 'n Kontrakterende Staat te weier om inligting te verskaf alleenlik omdat die inligting deur 'n bank, ander finansiële instelling, benoemde of persoon wat in 'n agentskap of fidusiêre hoedanigheid optree, gehou word of omdat dit verband hou met eienaarskapsbelange in 'n persoon nie."

ARTIKEL 7

1. Elk van die Kontrakterende State sal die ander skriftelik in kennis stel, deur die diplomatiese kanaal, van die afhandeling van die prosedures soos deur sy eie wette vereis vir die inwerkingstelling van hierdie Protokol, wat ‘n integrale deel van die Ooreenkoms uitmaak. Die Protokol sal inwerking tree op die datum van die laaste van sodanige kennisgewings.

2. Die bepalings van die Protokol sal daarmee in werking wees op die datum waarop ‘n belastingstelsel op aandeelhouervlak van dividende verklaar in werking tree in Suid-Afrika.

ARTIKEL 8

Hierdie Protokol bly van krag vir solank die Ooreenkoms van krag is.

IN GETUIENIS WAARVAN die ondergetekendes, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur hul onderskeie Regerings, hierdie Protokol onderteken het.

GETEKEN te Kuwait City deur die uitruil van tekste op hierdie 19de dag van Shaban 1442 H. wat ooreenstem met die 1ste dag van April 2021 op twee oorspronklikes in die Arabiese en Engelse tale, waarvan beide tekste ewe outentiek is. In geval van afwyking, sal die Engelse taal voorkeur neem.

VIR DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA	**VIR DIE REGERING VAN DIE STAAT VAN KOEWEIT**

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION

NO. 5574 **22 November 2024**

2025/26 RAW WATER TARIFF FOR THE VAAL RIVER SYSTEM

By virtue of the powers vested in me in terms of Section 57(3)(*a*) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act. 36 of 1998), I, PEMMY C.P. MAJODINA, in my capacity as the Minister of Water and Sanitation, hereby give notice of the increase in the Raw Water Use Charges for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026.

1. The following charges will be applicable from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026.

2. Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority – Capital Unit Charges

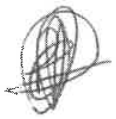
Scheme		2025/26 Approved tariffs
Vaal River System (VRS)	VRS Capital Unit Charge (CUC) (R/m³)	2.200
	Bulk Operation and Royalties Charge (BO&RC) (R/m³)	2.232
	Total Weighted Average Augmentation Schemes Capital Tariff (R/m³)	4.432
	VRS Marginal Tariff (MT) (R/m³)	4.704

3. If the above charges remain wholly or partly unpaid after due date, interest shall be charged in terms of section 59(3)(*a*) of the National Water Act (Act No.36 of 1998) on the outstanding amount at a rate determined from time to time by the Minister with concurrence of the Minister of Finance by notice in a gazette.

4. Section 59(3)(*b*) of the national Water Act stipulates that if a water use charge is not paid, the supply of water to the water user from a waterwork or the authorisation to use water may be restricted or suspended until the charges, together with interest, have been paid.

5. The approved capital unit charges are uploaded on the Department website: DWS: WARMS - Water Charges 2025/26.

6. The effective date of this Notice is 1 April 2025.



MISS PEMMY C.P. MAJODINA, MP

MINISTER OF WATER AND SANITATION

DATE: 18/10/2024

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION

NO. 5575 22 November 2024

RAW WATER USE CHARGES FOR THE 2025/26 FINANCIAL YEAR

By virtue of the powers vested in me in terms of Section 57(3)(a) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), I, PEMMY C.P. MAJODINA, in my capacity as the Minister of Water and Sanitation, hereby give notice of the increase in the Raw Water Use Charges for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026.

1. The following charges will be applicable from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026.

2. Water resource management charges

The charge serves as financial support for water resource management activities within each Water Management Area (WMA). These activities encompass the safeguarding, allocation, conservation, management, and regulation of the nation's water resources. The Water Resource Management Charge comprises of two main components i.e., abstraction and the waste related activities.

a) Abstraction Related uses

CMA / PROTO CMAs	Approved Tariffs 2025/26 FY		
	Domestic & Industrial	Irrigation	Forestry
	c/m³	c/m³	c/m³
Limpopo and North-West	5.21	3.84	3.09
Olifants	4.78	3.72	2.89
Inkomati - Usuthu	5.48	2.70	2.15
Pongola - Mzimkhulu	3.56	2.63	2.37
Vaal	3.11	2.64	2.64
Orange	1.98	1.15	-
Mzimvubu - Tsitsikama	4.38	3.50	3.18
Breede - Gouritz	6.14	3.43	1.76
Berg - Olifants	6.59	3.22	3.15

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b) Waste Related activities

The charge for waste related activities will be implemented in all WMAs from the 2025/26 financial year for the Domestic and Industry Sector.

9 CMA / PROTO CMA's	Approved Tariffs 2025/26 FY c/m³
Limpopo and North-West	4.16
Olifants	3.88
Inkomati-Usuthu	5.45
Pongola-Mzimkhulu	3.72
Vaal	2.93
Orange	2.20
Mzimvubu-Tsitsikama	3.35
Breede-Gouritz	6.14
Berg-Olifants	4.71

3. Water Resource Infrastructure Charges

a) Water Resource Infrastructure charges intend to recover costs associated with the planning, design, construction, operation, maintenance, refurbishment, and betterment of Government Water Schemes. The infrastructure charge is categorised into four4 components, namely: 1) Depreciation; 2) Return on Assets; 3) Operation and Maintenance; as well as 4) Capital Unit Charge.

b) The Water Resource Infrastructure Charges for the Komati and Usuthu schemes are approved as follows:

Sector	Approved Increase Range
Domestic & Industry	0% – 15.1%
Irrigation	0% - 10%

c) The water resource infrastructure charges for all other systems/schemes and water user categories are approved as follows:

Sector	Approved Increase Range
Domestic & Industry	0% – 10%
Irrigation	0% – 10%

d) The full list of the approved water resource infrastructure charges is uploaded on the Department website. DWS: WARMS - Water Charges 2025/26

This gazette is also available free online at www.gpwonline.co.za

4. Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority – Capital Unit Charges

Scheme		2025/26 Approved tariffs
Berg Water Project (BWP)	BWP Capital Charge (R/m³)	0.077
	BWP Third Party Capital Charge (R/m³)	12,645
Vaal River Eastern Sub-System Augmentation Project (VRESAP)	Eskom-User tariff (R/m³)	1.861
	Sasol-User tariff (R/m³)	3.539
	Marginal tariff (R/m³)	5.564
Komati Water Scheme Augmentation Project (KWSAP),	KWSAP User tariff (R/m³)	3.184
	KWSAP Marginal tariff (R/m³)	7.260
Mokolo and Crocodile River (West) Water Augmentation Project Phase -1 (MCWAP-1)	User tariff (R/m³)	4.53
	Marginal Tariff (R/m³)	6.95
Mooi-Mgeni Transfer Scheme 2 (MMTS-2)	MMTS-2 Capital tariff (R/m³)	0.000 (Zero-rated)
	MMTS-2 Incremental tariff (R/m³)	5.133
Umkhomazi Water Project -Phase 1 (uMWP-1)	Raw Water Tariff (R/m³)	2.256

5. If the above charges remain wholly or partly unpaid after the due date, interest shall be charged in terms of Section 59(3)(a) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) on the outstanding amount at a rate determined from time to time by the Minister with concurrence of the Minister of Finance by notice in the government gazette.

6. Section 59(3)(b) stipulates that if a water use charge is not paid, the supply of water to the water user from a waterwork or the authorisation to use water may be restricted or suspended until the charges, together with interest, have been paid.

