



Government Gazette Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA

Vol. 706

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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](mailto:gpw@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** **2024** **GOVERNMENT GAZETTE**

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 **R3026.32** 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
<i>Extraordinary Gazettes</i>	As required	Any day of the week	<i>Before 10h00 on publication date</i>	<i>Before 10h00 on publication date</i>
Legal Gazettes A, B and C	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Tender Bulletin	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Gauteng	Weekly	Wednesday	Two weeks before publication	3 days 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

- 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

- Download the latest *Adobe* form, for the relevant notice to be placed, from the **Government Printing Works** website www.gpwonline.co.za.
- 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.
- 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.
- Every notice submitted **must** be accompanied by an official **GPW** quotation. This must be obtained from the *eGazette* Contact Centre.
- Each notice submission should be sent as a single email. The email **must** contain **all documentation relating to a particular notice submission**.
 - Each of the following documents must be attached to the email as a separate attachment:
 - An electronically completed *Adobe* form, specific to the type of notice that is to be placed.
 - For National *Government Gazette* or *Provincial Gazette* notices, the notices must be accompanied by an electronic Z95 or Z95Prov *Adobe* form
 - The notice content (body copy) **MUST** be a separate attachment.
 - A copy of the official **Government Printing Works** quotation you received for your notice. (*Please see Quotation section below for further details*)
 - 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
 - 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*).
 - Any additional notice information if applicable.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

9. The electronic *Adobe* form will be taken as the primary source for the notice information to be published. Instructions that are on the email body or covering letter that contradicts the notice form content will not be considered. The information submitted on the electronic *Adobe* form will be published as-is.
10. To avoid duplicated publication of the same notice and double billing, Please submit your notice **ONLY ONCE**.
11. Notices brought to **GPW** by “walk-in” customers on electronic media can only be submitted in *Adobe* electronic form format. All “walk-in” customers with notices that are not on electronic *Adobe* forms will be routed to the Contact Centre where they will be assisted to complete the forms in the required format.
12. Should a customer submit a bulk submission of hard copy notices delivered by a messenger on behalf of any organisation e.g. newspaper publisher, the messenger will be referred back to the sender as the submission does not adhere to the submission rules.

QUOTATIONS

13. Quotations are valid until the next tariff change.
 - 13.1. **Take note:** **GPW**'s annual tariff increase takes place on **1 April** therefore any quotations issued, accepted and submitted for publication up to **31 March** will keep the old tariff. For notices to be published from 1 April, a quotation must be obtained from **GPW** with the new tariffs. Where a tariff increase is implemented during the year, **GPW** endeavours to provide customers with 30 days' notice of such changes.
14. Each quotation has a unique number.
15. Form Content notices must be emailed to the *eGazette* Contact Centre for a quotation.
 - 15.1. The *Adobe* form supplied is uploaded by the Contact Centre Agent and the system automatically calculates the cost of your notice based on the layout/format of the content supplied.
 - 15.2. It is critical that these *Adobe* Forms are completed correctly and adhere to the guidelines as stipulated by **GPW**.
16. **APPLICABLE ONLY TO GPW ACCOUNT HOLDERS:**
 - 16.1. **GPW** Account Customers must provide a valid **GPW** account number to obtain a quotation.
 - 16.2. Accounts for **GPW** account customers **must** be active with sufficient credit to transact with **GPW** to submit notices.
 - 16.2.1. If you are unsure about or need to resolve the status of your account, please contact the **GPW** Finance Department prior to submitting your notices. (If the account status is not resolved prior to submission of your notice, the notice will be failed during the process).
17. **APPLICABLE ONLY TO CASH CUSTOMERS:**
 - 17.1. Cash customers doing **bulk payments** must use a **single email address** in order to use the **same proof of payment** for submitting multiple notices.
18. The responsibility lies with you, the customer, to ensure that the payment made for your notice(s) to be published is sufficient to cover the cost of the notice(s).
19. Each quotation will be associated with one proof of payment / purchase order / cash receipt.
 - 19.1. This means that **the quotation number can only be used once to make a payment.**

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES**COPY (SEPARATE NOTICE CONTENT DOCUMENT)**

20. Where the copy is part of a separate attachment document for Z95, Z95Prov and TForm03
- 20.1. Copy of notices must be supplied in a separate document and may not constitute part of any covering letter, purchase order, proof of payment or other attached documents.
- The content document should contain only one notice. (You may include the different translations of the same notice in the same document).
- 20.2. The notice should be set on an A4 page, with margins and fonts set as follows:
- Page size = A4 Portrait with page margins: Top = 40mm, LH/RH = 16mm, Bottom = 40mm;
Use font size: Arial or Helvetica 10pt with 11pt line spacing;
- Page size = A4 Landscape with page margins: Top = 16mm, LH/RH = 40mm, Bottom = 16mm;
Use font size: Arial or Helvetica 10pt with 11pt line spacing;

CANCELLATIONS

21. Cancellation of notice submissions are accepted by **GPW** according to the deadlines stated in the table above in point 2. Non-compliance to these deadlines will result in your request being failed. Please pay special attention to the different deadlines for each gazette. Please note that any notices cancelled after the cancellation deadline will be published and charged at full cost.
22. Requests for cancellation must be sent by the original sender of the notice and must be accompanied by the relevant notice reference number (N-) in the email body.

AMENDMENTS TO NOTICES

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

REJECTIONS

24. All notices not meeting the submission rules will be rejected to the customer to be corrected and resubmitted. Assistance will be available through the Contact Centre should help be required when completing the forms. (012-748 6200 or email info.egazette@gpw.gov.za). Reasons for rejections include the following:
- 24.1. Incorrectly completed forms and notices submitted in the wrong format, will be rejected.
- 24.2. Any notice submissions not on the correct *Adobe* electronic form, will be rejected.
- 24.3. Any notice submissions not accompanied by the proof of payment / purchase order will be rejected and the notice will not be processed.
- 24.4. Any submissions or re-submissions that miss the submission cut-off times will be rejected to the customer. The Notice needs to be re-submitted with a new publication date.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES**APPROVAL OF NOTICES**

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

GOVERNMENT PRINTER INDEMNIFIED AGAINST LIABILITY

27. The Government Printer will assume no liability in respect of—
 - 27.1. any delay in the publication of a notice or publication of such notice on any date other than that stipulated by the advertiser;
 - 27.2. erroneous classification of a notice, or the placement of such notice in any section or under any heading other than the section or heading stipulated by the advertiser;
 - 27.3. any editing, revision, omission, typographical errors or errors resulting from faint or indistinct copy.

LIABILITY OF ADVERTISER

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

CUSTOMER INQUIRIES

Many of our customers request immediate feedback/confirmation of notice placement in the gazette from our Contact Centre once they have submitted their notice – While **GPW** deems it one of their highest priorities and responsibilities to provide customers with this requested feedback and the best service at all times, we are only able to do so once we have started processing your notice submission.

GPW has a 2-working day turnaround time for processing notices received according to the business rules and deadline submissions.

Please keep this in mind when making inquiries about your notice submission at the Contact Centre.

29. Requests for information, quotations and inquiries must be sent to the Contact Centre **ONLY**.
30. Requests for Quotations (RFQs) should be received by the Contact Centre at least **2 working days** before the submission deadline for that specific publication.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

PAYMENT OF COST

31. The Request for Quotation for placement of the notice should be sent to the Gazette Contact Centre as indicated above, prior to submission of notice for advertising.
32. Payment should then be made, or Purchase Order prepared based on the received quotation, prior to the submission of the notice for advertising as these documents i.e. proof of payment or Purchase order will be required as part of the notice submission, as indicated earlier.
33. Every proof of payment must have a valid **GPW** quotation number as a reference on the proof of payment document.
34. Where there is any doubt about the cost of publication of a notice, and in the case of copy, an enquiry, accompanied by the relevant copy, should be addressed to the Gazette Contact Centre, **Government Printing Works**, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001 email: info.egazette@gpw.gov.za before publication.
35. Overpayment resulting from miscalculation on the part of the advertiser of the cost of publication of a notice will not be refunded, unless the advertiser furnishes adequate reasons why such miscalculation occurred. In the event of underpayments, the difference will be recovered from the advertiser, and future notice(s) will not be published until such time as the full cost of such publication has been duly paid in cash or electronic funds transfer into the **Government Printing Works** banking account.
36. In the event of a notice being cancelled, a refund will be made only if no cost regarding the placing of the notice has been incurred by the **Government Printing Works**.
37. The **Government Printing Works** reserves the right to levy an additional charge in cases where notices, the cost of which has been calculated in accordance with the List of Fixed Tariff Rates, are subsequently found to be excessively lengthy or to contain overmuch or complicated tabulation.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

38. Copies of any of the *Government Gazette* or *Provincial Gazette* can be downloaded from the **Government Printing Works** website www.gpwonline.co.za free of charge, should a proof of publication be required.
39. Printed copies may be ordered from the Publications department at the ruling price. The **Government Printing Works** will assume no liability for any failure to post or for any delay in despatching of such *Government Gazette*(s)

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS CONTACT INFORMATION

Physical Address:
Government Printing Works

149 Bosman Street

Pretoria

Postal Address:

Private Bag X85

Pretoria

0001

GPW Banking Details:
Bank: ABSA Bosman Street

Account No.: 405 7114 016

Branch Code: 632-005

For Gazette and Notice submissions: Gazette Submissions:

For queries and quotations, contact: Gazette Contact Centre:

E-mail: submit.egazette@gpw.gov.za
E-mail: info.egazette@gpw.gov.za
Tel: 012-748 6200

Contact person for subscribers: Mrs M. Toka:

E-mail: subscriptions@gpw.gov.za
Tel: 012-748-6066 / 6060 / 6058

Fax: 012-323-9574

GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

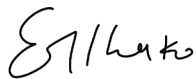
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

NO. 4756

26 April 2024

FILMS AND PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1996 ACT NO. 65 OF 1996, AS AMENDED**WITHDRAWAL OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO. 4526, OF 22 MARCH 2024**

I, Ephraim Tlhako, Acting Chief Executive Officer of the Film and Publication Board, hereby with effect from the date of publication of this notice, withdraw Government Notice No. 4526 published in the Government Gazette No. 50311 of 22 March 2024.



EPHRAIM TLHAKO**ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER****FILM AND PUBLICATION BOARD**

Date: 11 APRIL 2024

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING

NO. 4757

26 April 2024

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT, 1997 (ACT NO.101 OF 1997)

DRAFT POLICY FOR THE RECOGNITION OF SOUTH AFRICAN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONAL TYPES DETERMINED IN TERMS OF SECTION 3 OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT

I, Bonginkosi Emmanuel Nzimande, Minister of Higher Education, Science and Innovation, hereby publish the second draft of the *Policy for Recognition of the South African Higher Education Institutional Types*, determined in terms of section 3 (1) of the Higher Education Act (Act 101 of 1997, as amended) for public comment.

The policy defines the institutional types as outlined in the Higher Education Act Section 3(1) c. The aim of the policy is to provide a diverse range of institutional types in the South Africa Post School and Education system that is well articulated.

The draft policy is available on the website of the Department of Higher Education and Training, www.dhet.gov.za Interested persons, institutions and organisation are invited to submit written comments on the draft policy to The Director-General; the Department of Higher Education and Training; Private Bag X174; Pretoria, 0001 for the attention of Dr Idah Makukule or direct email submission at Makukule.I@dhet.gov.za.

Submissions or comments must reach the Department within thirty 30 days after the date of publication of this notice.



Prof BE Nzimande, MP

Minister of Higher Education, Science and Innovation

Date: 08/04/2024



higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

POLICY FOR THE RECOGNITION OF SOUTH AFRICAN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONAL TYPES

DETERMINED IN TERMS OF SECTION 3 OF THE
HIGHER EDUCATION ACT (ACT 101 OF 1997, AS
AMENDED)

February 2024

PREAMBLE

The *Higher Education Act* (Act 101 of 1997) as amended provides for three higher education institutional types; Higher Education Colleges, University Colleges and Universities.

Section 3(1) of the Higher Education Act (the Act), states that: “the Minister must, taking into consideration the provisions of the Constitution and after consulting the CHE, determine policy on higher education, which policy includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) transformation goals and oversight mechanisms for these goals;
- (b) articulation and recognition of prior learning frameworks across the education system; and
- (c) *criteria for recognition as a university, university college, or higher education college*”.

Once adopted and published in terms of Section 3(2) of the Act, institutions that meet the criteria contemplated in Section 3(1)(c) of the Act may be established, converted or declared as a public university, university college, or higher education college in terms of Sections 20, 21, 22 and 23 of the Act.

In terms of Section 3(3) of the Higher Education Act, “the Minister may, in terms of the policy contemplated in subsection (1) and in the interest of the higher education system as a whole, determine the scope and range of operations of:

- (a) Public higher education institutions
- (b) Private higher institutions and
- (c) Individual public or private higher education institutions”.

Higher education colleges, university colleges and universities will be subject to scope and range of operations which meet the criteria for recognition and as prescribed by the Minister under section 69 (d) read with Section 3(c) of the Act.

In terms of funding, public higher education colleges, university colleges and universities are subject to Section 39(1), (2) and (3) of the Act. Therefore, public higher education institutions are subject to the planning and reporting framework for public higher education institutions as contemplated in Section 69(c) of the Act.

Private higher education institutions wishing to operate as higher education colleges, university colleges and universities must first be registered as private higher education institutions in terms of Chapter 7 of the Act. Registered private higher education institutions that meet the criteria may apply to convert their registration in terms of Regulation 5 of the *Regulations for the Registration of Private Higher Education Institutions*. Upon approval by the registrar of private higher education institutions, a private higher education institution shall be registered with the words ‘private higher education college’; ‘private university college’, or ‘private university’ appearing in its name.

The following criteria, therefore, is determined and published in terms of Section 3 of the Higher Education Act (Act 101 of 1997 as amended).

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1. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CHE	Council on Higher Education
The Department	Department of Higher Education and Training
HEI	Higher Education Institution
HEQF	Higher Education Qualification Framework
HEQSF	Higher Education Qualification Sub-Framework
NQF	National Qualifications Framework
OQSF	Occupational Qualification Sub-Framework
PSET	Post school Education and Training
PHEI	Private Higher Education Institution
QCTO	Quality Council for Trade and Occupations
RPL	Recognition of Prior Learning
SAQA	South African Qualifications Authority

2. DEFINITIONS

In this policy, unless clearly indicated otherwise by the context, the following words and expressions have the meanings assigned to them by the Higher Education Act No 101 of 1997, as amended.

Academic employee means any person appointed to teach or to conduct research at a higher education institution and any other employee designated as such by the council of that institution.

Academic programme means the design of learning content which is multidimensional and includes intention and structure of content, delivery modes, academic resources and assessment modes. The academic programme must be in line with the National Qualification Framework.

Articulation means the process of forming possibilities of connection between qualifications and/or part-qualifications to allow for the vertical, lateral, and diagonal movement of students through the formal education and training system and its linkages with the world of work. *Thus, a commitment to all levels of the post-school education and training system to ensure equitable access and quality education.*

Act refers to the Higher Education Act No 101 of 1997, as amended.

CHE means the Council on Higher Education established in terms of Section 4 of the Act.

Convert means the process of conversion as contemplated in section 20(1) of the Act in terms of which an identified higher education institution or subdivision, faculty, school, department, section or component of a public higher education institution or education institution becomes a juristic or new juristic person, as the case may be, on a date specified by the Minister in the Notice contemplated in section 20(1).

Council means the governing body of a higher education institution.

Higher Education means all learning programmes which must be registered in accordance with the provisions of the National Qualifications Framework Act, 2008 (Act 67 of 2008), as a qualification or part-qualification on the Higher Education Qualifications Sub Framework (HEQSF), regardless of whether such programmes are in fact registered or not on the sub-framework.

Higher Education College means a higher education institution providing higher education, but with a limited scope and range of operations and which meets the criteria for recognition as a higher education college as prescribed by the Minister in terms of Section 69(d) and

- a) Established, merged, converted, deemed to have been established or declared as a public higher education college; or
- b) Registered as a private higher education college.

Minister means the Minister responsible for Higher Education Science and Innovation.

Part qualification means an assessed unit of learning with a defined outcome that is or will be, registered as part of a qualification on the NQF.

Private higher education institution means any institution registered or conditionally registered as a private higher education institution in terms of Chapter 7 of the Act.

Programme is a purposeful and structured set of learning experiences that leads to a qualification. Programmes may be discipline-based, professional, career-focused, trans-, inter- or multi-disciplinary in nature. A programme has recognised entry and exit points. All higher education programmes and qualifications must have a core component and may have a fundamental and or elective component depending on the purpose of the programme or the qualification. The credit allocation for core, fundamental and elective learning will depend on the purpose of the programme or qualification. The internal organisation of programmes is otherwise not prescribed by this document.

Provide higher education means performing any or all of the following functions:

- a) the registration of students for higher education
- b) the taking of responsibility for the provision and delivery of the curricula
- c) the assessment of students regarding their learning programmes and
- d) the conferring of qualifications;

In the name of the higher education institution concerned.

Public higher education institution means any higher education institution that is established, deemed to be established converted or declared a public higher education institution under the Act.

Qualification means a formal recognition of a national qualification registered on the NQF in terms of the Act consisting of a planned combination of learning outcomes that is intend to provide qualifying persons with applied competence and a basis for further learning which has been assessed in terms of exit level outcomes and certified and awarded by a recognised body.

Range means the variety of programmes and activities that an institution may (choose to) have or offer. It encompasses whether an institution is single-field focused or diversified within a study field or across academic fields such as information technology, health or life sciences.

Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) means the principles and processes through which prior knowledge and skills of a person are made visible, mediated and assessed for the purposes of alternative access and admission, recognition and certification, or further learning and development.

SAQA means the South African Qualifications Authority established under the South African Qualifications Authority Act established in terms of the repealed SAQA Act, No. 58 of 1995 and continuing in terms of the NQF Act o, No 67 of 2008. Which oversees the further development and implementation of the NQF, the achievement of the objectives of the NQF and the co-ordination of the three sub frameworks.

Scope assesses the breadth of academic fields in which a higher education institution can operate and identifies areas of specialisation and diversity. It includes the qualification type the institution may offer; the levels at which the qualifications may be offered; skills programmes it may offer, and its involvement or not in research activities.

Student means any person registered at a higher education institution.

University means a higher education institution providing higher education and with a scope and range of operations, including undergraduate and postgraduate higher education programmes, research and community engagement, which meets the criteria for recognition as a university as prescribed by the Minister under section 69 (d) and

- (a) established, merged, converted, deemed to have been established or declared as a public university; or
- (b) registered as a private university, in terms of this Act;

University college means a higher education institution providing higher education, but with a limited scope and range of operations and which meets the criteria for recognition as a university college as prescribed by the minister under section 69 (d) and

- (a) established merged, converted, deemed to have been established or declared as a public university college; or
- (b) Registered as a private university college.

