

REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA



REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskroerant Government Gazette

R1,00 Prys • Price
R0,10 Plus 10% BTW • VAT
R1,10 Verkoopprys • Selling price
Buitelands **R1,40** Other countries
Posvry • Post free

Vol. 323

PRETORIA, 29 MEI
MAY 1992

No. 13998

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRaad

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLAASLIKE BESTUUR, BEHUISING EN WERKE

No. 1472

29 Mei 1992

AANSTELLING VAN KOMMISSIE: OORWEGING
VAN 'N AANSOEK VAN DIE STADSRAAD VAN
KEMPTON PARK OM AS 'N GROOTSTAD VER-
KLAAR TE WORD

Ek, Leon Wessels, Minister van Plaaslike Bestuur:
Volksraad, bepaal hierby ingevolge artikel 2 (1) van die
Ordonnansie op Kommissies van Ondersoek, 1960
(Ordonnansie No. 9 van 1960), hieronder die Ordon-
nansie genoem, dat ek—

- (a) 'n Kommissie van Ondersoek kragtens artikel 2 (1) van die Ordonnansie benoem het om on-
dersoek in te stel na, en aan my verslag te doen
oor, die raadsaamheid van die verklaring van
die Stadsraad van Kempton tot 'n grootstads-
raad, en die munisipaliteit van daardie Stads-
raad tot 'n grootstad, soos beoog in artikel 9A
van die Ordonnansie op Plaaslike Bestuur,
1939 (Ordonnansie No. 17 van 1939);
- (b) die volgende persone kragtens artikel 3 (1) van
die Ordonnansie as lede van die Kommissie
benoem het:
Mnr. W. Arends;
Mnr. P. F. Colin;
Mnr. W. Fourie;
Mnr. P. Mathee;
Mnr. A. D. Niemandt;
Mnr. S. J. Schoeman;
Mnr. H. H. S. Venter;
Mnr. M. A. Jaffer; en
- (c) mnr. S. J. Schoeman ingevolge artikel 3 (2) van
die Ordonnansie as voorsitter aangewys het.

L. WESSELS,
Minister van Plaaslike Bestuur.

334—1

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS

No. 1472

29 May 1992

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION: CONSIDER-
ATION OF AN APPLICATION BY THE TOWN COUN-
CIL OF KEMPTON PARK TO BE DECLARED A CITY
COUNCIL

I, Leon Wessels, Minister of Local Government
House of Assembly, hereby determine in terms of sec-
tion 2 (1) of the Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance,
1960 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1960), hereunder referred to
as the Ordinance, that I—

- (a) have in terms of section 2 (1) of the Ordinance
appointed a Commission of Inquiry to inquire
into, and to report to me about, the expediency
of the declaration of the Town Council of Kemp-
ton Park to be a city council, as contemplated in
section 9A of the Local Government Ordinance,
1939 (Ordinance No. 17 of 1939);
- (b) have in terms of section 3 (1) of the Ordinance
appointed the following persons as members of
the Commission:
Mr W. Arends;
Mr P. F. Colin;
Mr W. Fourie;
Mr P. Mathee;
Mr A. D. Niemandt;
Mr S. J. Schoeman;
Mr H. H. S. Venter;
Mr M. A. Jaffer; and
- (c) have in terms of section 3 (2) of the Ordinance
appointed Mr S. J. Schoeman as chairman.

L. WESSELS,
Minister of Local Government.

13998—1

2 No. 13998

STAATSKOERANT, 29 MEI 1992

**DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN
KULTUUR**

No. 1477 29 Mei 1992

**VERKLARING VAN 'N OPENBARE SKOOL TOT
STAATSONDERSTEUNDE SKOOL**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 29 (2A) van die Wet op Onderwysaangeleenthede (Volksraad), 1988 (Wet No. 70 van 1988), verklaar ek, Pieter Gabriel Marais, Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur, hierby die Hoërskool Kempton Park tot staatsondersteunde skool met ingang van 1 April 1992.

P. G. Marais,
Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur.

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE
SAKE**

No. 1412 29 Mei 1992

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING: HLAKUTSO NA MOLOI

Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Buti Elias Hlakutso, woonagtig te Phuthaditjmada 8565, Witsieshoek, te magtig om die van **Moloi** aan te neem.

No. 1413 29 Mei 1992

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING: MASEROW NA LEIGH

Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Stacey Hayley Maserow, woonagtig te Morningside-plek 55, Eerste laan, Rivonia, te magtig om die van **Leigh** aan te neem.

No. 1414 29 Mei 1992

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING: MAJOZI NA ZULU

Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Blessing Mbongeni Majozzi, woonagtig te Mbabe-reservaat, Empangeni, te magtig om die van **Zulu** aan te neem.

No. 1415 29 Mei 1992

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING: BEECH NA SWINNERTON

Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Antony David James Beech, woonagtig te St Swithinslaan 107, Auckland Park, Johannesburg, te magtig om die van **Swinnerton** aan te neem.

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE**

N. 1477 29 May 1992

**DECLARATION OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL AS A
STATE-AIDED SCHOOL**

Under the powers vested in me by section 29 (2A) of the Education Affairs Act (House of Assembly, 1988 (Act No. 70 of 1988), I, Pieter Gabriel Marais, Minister of Education and Culture, hereby declare Hoërskool Kempton Park to be a state-aided school with effect from 1 April 1992.

P. G. MARAIS,
Minister of Education and Culture.

**DEPARTMENT OF HOME
AFFAIRS**

No. 1412 29 May 1992

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME: HLAKUTSO TO MOLOI

The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Buti Elias Hlakutso, residing at 8565 Phuthaditjmada, Witsieshoek, to assume the surname Moloi.