7 The effective date of this Notice is 1 April 2025.

MISS PEMMY C.P. MAJODINA, MP
MINISTER OF WATER AND SANITATION
DATE: 03/10/2024

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DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION

NO. 5576 **22 November 2024**

NOTICE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF EXISTING DAMS WITH A SAFETY RISK IN TERMS OF NATIONAL WATER ACT, 1998 (ACT NO 36 OF 1998)

I, Miss Pemmy C.P. Majodina, MP in my capacity as Minister of Water and Sanitation, and duly authorised in terms of section 123(1) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), read with Regulation 37 of the Dam Safety Regulations R 139 of 24 February 2012, do hereby notify all owners of existing unregistered dams with a safety risk in terms of section 120 of the Act and the schedule hereto to register their dam (s) at the Department within 60 days of publication of this notice in the Gazette and for owners of existing registered dams to confirm their details.

Any enquiries or request for further information can be directed to the Specialist Unit: Dam Safety Regulation at damsafety@dws.gov.za or alternatively contact Ms Mokgadi Modipane at 082 802 7092 or Ms Makgano Tlaka at 083 412 2649.

The Government Notice and Classification and Registration forms for dams with a safety risk can be accessed at the department's website or by following this link: www.dws.gov.za/dso/forms.

Miss Pemmy C.P. Majodina, MP
Minister of Water and Sanitation
Date: 18/10/2024

SCHEDULE

NATIONAL WATER ACT, 1998
REGULATIONS REGARDING THE SAFETY OF DAMS IN TERMS OF SECTION 123(1)

1. Definitions

"dam with a safety risk" is defined as a dam with a storage capacity of more than 50 000 m3 whether that water contains any substance or not and which has a wall of a vertical height of more than 5m. Measured as the vertical difference of the lowest between lowest downstream, ground elevation on the outside of the dam wall and the non-overspill crest level or the general top level of the dam wall.

"the Act" means the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998).

2. Area of applicability

This notice is applicable to all dam owners with a dam, with a safety risk within South Africa.

3. Submission of Registration and Classification Forms

Within sixty (60) days of the notice's publication, anybody who owns or rents property with a dam with a safety risk meeting the above definition are required to verify the dam's registration status with the Department.

Should the dam be registered, one should ensure that the contact details are updated. This also applies to those that the ownership of the dams with a safety risk have changed.

Should the dam in question not be registered with the Department in terms of Section 120 of the National Water Act, 1998 the owner shall be required to submit registration and classification forms to ensure compliance.

a) Only official registration forms may be used.
b) The following Classification and Registration forms should be used:

- DW692E: Application form for the classification of a new dam, or enlargement or alteration of an existing dam.
- DW693E: Registration of an existing dam.

c) Classification and Registration forms for dams with a safety risk can be found on the department's website or by following this link: www.dws.gov.za/dso/forms.

d) The classification and registration forms must be submitted within sixty (60) days of publication of this notice in the Gazette.

4. **Cost of Registering and Classification of Dams**

No charge will be payable for an application to register dam with a safety risk.

Should a dam not appear on the register the dam will need to be classified first by the Department. Classification of a dam with a safety risk is based on its size and hazard potential to determine the level of control over the safety of the structure that is applicable in terms of the Regulations R. 139 of 24 February 2012.

5. **Failure to Register**

A person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this notice, the National Water Act and Dam Safety Regulations R. 139 of 24 February 2012 is guilty of an offence and liable, on conviction to a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, or to both a fine and such imprisonment.

PROCLAMATION 229 OF 2024

BY THE

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENCEMENT OF THE INDEPENDENT POLICE INVESTIGATIVE DIRECTORATE AMENDMENT ACT, 2019 (ACT NO. 27 OF 2019)

Under section 3 of the Independent Police Investigative Directorate Amendment Act, 2019 (Act No. 27 of 2019), I hereby determine 29 November 2024 as the date on which this Act shall come into operation.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria... this 12..... day of November Two Thousand and Twenty-Four.

PRESIDENT

By Order of the President-in-Cabinet

MINISTER OF THE CABINET

ISIMEMEZELO
SIKAMONGAMELI WERIPHABHULIKI YASENINGIZIMUAFRIKA

Ino. 2024

UKUQALA UKUSEBENZA KOMTHETHO OCHIBIYELA UPHIKO LOMQONDISI WEZAMAPHOYISA OLUPHENYA NGOZIMELE WEZI-2019 (UMTHETHO 27 WEZI- 2019)

Ngaphantsi kwesigaba sesi-thathu soMthetho Ochibiyela uPhiko loMqondisi WezamaPhoyisa Oluphenya Ngokuzimele, wezi – 2019 (uMthetho 27 wezi- 2019), Ngakho-ke nginquma umhla we ziyi- 29 kuNovember wezi-2024 njengosuku umthetho oyoqala ngalo ukusebenza.

Sisayinywe ngesandla sami kanye Nophawu lweRiphabhuliki yaseNingizumi Afrika e..12..... ngomhlaka..uLwezi....wonyaka Wezinkulungwane Ezimbili Namashumi Amabili Nane.

UMONGAMELI

Ngomyalelo kaMongameli KwiKhabhinethi

UNQGQONGQOSHE WEKHABHINETHI

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 2845 OF 2024

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATIONS

LIST 07/2024

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.

ITAC'S SELF-INITIATION OF AN INVESTIGATION FOR AN INCREASE IN THE ALTERNATE RATE OF CUSTOMS DUTY ON:

Various footwear products classifiable under Chapter 64 of the Customs and Excise Act, No. 91 of 1964, from 30% or 500c/2u to 30% or 2000c/2u

ENTITY:
The International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC)
77 Meintjies Street
Sunnyside
Pretoria
0001

Ref: 11/2024 **Enquiries**: Ms Khosi Mzinjana, Email: kmzinjana@itac.org.za; Mrs Amina Varachia, Email: avarachia@itac.org.za, Ms Dolly Ngobeni, Email: dngobeni@itac.org.za, Ms Tshepiso Morale, Email: tmorale@itac.org.za ; Mrs Ayanda Gandi, endou@itac.org.za and Mr Chris Sako , Email : csako@itac.org.za.

REASONS FOR THE SELF-INITIATED INVESTIGATION:

The former Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition, requested ITAC to consider investigating an increase of the alternate specific duty on various footwear products from R5.00 per pair to R20.00 per pair (as per 2022 inflation rate) classifiable under Chapter 64 of the Customs and Excise Act. As reason for the request, it was submitted that the current alternate duty was not adjusted for inflation since 1996, and the inflation rate may have eroded the protection offered by the alternate rate of R5.00 per pair.

In light of the former Minister's request, ITAC is self-initiating an investigation for an increase in the alternate rate of customs duty on various footwear products classifiable under Chapter 64 in terms of Section16(1)(d)(ii) of the International Trade Administration Act, No. 71 of 2002, read together with Regulation 17(3) of the Amended Tariff Investigations Regulations.

PUBLICATION PERIOD:

Representation should be submitted to the above ITAC officials within **eight (8) weeks** of the date of this notice.

Note: Comments must be provided in the format of a questionnaire obtainable on ITAC's website at www.itac.org.za, link: **Services - Tariff investigations - Government Gazette Notices – Other publication notices**

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR

NOTICE 2846 OF 2024

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1995

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO CANCEL THE REGISTRATION OF AN EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATION

I, Lehlohonolo Daniel Molefe, Registrar of Labour Relations, hereby, in terms of section 106(2B) of the Act, give notice of my intention to cancel the registration of **Plumbers and Engineers Brassware Manufacturers' Association (LR 2/6/3/160)** for the following reasons:

- The organisation has ceased to function in terms of its constitution.
- The organisation has failed to comply with the provisions of sections 98, 99 and 100 of the Act.