3. INTRODUCTION

- 3.1. The *White Paper for Post- School Education and Training* (PSET) (2013) describes a post-school system as comprising all education and training provision for those who have completed their schooling; those who have not completed their schooling; and those who never attended school. Thus, a system that provides a diverse range of higher education institutional types that offer multiple entry points into the PSET system, set to meet the multiple goals of an effective, efficient, responsive, and transformed higher education sector needed. Furthermore, the system should be diversified with different institutional types, for bridging between vocational or occupational programmes and academic programmes to promote articulation.
- 3.2. These diverse institutions will provide for several types/ modes of learning that define a post-school system, with qualifications aligned with the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) and provide curriculum comparability, even though there may be diversification of content, access is possible. Thus, creating a post-school education and training system articulated by design, rather than default.
- 3.3. South Africa's higher education system is viewed as a part of a Post- School Education and Training (PSET) and comprises twenty-six (26) public higher education institutions, hundred and thirty-five (135) private higher education providers, fifty (50) public TVET colleges (these were transferred from a provincial to a national competence in 2015) and two hundred and ninety one (291) registered private TVET colleges. Nine Community colleges, established in each province and Community Education and Training (CET) encompassing 1791 public Adult Education and Training (AET) centres, these were also transferred from the provinces to the Department as a national competence in 2015.
- 3.4. While the colleges of education were fully incorporated into the higher education sector as subdivisions of universities and Technikons in 2001 (Government Gazette, Vol 426, No. 21913, December 2000), other public colleges offering higher education qualifications, such as colleges of Agriculture and Nursing, continue to operate outside the mandate of the Department of Higher Education and Training (herein the Department) and under concurrent provincial and national departments.
- 3.5. Schedule 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No 108 of 1996) identifies tertiary education as a national competence. Programmes and qualifications offered by these colleges must be accredited by the Quality Council (QC) responsible for higher education, thus ensuring alignment with the relevant Higher Education Qualifications Sub-Framework (HEQSF). Once transferred to national competence these colleges can be declared as public higher education colleges under the Higher Education Act.
- 3.6. Private institutions are classified as private higher education colleges. In terms of section 68 (d) of the Act, it is possible for these colleges to be administered under any appropriate national department in line with policy developed by the Minister.
- 3.7. Historically, the university college model served as the basis for the developmental trajectory of universities in South Africa through the University of the Cape of Good Hope 1873 (and later the University of South Africa 1916), which was the affiliate

university for the conferring of degrees. In addition, the university college or affiliate college model is common in many parts of the world. The advantage of the university college model is that it ensures gradual growth of the higher education institution and supports the building of the management and quality assurance capacity in parallel with the development of the policies and systems necessary for the establishment of an autonomous institution and, at the same time enables the new institution to establish its own identity.

- 3.8. Similarly, higher education colleges will be used as a growth point for access to higher education institutions as they will fill the need for undergraduate institutions to provide higher education in specific technical and professional domains to improve the production of mid to high level skills in niche areas that respond to the needs of society. Higher education colleges will provide a wider range of choices for young people exiting the schooling system with a National Senior Certificate.
- 3.9. There have been initiatives that have led to a reconfiguration of the South African higher education system. Such initiatives have targeted the architecture of education and training in the country. Despite the changes, higher education institutions continue to show their broad range of mandates, defined educational and social purposes to the production of knowledge and successful graduates.
- 3.10. Private higher education institutions have become a feature of the higher education landscape. They may be registered to operate as higher education institutions in terms of Section 53, if they meet the conditions set out in Section 51 of the Act. The current higher education landscape classifies private higher education institutions as higher education colleges. The determination of this policy enables the potential for expanded access for first time entrants into the higher education landscape. Similarly, public higher education institutions that have the potential to be classified as higher education colleges may be in existence.
- 3.11. *The National Plan for Post School Education and Training (NPPSET) (2021)*, envisages a diversity of quality learning opportunities for students, both in the public and private sectors. The distinct missions; specialised programmes; modalities of provision; research and innovation foci; localities; community engagements and partnerships in this diverse system will be steered and supported by dedicated planning; funding; quality assurance and monitoring mechanisms from dedicated national departments. In the public system, consideration will be given to expanding the reach of institutions through multi-site campus development at existing universities and colleges; expanding campus sites at universities and colleges that have the capacity to provide a diverse range of higher education programmes.
- 3.12. However, the White Paper 3 cautions against “homogenising pressures” and states that they can be avoided by recognising the broad function and mission of the types of institutions offering higher education programmes, and which must serve the mission and goals of the system. It further states that the “institutional types will not continue to be regarded as discrete sectors with mutually exclusive missions and programme offerings”, but that they should facilitate articulation. Furthermore, institutional types “should facilitate a recognition of the scope for collaboration on the basis of common purposes and mutual interests, and of their distinctive roles.” Therefore, as part of the basis for determination of institutional types, the distinctive

roles of institutions, even within institutional collaborations and articulation from one institutional type to the other, have been considered and are recognised. In their diversity, the different institutional types are meant to contribute to the overall goal of a diversified system “in terms of the mix of institutional missions and programmes that will be required to meet national and regional needs in social, cultural and economic development” (White paper 3).

3.13. The three types of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in the Act are defined in terms of scope and range of their operations. It is proposed that this definition be amended to read:

i) Higher Education Colleges are higher education institutions, providing higher education but have a relatively limited range and scope, focusing on undergraduate and skills development programmes, with specialised focus on subject matters with key components specified as knowledge/theory and application.

ii) University Colleges are higher education institutions providing higher education, but with a limited scope and range focusing on undergraduate, skills and professional programmes and must develop niche areas underpinned by academia and industry. University Colleges can be declared as incorporated subdivision of a university, thus enabling the developmental growth trajectory of new universities. The amalgamation of a university college into an established university offers the possibilities of creating firmer articulation routes, and more market opportunities for graduates.

iii) Universities are higher education institution providing higher education with a broad scope and range of operations, including undergraduate and postgraduate higher education programmes, research and community engagement. These institutions offer a broad range of subject matters with an academic, theoretical focus.

3.14. To give effect to the implementation of the Higher Education Act and fulfil the objectives set out in the higher education policies, criteria for recognition of the three institutional types must be developed, further, the scope and range of operations should be outlined.

4. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY PROVISIONS

- 4.1. The development of this policy is based on the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Section 29 (2) and (3), and Schedule 4); the Higher Education Act (Act 101 of 1997 as amended), and it seeks to fulfil the policy objectives and goals of White Paper 3 for Higher Education (1997); the National Development Plan (NDP); the White Paper for Post-School Education and Training (2013); the National Qualifications Framework Act (2019); the Higher Education Qualifications Sub-Framework (HEQSF, 2014) and the National Plan for Post School Education and Training (NPPSET, 2021).

5. PURPOSE

- 5.1. This policy provides criteria for the recognition of different higher education institutional types, in terms of Section 3(1)(c) of the Act, to:
 - 5.1.1. set the scope and range of operations for the institutional types; and
 - 5.1.2. provide a higher education structure that contributes to the socialisation of enlightened, responsible and constructively critical citizens. Thus, further contributing to the creation, sharing and evaluation of knowledge. A higher education that imbues the pursuit of academic scholarship and intellectual inquiry in all fields of human understanding through research, learning and teaching (White Paper 3).
- 5.2. By establishing the scope and range of institutional types, the purpose is to fulfil the goals of the White Paper 3: A Programme for the Transformation of Higher Education wherein it posits a programme-based higher education system;
 - 5.2.1. To promote diversification of access, curriculum and qualification structure, with programmes developed and articulated within the National Qualifications Framework (NQF), encouraging an open and flexible system based on credit accumulation and multiple entry and exit points for learners. This will remove obstacles which unnecessarily limit learners' access to programmes and enable proper academic recognition to be given for prior learning achieved, thus permitting greater horizontal and vertical mobility by learners in the higher education system. It would also break the grip of the traditional pattern of qualification based on sequential, year-long courses in single disciplines.
 - 5.2.2. To promote the development of a flexible learning system, progressively encompassing the entire higher education sector, with a diversity of institutional missions and programme mixes, a range of distant and face-to-face delivery mechanisms and support systems, using appropriate, cost-effective combinations of resource-based learning and teaching technologies.
- 5.3. The ultimate purpose, therefore, is to develop a higher education system that has a common goal of meeting national and regional needs in social, cultural and economic development based on diversified institutional types with varied and appropriate programme choices and combinations, thereby contributing to diminishing distinction between historically advantaged and historically disadvantaged institutions which are a legacy of South Africa's history.

6. CRITERIA FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COLLEGES

- 6.1. The criteria for the institutional types is set in terms of the scope of their operations, the range of their programme offerings and governance in accordance with the Higher Education Act for the composition and functions of council

A. Scope and Range

To be recognised as a Higher Education College, an institution shall meet the following criteria in terms of its scope and range of operations:

- 6.2. A Higher Education College shall focus on professional programmes in niche areas and skills development. It shall offer programmes in a specific field or discipline, for example, business studies; information and communication technology; agriculture; nursing; teaching; engineering; transport; etc., or a limited number of interconnected fields or domains, for example: allied health sciences such as nursing and emergency medical care; safety, security, policing and military studies; or, art, drama, film and design.
- 6.3. A Higher Education College shall focus on undergraduate teaching and learning providing a holistic approach to education and training in a limited number of cognate fields or domains of study and must provide a holistic approach to education and training and offer both the so-called 'soft' and 'hard' skills. The range or field of study will be, for example, in Clinical and Health Sciences; Engineering and Information Technology. There will be a limited number of subject matters based on niche areas. Qualifications must commence from the higher certificate in line with the articulation policy.
- 6.4. A Higher Education College must offer a range of qualifications, with no less than 60% being on the HEQSF, mainly leading to:
- 6.4.1. Higher Certificates (occupational/ vocational/ foundational, academic),
 - 6.4.2. Advanced Certificates,
 - 6.4.3. Diplomas (occupational and/or vocational, academic),
 - 6.4.4. Bachelor's degrees,
 - 6.4.5. Fewer programmes may lead to qualifications or part qualifications on the OQSF and/or GENFETQSF; in one or two specialised fields or advanced diplomas, and
 - 6.4.6. May also offer short skills courses which are not linked to qualifications but form part of continuous professional development or short programmes leading to the acquisition of specific industry-related skills.
- 6.5. A Higher Education College may conduct applied research based on curriculum, teaching and learning as well as community development. The colleges should be well-resourced to pursue these objectives. The higher education college should locate themselves in the broader development agenda of where they are geographically located.

- 6.6. Higher Education Colleges which specialise in fields, such as nursing and agricultural colleges, will initially primarily offer the Higher Certificate and Diploma (NQF level 5 and 7). As a minimum, such colleges must have produced three cohorts of graduates before applying to offer Advanced Diplomas and Bachelor's degrees.
- 6.7. Higher education colleges can apply to offer post-graduate qualifications on condition that they already offer bachelor's degrees and have adequate resources to support the offering of qualifications at any post-graduate level, from NQF8 to 10.
- 6.8. Higher Education College, or a campus of an existing university may be identified for conversion/ declaration as a University College, in terms of Section 21 of the Higher Education Act, should it be positioned to evolve over time into a university. These higher education colleges should show their stability and quality of education prior to expansion. In this case, the institution must have been offering a full range of undergraduate qualifications (NQF levels 5 to 8) and with potential to undertake research and offer post graduate qualifications at NQF levels 9 and 10 in specific fields/ domains.
- 6.9. Qualifications must articulate both vertically and horizontally within the institution and across institutions. Partnerships and collaborations with other higher education institutions are encouraged to ensure articulation into University Colleges and Universities.

B. Governance

- 6.10. The governance and management structures of Higher Education Colleges shall be contemplated as in Chapter 4 (and read with Chapter 6A) of the Higher Education Act.
- 6.11. The council of a Higher Education College consists of -
 - 6.11.1. a chairperson; and
 - 6.11.2. not more than 10 ordinary members.
- 6.12. The majority of members of the council must have specific knowledge and experience in -
 - 6.12.1. higher education generally; and
 - 6.12.2. the scope of application for which a specialised institution had been established, in the case of specialised higher education colleges.
 - 6.12.3. The council may co-opt persons to the board, for a period not exceeding the term of office of the board and these co-opted persons have no voting rights.
- 6.13. The chairperson of the council shall be appointed in terms of the procedure outlined in the Institutional Statute contemplated in Section 32 of the Higher Education Act.
- 6.14. The council must establish:
 - 6.14.1. an executive committee;

- 6.14.2. an audit and risk committee;
 - 6.14.3. a human resources and remuneration committee; and
 - 6.14.4. any other committee, and/or as prescribed by the Minister.
- 6.15. A senate is responsible for the academic enterprise and, as stipulated in Section 28 of the Higher Education Act, it is 'accountable to the council for the academic functions of the public higher education institution and must perform such other functions as may be delegated or assigned to it by the council'.
- 6.16. The senate must consist of:
- 6.16.1. principal;
 - 6.16.2. vice-principals;
 - 6.16.3. academic employees of the public Higher Education College;
 - 6.16.4. employees of the public Higher Education College other than academic employees;
 - 6.16.5. members of the governing board;
 - 6.16.6. members of the students' representative council; and
 - 6.16.7. such additional persons as may be determined by the institutional statute.
 - 6.16.8. The number of persons contemplated in each of the subsections from **6.16.3** to **6.16.7** and the manner in which they are appointed or elected, as the case may be, must be determined by the institutional statute.
 - 6.16.9. The majority of members of the senate must be academic employees of the Higher Education College.
- 6.17. A Higher Education College shall be managed by a principal and supported by an executive team as stipulated in the statute and approved by the Minister.
- 6.18. Higher education colleges declared/ established through the act and this policy shall be prioritised with respect to accreditation and development of governing instruments.

7. CRITERIA FOR A UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

- 7.1. A University College will be a higher education institution planned to gradually develop into a university over time, which can be a standalone or operate as incorporated subdivision of an existing established university (whether public or private) and funded (whether publicly or privately) for this purpose.
- 7.2. While the growth trajectory for declaration as a university is the main aim, there is a possibility for higher education institutions to remain as a University College. With this approach, there is further reinforcement of diverse higher education institutions, thus ensuring that students have access to a range of educational opportunities tailored to their interest and career aspirations.
- 7.3. To be recognised as a University College, an institution shall be established, converted or declared by the Minister in terms of Section 21 of the Act.
- 7.4. Any new or contemplated university must initially be established as a University College or evolve from a Higher Education College. This phased approach allows for the development of essential administrative, management, academic and quality assurance systems which are critical to the successful establishment of an autonomous university, with the support and under the guidance of the institution to which the university college is affiliated. The progression from a Higher Education college enables the institutions to build robust governance structures and ensuring quality educational standards.
- 7.5. In the case of a public institution, the decision to be declared as a University College shall be made in relation to, and on the basis of, a national plan for the expansion/diversification of university education with funding in the vote appropriated for that purpose.
- 7.6. In the case of an existing private institution, an application for registration as a private University College must be made in accordance with the regulations for registration.
- 7.7. A solid administrative, management, academic and governance foundation must be laid before a fully autonomous university is established.
- 7.8. The Minister may establish a University College once funding is secured for infrastructure and operations from a Parliamentary budget vote, in the case of a public institution, or from a private fund or trust identified for that purpose in the case of a private institution.
- 7.9. Once the University College demonstrates sufficient and sustained student enrolments across undergraduate and post graduate programmes, along with research activities, community engagement and stable management capability on its campus(es) to become self-sufficient, the Minister may declare it as an independent university (whether public or private) in terms of Section 21 of the Higher Education Act and after due diligence has been conducted.
- 7.10. The university college model seeks to ensure support in the process of building governance and management structures; the management of quality and quality assurance capacity in parallel with the development of the policies, operations and

systems necessary for the establishment of an autonomous institution and, at the same time, it enables the envisaged new university to establish its own identity.

A. Scope and Range

- 7.11. Initially, a University College will offer a range of selected undergraduate qualifications in line with its future mandate determined during the feasibility study. If it is a newly established public university college, this phase may take approximately 9 years. If it is converted or declared from an existing college or campus of a university, it should immediately offering a full range of undergraduate programmes and possibly some postgraduate programmes and the developmental trajectory would be much faster. The rapid expansion is facilitated by the existing infrastructure, resources and institutional framework inherited from the affiliated higher education institution.
- 7.12. A University College shall focus on undergraduate teaching and learning, providing a holistic approach to education and training in a relatively broad number of cognate fields or domains of study, compared to Higher Education Colleges, and must provide a holistic approach to education and training.
- 7.13. A University College must offer a range of qualifications, with no less than 85% being on the HEQSF, mainly leading to:
- 7.13.1. Higher Certificates (occupational/ vocational/ foundational, academic);
 - 7.13.2. Advanced Certificates;
 - 7.13.3. Diplomas (occupational and/or vocational, academic); and
 - 7.13.4. Bachelor's degrees.
 - 7.13.5. Fewer programmes may lead to qualifications or part qualifications on the OQSF and/or GENFETQSF; in one or two specialised fields or advanced diplomas, and
 - 7.13.6. May also offer short skills courses which are not linked to qualifications but form part of continuous professional development or short programmes leading to the acquisition of specific industry-related skills.
- 7.14. Once the initial undergraduate offerings are established, a University College will begin to offer a wider range of undergraduate programmes and offer postgraduate qualifications in the areas of the initial undergraduate qualifications and engage in community development.
- 7.15. Within ten years of its establishment, the University College will be offering a full range of undergraduate, and a substantive range of post graduate programmes envisaged for the intended university.
- 7.16. A University College must develop a niche area of research, commencing from basic research to applied research in its discipline teaching and learning. It must be well-resourced to pursue these objectives.
- 7.17. Qualifications must articulate both vertically and horizontally within the institution and across institutions.

B. Governance

- 7.18. The governance and management structures of University Colleges shall be as contemplated in Chapter 4 (and read with Chapter 6A) of the Higher Education Act.
- 7.19. The council shall govern the University College in concurrence with the university council to which the college is affiliated as approved by the Department.
- 7.20. The council of a University College consists of -
- 7.20.1. a chairperson; and
 - 7.20.2. not more than 10 ordinary members.
- 7.21. The majority of members of the council must have specific knowledge and experience in -
- 7.21.1. higher education generally; and
 - 7.21.2. the scope of application for which a specialised institution has been established, in the case of a University College that had initially been established as a specialised Higher Education College.
 - 7.21.3. The council may co-opt persons to the board, for a period not exceeding the term of office of the board and these co-opted persons have no voting rights.
- 7.22. The chairperson of the council shall be appointed in terms of the procedure outlined in the Institutional Statute contemplated in Section 32 of the Higher Education Act.
- 7.23. The council must establish:
- 7.23.1. an executive committee;
 - 7.23.2. an audit and risk committee;
 - 7.23.3. a human resources and remuneration committee; and
 - 7.23.4. any other committee, and/or as prescribed by the Minister.
- 7.24. For a University College Senate is responsible for the academic enterprise and, as stipulated in Section 28 of the Higher Education Act, it is 'accountable to the council for the academic functions of the public higher education institution and must perform such other functions as may be delegated or assigned to it by the council'.
- 7.25. The senate must consist of:
- 7.25.1. principal;
 - 7.25.2. vice-principals;
 - 7.25.3. academic employees of the University College;
 - 7.25.4. employees of the University College other than academic employees;
 - 7.25.5. members of the council;
 - 7.25.6. members of the students' representative council; and

- 7.25.7. such additional persons as may be determined by the institutional statute.
- 7.25.8. The number of persons contemplated in each of the subsections from **7.27.3** to **7.27.7** and the manner in which they are appointed or elected, as the case may be, must be determined by the institutional statute.
- 7.25.9. The majority of members of the Senate must be academic employees of the University College.
- 7.26. A University College shall be managed by a principal and supported by an executive team as stipulated in the statute and approved by the Minister.