No. 1413 29 May 1992

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME: MASEROW TO LEIGH

The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Stacey Hayley Maserow, residing at 55 Morningside Place, First Avenue, Rivonia, to assume the surname Leigh.

No. 1414 29 May 1992

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME: MAJOZI TO ZULU

The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Blessing Mbongeni Majozzi, residing at Mbabe Reserve, Empangeni, to assume the surname Zulu.

No. 1415 29 May 1992

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME: BEECH TO SWINNERTON

The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Antony David James Beech, residing at 107 St Swithins Avenue, Auckland Park, Johannesburg, to assume the surname Swinnerton.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 29 MAY 1992

No. 13998 3

No. 1416	29 Mei 1992	No. 1416	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
VANSVERANDERING: KHUZWAYO NA MCHUNU	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Sizwile Simon Khuzwayo, woonagtig te Ramokonopi-Wes 310, Katlehong, te magtig om die van Mchunu aan te neem.	CHANGE OF SURNAME: KHUZWAYO TO MCHUNU	The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Sizwile Simon Khuzwayo, residing at 310 Ramokonopi West, Katlehong, to assume the surname Mchunu .
No. 1417	29 Mei 1992	No. 1417	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
VANSVERANDERING: MUTHABO NA MODISE	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Khakhathi Alice Muthabo en haar minderjare kind Michael Mpho, woonagtig te Fergilhof 8, Honeystraat 84, Berea, te magtig om die van Modise aan te neem.	CHANGE OF SURNAME: MUTHABO TO MODISE	The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Khakhathi Alice Muthado and her minor child Michael Mpho, residing at 8 Fergil Court, 84 Honey Street, Berea, to assume the surname Modise .
No. 1418	29 Mei 1992	No. 1418	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
VANSVERANDERING: GUMEDE NA MATHABA	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Elfas Gumede, woonagtig te Mbabe-reservaat, Empangeni, te magtig om die van Mathaba aan te neem.	CHANGE OF SURNAME: GUMEDE TO MATHABA	The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Elfas Gumede, residing at Mbabe Reserve, Empangeni, to assume the surname of Mathaba .
No. 1419	29 Mei 1992	No. 1419	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
VANSVERANDERING: MPUNGOSE NA NZUZA	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Dumisani Derrick Mpungose, woonagtig te Ngwelezane-woongebied B334, Empangeni, te magtig om die van Nzuza aan te neem.	CHANGE OF SURNAME: MPUNGOSE TO NZUZA	The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Dumisani Derrick Mpungose, residing at B334 Ngwelezane Township, Empangeni, to assume the surname of Nzuza .
No. 1420	29 Mei 1992	No. 1420	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
VANSVERANDERING: MOFOKENG NA NKEANE	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Mashale Johannes Mofokeng, woonagtig te Mangaungstad, Mokodumela, Qwaqwa, te magtig om die van Nkeane aan te neem.	CHANGE OF SURNAME: MOFOKENG TO NKEANE	The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Mashale Johannes Mofokeng, residing at Magaungstad, Mokodumela, Qwaqwa, to assume the surname of Nkeane .
No. 1421	29 Mei 1992	No. 1421	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
VANSVERANDERING: BIYELA NA NTSHANGASE	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Mfihleni Ephraim Biyela, woonagtig te Obuka-reservaat, Empangeni, te magtig om die van Ntshangase aan te neem.	CHANGE OF SURNAME: BIYELA TO NTSHANGASE	The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Mfihleni Ephraim Biyela, residing at Obuka Reserve, Empangeni, to assume the surname of Ntshangase .

4 No. 13998

STAATSKOERANT, 29 MEI 1992

No. 1422	29 Mei 1992	No. 1422	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
VANSVERANDERING: MASHIYANE NA SKHOSANA		CHANGE OF SURNAME: MASHIYANA TO SKHOSANA	
Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Petrus Zembe Mashiyane, woonagtig te Mathysenloop 939, Mkhobola, kwaNdebele te magtig om die van Skhosana aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Petrus Zembe Mashiyane, residing at 939 Mathysenloop, Mkhobola, kwaNdebele, to assume the surname Skhosana .	
No. 1423	29 Mei 1992	No. 1423	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
VANSVERANDERING: DLAMINI NA MNGOMA		CHANGE OF SURNAME: DLAMINI TO MNGOMA	
Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Bunti Joseph Dlamini, sy vrou Sibongile Mary-Jane en minderjarige kinders Nokukhanya Maria, Nomalungelo Irene, Nonhlanhla Ingrid, Simphiwe Goodwan en Nozipho Goodness, woonagtig te Umlazi-woongebied F607, Pk. Umlazi, te magtig om die van Mngoma aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Bunti Joseph Dlamini, his wife Sibongile Mary-Jane and minor children Nokukhanya Maria, Nomalungelo Irene, Nonhlanhla Ingrid, Simphiwe Goodwan and Nozipho Goodness, residing at F607 Umlazi Township, P.O. Umlazi, to assume the surname Mngoma .	
No. 1424	29 Mei 1992	No. 1424	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
VANSVERANDERING: MOKWENA NA MITCHELL		CHANGE OF SURNAME: MOKWENA TO MITCHELL	
Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Postol Petrus Mokwena, sy vrou Nomqebelo Idah en minderjarige kinders Johannes Ambrose, Rebecca Treisa, Mirriam Solina en Duduzile Beverley, woonagtig te Radebe-straat 1365, Duduza-dorpsgebied, Nigel, te magtig om die van Mitchell aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Postol Petrus Mokwena, his wife Nomqebelo Idah and minor children Johannes Ambrose, Rebecca Treisa, Mirriam Solina and Duduzile Beverley, residing at 1365 Radebe Street, Duduza Township, Nigel, to assume the surname Mitchell .	
No. 1425	29 Mei 1992	No. 1425	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
VANSVERANDERING: MAKHUKHULE NA MOLEFI		CHANGE OF SURNAME: MAKHUKHULE TO MOLEFI	
Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Violet Annah Makukhule en haar minderjarige kind Gloria Itumeleng, woonagtig te Masilostraat 5006, Duduza-dorpsgebied, Nigel, te magtig om die van Molefi aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Violet Annah Makukhule and her minor child Gloria Itumeleng, residing at 5006 Masilo Street, Duduza Township, Nigel, to assume the surname Molefi .	
No. 1426	29 Mei 1992	No. 1426	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
VANSVERANDERING: MUTHUVERAN NA FRANK		CHANGE OF SURNAME: MUTHUVERAN TO FRANK	
Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Cyril Louis Frank Mathuveran en sy vrou Adelaine, woonagtig te Gulshannyalaan 40, Riyadh-woongebied, Verulam, te magtig om die van Frank aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Cyril Louis Frank Mathuveran and his wife Adelaine, residing at 40 Gulshan Drive, Riyadh Township, Verulam, to assume the surname Frank .	