The employers' organisation and all interested parties are hereby invited to make written representations as to why the registration should not be cancelled. **Only representations pertaining to this Notice and the following case number: (246/2024) will be considered.**

Objections must be lodged to me, c/o the Department of Employment and Labour, Laboria House, 215 Francis Baard Street, PRETORIA. [Postal address: Private Bag X117, PRETORIA, 0001 – Fax No. (012) 309-4156/4848, within 60 days of the date of this notice.

REGISTRAR OF LABOUR RELATIONS

LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

NOTICE 2847 OF 2024

NATIONAL OFFICE
Building 10
Riverview Office Park
100 River View Park Street
Halfway Gardens
Midrand 1685
Tel: 010 001 8500

LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 36(3) & 36(4) OF THE LEGAL PRACTICE ACT, 28 OF 2014.

Notice is hereby given that the Council amends the Code of Conduct made under the authority of sections 36(1) of the Legal Practice Act, 28 of 2014 (as amended) by insertion of the following paragraph(s) to the Code of Conduct:

Insertion of paragraph 9.11 of the Legal Practice Council Code of Conduct

9.11 A legal practitioner or juristic entity shall be guilty of misconduct if-

9.11.1 in the case of a legal practitioner, holds him / herself out, or advertises as qualified to undertake conveyancing and/or notarial work without having passed the prescribed examination and without being duly admitted by the court as a conveyancer and/or notary; and

9.11.2 in the case of a juristic entity as defined, advertise, offer, or promote conveyancing and/or notarial services to the public without having in its employ a conveyancer and/or notary duly qualified and admitted to undertake such work.

Signed at Midrand on 12 November 2024

Adv Pule Seleka (SC)
CHAIRPERSON- LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

NOTICE 2848 OF 2024

NATIONAL OFFICE
Building 10
Riverview Office Park
100 River View Park Street
Halfway Gardens
Midrand 1685
Tel: 010 001 8500

LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 95(1) & (4) OF THE LEGAL PRACTICE ACT, 28 OF 2014

Notice is hereby given that the Council amends the Rules of the Legal Practice Council made under the authority of sections 95(1), 95(3) and 109(2) of the Legal Practice Act, 28 of 2014 (as amended) by insertion of the following rule(s) to the South African Legal Practice Council Rules:

Insertion of Rule 35A of the Legal Practice Council Rules (Legal Practice in Conveyancing, and Notary):

35A.1 A legal practitioner shall not hold him / herself out or advertise themselves as being qualified to undertake conveyancing and / or notary work unless they have passed the prescribed examination and are so admitted by the court as a conveyancer and/or a notary.

35A.2 A juristic entity, as defined, may not hold itself out or advertise itself or offer to the public or advertise conveyancing and/or notarial services unless the juristic entity has in its employ, a conveyancer and or notary is qualified to do so.

35A.3 Any legal practitioner or juristic entity found to be in breach of this rule shall be subject to disciplinary action.

Signed at Midrand on 12 November 2024

Adv Pule Seleka (SC)
CHAIRPERSON- LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

NOTICE 2849 OF 2024

NATIONAL OFFICE
Building 10
Riverview Office Park
100 River View Park Street
Halfway Gardens
Midrand 1685
Tel: 010 001 8500

LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 95(1) & (4) OF THE LEGAL PRACTICE ACT, 28 OF 2014

Notice is hereby given that the Council intends to amend the Rules of the Council made under the authority of sections 95(1), 95(3) and 109(2) of the Legal Practice Act, 28 of 2014 (as amended) by amendment of the following rule to the South African Legal Practice Council Rules:

Explanatory Note

Words in bold type square brackets **[ ]** indicate proposed deletions from the existing Rule.

Words in *Italic* and underlined with a solid line indicate proposed insertions to the existing Rule.

Proposed amendment to Rule 21.4 of the Legal Practice Council Rules. (Competency-based examinations or assessments):

21.4 A person wishing to qualify to be admitted and enrolled as an attorney who, before the date referred to in section 120(4) of the Act, had passed one or more parts of the practical examinations provided for in section 14 of the Attorneys Act, 1979 (Act no. 53 of 1979) but at that date had not yet passed all parts of those examinations, shall have the right to be examined or assessed on those parts which he or she had not yet passed, and upon successfully completing those parts of the said examinations which he or she had not passed at that date, he or she will be deemed to have complied with rule 20.1; provided, however, that if the candidate concerned has not passed the parts of the said examination which he or she had not successfully completed prior to the date referred to in section 120(4) of the Act within a period of three years from that date, then he or she shall no longer have the right to be examined or assessed on any part of those examinations.

21.4.1 *In the event that a person as mentioned in 21.4 above, due to a disability or exceptional circumstances beyond his or her control, is unable to fulfill the requirement of completing the outstanding examination components within the three-year period following the date mentioned in section 120(4) of the Act, may apply to the Council for a waiver or extension of the application of Rule 21.4.*

21.4.2 *The Council, upon receiving an application under Rule 21.4.1, may, at its discretion, waive, grant an extension of time, to ensure that the person is not unfairly disadvantaged by the provisions of Rule 21.4. The Council's decision shall be based on the merits of the request, taking into account the nature of the disability or the exceptional circumstances involved, as the case may be.*

In terms of Section 95(4)(a) of the Legal Practice Act, interested persons are called upon to comment to the Council in writing on the draft amendment.

Please note that all comments must be sent by email to rules@lpc.org.za by no later than **20 December 2024**.

Signed at Midrand on 12 November 2024.



Adv Pule Seleka (SC)
CHAIRPERSON- LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

NOTICE 2850 OF 2024

NATIONAL OFFICE
Building 10
Riverview Office Park
100 River View Park Street
Halfway Gardens
Midrand 1685
Tel: 010 001 8500

LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 95(1) & (4) OF THE LEGAL PRACTICE ACT, 28 OF 2014

Notice is hereby given that the Council intends to amend the Rules of the Council made under the authority of sections 95(1), 95(3) and 109(2) of the Legal Practice Act, 28 of 2014 (as amended) by amendment of the following rule to the South African Legal Practice Council Rules:

Explanatory Note

Words in bold type square brackets **[ ]** indicate proposed deletions from the existing Rule.

Words in *Italic* and underlined with a solid line indicate proposed insertions to the existing Rule.

Proposed amendment to Rule 5.2 of the Legal Practice Council Rules (Fees payable in respect of examinations conducted by the Council.):

5.2 Every candidate entering any examinations referred to in Rule 5.1 who applies for a re-mark or a re-assessment of his or her examination **[scripts]** *papers* shall pay a fee equal to twice the fee payable in terms of Rule 5.1 for *each paper of* the examination in question**;** provided that if the candidate successfully passes the examination as a result of the re-mark or re-assessment the fee paid shall be refunded.

In terms of Section 95(4)(a) of the Legal Practice Act, interested persons are called upon to comment to the Council in writing on the draft amendment.

Please note that all comments must be sent by email to rules@lpc.org.za by no later than **20 December 2024**.

Signed at Midrand on 12 November 2024.

Adv Pule Seleka (SC)
CHAIRPERSON- LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

DEPARTMENT OF TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS

NOTICE 2851 OF 2024

INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE DRAFT CUSTOMARY INITIATION REGULATIONS

The Department of Traditional Affairs hereby invites any interested person or body to provide written comments on the Draft Customary Initiation regulations contained in the Schedule hereto.