8. CRITERIA FOR A UNIVERSITY

- 8.1. In general, universities are large-scale institutions, with significant student population, faculty, staff, and infrastructure. Depending on the typology classification (comprehensive, traditional or university of technology), they have the capacity to accommodate a diverse range of academic programmes, research activities, community development and support services. Universities focus on undergraduate and postgraduate higher education across a wide range of disciplines, fields or domains of study and active in research, knowledge production and innovation, and engaged within local, national and international communities.
- 8.2. There are three typologies recognised for universities in South Africa:
- 8.2.1. *Comprehensive Universities* offer a mix of general formative/academic degrees, professional degrees, career oriented vocational, diplomas and certificates at undergraduate level and a mix of research and professionally oriented diplomas and degrees at postgraduate level.
 - 8.2.2. *Traditional Universities* offer a range of general formative/ academic degrees and professional degrees at undergraduate and a range of research-oriented degrees at postgraduate level.
 - 8.2.3. *Universities of Technology* offer career oriented vocational/technology-based degrees, diplomas and certificates at undergraduate level and applied technical and professionally oriented degrees at postgraduate levels.
- 8.3. Depending on the range of operations across undergraduate and post-graduate teaching and research, emphasis on these activities will determine whether a university is teaching-led, comprehensive, or research-led. In the case of a public university, the Minister after consultation with the institution, confirm the assignation which will be embedded as an aspect of the university's mission. In the case of a private university this assignation will be applied for as part of the registration process and confirmed by the Registrar.

A. *Scope and Range*

- 8.4. To be recognised as a university, an institution must offer a range of undergraduate, HEQSF levels 5 to 7 or 8 programmes, and postgraduate, HQESF levels 8 to 10 programmes.
- 8.5. At least 95% of formal qualifications must be on the HEQSF. The remaining 5% may comprise some programme offerings that may lead to qualifications or part qualifications on the OQSF and may also include short skills programmes designed for continuous professional development of graduates or general continuing education for adults.

8.6. A University:

- 8.6.1. must undertake research and produce knowledge contributing to the national development needs and international scholarship, and demonstrate a culture of sustained scholarship evidenced in peer reviewed academic publications which inform teaching and learning in all its academic fields;
- 8.6.2. must be involved in engagement activities within its locality contributing to the wider development of its community;
- 8.6.3. Must be active and with tangible outcomes in academic internationalisation activities.

8.7. A Comprehensive University and a University of Technology must focus 60% of their research activities and outputs on applied research.

8.8. A Comprehensive University and a University of Technology must offer 30% of their qualifications on technology-based programmes.

8.8.1. Traditional universities mainly offer a range of general formative/ academic degrees and professional degrees at undergraduate level and a range of research-oriented degrees at post-graduate level.

8.9. At least 5% of the enrolments in formal HEQSF qualifications offered must be at the post graduate level.

8.10. At least 50% of the formal HEQSF programmes must be offered at doctoral level.

B. Governance

8.11. The governance and management structures of universities shall be as contemplated in Chapter 4 of the Higher Education Act.

9. TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

- 9.1. The existing institutional statutes and rules of public higher education institutions remain in force at the commencement of this policy and continue to apply until such time they have been amended accordingly.
- 9.2. The appropriate standard institutional statute contemplated in Section 33(3) of the Higher Education Act shall be enforced in the case where an established public higher education institution does not yet have one.
- 9.3. The respective existing regulatory oversight on public and private higher education institutions remain in force.

10. CONVERSION

10.1. In terms of Section 65AB

- (1) The Minister may, at the request of the council of the institution concerned, after consultation with the CHE, by notice in the Gazette, change the type of a higher education institution concerned or amend or remove any restrictions on the scope and operations of a public higher education institution contemplated in sections 3 (1) and 20 (4).
- (2) Higher education institutions will be afforded an opportunity to be heard in accordance with regulations, inspect the higher education concerned, and if satisfied that the higher education institution is unable to contribute to its objectives as either of the three types as set out in the act and policy, a recommendation for conversion can be made.
- (2) The Minister must, before acting under subsection (1), comply with the provisions of section 23 (2), with the changes required by the context.
- (3) The provisions of subsections (1) and (2) shall apply to registered private higher education institutions, subject to the necessary changes.

- 10.2. Before the establishment, conversion or declaration of an institution as a higher education college, a university college, or a university, feasibility studies must be undertaken; a funded development plan produced; and funding identified and secured (whether through the vote of funds for public higher education institutions or private funds for private higher education institutions) for the Minister to consider its establishment, conversion or declaration in the case of a public institution, or registration in the case of a private institution. Each institution may have potential and the possibility to expand and develop and transition into a different institutional type over time.

11. APPLICATION, REPORTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

- 11.1. This policy applies to all Higher Education Institutions as defined in Section 1 of the Higher Education Act (Act 101 of 1997, as amended).

- 11.2. Compliance of the higher education institutions with the criteria will be monitored through the existing reporting regulations for both private and public higher education institutions. The existing reporting tools may be revised accordingly and for this purpose.
- 11.3. Higher education institutions that fail to meet the criteria for their officially recognised institutional type will be reviewed for suitability and may be declared as a different institutional type or incorporated as a subdivision of an existing higher education institution by the Minister in terms of section 21 of the Higher Education Act or be subject to closure in terms of section 25 of the Act.
- 11.4. Private higher education institutions that fail to meet the criteria for their officially recognised institutional type will be subject to deregistration and/or change in registration in line with the regulations for registration as a PHEI published in terms of section 60 of the Act.

12. REVIEW OF THE CRITERIA

- 12.1. The criteria for the recognition of institutional types will be reviewed and updated every five years or as when the need arises in line with the development of the higher education landscape.

13. EFFECTIVE DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION

- 13.1. This policy will be effective from the date of publication of the Gazette.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING

NO. 4758

26 April 2024

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT No. 97 OF 1998): CALL FOR NOMINATIONS OF SUITABLE CANDIDATES REPRESENTING INTERESTS OF EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROVIDERS TO SERVE AS THE MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SKILLS AUTHORITY (“NSA”)

I, Bonginkosi Emmanuel Nzimande, Minister of Higher Education, Science, and Innovation hereby, in terms of section 6(2)(e) of the Skills Development Act, (Act 97 of 1998), as amended (“the SDA”), invite nominations for suitable candidate representing interests of education and skills development providers, for appointment to serve as the member of the National Skills Authority (“NSA”) for the period from date of appointment to 31 January 2025. The NSA is a statutory body established in terms of section 4 of the SDA (1998) as amended.

The primary function of the NSA is to advise the Minister on matters of national skills development and strategy, in accordance with section 5 of the SDA (1998) as amended. Members of the public and/or the NSA constituencies are invited to nominate persons, to be considered for appointment as member of the National Skills Authority to serve the remaining term of the fifth (5th) Authority, ending on 31 January 2025, and in accordance with section 6(1)(e) of the SDA.

The persons nominated for the appointment as a member of the NSA must amongst others, meet the following requirements:

1. must be a South African citizen,
2. must demonstrate possession of a shared vision for the development and improvement of the skills of the South African workforce, and be committed to the skills development policy outcomes, including the Skills Development Act, the NSDP, the NDP, White Paper on PSET System, amongst others.
3. represents the interests of stakeholders identified in the National Skills Development Plan (NSDSP).
4. have a blend and sound knowledge, skills and experience to carry out the functions of the NSA as stipulated by the Skills Development Act. These include sound knowledge and experience of corporate governance, skills development and training system, strategic management, public finance management act, knowledge of the South African PSET System, government-wide monitoring and evaluation system, amongst others.
5. must possess a fit and proper character, in so far as not fitting any or more of the following profile:
 - (i) A minor or any other person with a legal disability.

- (ii) Any person who is subject to any order under the Companies Act No 61 of 1973 or the repealed Act, disqualifying her/him from being a director.
- (iii) An unrehabilitated insolvent.
- (iv) A person issued by the Registrar with a sequestration order.
- (v) A person convicted of an offence.
- (vi) A person removed from an office of trust on account of misconduct.
- (vii) A person who has been convicted at any time (whether in the Republic or elsewhere) of: –
 - (a) theft, forgery or uttering a forged document, perjury, an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1958 (Act No 6 of 1958), the Corruption Act, 1992 (Act No 94 of 1992); or
 - (b) an offence involving dishonesty or in connection with the promotion, formation or management of a company, and who has been sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine or to a fine exceeding R100.
- (viii) A person who has, in terms of an Act of Parliament, been removed from office due to the fact that he/she is not a fit and proper person to serve as a director or in the management or any other position of trust of the body in question due to theft, fraud, forgery, uttering a forged document, corruption, whether in terms of the common law or not, or any other act involving dishonesty.
- (ix) A person who is an employee or a board member of the entities the NSA has an oversight responsibility.

Nomination Particulars: Nominations of persons to serve as member of the NSA must be submitted to the Department of Higher Education, Science and Technology and must contain the following annexures:

- (a) nominee's curriculum vitae;
- (b) academic qualifications and/or proof of experience and identity document;
- (c) police clearance certificate; and
- (d) signed letter of recommendation/nomination explaining the nominee's suitability for appointment in terms of the criteria stated above.

Persons nominated shall be subjected to a selection and verification process.

No nomination will be considered unless all of the above are included.

Nominations must be submitted within 10 business days of publication of this notice in the Gazette, to the following addresses:

By E-Mail: mahlo.m@dhet.gov.za

By post: **The Executive Officer: National Skills Authority**
 Department of Higher Education and Training

**178 Francis Baard Street
Private Bag X174
PRETORIA
0001**

By hand: **178 Francis Baard Street
Ndinaye House,
6th floor Office No. 6111
Pretoria
0002**

Any enquiries in connection with this Gazette notice can be directed to Mr Mahlo MV,
Telephone: 012 312 6002 / 012 312 6017.

The term of office for the member would be from date of appointment ending 31 January 2025. The member will serve on a part-time basis. Remuneration of the member will be in line with the rates prescribed by the National Treasury.



DR BE NZIMANDE, MP

OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND INNOVATION

DATE: 08/03/2024

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NO. 4759

26 April 2024

CO-OPERATIVES THAT HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER

1. TSHWANE CONSUMER PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2018/000786/24)
2. BELLFLOWER PROJECTS PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2018/004633/24)
3. MHLAMANE PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2013/019141/24)
4. AFRICAN FARMING AND PROJECTS PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2019/007364/24)
5. SARWYM (2023/001461/24)
6. ISITHELWESIHLI (2023/001728/24)
7. VUSELELA GROUP (2011/006998/24)
8. FLAMMINGO'S PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2012/003112/24)
9. MAPHITHINI GROUP (2022/605066/24)
10. SUNGULANI FARMING AND AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2016/012282/24)
11. 42 SOLUTIONS SERVICES CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2013/003811/24)
12. VIENNA MULTIPURPOSE (2021/602879/24)
13. WASALA WENA PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2015/003117/24)
14. ATLANTIS FREE RANGE (2010/004906/24)
15. LANGENI MULTIPURPOSE CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2014/019887/24)
16. GLAMOUR FASHIONS WORKER (2008/001091/24)
17. DAN AND SYD SUPPLIES CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2014/018839/24)
18. MALAY DINER CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2013/002950/24)
19. MANOTNTO 7 PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2017/010778/24)
20. RHANDZA NWEMA AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2012/014058/24)
21. HLANGANANI MADADENI POULTRY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2012/015631/24)
22. UBUNTU CLOTHING WORKER (2022/605588/24)
23. AMATHOLE AFASA SECONDARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2015/010851/24)
24. SIBONGAKONKE FAMILY PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2009/000638/24)
25. BAKGONI FARMING AND PROJECTS (2009/002958/24)
26. TOMMY'S CHARTER AND TOURS PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2015/005812/24)
27. LENTO ILIVILI AGRICULTURAL LIMITED (2011/001402/24)
28. BANABAMOBU PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED 2019/007988/24
29. MAMODISA POULTRY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED 2013/000325/24
30. LEAGO COAL MANUFACTURERS PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED 2014/018360/24
31. SONKE ZONKE PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2012/013290/24)

Notice is hereby given that the names of the abovementioned co-operatives have been removed from the register in terms of the provisions of section 71A of the Co-operatives Amendment Act, No 6 of 2013.

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

REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVES
Office of the Registrar of Co-operatives
Dti Campus
77 Meintjies Street
Pretoria
0002

Private Bag X237
Pretoria
0001

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY

NO. 4760

26 April 2024

PUBLICATION OF DRAFT GAS MASTER PLAN, 2024 FOR PUBLIC COMMENT.

I, **SAMSON GWEDE MANTASHE, MP**, Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy, hereby publish the draft Gas Master Plan, 2024 for public comments.

Members of the public, stakeholders and industry experts are invited to submit inputs and/or comments on the Gas Master Plan by no later than **15 June 2024**. The draft GMP may be accessed on the departmental website and government gazette. Written comments may be addressed to the Director-General of the Department of Mineral Resources & Energy by:

70 Mentjies street
Sunnyside
0001

or

Private Bag X59
Arcadia
0007

Email address: GMP.Comments@dmre.gov.za

Kindly provide the name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address of the person and/or organisation when submitting the comments.



MR SAMSON GWEDE MANTASHE**DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY****DATE:** 11/04/2024



**mineral resources
& energy**

Department:
Mineral Resources and Energy
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GAS MASTER PLAN 2024

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

South Africa is endowed with abundance of primary energy sources which are yet to be commercially developed to drive economic growth and social development. Fossil fuels such as coal, uranium, liquid fuels, and gas play a critical role in the socio-economic development of many countries globally. These primary energy sources must be commercialized in an environmentally responsible manner. Successful utilization of all possible energy sources for commercial purposes is vital for sustainable economic growth and development.

Energy security is a fundamental ingredient to a stable and growing economy. Government should focus on the key strategic objective of ensuring energy security, ensuring availability of energy resources and access to energy services in an affordable and sustainable manner, while minimising the associated adverse environmental impact.

The Gas Master Plan (GMP) adds to existing energy policies as we craft a roadmap towards an integrated energy planning approach. The gas plan outlines the role of natural gas within the context of energy mix and provides policy direction to industry. Upon final approval, it will provide a long-term gas energy infrastructure outlay, across the gas supply value chain.

Its scope is limited to upstream production and associated activities (excluding exploration) and midstream transmission networks (excluding reticulation).

The approach adopted by the Department in developing this plan was to model the likely development of the gas sector, based on projected gas demand as the country transitions from high-carbon emitting to low-carbon emitting technologies, whilst sustaining energy security to satisfy the energy profile of our industrialized economy.

Detailed results(outcomes) of this modelling exercise are contained in section 6 herein. Sub-section 6.5 provides details of sources of gas and required infrastructure to meet the projected inland and coastal demand.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The line function departments at the national level are mandated to develop sectoral policies, legislation and regulations, as required by the Constitution of South Africa. These sectoral policies are required to be aligned with the National Development Plan (NDP), with the overarching strategic vision being eradicating poverty, reducing inequality, and halving unemployment by 2030.

Chapter 4 of the NDP emphasizes that South Africa needs to devise policies and plans to improve the country's energy situation as well as alternatives to high carbon emitting energy technologies. Gas and

renewable energy should be explored as one of the key policy instruments and planning priorities. The Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) has a constitutional mandate to formulate and implement integrated mineral and energy policies that promote and encourage investment in the mining and energy sector.

The prevailing legislation in the gas sector is the Gas Act (Act No. 48 of 2001). The objectives of the Act are aligned with the 1998 White Paper on Energy Policy. The Act also establishes a national regulatory framework for the piped gas industry in South Africa and facilitates investment in the gas industry.

At the time of development of the Gas Master Plan (GMP), the Act was undergoing amendment. The Amendment Bill seeks to address shortcomings, omissions, and other challenges experienced during implementation of the Act. Thus, the Bill is expected to strengthen enforcement and improve compliance by the gas sector.

The GMP recognises South Africa's abundance of primary energy sources which, if commercialized, could drive economic growth, social development and thus benefit the country. Fossil fuels such as coal, uranium, liquid fuels, and gas play a critical role in the socio-economic development of the country. Government is committed to processing these minerals in an environmentally responsible manner, whilst ensuring security of energy supply. Successful utilization of all possible energy sources for commercial purposes is vital for sustainable economic growth and development.

Energy security is fundamental to inclusive economic growth. Government should focus on the key strategic objective of ensuring energy security, and thus ensure availability of energy resources and access to energy services in an affordable and sustainable manner, while minimising the associated adverse environmental impact.

The GMP adds to existing energy policies, as the country transitions to an integrated energy planning approach.

2. GAS MASTER PLAN IN CONTEXT

2.1 Objectives of the Gas Master Plan

The GMP outlines the role of natural gas within the context of energy mix and provides policy direction to industry. The plan considers the critical role that natural gas can play in the country's entire economy and projects the anticipated infrastructure necessary for the provision of gas, on a least cost basis, to the power, industrial and transport sectors. The plan provides a long-term gas energy infrastructure outlay, and is a multi-faceted plan, intended to achieve the following multiple objectives:

- Ensure that gas supply is secured by diversifying supply options from both local and international markets, while minimising the total supply costs and foreign currency exposure. Supply projections are based on future anticipated demand.
- Facilitate an efficient, competitive and responsive energy infrastructure network (gas storage facilities, liquefied natural gas (LNG) import facilities, pipeline network and regasification plants) that will enhance localisation, while at the same time creating jobs and growing the economy.
- Identify strategic partners in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to unlock local and regional gas demand.
- Ensure that environmental assets and natural resources are protected and continually enhanced by cleaner energy technologies.
- Determine resilient gas infrastructure options in the light of demand uncertainties and the possibility of a later transition to cleaner fuels.

The GMP serves as a policy instrument, providing a roadmap for strategic, political, and institutional decisions, which will guide gas industry investment planning and coordinated implementation.

A growing gas economy is likely to improve security of energy supply through diversification of the energy sources that the economy relies on for growth. Natural gas, as a source of energy production, could also alleviate the pressure on electricity supply demand in the short to medium term, as electricity consumers will have options to switch to natural gas as an input into their operations.