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 29 MAY 1992

No. 13998 5

No. 1427	29 Mei 1992	No. 1427	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
	VANSVERANDERING: MKHWANAZI NA MZOBE		CHANGE OF SURNAME: MKHWANAZI TO MZOBE
	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Nomthimbu Nellie Mkhwanazi, woonagtig te 20780, Etwatwe, Daveyton, te magtig om die van Mzobe aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Nomthimbu Nellie Mkhwanazi, residing at 20780, Etwatwe, Daveyton, to assume the surname Mzobe .
No. 1428	29 Mei 1992	No. 1428	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
	VANSVERANDERING: NGCOBO NA MKHIZE		CHANGE OF SURNAME: NGCOBO TO MKHIZE
	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Elphas Irwin Ngcobe en sy vrou Mathombi Frieda, woonagtig te Mooi Plaas, Posbus 167, Dalton, te magtig om die van Mkhize aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Elphas Irwin Ngcobe and his wife Mathombi Frieda, residing at Mooi Plaas Farm, P.O. Box 167, Dalton, to assume the surname Mkhize .
No. 1429	29 Mei 1992	No. 1429	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
	VANSVERANDERING: GWALA NA NTULI		CHANGE OF SURNAME: GWALA TO NTULI
	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Mbusiswa Gwala, sy vrou Duduzile Daizy en minderjarige kinders Vusumuzi Lovemore, Zithulele Fortune en Xolani Goodwill, woonagtig te Inanda, p/a Hlengimpileskool, Posbus 43233, Inanda, te magtig om die van Ntuli aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Mbusiswa Gwala, his wife Duduzile Daizy and minor children Vusumuzi Lovemore, Zithulele Fortune and Xolani Goodwill, residing at Inanda, c/o Hlengimpile School, P.O. Box 43233, Inanda, to assume the surname Ntuli .
No. 1430	29 Mei 1992	No. 1430	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
	VANSVERANDERING: KHANYE NA KHUMALO		CHANGE OF SURNAME: KHANYE TO KHUMALO
	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Nyanayezwe Lucas Khanye, sy vrou Paulina Malefsane en minderjarige kinders William Jabulani, Constance Sibongile, Millicent Noshado, Humphrey Themba en Esther Lindile, woonagtig te Blok G 1409, Soshanguve, te magtig om die van Khumalo aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Nyanayezwe Lucas Khanye, his wife Paulina Malefsane and minor children William Jabulani, Constance Sibongile, Millicent Noshado, Humphrey Themba and Esther Lindile, residing at 1409 Block G, Soshanguve, to assume the surname Khumalo .
No. 1436	29 Mei 1992	No. 1436	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
	VANSVERANDERING: NKOMO NA JUBA		CHANGE OF SURNAME: NKOMO TO JUBA
	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Ellen Nkomo en Gladia Nkomo, woonagtig te Seekoeirivier, P.k. Kruisfontein, Humansdorp, te magtig om die van Juba aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Ellen Nkomo and Gladia Nkomo, residing at Seekoeirivier, P.O. Kruisfontein, Humansdorp, to assume the surname Juba .