The closing date for comments is 60 calendar days from the date of publication of this notice in the *Gazette*. All comments must be submitted in the format indicated below:

NAME AND CONTACT DETAILS [Please provide the name of the person or body who submits the comment and contact details, preferably e-mail address]	**CLAUSE COMMENTED ON** [Please indicate which particular clause comments relate to]	**PROPOSAL** [Please provide a clear proposal on how the particular clause should be amended]	**MOTIVATION** [Please provide detailed motivation for the proposed amendment]

Please send your comments to:

Postal address: Director-General: Department of Traditional Affairs
Private Bag X22
ARCADIA
0083
(Attention: Dr S Singh)
E-mail: legislation@cogta.gov.za

DRAFT CUSTOMARY INITIATION REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Definitions
2. Establishment notices
3. Transitional period
4. Interim chairperson
5. Meetings of NIOC or PICC
6. Assignment of tasks
7. Inspections and investigations
8. Reports
9. Directives by Minister
10. Assistance by traditional leaders
11. Appeals
12. Conduct of members of NIOC and PICCs
13. Short title

Definitions

1. In these Regulations, an expression, word or phrase to which a meaning has been assigned in the Customary Initiation Act, 2021 (Act No. 2 of 2021), bears the meaning so assigned and, unless the context otherwise indicates,—

"**appellant**" means a person who lodges an appeal as provided for in section 34(1) or (2) of the Act;

"**extraordinary circumstances**" means situations that are unusual, unforeseen, unexpected or of extreme urgency that could not be predicted and needs to be attended to immediately or prepared for forthwith;

"**HOD**" means the head of the provincial department or departments responsible for providing administrative and financial support to the relevant PICC as contemplated in section 17 of the Act;

"**provincial department**" means the provincial department or departments responsible for providing administrative and financial support to the relevant PICC as contemplated in section 17 of the Act;

"**the Act**" means the Customary Initiation Act, 2021 (Act No. 2 of 2021); and

"**transitional period**" means the period from the day after the expiry of the term of the NIOC in accordance with section 4(2) of the Act or the expiry of the term of a PICC in accordance with section 11(5) of the Act, as the case may be, until the day before the re-establishment of the NIOC in accordance with section 4(1) of the Act or the re-establishment of a PICC in accordance with section 11(1), (2) or (3) of the Act, as the case may be.

Establishment notices

2. (1) The notices contemplated in sections 4(1), 11(1), 11(2) and 11(3) of the Act must include the titles, initials and surnames of the persons designated as members of the NIOC or a PICC, as the case may be.

(2) The title, initials and surname of a person who is designated to fill a vacancy in the NIOC as contemplated in section 7 of the Act must be published in the *Gazette* by the Department after the Minister has been informed of the filling of such vacancy.

(3) The title, initials and surname of a person who is designated to fill a vacancy in a PICC as contemplated in section 13 of the Act must be published in the relevant provincial *Gazette* by the provincial department after the relevant Premier has been informed of the filling of such vacancy.

(4) A title as contemplated in this Regulation includes, where applicable, a customary title accorded to the person in terms of the customs of the particular community.

Transitional period

3. (1) *(a)* The NIOC and a PICC remain competent to function during the transitional period.

(b) A person who was a member of the NIOC or a PICC at the expiry of the term thereof, remains a member during the transitional period.

(c) A person who was elected as chairperson or deputy chairperson of the NIOC or a PICC, remains to be the chairperson or deputy chairperson thereof during the transitional period.

(2) *(a)* During the transitional period the Department is, in respect of the members of the NIOC contemplated in section 4(1)*(a)* of the Act, responsible for any expenses related to their attendance of meetings of the NIOC or the execution of functions of the NIOC.

(b) During the transitional period the provincial department is, in respect of the members of the PICC contemplated in section 11(1)*(a)*, (2)*(a)* or (3)*(a)* of the Act, as the case may be, responsible for any expenses related to their attendance of meetings of the PICC or the execution of functions of the PICC.

(3) *(a)* At the first meeting of the NIOC or a PICC as contemplated in section 5 or 12 of the Act, as the case may be, or at the meeting of the NIOC or a PICC following the first meeting, the chairperson and deputy chairperson of the previous NIOC or PICC must submit and present a report on the work done by the previous NIOC or PICC and also

inform the newly established NIOC or PICC of all outstanding and critical matters to be attended to.

(b) The provisions of sub-regulation (2)*(a)* and *(b)* apply to a meeting as contemplated in paragraph *(a)* of this sub-regulation.

Interim chairperson

4. (1) If both the chairperson and deputy chairperson of the NIOC are unable to execute or perform their duties, functions and responsibilities, or when both positions are vacant, the remaining members of the NIOC must, from amongst the members contemplated in section 4(1)*(a)*, *(b)* or *(c)* of the Act, elect a member to act as chairperson while the said circumstances prevail.

(2) If both the chairperson and deputy chairperson of a PICC are unable to execute or perform their duties, functions and responsibilities, or when both positions are vacant the remaining members of the PICC must, from amongst the members contemplated in section 11(1)*(a)*, 11(2)*(a)* or *(b)* or 11(3) of the Act, as the case may be, elect a member to act as chairperson while the said circumstances prevail.

(3) For the purposes of an election as contemplated in sub-regulations (1) or (2), the Director-General or HOD, as the case may be, must arrange a meeting of the NIOC or PICC and give notice of such meeting to the members of the NIOC or PICC at least two working days prior to such meeting.

(4) A meeting as contemplated in sub-regulation (3) may be held on a virtual platform.

(5) The Director-General or HOD, as the case may be, shall chair a meeting as contemplated in sub-regulation (3).

(6) The Director-General or HOD, as the case may be, may delegate the responsibilities provided for in sub-regulations (3) and (5) to a Deputy Director General or a Chief Director within their Departments.

(7) The provisions of sections 8(2)*(a)*, (3) and (4) or 14(2)*(a)*, (3) and (4) of the Act, as the case may be, apply with the necessary changes to a meeting contemplated in sub-regulation (3).

(8) If, during a meeting of the NIOC or a PICC, both the chairperson and deputy chairperson of the NIOC or a PICC become unable or unavailable to execute or perform their duties, functions and responsibilities, the remaining members of the NIOC or PICC must, from amongst themselves, elect a member to act as chairperson for the duration of the specific meeting: Provided that the remaining members must form a quorum as contemplated in sections 8(3) or 14(3) of the Act, as the case may be.

Meetings of NIOC or PICC

5. (1) *(a)* If a member of the NIOC or a PICC, as the case may be, is unable to attend any meeting of the NIOC or the relevant PICC, such member must submit a written apology to the chairperson of the NIOC or the PICC and the secretariat thereof, at least three working days before the meeting.

(b) If a member of the NIOC or a PICC, as the case may be, is absent from three consecutive meetings, whether with or without having submitted a written apology, the chairperson of the NIOC or the PICC, as the case may be, must inform such member in writing that if his or her absence persists, it will be reported to the Minister or Premier, as the case may be.

(c) If, after having written to a member as contemplated in paragraph *(b)*, such member is absent from the next meeting of the NIOC or the PICC, as the case may be, the chairperson of the NIOC or the PICC must report such absence to the Minister or the Premier, as the case may be, and the Minister or Premier may, in writing, request the institution or department who designated such member, to replace the member.

(2) The NIOC or a PICC, as the case may be, must, during the consideration of the agenda of a meeting, indicate whether any item is of a confidential nature that will require a closed session and determine who will be allowed to attend such closed session and how such a matter is to be captured in the minutes of the meeting.

(3) *(a)* The NIOC may request a meeting with any or all PICCs to discuss any matter relating to the implementation of the Act: Provided that such meetings are limited to four physical meetings per PICC per calendar year and two physical meetings per calendar year in the case of a meeting with all PICCs or more than one PICC at a time.

(b) A PICC may request a meeting with the NIOC to discuss any matter relating to the implementation of the Act: Provided that such meetings are limited to two physical meetings per calendar year.

(c) A PICC may request a meeting with any other PICC to discuss any matter relating to the implementation of the Act: Provided that such meetings are limited to two physical meetings per calendar year per other PICC.