The GMP will ensure that the country's natural gas demand is well managed, and that the broader energy supply is secured once natural gas is enabled as a viable option from both the local and international markets, while minimising the total energy cost to the economy. This in turn will facilitate an efficient, competitive, and responsive energy infrastructure network (gas storage facilities, LNG import facilities, pipeline network and regasification plants) that will enhance localisation, while at the same time creating jobs and growing the economy.

2.2 Scope of the GMP

The GMP traverses the upstream, midstream, and downstream gas value chain components.

The scope of the plan is limited to upstream (excluding exploration) and midstream transmission networks with the exclusion of downstream (reticulation) value chains.

The plan considers the upstream, midstream and downstream natural gas topology, from gas supply/production infrastructure and gas importation infrastructure to midstream transmission networks and downstream distribution networks.

2.3 Role of Gas

Natural gas commercialization has brought significant changes to most countries resulting from capital investment in gas infrastructure and revenue derived from commodity export. Other countries, notably small producers, have used their natural gas, coupled with gas imports, as a fuel to increase electricity generation. Countries using gas as an input energy source for power generation have seen their electricity production grow about three (3) times faster in the past ten (10) years than those that are not able to use gas¹.

Natural gas is one of the mainstays of global energy. It has several commercial applications in the power, large industry and transport sectors. Natural gas is grouped amongst the cheapest forms of energy available to residential consumers where infrastructure to deliver such gas is in place. It is also the cleanest burning and fastest growing fossil fuel (IEA, 2021). Worldwide, consumption of natural gas is rising rapidly, accounting for about a quarter of global electricity generation and for almost half of the growth in total global energy demand in 2018 (IEA, 2021).

In 2020, South Africa joined other first world country leaders² in announcing a historic partnership to support a just transition to a low carbon economy and a climate resilient society. South Africa has thus committed to gradually move towards lower carbon technologies while ensuring that society, jobs and livelihoods are not negatively impacted, especially in a country where the majority (approximately 90%) of electricity generation is from coal.

Natural gas can be used to support the reduction of emission pollutants into the atmosphere. The clearest case for switching from high-carbon emitting technologies to gas emerges when it is possible to use existing power generation infrastructure to provide the same energy services, with lower carbon emissions. The main area for competition between unabated coal and gas in the United States and Europe has been electricity generation, as the switching calculation for gas and coal changes across different parts of the energy sector³. This form of switching is also proving to be a solution for customers in sectors that are difficult to decarbonise, such as the construction, iron and steel industries.

Natural gas-powered industrial applications offer a variety of environmental benefits and environmentally friendly uses that include fewer emissions, reburning, reduced sludge and co-generation. In electricity generation, natural gas is used in steam generation units, centralized gas turbines, combined cycle units, locomotives, distributed generation, industrial natural gas fired turbines, micro turbines and fuel cells.

¹ African Energy Commission (AFREC). (July 2021). Natural Gas in the African Energy Landscape. A Special Policy Report on Energy

² France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States as well as the European Union

³ International Energy Agency. (2019). The Role of Gas in Today's Energy Transitions

Among the end-use sectors, industry is a major contributor to the projected growth in gas demand. Natural gas has a clear competitive advantage in industrial applications where it displaces more costly fossil-based energy sources⁴. In the transport sector, natural gas can provide an alternative to oil products for passenger, freight and maritime uses. Most of the gas used in buildings today is for space heating, although other end uses, such as cooking and water heating, are increasing in importance.

In the United States, gas is predominantly used by the residential cluster for space heating and cooking due to its cost being approximately half that of electricity, and the fact that it is also relatively simpler to store and heats quickly. Natural gas is historically the most popular fuel for residential heating. In 2000, fifty-one percent (51%) of the heated homes in the US used natural gas according to the American Gas Association (AGA)⁵. Natural gas is often used in commercial industrial buildings for space heating, water heating and cooling purposes. Natural gas also provides base ingredients for products such as plastics, anti-freeze and fabrics.

Although applications for natural gas vary across economic sectors, the focus of the GMP is limited to the provision of gas to meet demands projected in the power, industrial, and transport sectors. Within these large consuming sectors, it is evident that natural gas can bring environmental benefits. However, there is no single solution to turn emissions around; multiple approaches, policies, and technologies will be required at different times.

The 1998 White Paper seeks to ensure security of energy through diversification of both supply sources and primary energy carriers. In certain timeframes and sectors, switching from more polluting fuels to gas can play an important role. Natural gas is considered a transition fuel from unabated coal as the world attempts to replace emission-intensive fossil fuels such as unabated coal and diesel.

In the South African context, natural gas can play a significant role alongside the rise of renewable energy, improvements in energy efficiency and a more balanced, cleaner energy mix in reducing power sector emissions.

3. GAS DEMAND

3.1 Gas Demand Scenarios

The demand gas projections presented in the study are dictated by a gas network topology of the country, as most of natural gas consumed in the country is imported piped gas from Mozambique. Though it is generally accepted that large shale gas resources of between 19 tcf and more than 400 tcf potentially

⁴ International Energy Agency. (2019). The Role of Gas in Today's Energy Transitions

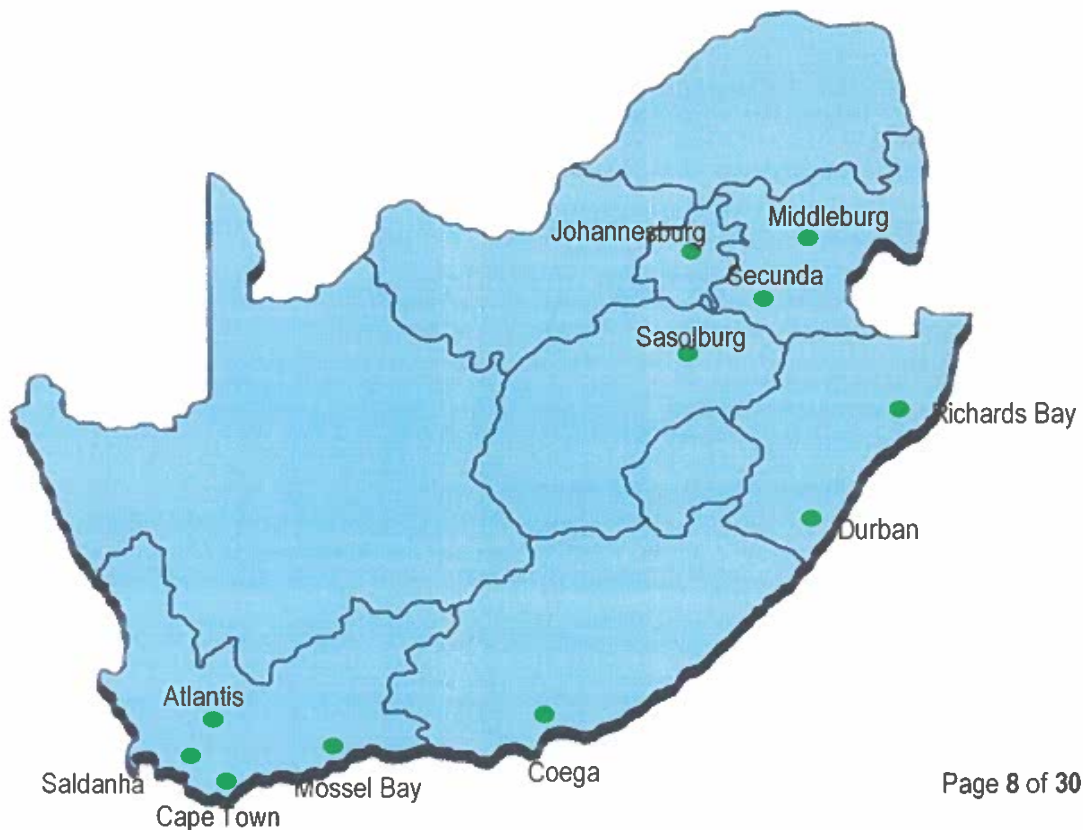
⁵ Fang-Yu Liang, Marta Ryvak, Sara Sayeed, Nick Zhao. The Role of Natural Gas as a Primary Fuel in the Near Future, Including Comparisons of Acquisition, Transmission and Waste Handling Costs of Gas with Competitive Alternatives

exist in the Karoo area, these reserves are yet to be proven. Until the reserves are proven and processed into consumable gas, South Africa remains a gas importing country and thus the demand projections presented in this section will likely drive import infrastructure along the coastal area of the country to facilitate importation of gas in the short to medium term.

Table 1: Identified Gas Demand Nodes

Demand Node	Description
Atlantis	Conversion of Ankerlig power station
Coega	New-builds, conversion to gas-fired power stations, potential industrial switching to natural gas
Cape Town	Conversion to gas-fired power stations, potential industrial switching to natural gas
Durban	Industrial gas consumption
Johannesburg	Industrial gas consumption and conversion of old power stations
Mossel Bay	Industrial gas consumption and conversion to gas-fired power stations
Middleburg	Industrial gas consumption and conversion to gas-fired power stations
Richards Bay	New-builds, conversion to gas-fired power stations, and potential industrial gas consumption
Saldanha Bay	New-builds and potential industrial gas consumption
Sasolburg	Industrial gas consumption and private gas-to-power generation
Secunda	Industrial gas consumption and private gas-to-power generation

Figure 1: Graphical Representation of Demand Nodes



Three (3) gas demand scenarios are considered in our demand growth analysis. These are (i) low demand growth, (ii) medium demand growth and (iii) high demand growth scenarios. In each scenario, gas demand is largely driven by power sector in the gas to power. Tables 2 to 4 summarize the technical characteristics parameters per demand scenario.

Natural gas demand within the power sector is driven by five (5) initiatives, namely (i) conversion of Open Cycle Gas Turbine (OCGT) to Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) power stations, (ii) full implementation of IRP2019, (iii) implementation of the Risk Mitigation Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (RMI4P), (iv) Eskom granted determinations and (v) conversion of Eskom's retiring coal power stations.

All the Independent Power Producer (IPP) new builds assume an operating load factor of fifty percent (50%) and efficiency rates of thirty-nine percent (39%). Eskom's peaking power stations assume an operational load factor of twelve percent (12%) and efficiency rate of fifty-five (55%) while its new builds and coal-to-gas conversions assume the operating mid-merit load factor of forty-eight percent (48%) and an efficiency rate of forty-eight percent (48%). The three scenarios provide allocation of installed capacities and parameters per demand node.

Table 2: Power Sector Assumptions for Low Gas Demand Scenario

Demand Node	Installed Capacity (MW)	Load Factor (%)	Efficiency Rate (%)
<i>Conversion of OCGT to CCGT power stations:</i>			
Mossel Bay (Gourikwa)	746	12	55
Atlantis (Ankerlig)	1 338	12	55
Total Installed Capacity (2 nodes)	2 084		

Two (2) power stations, Ankerlig in Atlantis and Gourikwa in Mossel Bay, are included in the low gas demand scenario. They are assumed to run at a peaking load factor of 12% as stated in IRP2019. An improvement in efficiency rate of 55% is assumed in this scenario due to conversion from OCGT to CCGT power generation.

Table 3: Power Sector Assumptions for Medium Gas Demand Scenario

Demand Node	Installed Capacity (MW)	Load Factor (%)	Efficiency Rate (%)
<i>Conversion of OCGT to CCGT power stations:</i>			
Mossel Bay (Gourikwa)	746	12	55
Atlantis (Ankerlig)	1 338	12	55
<i>New build as a result of IRP2019:</i>			
Coega (IPP)	1 000	50	39
Middleburg (IPP)	2 000	50	39
<i>New build as a result of RMI4P:</i>			
Richards Bay (IPP)	450	50	39

Demand Node	Installed Capacity (MW)	Load Factor (%)	Efficiency Rate (%)
Coega (IPP)	650	50	39
Saldanha Bay (IPP)	320	50	39
<i>New build as a result of Eskom's determination:</i>			
Richards Bay (Eskom)	3 000	48	48
<i>Conversion of Eskom coal to gas-fired power stations – Decommissioning in IRP2019:</i>			
Middleburg (Komati)	1 000	48	48
Total Installed Capacity (6 nodes)	10 504		

The power sector assumptions in the medium gas demand scenario incorporate the same assumptions as in the low gas demand scenario, including additional new builds through the government-driven IPP programme, Eskom Section 34 determination acquired and conversion of Eskom's old coal-fired power stations that are due for decommissioning to gas-fired power stations as per IRP2019.

Eskom's new gas-fired power stations are assumed to run at a mid-merit load factor of forty-eight percent (48%) and a plant efficiency rate of forty-eight (48%) while its peaking power stations are assumed to run at a peaking load factor of twelve percent (12%) and an improved plant efficiency rate of fifty-five percent (55%). Government's IPP programme is assumed to run at a mid-merit loading factor of fifty percent (50%) and an efficiency rate of thirty-nine percent (39%).

Table 4: Power Sector Assumptions for High Gas Demand Scenario

Demand Node	Installed Capacity (MW)	Load Factor (%)	Efficiency Rate (%)
<i>Conversion of OCGT to CCGT power stations:</i>			
Mossel Bay (Gourikwa)	746	12	55
Atlantis (Ankerlig)	1 338	12	55
Durban (Avon)	670	12	55
Coega (Port Rex)	171	12	55
Coega (Dedisa)	335	12	55
Cape Town (Acacia)	171	12	55
<i>New build as a result of IRP2019:</i>			
Coega (IPP)	1 000	50	39
Middleburg (IPP)	2 000	50	39
<i>New build as a result of RMI4P</i>			
Richards Bay (IPP)	450	50	39
Coega (IPP)	650	50	39
Saldanha Bay (IPP)	320	50	39
<i>New build as a result of Eskom's determination:</i>			
Richards Bay (Eskom)	3 000	48	48
<i>Conversion of Eskom coal to gas-fired power stations – Decommissioning in IRP2019:</i>			
Middleburg (Komati)	1 000	48	48
Middleburg (Hendrina)	2 000	48	48
Middleburg (Camden)	1 600	48	48
Middleburg (Grootvlei)	1 200	48	48
Total Installed Capacity (8 nodes)	16 651		

The medium and high gas demand scenarios share the same technical assumptions in relation to load factor and efficiency rate, the main difference being the magnitude of assumed total installed capacity. The medium scenario assumes a total gas-to-power installed capacity of 10 504 MW while the high scenario assumes 16 651 MW.

4. GAS SUPPLY

4.1 Gas Supply Approach

The objective of modelling the natural gas system is to find the most economical mix of gas supply and infrastructure to ensure the best possible route to deliver natural gas to users over the planning horizon 2023 to 2050. The model is long-term in nature, and should therefore *minimize long-term* system costs, which comprise of:

- Production cost of the gas fields
- LNG import costs
- Building and operation costs of LNG receiving and distribution infrastructure
- Building and operation costs of the gas transportation system

The model is constrained to the following daily/annual limits:

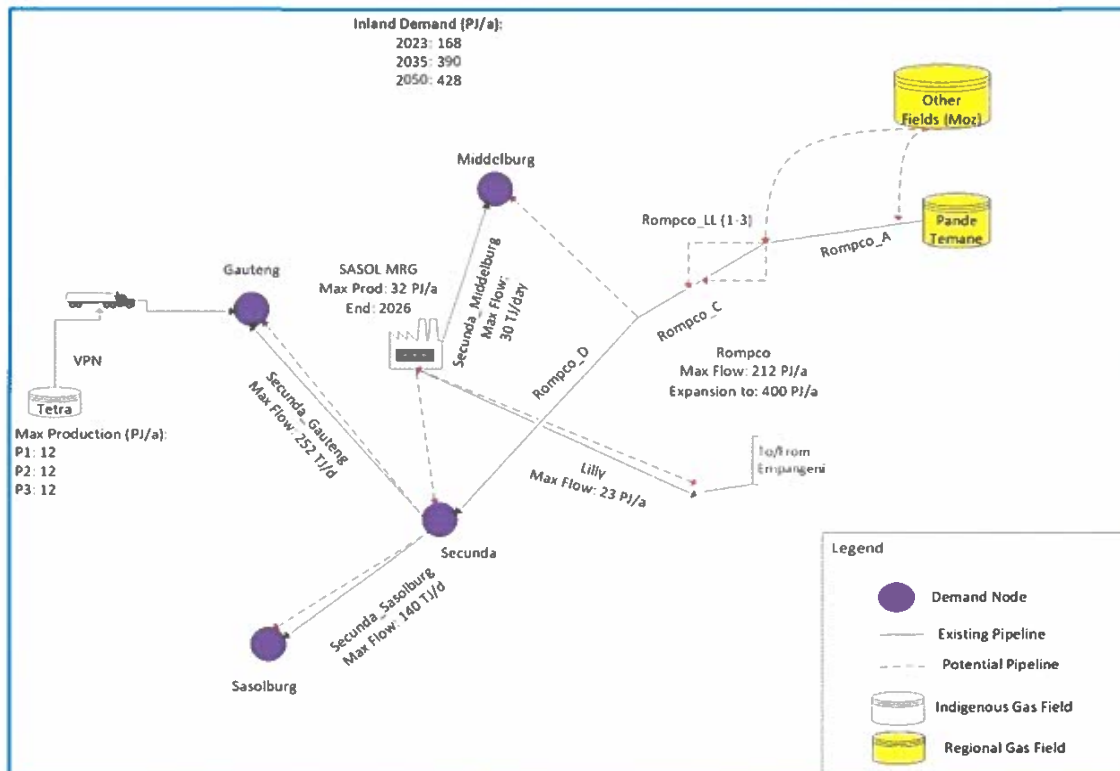
- Production: Annual/daily production limit from the fields
- Storage: Capacity and maximum withdrawal rate
- Transportation: Maximum flows

The model is steady state and shows the balances over time (no imbalances). The following was the approach in modelling the components of the natural gas system:

Gas Topology:

To understand possible gas supply options for the identified demand nodes, it is necessary to analyse the “as is” supply-transportation-consumption topology. Figure 2 depicts the existing gas topology in South Africa. Potential new infrastructure, necessary to meet the projected demand, is shown in red. Figure also shows possible paths that the gas could follow to meet the demand. The model’s objective is to determine the path of least cost.

Figure 2: Gas Topology



Modelling Approach

Gas Fields:

The production from the new gas fields was gradually ramped up in the first three (3) years of production to the plant capacity. Methane-rich gas (MRG) that is dedicated to demand in KwaZulu-Natal will stop from 2027 and be used for Sasol’s own use.

LNG Terminals:

For this modelling plan, the configuration reflected in Table 5 was used. The Floating Storage Regasification Unit (FSRU) for the RMI4P was modelled with a lease option and a fixed contract of seven (7) years, without competing with any other options. From 2030, this FSRU was allowed to compete with the other three options from each port, with Regional import still an option. The model was limited to choosing either to lease an FSRU or build a conventional onshore terminal at each of the proposed ports.