No. 1437	29 Mei 1992	No. 1437	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
	VANSVERANDERING: MEKGOE NA RAMADIE		CHANGE OF SURNAME: MEKGOE TO RAMADIE
	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Tefelo Jeremia Mekgoe, en sy eggenote Motlakadibe Selina en minderjarige kind Mapula Mary, woonagtig te Diepkloof 131, Uitbreiding 1, Soweto, te magtig om die van Ramadie aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Tefelo Jeremia Mekgoe, his wife Motlakadibe Selina and minor child Mapula Mary, residing at 131 Diepkloof, Extension 1, Soweto, to assume the surname Ramadie .
No. 1438	29 Mei 1992	No. 1438	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
	VANSVERANDERING: MQWATI NA JUBA		CHANGE OF SURNAME: MQWATI TO JUBA
	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Kiewiet Mqwati, Anna Mqwati en Mieta Mqwati, woonagtig te Seekoeirivier, Pk. Kruisfontein, Humansdorp, te magtig om die van Juba aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Kiewiet Mqwati, Anna Mqwati and Mieta Mqwati, residing at Seekoeirivier, P.O. Kruisfontein, Humansdorp, to assume the surname Juba .
No. 1439	29 Mei 1992	No. 1439	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
	VANSVERANDERING: MASHICILA NA NTHAKO		CHANGE OF SURNAME: MASHICILA TO NTHAKO
	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Kemsley Malusi Mashicila, sy eggenote Nozuko en minderjarige kinders Batandwa Jacobs en Isaac Bulla, woonagtig te Nxadistraat 4, kwaMagxaki, Port Elizabeth, te magtig om die van Nthako aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Kemsley Malusi Mashicila, his wife Nozuko and minor children Batandwa Jacobs and Isaac Bulla, residing at 4 Nxadi Street, kwaMagxaki, Port Elizabeth, to assume the surname Nthako .
No. 1440	29 Mei 1992	No. 1440	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
	VANSVERANDERING: MKHWANAZI NA DLUDLU		CHANGE OF SURNAME: MKHWANAZI TO DLUDLU
	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Mosimbithi Amos Mkhwanazi, woonagtig te Dushanestraat 6492, Daveyton, Benoni, te magtig om die van DLUDLU aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Mosimbithi Amos Mkhwanazi, residing at 6492 Dushane Street, Daveyton, Benoni, to assume the surname DLUDLU .
No. 1441	29 Mei 1992	No. 1441	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
	VANSVERANDERING: NARSAI GOPAL NA NARSAI		CHANGE OF SURNAME: NARSAI GOPAL TO NARSAI
	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Deepak Narsai Gopal, woonagtig te Milkwoodlaan 2311, Lenasia-Suid, te magtig om die van Narsai aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Deepak Narsai Gopal, residing at 2311 Milkwood Avenue, Lenasia South, to assume the surname Narsai .

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 29 MAY 1992

No. 13998 7

No. 1442	29 Mei 1992	No. 1442	29 May 1992
WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937	
VANSVERANDERING: HLATSHWAYO NA SKHOSANA		CHANGE OF SURNAME: HLATSHWAYO TO SKHOSANA	
Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Sydwell Jabulane Smanga Hlatshwayo, woonagtig te Firststraat 28, Linden, te magtig om die van Skhosana aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Sydwell Jabulane Smanga Hlatshwayo, residing at 28 First Street, Linden, to assume the surname Skhosana .	
No. 1443	29 Mei 1992	No. 1443	29 May 1992
WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937	
VANSVERANDERING: MALAPANE NA DIBAKWANE		CHANGE OF SURNAME: MALAPANE TO DIBAKWANE	
Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Lot Malapane, sy eggenote Kgopane Eva en minderjarige kinders Thabo en Gift Mina, woonagtig te Etwatwa 2656, Oos-Daveyton, te magtig om die van Dibakwane aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Lot Malapane, his wife Kgopane Eva and minor children Thabo and Gift Mina, residing at 2656 Etwatwa, East Daveyton, to assume the surname Dibakwane .	
No. 1444	29 Mei 1992	No. 1444	29 May 1992
WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937	
VANSVERANDERING: MOTANA NA KOMAPE		CHANGE OF SURNAME: MOTANA TO KOMAPE	
Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Koena Matthews Motana, woonagtig te Ga-Sebotse, Matlala, distrik Seshego, te magtig om die van Komape aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Koena Matthews Motana, residing at Ga-Sebotse, Matlala, District of Seshego, to assume the surname Komape .	
No. 1445	29 Mei 1992	No. 1445	29 May 1992
WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937	
VANSVERANDERING: MCHUNU NA HAYWARD		CHANGE OF SURNAME: MCHUNU TO HAYWARD	
Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Mesuli King Mchunu, woonagtig te 1716B Zola-Noord, te magtig om die van Hayward aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Mesuli King Mchunu, residing at 1716B Zola North, to assume the surname Hayward .	
No. 1446	29 Mei 1992	No. 1446	29 May 1992
WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937	
VANSVERANDERING: DLAMINI NA MKHIZE		CHANGE OF SURNAME: DLAMINI TO MKHIZE	
Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Noku Phila Dlamini, woonagtig te plaas Weltevreden, Vryheid, te magtig om die van Mkhize aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Noku Phila Dlamini, residing at Weltevreden Farm, Vryheid, to assume the surname Mkhize .	

8 No. 13998

STAATSKOERANT, 29 MEI 1992

No. 1447	29 Mei 1992	No. 1447	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
	VANSVERANDERING: ESSA OSMAN NA OSMAN		CHANGE OF SURNAME: ESSA OSMAN TO OSMAN
	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Essa Suliman Essa Osman en minderjarige kinders Yaseen en Mehnaaz, woonagtig te Woonstel 1, Sheringhamweg 74, Overport, Durban, te magtig om die van Osman aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Essa Suliman Essa Osman and his minor children Yaseen and Mehnaaz, residing at Flat 1, 74 Sheringham Road, Overport, Durban, to assume the surname Osman .
No. 1448	29 Mei 1992	No. 1448	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
	VANSVERANDERING: WARE NA JACKSON-WARE		CHANGE OF SURNAME: WARE TO JACKSON-WARE
	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepaling van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Peta Jane Susan Ware, woonagtig te Kaduna 9, Borrowdaleweg, Riverclub, te magtig om die van Jackson-Ware aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Peta Jane Susan Ware, residing at 9 Kaduna, Borrowdale Road, Riverclub, to assume the surname Jackson-Ware .
No. 1449	29 Mei 1992	No. 1449	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
	VANSVERANDERING: KUBIDO NA VAN DER MERWE		CHANGE OF SURNAME: KUBIDO TO VAN DER MERWE
	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Lydia Kubido, woonagtig te Migdalwoonstelle 5, Worcesterstraat, Seepunt, te magtig om die van Van der Merwe aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Lydia Kubido, residing at 5 Migdal Flat, Worcester Street, Sea Point, to assume the surname Van der Merwe .
No. 1450	29 Mei 1992	No. 1450	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
	VANSVERANDERING: KUMALO IN HARAMES		CHANGE OF SURNAME: KUMALO TO HARAMES
	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Jacque Elijah Kumalo, woonagtig te Naledi 341A, Soweto, te magtig om die van Harames aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Jacque Elijah Kumalo, residing at 341A Naledi, Soweto, to assume the surname Harames .
No. 1451	29 Mei 1992	No. 1451	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
	VANSVERANDERING: ESSOP IN SEEDAT		CHANGE OF SURNAME: ESSOP TO SEEDAT
	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Ebrahim Essop, sy eggenote Fatima en minderjarige kind Fazila, woonagtig te Albatross-straat 23, Uitbreiding 1, Lenasia, te magtig om die van Seedat aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Ebrahim Essop, his wife Fatima and minor child Fazila, residing at 23 Albatross Street, Extension 1, Lenasia, to assume the surname Seedat .