(d) The provisions of sections 8(2)*(a)* and *(b)* and (4)*(a)* and *(b)* and 14(2)*(a)* and *(b)* and (4)*(a)* and *(b)* of the Act, as the case may be, apply with the necessary changes to a meeting as contemplated in this sub-regulation.

(4) *(a)* Any meeting of the NIOC or a PICC or any joint meeting as contemplated in sub-regulation (3) may be held on a virtual platform.

(b) The limits in respect of the number of meetings as contemplated in sub-regulation (3) do not apply in the case of virtual meetings.

(c) A virtual meeting must be recorded by the secretariat of the NIOC or PICC, as the case may be.

(d) The secretariat of the NIOC or PICC, as the case may be, must download the electronic attendance register of a virtual meeting if the relevant virtual platform provides for such register: Provided that if a virtual platform does not provide for an attendance register, the relevant secretariat must list the names of attendees manually.

(e) The provisions of sections 8(2)*(a)* and (4)*(a)* and *(b)* and 14(2)*(a)* and (4)*(a)* and *(b)* of the Act, as the case may be, apply with the necessary changes to a meeting as contemplated in this sub-regulation.

(5) *(a)* In extraordinary circumstances the chairperson of the NIOC or a PICC, as the case may be, may give a minimum of 24 hours' notice of a special meeting of the NIOC or PICC to all members of the NIOC or the PICC, to attend to any urgent matters: Provided that if a member of the NIOC or a PICC, as the case may be, is unable to attend any such special meeting, such member must submit a written apology to the chairperson of the NIOC or the PICC and the secretariat thereof, at least 12 hours before the meeting.

(b) A special meeting as contemplated in paragraph *(a)* may only be held on a virtual platform and the provisions of sub-regulation (4)*(c)* and *(d)* apply to such special meeting.

(6) In extraordinary circumstances the Minister or Director-General may give a minimum of 24 hours' notice of a special meeting of the NIOC to all members of the NIOC, to attend to any urgent matters and the provisions of sub-regulation (4)*(c)* and *(d)* apply to such meeting: Provided that if a member of the NIOC is unable to attend any such meeting, such member must submit a written apology to the Minister or Director-General, as the case may be, and the secretariat of the NIOC, at least 12 hours before the meeting.

(7) In extraordinary circumstances the Premier, relevant MEC or HOD may give a minimum of 24 hours' notice of a special meeting of the PICC to all members of the PICC, to attend to any urgent matters and the provisions of sub-regulation (4)*(c)* and *(d)* apply to such meeting: Provided that if a member of the PICC is unable to attend any such meeting, such member must submit a written apology to the Premier, MEC or HOD, as the case may be, and the secretariat of the PICC, at least 12 hours before the meeting.

(8) The NIOC or a PICC that requests a physical meeting as contemplated in sub-regulation (3)*(a)*, *(b)* or *(c)* is responsible for the cost related to the venue and catering of such meeting.

Assignment of tasks

6. (1) The NIOC or a PICC, as the case may be, may, at a duly constituted meeting, assign a task related to the functions, duties and responsibilities of the NIOC or the PICC to a member or members of the NIOC or the PICC who are present at the particular meeting.

(2) The assignment of a task as contemplated in sub-regulation (1) must—

(a) indicate the timeframe within which the member or members must complete the task and report to the NIOC or PICC, as the case may be; and

(b) be captured in the minutes of the meeting.

Inspections, investigations and closing of initiation schools

7. (1) Any member of the NIOC or a PICC who has to conduct an investigation or inspection as contemplated in the Act, must, if such investigation or inspection requires of such person to have access to an initiate or initiates or to an area of the relevant initiation school other than the area contemplated in section 21(7) of the Act, be a person who has undergone initiation himself or herself.

(2) For the purposes of an investigation or inspection as contemplated in the Act, the NIOC or PICC, as the case may be, may request the relevant Provincial Commissioner of SAPS to designate a member or members of SAPS to accompany the member or members of the NIOC or PICC.

(3) If a PICC has not been established in a particular province, the NIOC must give written notice of its intention to conduct an inspection or investigation as contemplated in section 9(1)*(b)*(i), (ii) or (vi) of the Act to the HOD, at least three working days before the envisaged inspection or investigation, and inform the Director-General accordingly.

(4) *(a)* The NIOC must, for the purposes of the first proviso to section 9(1)*(b)* of the Act, inform the relevant PICC in writing of its intention to conduct an inspection or investigation, at least three working days before the envisaged inspection or investigation, and indicate the period within which the PICC must designate a member as contemplated in the said proviso.

(b) The failure of a PICC to designate a member as contemplated in the first proviso to section 9(1)*(b)* of the Act within the period indicated by the NIOC, does not prevent the NIOC from conducting such inspection or investigation: Provided that in such instances the NIOC must, prior to the relevant inspection or investigation, give written notice thereof to the HOD, at least one working day before the envisaged inspection or investigation, and inform the Director-General accordingly.

(5) For the purposes of the closing of an initiation school as contemplated in the Act, the relevant PICC may request the relevant Provincial Commissioner of SAPS to designate a member or members of SAPS to accompany the member or members of the PICC.

Reports

8. (1) *(a)* The NIOC may, in writing, request a report from a PICC in respect of any of the functions, duties and responsibilities assigned to the PICC in terms of the Act, including any statistics kept by a PICC, which report must be submitted to the NIOC within a period indicated in the request.

(b) If a PICC has not been established in a particular province, the NIOC may submit a request as contemplated in paragraph *(a)* to the HOD.

(2) *(a)* A PICC must, within two working days from receipt of information as contemplated in section 31(1)*(c)* of the Act, submit a detailed report on such information to the NIOC.

(b) A report as contemplated in paragraph *(a)* must include the full names, identity number, age, gender, ethnic group and cause of death of the particular initiate: Provided that if the cause of death is not known at the time of the report, the PICC must submit an updated report to the NIOC within two working days of being informed of the cause of death.

(3) *(a)* A PICC must, within one month after an initiation season has ended, prepare and submit an initiation season report to the NIOC: Provided that if a PICC has not been established in a particular province, the HOD must prepare and submit such report.

(b) The NIOC must, within two months from the commencement of these Regulations, inform all PICCs and, where applicable, the HOD, in writing of the minimum information to be included in an initiation season report.

(c) The NIOC may, from time to time, review the minimum information to be included in an initiation season report and inform all PICCs and, where applicable, the HOD, of any changes.

Directives by Minister

9. (1) A directive by the Minister as contemplated in section 9(1)*(a)*(vii) of the Act must be in writing and may be issued through a letter or email addressed to the chairperson and deputy chairperson of the NIOC.

(2) In extraordinary circumstances the Minister may issue a directive to the chairperson of NIOC telephonically and must subsequently confirm such directive in writing through a letter or email addressed to the chairperson.

(3) A directive issued by the Minister must indicate the period within which the NIOC has to perform the specific task and how the NIOC has to report on such task to the Minister.

(4) Upon receipt of a directive from the Minister, the chairperson of the NIOC must forthwith inform all members of the NIOC accordingly through a letter or email addressed to such members.

Assistance by traditional leaders

10. A request by the NIOC or a PICC to a traditional leader for assistance as contemplated in section 20(1)*(e)* of the Act must be in writing, stipulate the nature of assistance required and indicate how the traditional leader has to report on the assistance provided to the NIOC or PICC.

Appeals

11. (1) An appeal as contemplated in section 34 of the Act must be in writing and may be lodged with the Premier or Minister, as the case may be, through electronic mail, registered mail services or may be delivered by hand or through a courier service.

(2) *(a)* In the case of an appeal as contemplated in section 34(1) of the Act, an appellant must, within three working days of having lodged the appeal, submit a copy thereof to—

(i) the MEC or MECs responsible for customary initiation in the particular province;

(ii) the HOD; and

(iii) the relevant traditional council or PICC.