Table 5: LNG Technologies Timelines Configuration

Technology	Sizes (m3)	Year								
		2023	2027	2029	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	
Regional (Onshore or FSRU: Lease) ⁶	125 000 - 170 000									
RMI4P (FSRU: Lease) RB, SB, NGQ	125 000									
Technology: Lease/Buy/Onshore – RB	170 000									
Technology: Lease/Buy/Onshore – Ngqura	125 000									
Technology: Lease/Buy/Onshore – SB	125 000									

Storage:

As natural gas demand is aggregated per year, the model uses a step size of one year. This approach is accurate for annual volume calculations as there are no demand fluctuations within the annual time-period.

Pipeline Infrastructure:

The transportation cost in existing pipelines is given as a tariff (R/GJ) and is modelled as flow charge which represents capital recovery on deployed assets. It is assumed that this tariff also include any compression that is required and therefore compression costs for existing pipelines are not shown explicitly.

Compressor and Fuel:

Compression costs, including associated fuel costs, are included in the total cost of pipeline.

Pipeline Size:

The model can build different pipelines of sizes (diameters) – 12, 16, 20, 24, 30 and 36 inches. Only one (1) pipeline diameter is allowed between two (2) nodes. Thus, the model assumes the same size for the full length of the pipeline.

Gas Demand:

The cost of unserved demand was set to a high value to force the model to satisfy the demand when the supply source is available. This is in line with the objective of determining the cost of satisfying the total demand.

⁶ Regional options are not restrictive to LNG only. Other fields could offer better supply opportunities.

5. BASE CASE AND CONSIDERED SCENARIOS

This section covers four (4) scenarios to be considered in the development of the GMP, namely *Scenario 1: Base Case*, *Scenario 2: Indigenous Gas Priority*, *Scenario 3: Regional Integration*, and *Scenario 4: Gas as a Transitional Fuel*. These scenarios are categorised into projected demand growth scenarios and key input scenarios. A brief description of each scenario is outlined below.

5.1 Scenario 1: Base Case/Reference Case

The base case/reference case scenario assumes medium gas demand growth from the power sector and non-power sectors, as outlined in the demand scenario. It uses only the short-term fields as described in the scenario table.

Additional Modelling Information I: LNG from USA, Australia, Qatar and Nigeria.

5.2 Scenario 2: Indigenous Gas Priority

Gas demand is assumed to be lower under the indigenous gas priority scenario. To reduce the supply options, indigenous gas fields should be prioritised to deal with the lower demand. That is, as soon as the indigenous fields become available in the medium term, they should replace some of the LNG imports. This thus means that contracts should be flexible to allow for lower import volumes in the medium term when compared to the short-term base case.

The AE Mpumalanga field and Lephalale CBM are options that could contribute to the indigenous gas fields when their data becomes available.

5.3 Scenario 3: Regional Integration

Unlike in the base case, where LNG is assumed to be coming from established markets, in the regional integration scenario, global gas should be supplemented by gas from within the region. In other words, LNG imports, which were coming from established markets should be replaced with LNG from regional markets such as Namibia and Mozambique to take advantage of their proximity. Leasing contracts should therefore be short-term to allow for switching.

Additional Modelling Information II: Replace US, Australia, Qatar and, Nigeria with regional markets.

Regional import piped-gas will be considered to supplement (or replace) Regional LNG option as data becomes available.

5.4 Scenario 4: Gas as a Transitioning Fuel

Under this scenario, gas usage grows at a higher rate, plateaus for a period and then reduces in later years. The demand for natural gas reduces as innovative fuels such as hydrogen are introduced to reduce

net GHG emissions. Hydrogen, however, has a lower energy content than natural gas, therefore more hydrogen will be required to yield same energy output. This could imply a lot more infrastructure expansion.

For Scenario 4, the fields considered are all the high demand field scenarios. Beyond gas plateau period, the infrastructure built, such as onshore storage terminals and pipelines, can continue to be used even after transitioning, with some modifications, to cater for alternate fuels such as hydrogen.

The four (4) proposed scenarios are summarised and categorized in Table 6 with key input parameters and projected demand growth.

Table 6: Summary of the Scenarios

Sectors/ Supply sources	Drivers	Value/Description	Basecase/ Reference Case	Indigenous Priority	Regional Integration	Gas as a Transitional Fuel
Demand	Low Demand			x		
	Medium Demand		x	x	x	
	High Demand					x
Supply fields	Short term	Pande Temane, Tetra, Block 11B/12B Phase 1, Block 2A	x	x	x	x
	Medium term	Lephalale CBM		x	x	x
	Long term	Shale gas, AE Mpumalanga, Offshore Frontiers		x	x	
Production costs \$/GJ (R/GJ)	Low Indigenous Production cost	4 (69)				
	Mid Indigenous Production cost	6 (104)	x	x	x	x
	High Indigenous Production cost	8 (138)				
Regional Est. Landed Prices \$/GJ (R/GJ)	Regional Landed Prices (SB)	13.43 (232.11)		x		
	Regional Landed Prices (Ngqura)	13.97 (241.41)		x		
	Regional Landed Prices (RB)	13.87 (239.67)		x		
International Est. Landed Prices \$/GJ (R/GJ)	International Landed Prices (SB)	14.04 (242.57)	x			
	International Landed Prices (Ngqura)	14.24 (246.15)	x			

	International Landed Prices (RB)	14.13 (244.09)	x			
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6. RESULTS ANALYSIS

This section presents the modelling results, based on least-cost optimisation, for the period 2023 to 2050. It covers the indigenous production fields, LNG imports, port terminal infrastructure and transporting networks. The purpose of optimizing these natural gas upstream options is to meet projected increasing demand, at a least cost possible.

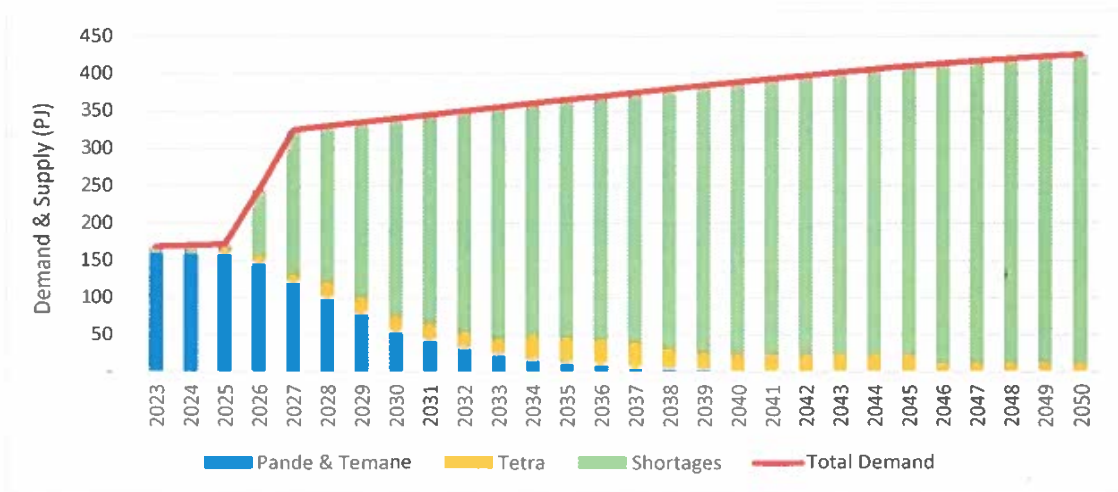
6.1 Natural Gas Shortages Before Optimization

An overview of both demand and supply assumptions before optimization is provided herein. When analysing the demand projections and available supply options, a substantial shortage is observed. The objective of modelling is thus to find possible ways to eliminate the shortages whilst reducing possible infrastructure cost. To do this, the natural gas shortages were analysed as two (2) groups, namely inland and coastal shortages.

6.1.1 Inland Shortages

Given the demand and supply assumptions, the estimated maximum production rates from indigenous fields are insufficient to satisfy projected demand over the base case scenario planning horizon. Figure 3 depicts the inland natural gas shortages.

Figure 3: Inland Shortages

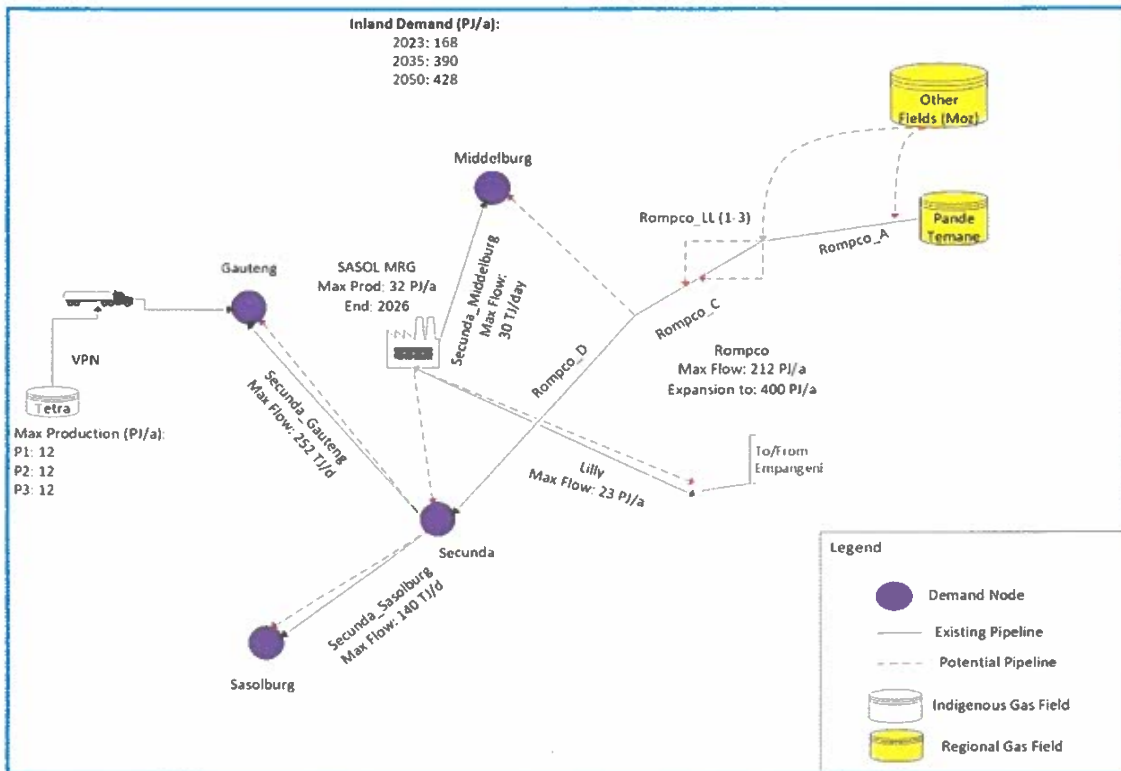


As illustrated in Figure 4 below, inland demand is the aggregated demand for Gauteng (Johannesburg and Pretoria), Sasolburg, Secunda and Middelburg. A portion of the demand for Secunda will be serviced by Sasol Methane Rich Gas (MRG) from 2027 when the company ceases to supply its existing customers

in KwaZulu-Natal and Middelburg. The Secunda demand would thus increase, which would result in Secunda being the highest consuming demand node in the base case/reference case scenario.

Figure 4 also shows the associated infrastructure, as well as potential supply sources for the inland demand nodes. The current sources are Pande and Temane through the ROMPCO pipeline and Virginia (Tetra) through a Virtual Pipe Network (VPN), while the potential supply could be from other adjacent sources within Mozambique, injecting into the ROMPCO pipeline, and the Richards Bay terminal through the reversal of Lilly pipeline and/or a parallel potential pipeline. Regional LNG could also be considered as an option for potential supply; however the supply becomes non-viable as it competes with other potential injections into ROMPCO.

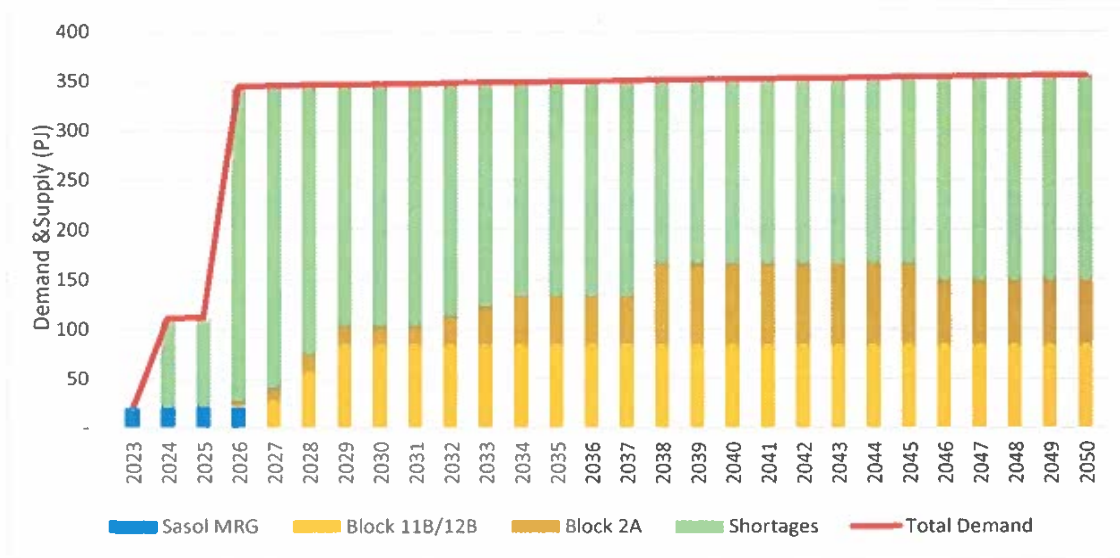
Figure 4: Inland Topology



6.1.2 Coastal Shortages

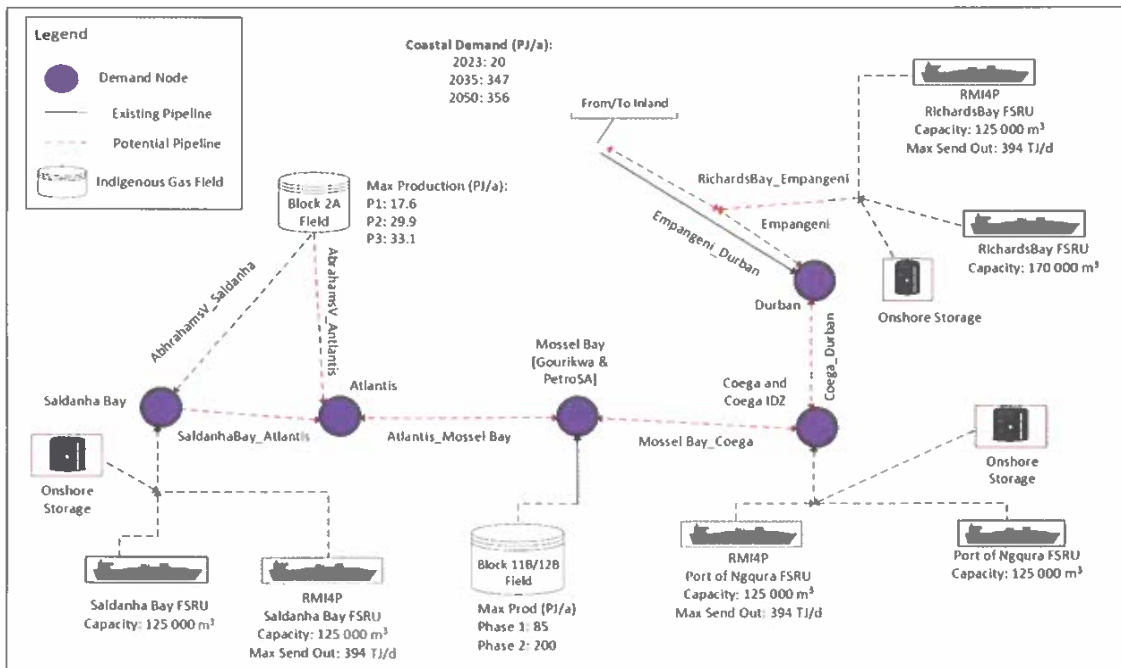
The total coastal demand, as shown in Figure 5 below includes Risk Mitigation Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (RMI4P) power demand in Richards Bay, Ngqura and Saldanha Bay as well as IRP 2019 power demand at Coega and Middleburg (assuming reversal of Lilly pipeline).

Figure 5: Coastal Demand Shortages



Sasol MRG is currently the only dedicated supplier to the eastern coast and flows from Secunda through the Lilly pipeline to KwaZulu-Natal. As mentioned, this supply will cease from 2027. A possible replacement source, closer to the east coast node, would be LNG imports through Richards Bay. There are currently no gas sources on the southern and western coasts to supply those demand nodes. Possible sources would be potential fields such as Block 2A and Block 11B/12B, and LNG imports from Saldanha Bay and Ngqura as reflected in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Coastal Topology



Comparing the inland with the coastal shortages, the inland demand shortage becomes greater with time, as most of the demand projection growth is seen inland, while demand projection at the coastal remains flat for most of the planning horizon.

6.2 Indigenous Field Production Analysis

This section analyses the model outputs after optimisation. The base case/reference case supply output profile, which considers the existing and potential indigenous natural gas fields, is illustrated in Figure 7.

The country's main contributors' fields of natural gas are Pande-Temane gas fields located in Mozambique. The gas feed from this field is expected to decline from 2026 as a major change is observed in the profile. It should be observed that there will still gas flowing from this field to service demand in South Africa up to 2035, although the volumes will be declining from 2026. At the same time, MRG produced from Sasol Gas plant reduces the supply options due to Sasol indications that it will consume this for own use from 2027. Virginia (Tetra) started producing during the second half of 2022 and is expected to ramp up over time, reaching a steady state in 2026/27. Block 11B/12B is producing to the maximum of PetroSA's capacity at 85 PJ per year. Block 2A reserves supply Atlantis and the remainder is passed through to Mossel Bay to meet the power demand of about 5 PJ at that node. As can be seen, indigenous gas production is not sufficient to meet the total projected demand, hence the need to import LNG to reduce the shortages in short to medium term whilst the government stimulates indigenous exploration activities.

Figure 7: Production Rate of Indigenous Gas Fields



In the base case/reference case, Block 11B/12B is producing to the maximum of PetroSA's capacity at 85 PJ per year. Block 2A reserves supply Atlantis and the remainder is passed through to Mossel Bay to meet the power demand of about 5 PJ at that node. As can be seen, indigenous gas production is not sufficient to meet the total projected demand, hence the need to import LNG to reduce the shortages in short to medium term whilst the government stimulates indigenous exploration activities.

Should any of the projected indigenous supply not materialize, the gap between supply and demand widens, placing even higher reliance on LNG imports.

6.3 Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Import Volumes and Infrastructure

For LNG imports to meet the growing gas demand, LNG import infrastructure should be developed, considering LNG lead times for the development of such bulk infrastructure projects. To optimally import gas into the country, LNG port terminals are to be located at the ports of Richards Bay, Ngqura and Saldanha Bay in South Africa, and possibly in the western and eastern regional ports.