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 29 MAY 1992

No. 13998 9

No. 1452	29 Mei 1992	No. 1452	29 May 1992
WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937	
VANSVERANDERING: ZUNGU NA LINES		CHANGE OF SURNAME: ZUNGU TO LINES	
Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Sipho Simon Zungu, sy eggenote Nomusa Ntombenhle Mary en minderjarige kinders Thabane Cyril, Nonhlanhla Thembisile Sibusisiwe, Nozibusiso Sibongile, Nelisiwe Maris, S'thokozile Charity, Philane Henry and Zamazungu Thembil, woonagtig te Rosaryweg 75, Greenwood Park, Inanda, te magtig om die van Lines aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Sipho Simon Zungu, his wife Nomusa Ntombenhle Mary and minor children Thabane, Cyril, Nonhlanhla Thembisile Sibusisiwe, Nozibusiso Sibongile, Nelisiwe Maris, S'thokozile Charity, Philane Henry and Zamazungu Thembil, residing at 75 Rosary Road, Greenwood Park, Inanda, to assume the surname Lines .	
No. 1453	29 Mei 1992	No. 1453	29 May 1992
WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937	
VANSVERANDERING: VAN NIEKERK NA CALVERT		CHANGE OF SURNAME: VAN NIEKERK TO CALVERT	
Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Sadree van Niekerk, woonagtig te Da Silvastraat 5, Bloemendaal, Port Elizabeth, te magtig om die van Calvert aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Sadree van Niekerk, residing as 5 Da Silva Street, Bloemendaal, Port Elizabeth, to assume the surname Calvert .	
No. 1454	29 Mei 1992	No. 1454	29 May 1992
WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937	
VANSVERANDERING: MONAMANE NA MILE		CHANGE OF SURNAME: MONAMANE TO MILE	
Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Esaea Tseko Monamane, woonagtig te Motloenyastraat 796, Monyakeng, Wesselsbron, te magtig om die van Mile aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Esaea Tseko Monamane, residing at 796 Motloenya Street, Monyakeng, Wesselsbron, to assume the surname Mile .	
No. 1455	29 Mei 1992	No. 1455	29 May 1992
WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937	
VANSVERANDERING: NDLOVU NA MAKHETHA		CHANGE OF SURNAME: NDLOVU TO MAKHETHA	
Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Moses Nhlanhla Ndlovu, woonagtig te Palmbay 123, St Georgesstraat 46, Durban, te magtig om die van Makhetha aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Moses Nhlanhla Ndlovu, residing at 123 Palmbay, 46 St George's Street, Durban, to assume the surname Makhetha .	
No. 1456	29 Mei 1992	No. 1456	29 May 1992
WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937	
VANSVERANDERING: MAZIBUKO NA MAHLABA		CHANGE OF SURNAME: MAZIBUKO TO MAHLABA	
Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Boy Dan Mazibuko, sy eggenote Mirriam Busisiwe en minderjarige kinders Refillwe Thalofle Mhlophe en Khayelihle Geoffrey Mazibuko, woonagtig te Mnumzanestraat 1567, Tokoza, Alberton, te magtig om die van Mahlaba aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Boy Dan Mazibuko, his wife Mirriam Busisiwe and minor children Refillwe Thalofle Mhlophe and Khayelihle Geoffrey Mazibuko, residing at 1567 Mnumzane Street, Tokoza, Alberton, to assume the surname Mahlaba .	