(b) In the case of an appeal as contemplated in section 34(2) of the Act, an appellant must, within three working days of having lodged the appeal, submit a copy thereof to the Director-General and the NIOC.

(c) The relevant traditional council, PICC or the NIOC must, in writing and within three working days of having received a copy of the appeal, submit details of the decision against which the appeal is lodged to the Premier or Minister, as the case may be.

(3) An appeal must—

(a) include information on the decision against which the appeal is lodged;

(b) indicate the grounds of the appeal; and

(c) include any documentation and evidence that is in support of the appeal.

Conduct of members of NIOC and PICCs

12. (1) A member of the NIOC or a PICC—

(a) must carry out his or her functions, duties and responsibilities in a manner that is fair, objective, impartial, non-discriminatory and transparent; and

(b) must at all times act in the best interest of the NIOC or PICC, as the case may be, and in such a way that the credibility and integrity of the NIOC or PICC, as the case may be, are not compromised.

(2) If any person, on reasonable grounds, is of the opinion that a member of the NIOC may be guilty of—

(a) breaching a provision of the Act or these Regulations;

(b) misconduct; or

(c) a failure to perform his or her functions, duties or responsibilities in terms of the Act or these Regulations,

such person may, in writing, report such breach, misconduct or failure to the Minister.

(3) *(a)* Upon receipt of a report as contemplated in sub-regulation (2), the Minister must request the particular member of the NIOC to reply in writing and within 30 calendar days to the alleged breach, misconduct or failure.

(b) Upon receipt of the response of the particular member of the NIOC or if no response is received within the 30-day period, the Minister must appoint an investigative committee consisting of at least two persons to investigate and make a finding on the alleged breach, misconduct or failure and to submit a report with recommendations in respect of an appropriate sanction or sanctions to the Minister: Provided that—

(i) a person appointed as a member of an investigative committee may not be a member of the NIOC or a PICC;

(ii) an investigation must be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000); and

(iii) an investigation must be finalised and the report submitted within 30 calendar days from the appointment of the investigative committee.

(4) The Minister must inform the Minister or institution who, in accordance with section 4(1) of the Act designated the particular member of the NIOC, of the alleged breach, misconduct or failure and the appointment of an investigative committee.

(5) Upon receipt of a report from an investigative committee, the Minister may—

(a) issue a formal warning to such member;

(b) reprimand such member;

(c) suspend such member for a period specified by the Minister; or

(d) subject to sub-regulation (6), request that such member be removed and replaced:

Provided that the Minister must, in writing, inform the particular member, the NIOC and the Director-General of the findings of the investigative committee and the sanction.

(6) *(a)* The Minister must submit the report of an investigative committee to the Minister or institution who, in accordance with section 4(1) of the Act designated the particular member of the NIOC, and inform such Minster or institution of the sanction instituted against such member.

(b) In an instance where the Minister requests that the particular member of the NIOC be removed and replaced, the relevant Minister or institution as contemplated in section 4(1) of the Act, must in writing inform the particular member of his or her removal and must, within 30 calendar days from such removal, inform the Minister of the details of the person who is to replace the removed member.

(7) The provisions of sub-regulations (2) to (6) apply to members of a PICC and any reference to the Minister or the NIOC shall, respectively, be construed as a reference to the relevant Premier or PICC.

Short title

13. These Regulations are called the Customary Initiation Regulations, 2024, and will come into operation on the date of promulgation in the *Gazette*.

BOARD NOTICE 691 OF 2024

INVITATION TO COMMENT ON EXPOSURE DRAFTS 212 AND 213 ISSUED BY THE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

Issued: 22 November 2024

The Accounting Standards Board (the Board) invites comment on the proposed:

- International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) on *Tangible Natural Resources* (ED 212); and
- International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board Sustainability Reporting Standard (SRS) on *Climate-related Disclosures* (ED 213).

These Exposure Drafts (EDs) issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board are published concurrently for comment locally by the Board. Comment is due locally by **14 February 2025.**

Feedback received on these EDs from the public consultation process will be used to formulate comment letters to the IPSASB. As a result, all those affected by, or who are interested in the Exposure Drafts, are encouraged to provide a written response to the Board.

Responses to the EDs should be received by the comment deadline, as indicated above.

Copies of the documents

The documents are available electronically on the Board's website – http://www.asb.co.za, or can be obtained by contacting the Board's offices on 011 697 0660 (telephone), or 011 697 0666 (fax).

Comment can be emailed to info@asb.co.za.

We look forward to receiving your responses.

BOARD NOTICE 692 OF 2024

THE WITHDRAWAL OF REGISTRATION OF A HOME BUILDER IN TERMS OF THE HOUSING CONSUMERS PROTECTION MEASURES ACT 1998 (ACT NO. 95 OF 1998)

In terms of Section 11(1) of the Housing Consumers Protection Measures Act No. 95 of 1998 ("the Act"), the National Home Builders Registration Council ("NHBRC") may withdraw the registration of a home builder where the home builder has been found guilty by the Disciplinary Committee.

Further, in terms of Regulation 6(6) of the Regulations Regarding NHBRC Disciplinary Proceedings No. 1409, the NHBRC must publish the name of a home builder whose registration has been withdrawn by the Disciplinary Committee in terms of section 11(1) of the Act, the names and identity numbers of the directors, members, trustees, or partners and the reasons for the withdrawal of registration. In light of the Protection of Personal Information Act No. 4 of 2013 (“POPI Act”), the names and identity numbers of the directors, members, trustees, or partners of the home builders have been withheld to protect the personal information of the said persons.

Therefore, the NHBRC hereby publish the particulars of home builders whose registration have been withdrawn by the Disciplinary Committee as stated in the Schedule hereto.



Songezo Booi
Chief Executive Officer

Date: 31 October 2024

SCHEDULE

WITHDRAWAL OF REGISTRATION OF HOME BUILDERS

LIST OF HOME BUILDERS WHOSE REGISTRATION HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN BY THE DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

	Name of Home Builder	Registration Number	Name and Identity Numbers of Directors, Members, Trustees or Partners	Contravention/ Reason for Withdrawal	Date of Hearing	Date of Withdrawal by the Disciplinary Committee
1.	Tfolakele Construction CC	58966509	Withheld due to POPI Act	NHBRC Technical Requirements	21 May 2024	21 May 2024
2.	GC Neethling	4000001284	Withheld due to POPI Act	Commencement of Construction prior to Enrolment of a Home	06 August 2024	09 August 2024
3.	Capecom Group (Pty) Ltd	3000164619	Withheld due to POPI Act	Failure to Rectify Defects	06 August 2024	09 August 2024
4.	Nicloc Construction (Pty) Ltd	3000219662	Withheld due to POPI Act	Failure to Rectify Defects	23 August 2024	09 September 2024

BOARD NOTICE 693 OF 2024

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2022-2032 | INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF Indigenous Languages

PanSALB
PAN SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGE BOARD

CALL FOR THE NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES TO SERVE ON THE EASTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL LANGUAGE COMMITTEE (ECPLC) OF PANSALB, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8(8)(a) OF THE PAN SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGE BOARD ACT NO. 59 OF 1995, AS AMENDED.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The Pan South African Language Board (PanSALB) hereby calls for the nomination of candidates for the nine Provincial Language Committees (PLC). Candidates must be a speaker of one of the official languages of the province concerned, including the Khoe & San languages, South African Sign Language, and any other heritage language as recognised by section 6(5)(b) of the Constitution. The term of a PLC is five years from the date of appointment by PanSALB.