6.3.1 Optimized LNG Terminals And Imported LNG Volumes

Figure 3 and 5 above illustrate the inland and coastal shortages which can realistically be met by LNG import. These LNG volumes can be obtained through the ports identified (Richards Bay, Ngqura and Saldanha Bay). The Floating Storage Regasification Unit (FSRU) terminals to be used are dedicated to RMI4P FSRUs from 2024 to 2030, thereafter the model selects from various options provided.

From 2030, the results show that the model optimizes the FSRU Buy options in Richards Bay, Ngqura and Saldanha Bay, thus retiring all the RMI4P FSRUs. Commercial viability of Matola LNG remains in question though. The optimised LNG terminals are therefore shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Selected Terminal Technologies

Technology	Sizes (m3)	Year								
		2023	2027	2029	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	
Regional (Onshore or FSRU: Lease) ⁷	125 000 - 170 000									
RMI4P (FSRU: Lease) RB, SB, NGQ	125 000									
Technology: Buy – RB	170 000									
Technology: Buy – Ngqura	125 000									
Technology: Buy – SB	125 000									

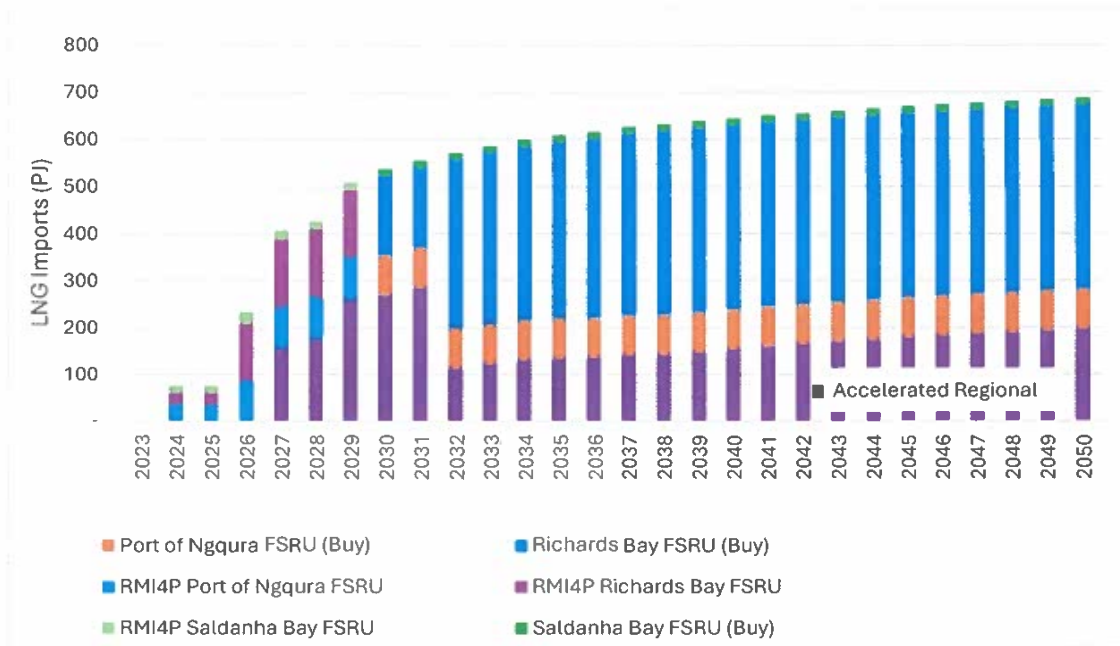
The LNG import volumes in each of these chosen LNG terminals are shown in Diagram 4. Initially, the RMI4P FSRUs in all the terminals are the sources of gas not only for the RMI4P but also for other nodes. The Richards Bay terminal is planned to also supply inland demand, together with increased regional import supply.

⁷ Regional options are not restrictive to LNG only. Other fields could offer better supply opportunities.

This import supply will reach 284 PJ/a in 2031 and drop to 112 PJ/a in 2032 when the FSRU in Richards Bay ramps up operation and gradually increases, reaching 196 PJ/a in 2050. The model gradually introduces Richards Bay LNG imports, starting with supply from the RMI4P FSRU from 2024, then utilises a larger FSRU from 2030.

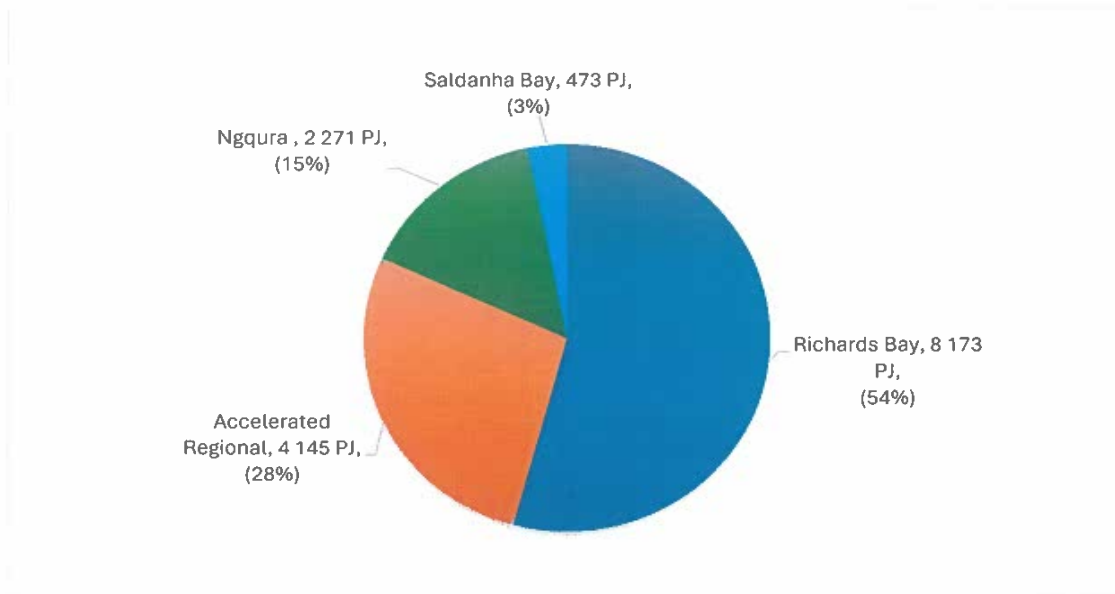
The Richards Bay imports increase from 165 PJ/a in 2030 to reach a peak of 387 PJ/a in 2038 and remain stable until the end of the planning horizon.

Figure 8: Imported LNG Volumes and Associated Technologies



Imports from Ngqura are aimed at meeting the power demand in the area and will supply 88 PJ per year until the end of the planning horizon. LNG imports through Saldanha Bay will supply power demand in Saldanha Bay at 17 PJ per year. Figure 9 shows the total volumes that would be supplied by these LNG terminals for the duration of the planning horizon 2023 to 2050, with the largest volumes expected to come from Richards Bay and the smallest from Saldanha Bay.

Figure 9: Total LNG Volumes (PJ) Imported in Each Port from 2023 to 2050



6.4 Total Gas Supply, Demand and Shortages

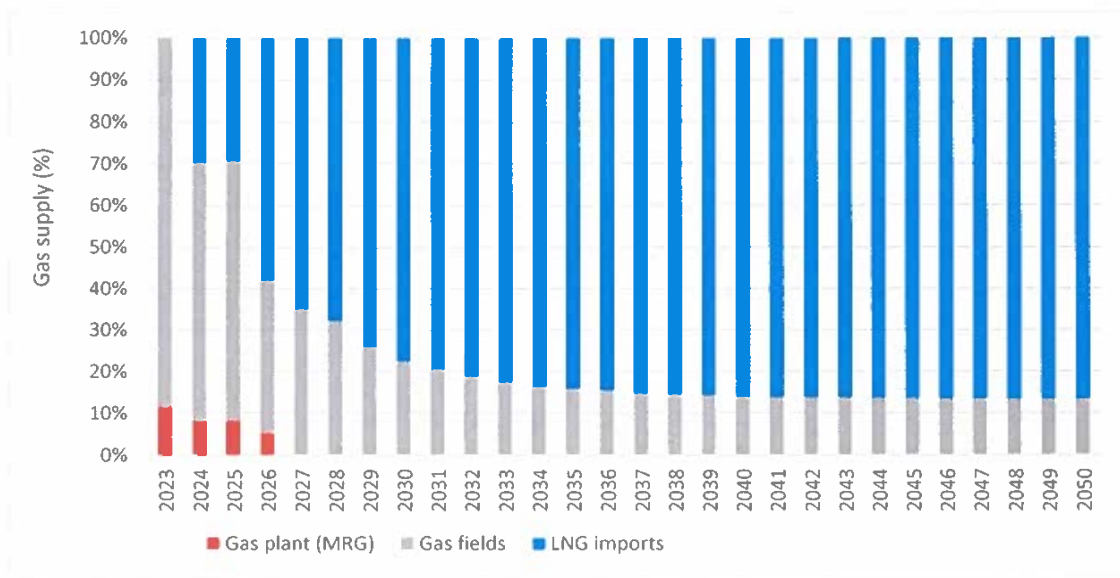
6.4.1 Total Gas Supply

LNG imports are expected to account for about thirty percent (30%) of the total supply when introduced in 2024, growing to about eighty-seven percent (87%) in 2050 with gas plants (MRG) and gas fields accounting for the remainder during the planning horizon.

With no further developments in indigenous fields, the identified gas fields in the base case/reference case, currently supplying about 160 PJ and peaking at just over 200 PJ in 2027, will supply approximately 100 PJ by end of the planning horizon.

This outlook can be changed significantly by acceleration of shale gas field development and the country could transition from being an importer to become a net exporter of natural gas with significant economic benefits.

Figure 10: Total Gas Supply (Without Shale Gas)

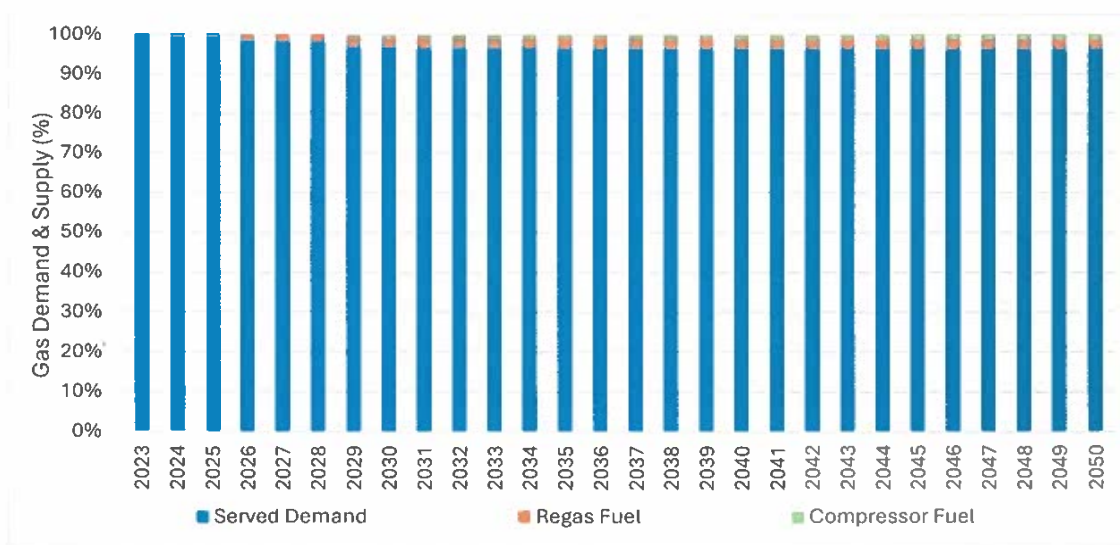


6.4.2 Demand

Figure 11 shows how the gas supplied is consumed. As seen below, most of the natural gas is for served demand. From 2024 to 2028, the total supply was distributed amongst the served demand and the regas fuel while pipelines compressors started consuming portion of the total supply from 2029.

By 2050, regas and compressor fuel contributed two point twenty-five percent (2.25%) and one point fifty-four percent (1.54%) of the total supply respectively. It is assumed that four percent (4%) of the throughput will be used to fuel compressors, while two point sixty-three percent (2.63%) of the LNG will be used by vaporizers to regasify the LNG to natural gas before sending it out by the pipeline.

Figure 11: Gas Balance After Optimization



6.4.3 Shortages

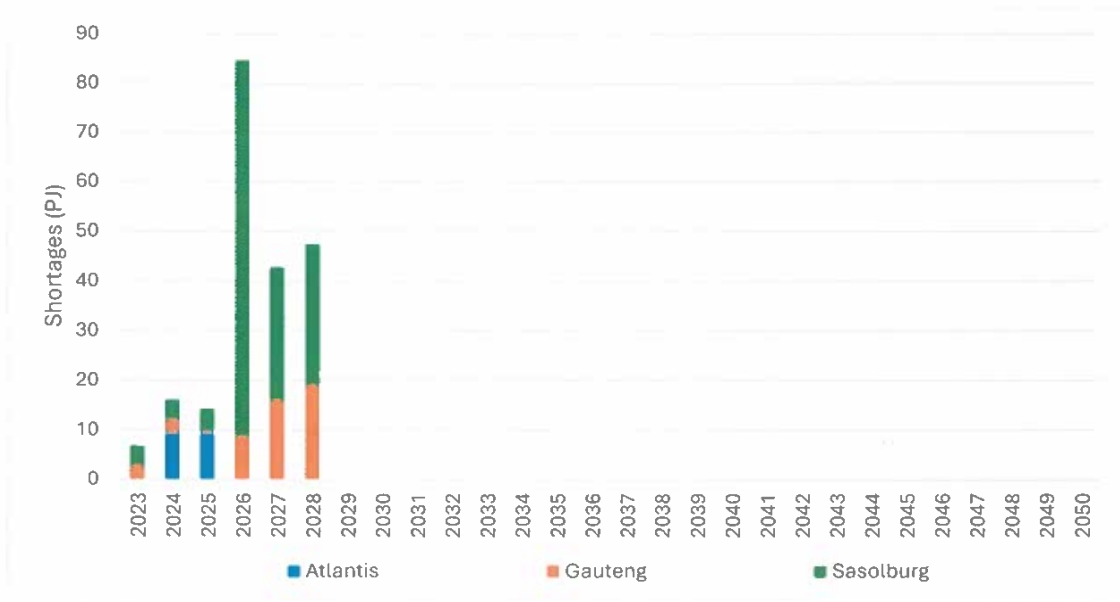
Shortages occur after optimization between 2023 and 2028 as shown in Figure 12. These shortages occur due to the unavailability of potential gas fields as well as LNG imports, or insufficient imports to deal with the demand. To exacerbate the shortages, imports from Pande-Temane starts to decline from 2026 as the projected demand in Sasolburg is expected to increase in the same year, thus the quantum of shortages increases in that year.

Increasing Regional import from 2027 eliminates some of the shortages inland, however with demand expected to grow in Middleburg, the additional gas supplied through ROMPCO is first used in Middleburg, before reaching Gauteng. Thus, creating shortages in Gauteng between 2027 and 2028.

By 2029 all the shortages are eliminated due to expected completion of ROMPCO capacity expansion through assumed loop lines and enabling increased transmission of gas from Mozambique. Inland shortages (Gauteng and Sasolburg) are mainly eliminated by increased imports from Mozambique and LNG imports through Richards Bay in the planning horizon. Shortages at Atlantis are met by supply from the Block 2A field once available.

To mitigate against gas supply shortages between 2026 and 2030, it is quite urgent to engage within the region to establish enablers that could unlock additional regional supply potential. Government to government agreements could be relevant instruments to unlock such regional projects.

Figure 12: Shortages After Optimization



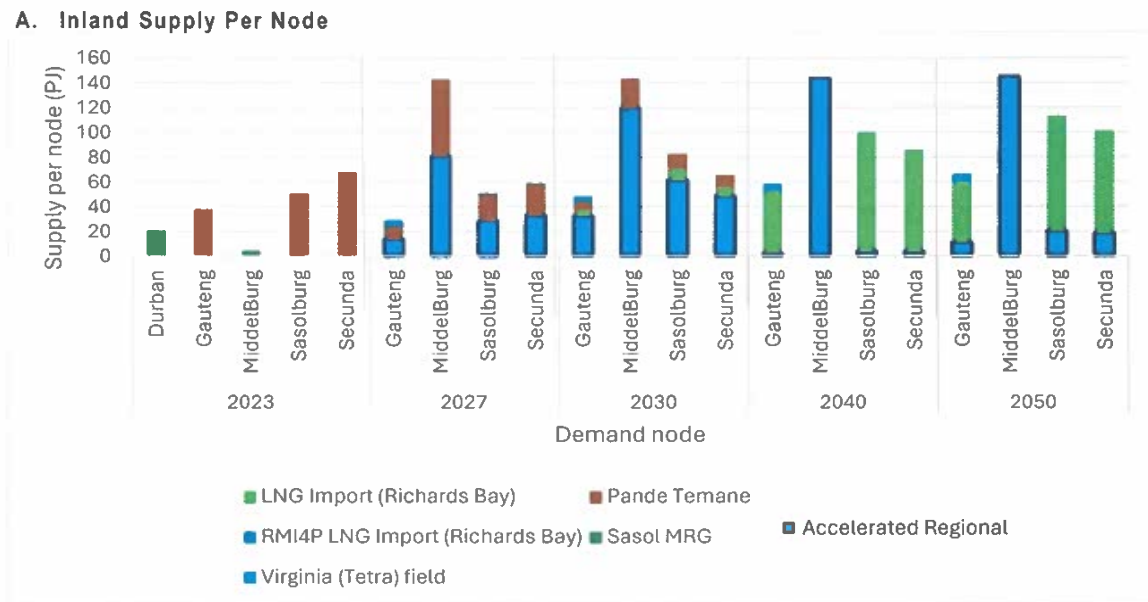
6.5 Supply Per Demand Node

6.5.1 Inland and Coastal Supply

Given the projected demand in each node, as well as the supply options and infrastructure investment options, the gas system in the country is balanced as seen in Figure 13 (A. for Inland and B. for Coastal).

The figures depict optimized supply options in each demand node across the planning horizon. Each node is supplied by different sources based on availability and proximity to the source. In 2023, only the existing demand nodes and supply options are depicted and from 2027 the potential demand nodes are added, along with the potential supply options.

Figure 13: Supply Per Demand Node



The inland demand nodes during 2023 were supplied by the existing gas supply sources from Pande-Temane (Mozambique) to Secunda (South Africa) using the ROMPCO gas transmission pipeline. Subsequently, Gauteng and Sasolburg demand nodes were supplied with gas from Pande and Temane using pipelines linking Secunda-Gauteng and Secunda-Sasolburg respectively. Middelburg was supplied with Sasol MRG through a pipeline between the two (2) nodes (Sasol MRG-Middelburg). A small amount of demand in Gauteng is supplied by the Virginia (Tetra) field using virtual pipeline (road network).