10 No. 13998

STAATSKOERANT, 29 MEI 1992

No. 1457	29 Mei 1992	No. 1457	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
	VANSVERANDERING: KEE NA CHING		CHANGE OF SURNAME: KEE TO CHING
	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Lai Yun Kee, woonagtig te Drakensweg 4, Quellerina, Roodepoort, te magtig om die van Ching aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Lai Yun Kee, residing at 4 Drakens Avenue, Quellerina, Roodepoort, to assume the surname Ching .
No. 1458	29 Mei 1992	No. 1458	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
	VANSVERANDERING: TEMBE NA MBUYISA		CHANGE OF SURNAME: TEMBE TO MBUYISA
	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Sontu Tembe en sy eggenote Mdongwe Esgelina, woonagtig te Naby Linden Handelwinkel, Mkuze, te magtig om die van Mbuyisa aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Sontu Tembe and his wife Mdongwe Esgelina, residing at Near Linden Trading Store, Mkuze, to assume the surname Mbuyisa .
No. 1459	29 Mei 1992	No. 1459	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
	VANSVERANDERING: HASTHIBEAR NA CAPTAIN		CHANGE OF SURNAME: HASTHIBEAR TO CAPTAIN
	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Hanks George Hasthibeer, sy eggenote Winnifred Iris Captain en minderjarige kinders Zelida Claudette Captain en Adelé Jezel Captain, woonagtig te Kildon Place 3, Sydenham, Durban, te magtig om die van Captain aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Hanks George Hasthibeer, his wife Winnifred Iris Captain and minor children Zelida Claudette Captain and Adelé Jezel Captain, residing at 3 Kildon Place, Sydenham, Durban, to assume the surname Captain .
No. 1496	29 Mei 1992	No. 1496	29 May 1992
	WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937		ALIENS ACT, 1937
	VANSVERANDERING: DE VILLIERS NA WEINZIERL		CHANGE OF SURNAME: DE VILLIERS TO WEINZIERL
	Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Anton Roderick de Villiers en sy minderjarige kind Genevièvè, woonagtig te Plum Bakerweg 6, Dalpark-uitbreiding 6, Brakpan, te magtig om die van Weinzierl aan te neem.		The Minister of Home Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Anton Roderick de Villiers and his minor child Genevièvè, residing at 6 Plum Baker Road, Dalpar Extension 6, Brakpan, to assume the surname of Weinzierl .
DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE		DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	
No. 1492	29 Mei 1992	No. 1492	29 May 1992
	ERKENNING VERLEEN AS KONSUL-GENERAL		RECOGNITION GRANTED AS CONSUL-GENERAL
	Hierby word bekendgemaak dat aan mnr. Magcinonke Ezra Mtshontshi met ingang van 22 Januarie 1992 voorlopige erkenning verleen is as Konsul-generaal van die Republiek Transkei in Oos-Londen, met die gedeelte van die provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop ten ooste van en uitsluitende die landdrosdistrikte Bathurst, Albany, Somerset-Oos, Cradock, Hofmeyr, Steynsburg en Venterstad as sy regssgebied.		It is hereby notified that Mr Magcinonke Ezra Mtshontshi has, with effect from 22 January 1992, been granted provisional recognition as Consul-General of the Republic of Transkei in East London, with that portion of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope to the east of and excluding the Magisterial Districts of Bathurst, Albany, Somerset East, Cradock, Hofmeyr, Steynsburg and Venterstad as his area of jurisdiction.
	Mnr. Mtshontshi is die opvolger van Mnr. M. S. M. Nkunkuma.		Mr Mtshontshi is the successor to Mr M. S. M. Nkunkuma.

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No. 1484

29 Mei 1992

Die Departement van Finansies maak hiermee bekend dat oordragdokumente vir registrasie ten opsigte van die ondergemelde Republiek van Suid-Afrika Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte nie later nie as 12 Junie 1992 by die Departement se kantoor te Abattoirhuis 301, Hamiltonstraat 50, Arcadia, Pretoria, ingelewer moet wees ten einde vir die rentebetaling op 15 Julie 1992 te kwalifiseer.

Die registrasie van oordragdokumente aldus ingehandig sal op 24 Junie 1992 gefinaliseer word waarna die registers tot die dag van rentebetaling gesluit sal wees.

Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 6,50 Persent, 1993 (R030).
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 9,80 Persent, 2001 (R101).
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 12,00 Persent, 1994 (R156).
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 13,00 Persent, 2005 (R124).
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 14,00 Persent, 1992 (R116).

No. 1485

29 Mei 1992

RENTEKOERS VAN TOEPASSING OP STAATSLENINGS

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Finansies ingevolge artikel 26 (1) van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet 66 van 1975), die standaardrentekoers van toepassing vanaf 1 Junie 1992, en tot nadere kennisgewing, op lenings deur die Staat toegestaan uit die Staatsinkomstefonds op sestien komma twee vyf persent (16,25%) per jaar vasgestel het.

Bogenoemde standaardrentekoers is van toepassing vanaf 1 Junie 1992 en tot nadere kennisgewing, op alle trekkings van lenings uit staatsgelde, uitgesonderd lenings ten opsigte waarvan ander rentekoers spesifiek deur wetgewing of die Minister van Finansies gemagtig is.

DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID

No. 1489

29 Mei 1992

WOEKERWET, 1968 (WET NO. 73 VAN 1968)

Ooreenkomsdig die voorskrifte van die Minister van Finansies en van Handel en Nywerheid bepaal ek, Hermanus Hendrikus Jacobus Steyn, Registrateur vir doeleindes van die Woekerwet, 1968 (Wet No. 73 van 1968), kragtens die bepalings van artikel 2 (1), (2) en (3) van die Woekerwet, 1968, die finansieringskoste-koerse per jaar vervat in die Bylae.

H. H. J. STEYN,
Registrateur van Finansiële Instellings.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. 1484

29 May 1992

The Department of Finance announces hereby that transfer documents for registration in respect of the undermentioned Republic of South Africa Internal Registered Stocks must be lodged with the Office of this Department at 301 Abattoir House, 50 Hamilton Street, Arcadia, Pretoria, **not later than 12 June 1992** to qualify for the interest payment on 15 July 1992.

The registration of transfer documents thus handed in will be finalised on 24 June 1992 whereafter the registers will be closed until the date of the interest payment.

Internal Registered Stock, 6,50 Per Cent, 1993 (R030).
Internal Registered Stock, 9,80 Per Cent, 2001 (R101).
Internal Registered Stock, 12,00 Per Cent, 1994 (R156).
Internal Registered Stock, 13,00 Per Cent, 2005 (R124).
Internal Registered Stock, 14,00 Per Cent, 1992 (R116).