Candidates:	
1.	Must be first language speakers or users of an official language of the Eastern Cape province, have an interest in the development and use of the constitutionally recognised languages, be a South Africa citizen, and reside in the Eastern Cape province.
2.	Have extensive knowledge of all official South African languages of the Eastern Cape province, as well as: 2.1 the Khoe and San languages, 2.2 South African Sign Language, and 2.3 Religious and heritage languages.
3.	Have a passion for and contribute to language development by advising on the following fields: 3.1 Translation and interpreting, specifically of the language matters of the province, and including the establishment, compilation, and maintenance of relevant databases; 3.2 Language status planning and language legislation formulation, implementation, and monitoring; 3.3 Lexicography and terminology development; 3.4 Conducting research in language matters; and/or 3.5 Monitoring linguistic human rights matters in the province (legal knowledge will be an advantage).
4.	Must provide the following required documents: 4.1 A certified copy of their South African Identity Document (ID); 4.2 Certified copies of all authentic, relevant qualifications in the fields of languages and research; 4.3 An abridged curriculum vitae; and 4.4 A nomination form, completed in full. The form can be downloaded from www.pansalb.org or requested direclty from the relevant provincial office as per the contact details on the PanSALB website.

Closing date for applications:

29 November 2024

LEKGOTLA LA DIPOLELO KA MOKA TŠA AFRIKA BORWA
Setšhaba se tee sa dipolelo tše dintši

LEKGOTLA LA DIPUO TSOHLE TSA AFRIKA BORWA
Setjhaba se le seng sa dipuo tse ngata

BOTO YA DIPUOTSOTLHE YA AFORIKABORWA
Setšhaba se le sengwe sa dipuo tse dintsi

IBHODI YETILWIMI TONKHE TASENINGIZIMU AFRIKA
Sive sinye, tilwimi letinyenti

BODONYANGAREDZI YA NYAMBO YA AFRIKA TSHIPEMBE
Lushaka luthihi, nyambo nnzhi

HUVO YO ANGERHELA YA TINDZIMI TA AFRIKA-DZONGA
Rixaka rin'we tindzimi tinyingi

PAN SUID-AFRIKAANSE TAALRAAD
Een nasie, baie tale

PAN SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGE BOARD
One nation, many languages

IBHODI YAMALIMI WOKE WESEWULA AFRIKA
Isitjhaba sinye, amalimi amanengi

IBHODI YEELWIMI ZONKE ZASEMZANTSI AFRIKA
Isizwe esinye, iilwimi ezininzi

IBHODI LEZILIMI ZONKE ZASENINGIZIMU AFRIKA
Isizwe sinye izilimi ezininginzi

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2022-2032 | INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF Indigenous Languages

PanSALB
PAN SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGE BOARD

OPROEP OM NOMINASIES VAN KANDIDATE OM OP DIE OOS-KAAPSE PROVINSIALE TAALKOMITEE (PTK) VAN PanSAT TE DIEN, IN OOREENSTEMMING MET ARTIKEL 8(8) VAN DIE WET OP DIE PAN SUID-AFRIKAANSE TAALRAAD, WET NR. 59 VAN 1995, SOOS GEWYSIG.

OPROEP OM NOMINASIES

Die Pan Suid-Afrikaanse Taalraad (PanSAT) maak hiermee 'n oproep om nominasies van kandidate vir die nege Provinsiale Taalkomitees (PTK). Kandidate moet sprekers wees van een van die amptelike amptelike tale van die betrokke provinsie, insluitend die Khoe- & Santale; Suid-Afrikaanse Gebaretaal en enige ander erfenistale soos erken deur artikel 6(5)(b) van die Grondwet. Die termyn van die Provinsiale Taalkomitee (PTK) is vyf (5) jaar vanaf die datum van aanstelling deur PanSAT

Kandidate:	
1.	Moet eerstetaalsprekers wees of gebruikers wees van die provinsiale amptelike tale, 'n belang hê in die ontwikkeling en gebruik van grondwetlik-erkende tale, 'n Suid-Afrikaanse burger wees en in die Oos-Kaap provinsie woonagtig wees.
2.	Moet oor omvattende kennis van alle amptelike Suid-Afrikaanse tale van die Oos-Kaap provinsie beskik, insluitend: 2.1 die Khoe- en Santale 2.2 Suid-Afrikaanse Gebaretaal en 2.3 Godsdiens- en Erfenistale
3.	Moet passievol wees vir taalontwikkeling en daartoe bydra deur 'n adviseurende rol in die volgende areas te vervul: 3.1 Vertaling en tolking met betrekking tot taalsake van die provinsie insluitend die instelling, samestelling en instandhouding van relevante databasisse. 3.2 Taalbeplanning en formulering en implementering van taalwetgewing. 3.3 Leksikografie en terminologie ontwikkeling. 3.4 Navorsing in taalaangeleenthede; en/of 3.5 Monitering van linguistiese menseregte aangeleenthede in die provinsie (Regskennis sal tot voordeel wees).
4.	Moet die volgende vereiste dokumente verskaf: 4.1 'n Gesertifiseerde afskrif van kandidaat se Suid-Afrikaanse Identiteitsdokument (ID); 4.2 Gesertifiseerde afskrifte van gepaste en relevante kwalikasies in die areas van tale en navorsing; 4.3 'n Bygewerkte curriculum vitae; en 4.4 'n Ten volle voltooide nominasievorm. Die vorm kan afgelaai word vanaf www.pansalb.org of kan direk versoek word vanaf die relevante provinsiale kantoor, soos per kontakbesonderhede aangedui op die PanSAT webtuiste.

Sluitingsdatum vir Aansoeke:

29 November 2024

LEKGOTLA LA DIPOLELO KA MOKA TŠA AFRIKA BORWA

Setšhaba se tee sa dipolelo tše dintši

LEKGOTLA LA DIPUO TSOHLE TSA AFRIKA BORWA

Setjhaba se le seng sa dipuo tse ngata

BOTO YA DIPUOTSOTLHE YA AFORIKABORWA

Setšhaba se le sengwe sa dipuo tse dintsi

IBHODI YETILWIMI TONKHE TASENINGIZIMU AFRIKA

Sive sinye, tilwimi letinyenti

BODONYANGAREDZI YA NYAMBO YA AFRIKA TSHIPEMBE

Lushaka luthihi, nyambo nnzhi

HUVO YO ANGERHELA YA TINDZIMI TA AFRIKA-DZONGA

Rixaka rin'we tindzimi tinyingi

PAN SUID-AFRIKAANSE TAALRAAD

Een nasie, baie tale

PAN SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGE BOARD

One nation, many languages

IBHODI YAMALIMI WOKE WESEWULA AFRIKA

Isitjhaba sinye, amalimi amanengi

IBHODI YEELWIMI ZONKE ZASEMZANTSI AFRIKA

Isizwe esinye, iilwimi ezininzi

IBHODI LEZILIMI ZONKE ZASENINGIZIMU AFRIKA

Isizwe sinye izilimi eziningi

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2022-2032 | INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF Indigenous Languages

PanSALB
PAN SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGE BOARD

PITSO YA HO THONYA DITHO TSA KOMITI YA PUO YA PROVENSE (PLC) YA EASTERN CAPE, HO LATELA KAROLO YA 8(8)(a) YA MOLAO WA LEKGOTLA LA DIPUO TSOHLE TSA AFRIKA BORWA WA 59 WA 1995, O FETOTSWENG.

PITSO YA HO THONYA DITHO

Lekgotla la Dipuo tsohle tsa Afrika Borwa (PanSALB) le etsa pitso ya ho thonngwa ha ditho tsa Dikomiti tsa Puo tsa Diprovense (PLC) tse robong. Bathonngwa ba lokela ho bua e nngwe ya dipuo tsa semmuso tsa provense e amehang, ho kenyelletsa le dipuo tsa Khoe & San, le Puo ya Matsoho ya Afrika Borwa, mmoho le puo e nngwe feela ya dipuo tsa bojalefa/botjhaba jwalo ka ha ho amohetswe karolong ya 6(5)(b) ya Molaotheo. Nako e behetsweng PLC ke dilemo tse hlano ho tloha mohla letsatsi la ho kgethwa ke PanSALB.