In 2027, the potential supply from the Region provides supply at all four (4) inland nodes via ROMPCO and the other existing pipelines as Pande and Temane begins to decline and demand increases. However, in the case of Middelburg, a new diverting pipeline from ROMPCO to Middelburg is constructed, transporting gas from both Pande and Temane and other potential fields to meet the increased demand at Middleburg node, following the cease of Sasol MRG supply in 2026 and the decommissioning of the

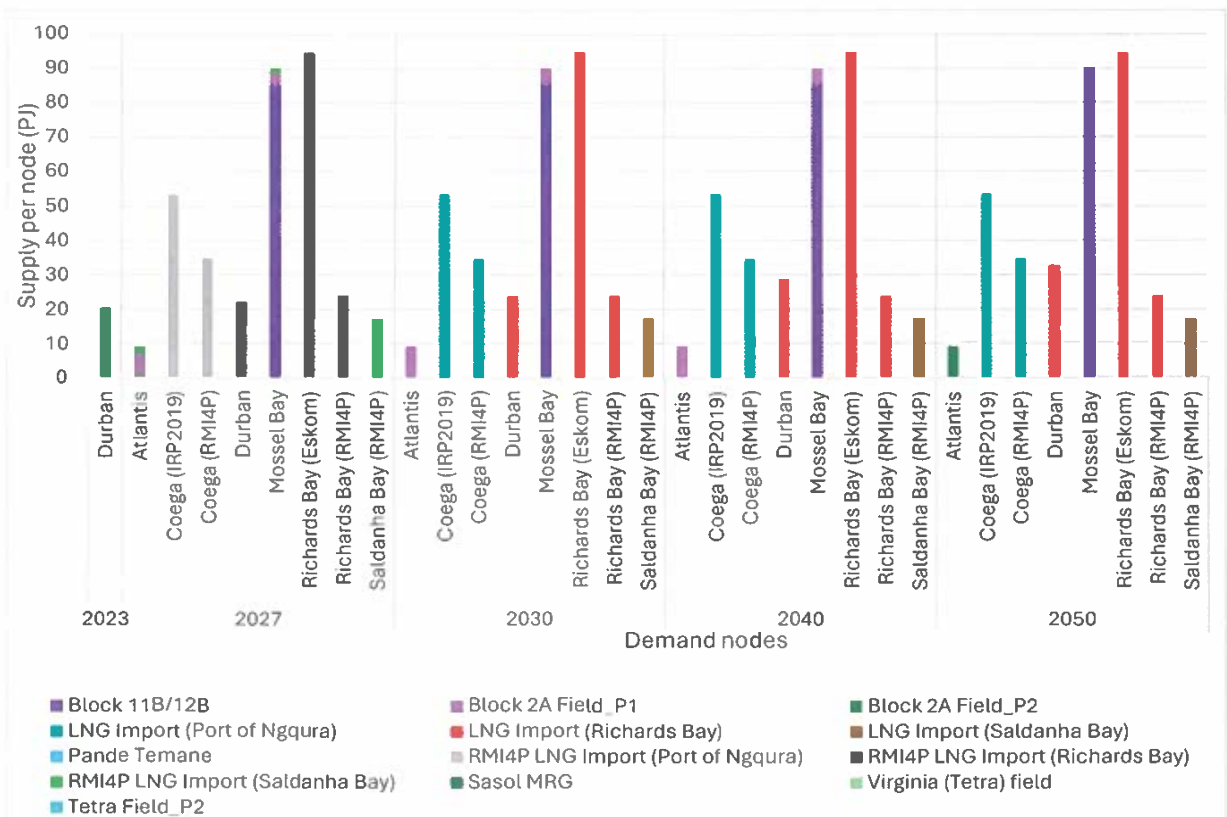
Sasol MRG-Middelburg pipeline. To unlock regional potential supply from 2027 requires government to government agreements.

In 2030, as the supply from Pande and Temane continues to decline, the regional import supply increases and gas from the Richards Bay LNG terminal is introduced to the inland nodes, transported via the potential pipelines from the Richards Bay LNG terminal (Richards Bay-Empangeni) to Secunda (Empangeni-Secunda).

After 2040, Pande Temane ceases to produce gas and majority of the inland demand is met by gas from the Richards Bay LNG terminal, while Middelburg is supplied by imports from the Region.

Similar trend continues to 2050, with introduction of P2 field of Virginia (Tetra) to supply demand in Gauteng. This field replaces P1.

B. Coastal Supply Per Node



In 2023, the supply to the demand in Durban is from Sasol MRG through the Lilly Pipeline.

In 2027, Durban is supplied by RMI4P LNG in Richards Bay through the Lilly pipeline (Empangeni-Durban), following the expected Sasol MRG supply stoppage in 2026. The Atlantis demand node is supplied from Block 2A Field (P1) through Block 2A-Abrahams, Abrahams-Saldanha, Saldanha-Atlantis

pipelines (connected in series). This supply is then supplemented by the supply from the RMI4P LNG Import (Saldanha Bay).

The demand in Coega for both IRP2019 and RMI4P is supplied through the import terminals of RMI4P LNG (Port of Ngqura). Mossel bay demand node is mainly supplied by Block 11B/12B field through the Block 9-Mossel Bay pipeline and is supplemented by supply from Block 2A field (P1) through series of pipelines (Block 2A-Abrahams, Abrahams-Saldanha, Saldanha-Atlantis, Atlantis-Mossel Bay).

The Richards Bay demand (Eskom and RMI4P) will be supplied by the RMI4P LNG Imports from Richards Bay through Richards Bay-Empangeni pipeline. The Saldanha Bay (RMI4P) demand node is supplied from the RMI4P LNG Import (Saldanha).

To meet the increasing projected demand, the FSRU Infrastructure for LNG imports for RMI4P purpose is retired in 2030 and a new and bigger infrastructure is installed in different ports to supply both RMI4P and neighboring demand nodes.

In **2030**, the Durban demand node is supplied by LNG Import from Richards Bay through the Richards Bay-Empangeni and Empangeni-Durban pipelines. The demand node from Eskom and RMI4P in Richards Bay are also supplied through the LNG Import in Richards Bay.

The Coega IRP2019 and RMI4P demand nodes are supplied by the LNG import from Port of Ngqura, while the demand nodes from RMI4P in Saldanha will be supplied by LNG Import (Saldanha), with the trend continuing to 2040.

In **2050**, Block 2A Field (P2) will supply the Atlantis demand node through Block 2A-Abrahams, Abrahams-Saldanha Bay, Saldanha Bay-Atlantis pipelines following the depletion of Block 2A field (P1). The supply to the other demand in Mossel Bay will be supplemented by Block 2A Field (P2) through the Atlantis-Mossel Bay pipeline.

Table 8 provides a summary of the required pipeline infrastructure whilst Table 9 provides information on the FSRU required to supply imported gas, as articulated in Section 6.5.1.

Table 8: Pipeline Infrastructure

		Supply Nodes (from)										
Demand nodes (to)	Block 11/12B Field	Block 2A Field	Pande & Temane	Virginia (Tetra) Field	Regional source	RMI4P Port of Ngqura FSRU	RMI4P Richards Bay FSRU	RMI4P Saldanha Bay FSRU	Port of Ngqura FSRU (Buy)	Richards Bay FSRU (Buy)	Saldanha Bay FSRU (Buy)	Sasol MRG
Atlantis	✓(2027)							✓(2026)			✓(2030)	
Coega (IRP2019)						✓(2026)			✓(2030)			
Coega (RMI4P)						✓(2024)			✓(2030)			
Durban							✓(2027)			✓(2030)		
Gauteng			✓(current)	✓(current)	✓(2027)		✓(2027)			✓(2030)		✓(current)
Middelburg			✓(2026)		✓(2027)					✓(2030)		✓(current)
Mossel Bay	✓(2027)	✓(2027)						✓(2027)				
Richards Bay (Eskom)							✓(2026)			✓(2030)		
Richards Bay (RMI4P)							✓(2024)			✓(2030)		
Saldanha Bay (RMI4P)								✓(2024)			✓(2030)	
Sasolburg			✓(current)		✓(2027)		✓(2027)			✓(2030)		
Secunda			✓(current)		✓(2027)		✓(2027)			✓(2030)		

Table 9: Floating Storage Regasification Units

	Ports (Import)		
	Richards Bay	Ngqura	Saldanha Bay
FSRU	Lease (2024)	Lease (2024)	Lease (2024)
	Buy (2030)	Buy (2030)	Buy (2030)

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

The South African Government should continue in its endeavour to diversify the country's energy sources with the intention of reducing its heavy reliance on unabated coal and realize an effective energy mix while improving the country's security of energy supply and reducing emissions in the long-term. Large-scale indigenous natural gas production could substantially improve in the near future, but currently remains a distant goal. The country should therefore drive massive additional exploration projects, while simultaneously enabling potential developments of other forms of gas available to South Africa.

Strengthening energy and investment policies to create an enabling environment for the widespread use of natural gas in the country should be amongst key government's priorities. Such approach could increase indigenous exploration and production activities and thus opportunities to produce gas for local use and export markets in the medium to long-term.

The importation of natural gas, in the form of piped gas and LNG from neighbouring countries with excess supply, is a realistic option in the short to medium term. The availability of gas for the domestic market would facilitate industrialization and the development of the gas industry, including LNG, gas processing and gas pipeline infrastructure. Such investments will contribute significantly to the country's GDP and create job opportunities locally.

To stimulate domestic market in the short/medium term, South Africa should thus focus on driving initiatives and programmes aimed at promoting the development and importation of LNG as a medium-term solution. Furthermore, to mitigate against supply-demand shortfall anticipated in the period between 2026 and 2030, engagements within the region to establish enablers that could unlock additional regional supply potential must be prioritized. Government to government agreements could be relevant instruments to unlock such regional projects.

Implementation of the Gas Master Plan should maintain a strategic focus of diversifying gas supply options by pursuing both indigenous pipeline and import LNG options to minimise the geopolitical risks and security of supply threats that come with relying significantly on imported gas. The diversification of

gas supply will provide the domestic market with efficient choices, competitive prices, and accessibility to gas.

The country should thus strike a balance between domestic/indigenous gas, piped import and LNG import to ensure diversification of supply sources and reduced risks to security of supply. High volatility of LNG prices could pose a risk to the country; therefore, pricing must be carefully monitored, and sufficient regulatory instruments enhanced.

8. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is abundantly evident that the South African economy is heavily reliant on the availability of affordable energy carriers. In the case of natural gas, the supply of natural gas poses an immediate challenge to the development of the country's gas industry.

As depicted in the base case modelling results, the gas demand far exceeds the supply, this shortage is expected to worsen in the near future as demand is projected to grow. To satisfy the country's limited and declining natural gas resources, the development of the gas market as an alternative source of energy should therefore be urgently explored.

Policy Position 7 of the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP 2019) advances implementation and pursuing of a greater support for the development of gas infrastructure, to meet the projected gas-to-power programme. Thus, to meet the primary energy requirements of gas-to-power programme, the Gas Master Plan recommendations should be prioritised.

The establishment of the country's gas market will create several opportunities for various economic sectors and opportunities to upskill the existing workforce, transfer international skills and create new work, beyond the power sector. Enabling domestic gas market is a building block that will improve the economic outlook and transition the country towards poverty alleviation and better lives for indigenous citizens.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

NO. 4761

26 April 2024

CIVIL AVIATION ACT, 2009 (ACT NO. 13 OF 2009)

CIVIL AVIATION REGULATIONS, 2011

The Minister of Transport intends, in terms of Section 155(1) of the Civil Aviation Act, 2009 (Act No. 13 of 2009) and on the recommendation of the Civil Aviation Regulations Committee (CARCom), to amend the Civil Aviation Regulations, 2011, by the Amendment of the following Parts set out in Schedules below:

Schedule 1	Part	1.	Definitions and Abbreviations
Schedule 2	Part	1.	Definitions (Persons living with Disabilities)
Schedule 3	Part	61.01.10	Pilot Licensing
Schedule 4	Part	127	Commercial Helicopter Operations: Passengers, Cargo and Mail
Schedule 5	Part	171	Aeronautical Telecommunication Service Providers

The Director of Civil Aviation intends, in terms of Section 163 of the Civil Aviation Act and on Recommendation of CARCom, to amend the Technical Standards by the Amendment of the following Parts set out in the Schedules below:

Schedule 6	SA-CATS	43.02.8	General Maintenance Rules
Schedule 7	SA-CATS	121	Air Transport Operations
Schedule 8	SA-CATS	139	Aerodromes and Heliports

Electronic copies of the draft Amendments are available in the South African Civil Aviation Authority website at www.caa.co.za and may also be requested from Susan Ndlovu at Ndlovus@caa.co.za.

Interested persons are hereby invited to submit written comments on these draft Amendments on or before the **26 May 2024** to the Chairperson of CARCom, for the attention of:

Sipho Skosana
Private Bag X73
Halfway house
1685
Email: RDSecretariat@caa.co.za or Skosanas@caa.co.za
Tel: 011 545 - 1095

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION

NO. 4762

26 April 2024

MZIMVUBU-TSITSIKAMMA WATER MANAGEMENT AREA (WMA 7) IN THE EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE: LIMITING THE USE OF WATER IN TERMS OF SECTION 6 OF SCHEDULE 3 OF THE NATIONAL WATER ACT OF 1998; FOR URBAN, AGRICULTURAL, AND INDUSTRIAL (INCLUDING MINING) PURPOSES

I, Dr Sean Philips, in my capacity as Director-General of the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), on reasonable grounds believe that a water shortage exists in Algoa Water Supply System (WSS) of the Mzimvubu-Tsitsikamma Water Management Area in the Eastern Cape Province; due to Impofu Dam level still being <45%, despite the good rains in 2023 rainfall season and the apparent over allocation of the Kouga Dam, following the updated hydrology which has reduced the Kouga Dam's yield. In addition, rainfall predictions for the oncoming months are poor due to the developing El Nino condition. As there still is a high water demand for domestic, industrial and agricultural use, it is necessary to limit the taking of water from the Algoa WSS, with annual water restrictions described here-in.

The Minister of Water and Sanitation may, in terms of section 6 (1) of Schedule 3 of the National Water Act of 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) (The Act) limit the use of water in the area concerned if the Minister, on reasonable grounds, believes that a water shortage exists within the area concerned. This power has been delegated to me in terms of Section 63 (1) (b) of the Act.

Therefore, in my capacity as the Director-General of the Department of Water and Sanitation I hereby under delegated authority in terms of section 6 (1) of Schedule 3 read with section 72(1) of the Act, limit the taking and storing of water in terms of section 21(a) and 21(b) by all users in the geographical areas and schemes listed and described below, as follows:

1. The Algoa Water Supply System, its associated primary catchments and its footprint area of supply, as indicated in Table 1:

Table 1: Dams & sub-systems of the Algoa WSS with restricted allocations for 2023/24, (based on operation risk assessments and presented at the Algoa WSS Operating Forum meeting of 22nd November 2023)

Scheme / Dam	River catchment	Restricted Allocation Availability	Curtailement %
Churchill & Impofu Dams	Kromme River	22,86 million m ³ /for domestic use (NMBM & Kouga LM),	40%
		1,0 million m ³ / for irrigation use.	50%
Kouga & Loerie Dams Scheme	Kouga River	21,85 million m ³ /a for domestic use (NMBM),	5%
		51.26 million m ³ /a for irrigation use, (GW)	15%
		0.86 million m ³ /a for domestic use (Kouga LM)	5%

- a. Curtailment of 40% on all taking of water from Impofu & Churchill Dams for domestic & industrial water use, and 50% on all taking water for agricultural use from Churchill & Impofu Dams and the relevant parts of the primary catchments upstream of the dams.
- b. Curtailment of 5% on all taking of water from Kouga & Loerie Dams for domestic & industrial water use, and 15% on all taking of water for agricultural use from Kouga & Loerie Dams and the relevant parts of the primary catchments upstream of the dams.
- c. Other sub-schemes and groundwater use within the Algoa WSS and the relevant parts of the primary catchments within which the Algoa WSS occurs, do not require

restriction, so the overall average curtailment on NMBM use of water from all water resources for domestic and industrial water is calculated to average 13%.

- d. The taking of water from individual sub-systems and dams in the Algoa WSS be limited to the reduced allocations as specified in Table 1.
 - e. The DWS Eastern Cape Provincial Head is delegated the power to review the water restrictions, should the Algoa WSS recover adequately or deteriorate further, as informed by systems models and amend the water restrictions, otherwise the operating rules/restrictions stand until the next year's analysis and decisions.
2. The curtailments in point 1 above are measured against the water allocations / water registrations or water demand of the users as per projected annual water use.
 3. The limitation applies to the annual water year commencing 1st November 2023 (for scheme members and those consulted) or from the date of publication of this gazette.
 4. All water use sector groups and individuals taking water from any water resource (surface or groundwater) regardless of their authorisation type, in the geographical areas listed and described above in the Mzimvubu to Tsitsikamma Water Management Area, shall install electronic water monitoring or measuring and recording devices to enable monitoring of abstractions, storage and use of water by existing lawful users.
 5. All water use sectors groups and individuals taking water from any water resource (surface or groundwater) regardless of their authorisation type, in the geographical areas listed and described above in the Mzimvubu to Tsitsikamma Water Management Area must
 - a. take records of water abstracted on a daily basis.
 - b. establish links with any monitoring or management system designated by the responsible authority.
 - c. submit monthly totals of metered volumes abstracted with effect from 30 days following the date of publication of this notice, in a format specified by the Department and shall continue such recording and reporting data monthly to the Department by the 5th day of each month to *metering.mzitsi@dws.gov.za*

All the affected Water Service Authorities must ensure that all domestic water users, at least, have access to basic water service and that potable water supply to all domestic water users is not completely restricted.

In exercising these powers I have given preference to, the maintenance of the Reserve, treated all water users on a basis that is fair and reasonable, considered the actual extent of the water shortage, the likely effects of the shortage on the water users, the strategic importance of any water use and any water rationing or water use limitations by a Water Services Institution having jurisdiction in the area concerned, under the Water Services Act 108 of 1997.

Placing limitation on the taking of water as set out in this notice is an administrative action, affecting the rights of the public as contemplated in section 4 of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act 3 of 2000 (PAJA). After I have taken into consideration all relevant factors, including those referred to in section 4 (4) (b), I have decided that it is reasonable and justifiable in the circumstances to depart from the requirements referred to in section 4 (1)(a) to (e), (2) and (3) and instituted this limitation without allowing the water users affected and other role players to comment on the matter before I institute the limitation.

This Notice overrides any other previous authorization on water use issued by the Department relating to water users from systems, schemes, dams and catchments specified in this Notice.