No. 1485

29 May 1992

RATE OF INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT LOANS

It is hereby notified that the Minister of Finance has in terms of section 26 (1) of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act 66 of 1975), fixed the standard interest rate applicable from 1 June 1992, and until further notice, to loans granted by the State out of the State Revenue Fund at sixteen comma two five per cent (16,25%) per annum.

The above-mentioned standard interest rate is applicable from 1 June 1992, and until further notice, to all drawings of loans from State moneys, except loans in respect of which other rates of interest are specifically authorised by legislation or the Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

No. 1489

29 May 1992

USURY ACT, 1968 (ACT NO. 73 OF 1968)

In accordance with the directions of the Minister of Finance and of Trade and Industry I, Hermanus Hendrikus Jacobus Steyn, Registrar for purposes of the Usury Act, 1968 (Act No. 73 of 1968), determine in terms of the provisions of sections 2 (1), (2) and (3) of the Usury Act, 1968 the annual finance charge rates contained in the Schedule.

H. H. J. STEYN,
Registrar of Financial Institutions.

BYLAE

1. Vir doeleinades van artikel 2 (1) van die Woekerwet, 1968 (Wet No. 73 van 1968) (hieronder in hierdie Kennisgewing die Wet genoem), is die verskillende persentasies 31,0 persent ten opsigte van geldlenings-transaksies van totale bedrae geld wat nie R6 000 oorskry nie, en 28,0 persent ten opsigte van geldleningstransaksies van totale bedrae geld wat R6 000 oorskry.

2. Vir doeleinades van artikel 2 (2) van die Wet is die verskillende persentasies beoog in daardie artikel 31,0 persent ten opsigte van krediettransaksies van geldwaardes van die hoofskuld wat nie R6 000 oorskry nie, en 28,0 persent ten opsigte van krediettransaksies van geldwaardes van die hoofskuld wat R6 000 oorskry.

3. Vir doeleinades van artikel 2 (3) van die Wet is die verskillende persentasies beoog in daardie artikel 31,0 persent ten opsigte van huurtransaksies van geldwaardes van die hoofskuld wat nie R6 000 oorskry nie, en 28,0 persent ten opsigte van huurtransaksies van geldwaardes van die hoofskuld wat R6 000 oorskry.

4. Vir doeleinades van artikel 3A (2) (a) van die Wet is die ander bedrag beoog in daardie artikel, R250 000.

5. Vir doeleinades van artikel 15 (g) van die Wet is die ander bedrag beoog in daardie artikel, R500 000.

6. Hierdie Kennisgewing tree in werking op 29 Mei 1992.

7. Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 943 van 5 Mei 1988 en Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1778 van 27 Julie 1990 word hierby met ingang van 29 Mei 1992 herroep.

SCHEDULE

1. For the purposes of section 2 (1) of the Usury Act, 1968 (Act No. 73 of 1968) (hereinafter in this Notice referred to as the Act), the different percentages contemplated in that section shall be 31,0 per cent in respect of money lending transactions where the total amount of money does not exceed R6 000 and 28,0 per cent in respect of money lending transactions where the total amount of money exceeds R6 000.

2. For the purposes of section 2 (2) of the Act, the different percentages contemplated in that section shall be 31,0 per cent in respect of credit transactions of money values of the principal debt not exceeding R6 000, and 28,0 per cent in respect of credit transactions of money values of the principal debt exceeding R6 000.

3. For the purposes of section 2 (3) of the Act, the different percentages contemplated in that section shall be 31,0 per cent in respect of leasing transactions of money values of the principal debt not exceeding R6 000, and 28,0 per cent in respect of leasing transactions of money values of the principal debt exceeding R6 000.

4. For the purposes of section 3A (2) (a) of the Act, the other amount contemplated in that section shall be R250 000.

5. For the purposes of section 15 (g) of the Act, the other amount contemplated in that section shall be R500 000.

6. This notice shall come into operation on 29 May 1992.

7. Government Notice No. R. 943 of 5 May 1988 and Government Notice No. R. 1778 of 27 July 1990 is hereby repealed with effect from 29 May 1992.

DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE OPVOEDING

No. 1486

29 Mei 1992

AANSTELLING VAN LEDE VAN DIE SERTIFISEERINGSRAAD VIR TECHNIKONONDERWYS

1. Met die oog op die aanstelling deur my van hoogstens ses persone as lede van die Sertifiseringsraad vir Technikononderwys bedoel in artikel 2 van die Wet op die Sertifiseringsraad vir Technikononderwys, 1986 (Wet No. 88 van 1986), wat na my oordeel geskik is vanweë hul opvoedkundige kwalifikasies en kundigheid in sake rakende die werksaamhede van genoemde Raad, versoek ek, L. A. Pienaar, Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding, hierby kragtens artikel 4 van genoemde Wet alle liggeme, verenigings of organisasies wat vir die doel van sodanige aanstellings name van persone aan my wens voor te lê, om sodanige name voor te lê op die wyse en binne die tydperk vermeld in paragraaf 2.
2. Die naam van elke persoon wat ingevolge paragraaf 1 voorgelê word, moet vergesel wees van die *curriculum vitae* van die betrokke persoon en gestuur word aan **Posbus 9128, Kaapstad, 8000**, om my nie later nie as **8 Junie 1992** te bereik.