Bathonngwa:	
1.	Ho lokela hore puo e be ya lapeng kapa e sebediswang ke mothonngwa dipuong tsa semmuso tsa provense ya Eastern Cape, bathonngwa ba be le thahasello ya ntshetsopele le tshebediso ya dipuo tse amohetsweng molaotheong, e be baahi ba Afrika Borwa mme ba dule provenseng ya Eastern Cape.
2.	Ba be le tsebo e batsi ya dipuo tsa semmuso tsa Afrika Borwa tsa provense, esitana le: 2.1 Dipuo tsa Khoe & San, 2.2 Puo ya Matsoho ya Afrika Borwa, le 2.3. Dipuo tsa sedumedi kapa tsa bojalefa/botjhaba
3.	Ba be le thahasello le seabo tlhabollong ya puo ka ho eletsa ditabeng tse latelang: 3.1 Phetolelo le botoloki, haholoholo ditabeng tsa dipuo tsa provense, ho kenyelletsa le tlhahiso, pokello le tlhokomelo ya didathabeisi; 3.2 Moralo wa boemo ba puo le ho rala, ho phethahatsa le ho lekola molao wa puo; 3.3 Ntshetsopele ya leksikhografi le mareo; 3.4 Ho etsa diphuputso ditabeng tse amanang le puo; le/kapa 3.5 Ho lekola ditaba tsa ditokelo tsa botho tsa puo provenseng (tsebo ya tsa molao e tla ba molemo haholo).
4.	Ba tlameha ho fana ka ditokomane tse latelang: 4.1 Khophi e nnetefaditsweng ya bukana ya boitsebiso ya Afrika Borwa; 4.2 Dikhophi tse nnetefaditsweng tsa mangolo a nnete a dithuto tsa dipuo le diphuputso; 4.3 Tokomane ya boitlhaloso (CV); le 4.4 Foromo ya thonyo, e tlatsitsweng ka ho phethahala. Foromo e ka fumanwa ho www.pansalb.org kapa e ka fumaneha ka kotloloho ofising e amehang ya provense ho latela dintlha tse websaeteng ya PanSALB.

Letsatsi la ho kwala:

29 Pudungwana 2024

LEKGOTLA LA DIPOLELO KA MOKA TŠA AFRIKA BORWA
Setšhaba se tee sa dipolelo tše dintši

LEKGOTLA LA DIPUO TSOHLE TSA AFRIKA BORWA
Setjhaba se le seng sa dipuo tse ngata

BOTO YA DIPUOTSOTLHE YA AFORIKABORWA
Setšhaba se le sengwe sa dipuo tse dintsi

IBHODI YETILWIMI TONKHE TASENINGIZIMU AFRIKA
Sive sinye, tilwimi letinyenti

BODONYANGAREDZI YA NYAMBO YA AFRIKA TSHIPEMBE
Lushaka luthihi, nyambo nnzhi

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Isitjhaba sinye, amalimi amanengi

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2022-2032 | INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF Indigenous Languages

PanSALB
PAN SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGE BOARD

ISIHLOKOMISO SOKUTYUMBA ULUNTU UKUBA LUBE NGAMALUNGU EKOMITI YEELWIMI YEPHONDO LEMPUMA KOLONI (ECPLC) PEPANSALB, NGOKWE-CANDELO 8(8)(a) LOMTHETHO IPAN SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGE BOARD ACT NO. 59 WE1995 NJENGOKO WENZIWE IZILUNGISO.

ISIHLOKOMISO SOTYUMBO

IBhodi yeeLwimi yoMzantsi Afrika (PanSALB) imema uluntu lutyumbe abantu ukuba babe ngamalungu eeKomiti zeeLwimi zamaPhondo olithoba. Abatyunjwa kufuneka bathethe iilwimi ezisemthethweni zephondo abatyunjelwa kulo, kubandakanya iilwimi zesiqhakankcu (ezamaKhoi namaSan), uLwimi lweMiqondiso loMzantsi Afrika nezinye iilwimi ezililifa lemveli kwiphondo njengoko kunikwe ingqalelo kwicandelo 6(5) loMgaqosiseko. Ixesha lokuba kwiPLC yiminyaka emihlanu ukususela kumhla wokumiselwa ngokusesikweni yiPanSALB.

Umtyunjwa kumele abe noku kulandelayo:	
1.	Aluthethe njengolwimi lokuqala ulwimi olusemthethweni atyunjelwa lona kwiphondo leMpuma Koloni. Abe nomdla kuphuhliso nasekusetyenzisweni kweelwimi ezikuMgaqosiseko. Abe ngummi woMzantsi Afrika kwaye ahlale kwiphondo leMpuma Koloni.
2.	Abe nolwazi oluvisayo ngazo zonke iilwimi ezisemthethweni eMzantsi Afrika zephondo leMpuma Koloni, kubandakanya: 2.1 iilwimi zesiqhakancu (ezamaKhoi namaSan) 2.2 uLwimi lweMiqondiso loMzantsi Afrika, kwakunye 2.3 neelwimi zezeNkolo, neziliLifa leMveli
3.	Umtyunjwa kufuneka abe nomonde nomdla wokwenza igalelo kuphuhliso lolwimi ngokuthi anike iingcebiso kwezi nkalo zilandelayo: 3.1 Kwezokuguqulela nokutolika kwiilwimi zephondo leMpuma Koloni, kubandakanya nokusungula, ukudibanisa nokulolonga iinkcukacha ezingeelwimi ezo. 3.2 Kwezemigaqonkqubo yeelwimi nasekuqulunqweni kwemithetho echaphazela iilwimi, ukusetyenziswa kwazo nokuzibeka esweni. 3.3 Kwezochazomagama nasekuphuhlisweni kwesigama. 3.4 Kwezophando ngemiba yeelwimi. 3.5 Ukubeka esweni imiba yamalungelo eelwimi kwiphondo (ulwazi ngezomthetho luya kumbeka ethubeni elihle).
4.	Isicelo somtyunjwa kufuneka sikhatshwe ngala maxwebhu alandelayo: 4.1 Ikopi yeSazisi (ID) saseMzantsi Afrika engqinisiweyo. 4.2 Ikopi zeziqinisekiso zemfundo kwiinkalo zeelwimi nezophando ezingqinisiweyo. 4.3 Imbali yamava efinyeziweyo (CV). 4.4 Ifomu yokutyumba ezaliswe ngokupheleleyo. Ifomu ifumaneka kule webhusayithi www.pansalb.org okanye kwiofisi yephondo atyunjelwa kulo umtyunjwa enkcukacha zayo zifumaneka kwiwebhusayithi yePanSLB.

Umhla wokuphelelwa kokufakwa kwezicelo:

29 EyeNkanga 2024

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BOARD NOTICE 694 OF 2024

SACPCMP
The South African Council for the Project and Construction Management Professions
CONSTRUCTING NEW PERSPECTIVES

Fees and charges are for 2023/24 financial year 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 in terms of the Project and Construction Management Professions (Act 48 of 2000)

The South African Council for the Project and Construction Management Professions (SACPCMP) is empowered in terms of Section 12 (1) of the Project and Construction Management (Act 48 of 2000) to determine fees and charges payable to the Council. The relevant prescribed fees are set out in the schedule below and come into effect on 1 April 2024.

The fees prescribed herein include Value Added Tax (VAT)

REINSTATEMENT BUNDLES	
Description	**Fees per bundle**
PCM Reinstatement (Communication)	R4 930.74
PCM Reinstatement (Technology)	R4 930.74
CHS Reinstatement (Risk Management)	R3 471.04
CHS Reinstatement (Planning)	R3 471.04

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