DR SEAN PHILIPS
DIRECTOR-GENERAL
DATE:

GENERAL NOTICES • ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

NOTICE 2435 OF 2024

NOTIFICATION: ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION PROCESS.

Searcher Geodata UK Ltd (hereafter referred to as the applicant - Searcher) has recently undertaken a 3D seismic survey offshore of the west coast of South Africa as part of the reconnaissance permit 12/1/043. The survey commenced in January 2024 and ceased in April 2024. Due to the fact that a Reconnaissance Permit can only be valid for 1 year the 043 permit will expire on the 10 November 2024.

Searcher was not able to complete the intended survey during the 2023-2024 season, due to the viable acquisition windows and vessel availability. Searcher has consequently applied for a new Reconnaissance Permit over the same area. A new Environmental Authorisation will be required in order for Searcher to continue under a new Reconnaissance Permit.

Searcher has appointed Environmental Impact Management Services (Pty) Ltd (EIMS) as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to assist with undertaking the required authorisation processes (including the statutory public participation)

Applicant:	Searcher Geodata UK Ltd
Application:	Environmental Authorisation (EA) in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (GRN982 of 2014, as amended)- Listed Activity 21(a) (GNR 983): <i>Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a reconnaissance permission in terms of section 13 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, as well as any other applicable activity as contained in this Listing Notice or in Listing Notice 3 of 2014, required to exercise the reconnaissance permission, excluding-</i> <i>(a) any desktop study; and</i> <i>(b) any aerial survey.</i>
Location:	Searcher proposes to undertake a 3D seismic survey off the West Coast of South Africa. The proposed project area is located between approximately 256 km offshore of St Helena Bay, extending north along the western coastline to approximately 220 km offshore of Hondeklip Bay. The survey area at the closest point is approximately 218 km offshore of the coast of the Western and Northern Cape. The main survey area corner coordinate points are as follows:
1)	30°39'24.92"S, 13°21'1.71"E
2)	30°14'20.36"S, 14° 4'1.43"E
3)	31° 5'40.95"S, 14°53'2.67"E
4)	31° 5'40.95"S, 15° 9'38.63"E
5)	32°35'25.54"S, 15° 9'38.92"E
6)	32°35'33.64"S, 13°54'25.99"E
7)	32°10'0.54"S, 13°58'47.25"E

EIMS will be following the procedures defined in the EIA Regulations for undertaking a Basic Assessment process. In accordance with Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations, a public participation process will be undertaken. You are hereby invited to register and comment on the proposed project and application/s. Please note that only registered I&AP's will be informed of future project information and opportunities for participation. By registering as an interested and affected party you consent to the collection and processing of your personal information as per the EIMS Privacy Notice available at www.eims.co.za/public-participation. To avoid missing out on opportunities for public participation please submit I&AP registrations, or any queries, comments, or concerns with regards to this application, as soon as possible to EIMS at:

Contact Person: Alex Msipa
EIMS Reference Number: 1623
Postal Address: P.O. Box 2083; Pinetown; 2123
Telephone: (011) 789 7170/ Fax: (086) 571 9047
E-mail: Searcher48@eims.co.za



Please include the project reference number 1623 in all correspondence.

Further information will be available at www.eims.co.za/public-participation/. Please note that in the event that you are unable to access the website due to data constraints please contact EIMS for alternative arrangements.

NIE-REGERINGSORGANISASIE

KENNISGEWING 2435 VAN 2024

KENNISGEWING: OMGEWINGSMAGTIGINGAANSOEKPROSES

Searcher Geodata UK Ltd (hierna na verwys as die aansoeker Searcher) het onlangs 'n 3D seismiese opname aan die kus van die Weskus van Suid-Afrika onderneem as deel van die verkenningspermit 12/1/043. Die opname het in Januarie 2024 begin en in April 2024 gestaak. As gevolg van die feit dat 'n Verkenningspermit slegs vir 1 jaar geldig kan wees, sal die 043-permit op 10 November 2024 verval.

Searcher kon nie die beoogde opname gedurende die 2023-2024-seisoen voltooi nie, weens die geldige verkrygingsvensters en vaartuigbesikbaarheid. Searcher het gevolglik aansoek gedoen vir 'n nuwe Verkenningspermit oor dieselfde gebied. 'n Nuwe Omgewingsmagtiging sal vereis word sodat Searcher onder 'n nuwe Verkenningspermit kan voortgaan.

Searcher het Environmental Impact Management Services (Edms) Bpk (EIMS) as die Omgewingsassesseringspraktisyn (EAP) aangestel om te help met die onderneem van die vereiste magtigingsprosesse (insluitend die statutêre openbare deelname)

Aansoeker: Searcher Geodata UK Ltd

Aansoek: Omgewingsmagtiging (EA) in ooreenstemming met die OIS Regulasies, soos gewysig-Gelyste Aktiwiteit 21(a) (GNR 983):

Enige aktiwiteit insluitend die bedryf van daardie aktiwiteit wat 'n verkenningstoestemming ingevolge artikel 13 van die Wet op die Ontwikkeling van Minerale en Petroleumhulpbronne vereis, asook enige ander toepaslike aktiwiteit soos vervat in hierdie Noteringskennisgewing of in Noteringskennisgewing 3 van 2014, wat vereis word om verkenningstoestemming uit te oefen, uitgesluit-

- (a) enige lessenaarstudie; en
- (b) enige lugopname.

Ligging: Searcher Seismic stel voor om 'n 3D seismiese opname aan die Weskus van Suid-Afrika te onderneem. Die voorgestelde projekgebied is geleë tussen ongeveer 256 km vanaf die kus van St Helenabaai, wat noord langs die westelike kuslyn strek tot ongeveer 220 km van die kus van Hondeklipbaai. Die opnamegebied by die naaste punt is ongeveer 218 km van die kus van die Wes- en Noord-Kaap af. Die koördinaatpunte van die hoofhoeke van die opname area is soos volg:

1) 30°39'24.92"S, 13°21'1.71"E	5) 32°35'25.54"S, 15° 9'38.92"E
2) 30°14'20.36"S, 14° 4'1.43"E	6) 32°35'33.64"S, 13°54'25.99"E
3) 31° 5'40.95"S, 14°53'2.67"E	7) 32°10'0.54"S, 13°58'47.25"E
4) 31° 5'40.95"S, 15° 9'38.63"E	

EIMS sal die prosedures volg soos voorgeskryf en vereis in die Omgewingsimpakbepaling (OIB) Regulasies (GRN982 van 2014, soos gewysig) vir die onderneming van 'n Basiese Evaluering (BA) proses. In ooreenstemming met Hoofstuk 6 van die OIB-regulasies, sal 'n openbare deelnameproses onderneem word. U word hiermee uitgenooi om te registreer en kommentaar te lewer op die voorgestelde projek en aansoek/e. Neem asseblief kennis dat slegs geregistreerde B&GP's direk ingelig sal word oor toekomstige projekinligting en geleenthede vir deelname. Deur as 'n B&GP te registreer, stem jy in tot die versameling en verwerking van jou persoonlike inligting soos per die EIMS Privaatheidskennisgewing beskikbaar by www.eims.co.za/public-participation. Om te verhoed dat geleenthede vir publieke deelname misgeloop word, dien asseblief B&GP-registrasies, of enige navrae, kommentaar of bekommernisse met betrekking tot hierdie aansoek, so gou as moontlik in by EIMS deur gebruik te maak van die volgende kontakbesonderhede:

Kontak Persoon: Alex Msipa

EIMS Verwysings Nommer: 1623

Pos adres: P.O. Box 2083; Pinetown; 2123

Telefoon: (011) 789 7170/ Faks: (086) 571 9047

E-pos: Searcher48@eims.co.za

Sluit asseblief die projek verwysingsnommer 1623 in alle korrespondensie in.

Verdere inligting sal beskikbaar wees by www.eims.co.za/public-participation/. Neem asseblief kennis dat in die geval dat jy weens databeperkings nie toegang tot die webwerf kan kry nie, kontak asseblief EIMS vir alternatiewe reëlings.



ISAZISO : ISICELO SESIGUNYAZISO SEZE NDALO

I-Searcher Geodata UK Ltd (emva koku ekubhekiselwa kuyo njengomfaki-sicelo - Searcher) yandula ukwenza uphando lwe-3D seismic kulwandle olusentshona yoMzantsi Afrika njengenxalenye yemvume (i-reconnaissance permit) 12/1/043. Uvavanyo laqala kweyoMqungu ku-2024 laze laphela kuTsazimpunzi. Ngenxa yokuba iPhepha-mvume le-reconnaissance linokuba semthethweni unyaka omnye kuphela imvume ka-043 iya kuphelwa ngomhla we-10 kweyeNkanga ku-2024.

I-Searcher ayikwazanga ukugqiba uphando olucetyiweyo ngexesha eliphakathi kweminyaka u-2023-2024, ngenxa yexesha elivumelekileyo lokwenza uphando lwe-3D seismic kunye nokufumaneka kweenqanawa zophando. I-Searcher ngenxa yoko iye yafaka isicelo sephepha mvume ye-reconnaissance elitsha kwindawo enye. Ugunyaziso olutsha lokusiNgqongileyo luya kufuneka ukuze i-Searcher iqhubeke phantsi kweMvume le-reconnaissance entsha.

I-Searcher iqeshe u-Environmental Impact Management Services (Pty) Ltd (EIMS) njenge-Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) ukuncedisa ekwenzeni iinkqubo zogunyaziso ezifunekayo (kubandakanywa nentatho-nxaxheba yoluntu ngokusemthethweni).

Umfaki Sicelo:	Searcher Geodata UK Ltd								
Umsebenzi odwelisiweyo :	Nawuphi na umsebenzi oquka ofuna imvume yokuphinda kuqwalaselwe ngokwecandelo 74 loMthetho woPhuhliso lweMithombo yeziMbiwa nePetroleum, kwakunye nawo nawuphi na omnye umsebenzi oqulethwe kwesi Saziso soLudwe okanye kwiSaziso soLuhlu lwesi-3 sika-2014, efunekayo sebenzisa imvume yokuhlola, ngaphandle- (a) nasiphi na isifundo sedesktop; kwaye (b) naluphi na uphando lwe-arial.								
Indawo:	I-Searcher Seismic iceba ukwenza uphando lwe-3D seismic kuNxweme oluseNtshona loMzantsi Afrika. Indawo yeprojekthi ecetywayo iphakathi malunga nama-256km kude nonxweme lwaseSt Helena Bay, inabela emantla kunxweme olusentshona ukuya malunga ne-220km kude nonxweme lwaseHondeklip Bay . Indawo yovavanyo kweyona ndawo ikufutshane imalunga nama-218km kude nonxweme kunxweme lweNtshona kunye noMntla Koloni. likona zesiza sendawo yovavanyo zezi zilandelayo:								
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) 30°39'24.92"S, 13°21'1.71"E</td> <td>5) 32°35'25.54"S, 15° 9'38.92"E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) 30°14'20.36"S, 14° 4'1.43"E</td> <td>6) 32°35'33.64"S, 13°54'25.99"E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3) 31° 5'40.95"S, 14°53'2.67"E</td> <td>7) 32°10'0.54"S, 13°58'47.25"E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4) 31° 5'40.95"S, 15° 9'38.63"E</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1) 30°39'24.92"S, 13°21'1.71"E	5) 32°35'25.54"S, 15° 9'38.92"E	2) 30°14'20.36"S, 14° 4'1.43"E	6) 32°35'33.64"S, 13°54'25.99"E	3) 31° 5'40.95"S, 14°53'2.67"E	7) 32°10'0.54"S, 13°58'47.25"E	4) 31° 5'40.95"S, 15° 9'38.63"E	
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4) 31° 5'40.95"S, 15° 9'38.63"E									

I-EIMS iza kulandela iinkqubo ezichazwe kwiMimiselo ye-EIA (GRN982 ka-2014, njengoko i-amendiwe) ukuze kuqhutywe inkqubo yoVavanyo loChaphazeleko lwezindalo (Basic Assessment - BA). Ngokuhambelana neSahluko sesi-6 seMimiselo ye-EIA, inkqubo yentatho-nxaxheba yoluntu iya kwenziwa. Uyamenywa ukuba ubhalise kwaye unike izimvo ngeprojekthi ecetywayo kunye nezicelo. Nceda uqaphele ukuba zii-I&APs ezibhalisiweyo kuphela eziya kwaziswa ngokuthe ngqo ngengcaciso yeprojekthi yexesha elizayo kunye namathuba okuthatha inxaxheba. Ngokubhalisa kwiQela labanomdla nabachaphezelekayo uvumelana nokuqokelelwa nokusetyenziswa kwee nkukacha zakho zabucala ngokwe Saziso se-EIMS sokusetyenziswa kwee Nkcukacha zabucal esifumaneka ku www.eims.co.za/public-participation.

Ukuze ungaphoswa ngamathuba okuthatha inxaxheba koluntu nceda ungenise ubhaliso lwe-I&AP, okanye nayiphi na imibuzo, izimvo, okanye iinkxalabo malunga nesi sicelo, ngokukhawuleza kangangoko kunokwenzeka kwi-EIMS apha:

Umntu woQhakamshelwano: Alex Msipa
Inombolo yesalathisi ye-EIMS: 1623
Idilesi yeposi: P.O. Box 2083; Pinetown; 2123
Umnxeba: (011) 789 7170/ Ifekisi: (086) 571 9047
I-imeyile: Searcher48@eims.co.za



Nceda ufake inombolo yesalathiso yeprojekthi engu-1623 kuyo yonke imbalelwano. Iinkcukacha ezithe vetshe ziyakufumaneka ku www.eims.co.za/public-participation/. Nceda uqaphele, xa uthe awakwazi ukufikelela kwi-webhusayithi ngenxa yokunqongophala kwe datha nceda unxebelelane nabe-EIMS ukuze kwenziwe amalungiselelo wambi.

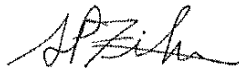
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION

NOTICE 2436 OF 2024

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

NOTICE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION RULES
ON REFERRAL AND INVESTIGATION OF GRIEVANCES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE
PUBLIC SERVICE AMENDMENT OF 2023

1. The Public Service Commission ("**the PSC**") has in terms of section 11 of the Public Service Commission Act, 1997 (Act No.46 of 1997) published the Rules on Referral and Investigation of Grievances of Employees in the Public Service Amendment of 2023 (**PSC Rules on Grievances**) in Government Gazette No. 50311 dated 22 March 2024.
2. The PSC hereby gives notice that the above-mentioned Rules will come into force on **01 May 2024**.



PROF SOMADODA FIKENI

CHAIRPERSON

DATE: 12 April 2024

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION

NOTICE 2437 OF 2024



Custodian of Good Governance

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

NOTICE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION RULES ON
REFERRAL AND INVESTIGATION OF GRIEVANCES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE PUBLIC
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1. The Public Service Commission ("the PSC") has in terms of section 11 of the Public Service Commission Act, 1997 (Act No.46 of 1997) published the Rules on Referral and Investigation of Grievances of Employees in the Public Service Amendment of 2023 (**PSC Rules on Grievances**) in Government Gazette No. 50311 dated 22 March 2024.
2. The PSC hereby gives notice that the above-mentioned Rules will come into force on **01 May 2024**.

PROF SOMADODA FIKENI

CHAIRPERSON

DATE: 12 April 2024

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK**NOTICE 2438 OF 2024****CO-OPERATIVE BANKS ACT, 2007 (ACT NO. 40 OF 2007 – CO-OPERATIVE BANKS ACT)****DEREGISTRATION – WEBBERS EMPLOYEES SAVINGS AND CREDIT CO-OPERATIVE BANK**

Notice is hereby given, for general information, in accordance with the provisions of section 11(4)(a) of the Co-operative Banks Act, that Webbers Employees Savings and Credit Co-operative Bank has been deregistered as a Co-operative Bank with effect from 11 April 2024.

Fundi Tshazibana

N Tshazibana

CEO: Prudential Authority

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION**NOTICE 2439 OF 2024****COMPETITION TRIBUNAL
NOTIFICATION OF DECISION TO APPROVE MERGER**

The Competition Tribunal gives notice in terms of rules 34(b)(ii) and 35(5)(b)(ii) of the "Rules for the conduct of proceedings in the Competition Tribunal" as published in Government Gazette No. 22025 of 01 February 2001 that it approved the following mergers:

Case No.	Acquiring Firm	Target Firm	Date of Order	Decision
LM125Nov23	Woolworths (Pty) Ltd	Absolute Pets (Pty) Ltd	02/04/2024	Approved Subject to Conditions
LM153Dec23	ETG Inputs Holdco Ltd	Certain Assets of JPB Beleggings (Pty) Ltd	02/04/2024	Approved Subject to Conditions
LM051Jul23	Afrimat Ltd	Lafarge SA Holdings (Pty) Ltd	10/04/2024	Approved Subject to Conditions
LM162Jan24	Nedbank Group Ltd	Eqstra Investment Holdings	16/04/2024	Approved

The Chairperson Competition Tribunal

BOARD NOTICES • RAADSKENNISGEWINGS

BOARD NOTICE 590 OF 2024**ROAD ACCIDENT FUND****ADJUSTMENT OF STATUTORY LIMIT IN RESPECT OF CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF INCOME AND LOSS OF SUPPORT**

The Road Accident Fund hereby, in accordance with section 17(4A)(a) of the Road Accident Fund Act, No. 56 of 1996, adjusts and makes known that the amounts referred to in subsection 17(4)(c) are hereby adjusted to **R361 372.00**, with effect from **30 April 2024**, to counter the effects of CPI inflation.

Note: The CPI index based on the new "basket and weights" was used to calculate this adjustment, **effective from 30 April 2024** (with base year December 2021 = 100). The CPI index for May 2008 was 50.43 due to the December 2021 rebasing. The CPI index for February 2024 was 113.9. This adjustment was calculated by multiplying the R 160 000 limit by 113.9/50.43.

RAADSKENNISGEWING 590 VAN 2024**PADONGELUKFONDS****AANPASSING VAN STATUTÊRE LIMIET TEN OPSIGTE VAN EISE VIR VERLIES AAN INKOMSTE EN ONDERHOUD**

Die Padongelukfonds maak ooreenkomstig artikel 17(4A)(a) van die Padongelukfondswet, No. 56 van 1996 bekend dat, met effek vanaf **30 April 2024**, die bedrae waarna verwys word in subartikel 17(4)(c) aangepas word tot **R361 372.00**, ten einde die uitwerking van VPI inflasie teen te werk.

Neem kennis: Die VPI indeks gebasseer op die nuwe "mandjie en gewigte" is gebruik om hierdie aanpassing, **effektief vanaf 30 April 2024**, te bereken (met basisjaar Desember 2021 = 100). Die heraanangepaste VPI indeks vir Mei 2008 is 50.43 as gevolg van die Desember 2021 aanpassing. Die VPI indeks vir Februarie 2024 was 113.9. Hierdie aanpassing was bereken deur die R 160 000 limiet te vermenigvuldig met 113.9/50.43.

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