L. A. PIENAAR,
Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

No. 1486

29 May 1992

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE CERTIFICATION COUNCIL FOR TECHNIKON EDUCATION

1. With a view to the appointment by me of not more than six persons as members of the Certification Council for Technikon Education referred to in section 2 of the Certification Council for Technikon Education Act, 1986 (Act No. 88 of 1986), who in my opinion are fit on account of their educational qualifications and expertise in matters affecting the functions of the said Council, I, L. A. Pienaar, Minister of National Education, hereby request in terms of section 4 of the said Act all bodies, societies or organisations that for the purpose of such appointments wish to submit names to me, to submit such names in the manner and within the period referred to in paragraph 2.
2. The name of each person submitted in terms of paragraph 1 must be accompanied by a *curriculum vitae* of the person concerned and must be sent to **P.O. Box 9128, Cape Town, 8000**, to reach me not later than **8 June 1992**.

L. A. PIENAAR,
Minister of National Education.

No. 1487	29 Mei 1992	No. 1487	29 May 1992
AANSTELLING VAN LEDE VAN DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE SERTIFISERINGSRAAD			APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN CERTIFICATION COUNCIL
1. Met die oog op die aanstelling deur my van nege persone as lede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sertifiseringsraad bedoel in artikel 2 van die Wet op die Suid-Afrikaanse Sertifiseringsraad, 1986 (Wet No. 85 van 1986), wat na my oordeel geskik is van weé hul opvoedkundige kwalifikasies en kundigheid in sake rakende die werksaamhede van genoemde Raad, versoek ek, L. A. Pienaar, Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding, hierby kragtens artikel 4 van genoemde Wet alle liggeme, verenigings of organisasies wat vir die doel van sodanige aanstellings name van persone aan my wens voor te lê, om sodanige name voor te lê op die wyse en binne die tydperk vermeld in paraagraaf 2.			1. With a view to the appointment by me of nine persons as members of the South African Certification Council referred to in section 2 of the South African Certification Council Act, 1986 (Act No. 85 of 1986), who in my opinion are fit on account of their educational qualifications and expertise in matters affecting the functions of the said Council, I, L. A. Pienaar, Minister of National Education, hereby request in terms of section 4 of the said Act all bodies, societies or organisations that for the purpose of such appointments wish to submit names to me, to submit such names in the manner and within the period referred to in paragraph 2.
2. Die naam van elke persoon wat ingevolge paraagraaf 1 voorgelê word, moet vergesel wees van die <i>curriculum vitae</i> van die betrokke persoon en gestuur word aan Posbus 9128, Kaapstad, 8000 , om my nie later nie as 8 Junie 1992 te bereik.			2. The name of each person submitted in terms of paragraph 1 must be accompanied by a <i>curriculum vitae</i> of the person concerned and must be sent to Private Bag X9128, Cape Town, 8000 , to reach me not later than 8 June 1992 .
L. A. PIENAAR, Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding.			L. A. PIENAAR, Minister of National Education.
<hr/> DEPARTEMENT VAN STREEK- EN GRONDSAKE			
No. 1411	29 Mei 1992	DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS	
INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE WYSIGING VAN BYLAE 1 BY DIE GRONDWET VAN DIE SELFREGERENDE GEBIEDE, 1971 (WET NO. 21 VAN 1971)			No. 1411
Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 37A (2) van die Grondwet van die Selfregerende Gebiede, 1971 (Wet No. 21 van 1971), bepaal ek, Jacob de Villiers, Minister van Streek- en Grondsake hierby dat items 2, 7A, 15, 20B, 30, 32B, 32C en 32D van Bylae 1 by genoemde Wet, soos onderskeidelik gewysig en ingevoeg deur Proklamasie No. 67 van 1991, op 1 Junie 1992 in werking tree in die gebied ten opsigte waarvan die KaNgwane-Wetgewende Vergadering by Proklamasie No. R. 148 van 1984 tot 'n selfregerende gebied verklaar is.			29 May 1992
J. DE VILLIERS, Minister van Streek- en Grondsake.			COMMENCEMENT OF THE AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE 1 TO THE SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES CONSTITUTION ACT, 1971 (ACT NO. 21 OF 1971)
Under the powers vested in me by section 37A (2) of the Self-governing Territories Constitution Act, 1971 (Act No. 21 of 1971), I, Jacob de Villiers, Minister of Regional and Land Affairs, hereby determine that items 2, 7A, 15, 20B, 30, 32B, 32C and 32D of Schedule 1 to the said Act, as amended and inserted by Proclamation 67 of 1991 respectively, shall come into operation on 1 June 1992 in the area in respect of which the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly was declared a self-governing territory by Proclamation No. R. 148 of 1984.			Under the powers vested in me by section 37A (2) of the Self-governing Territories Constitution Act, 1971 (Act No. 21 of 1971), I, Jacob de Villiers, Minister of Regional and Land Affairs, hereby determine that items 2, 7A, 15, 20B, 30, 32B, 32C and 32D of Schedule 1 to the said Act, as amended and inserted by Proclamation 67 of 1991 respectively, shall come into operation on 1 June 1992 in the area in respect of which the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly was declared a self-governing territory by Proclamation No. R. 148 of 1984.
J. DE VILLIERS, Minister of Regional and Land Affairs.			J. DE VILLIERS, Minister of Regional and Land Affairs.
<hr/> SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE			
No. 1495	29 Mei 1992	SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE	
WET OP SEKURITEITSBEAMPTES, 1987 (WET NO. 92 VAN 1987)			No. 1495
GEDRAGSKODE VIR SEKURITEITSBEAMPTES			29 May 1992
Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 19 (3) van die Wet op Sekuriteitsbeampies, 1987 (Wet No. 92 van 1987), verklaar ek, Johannes Hendrikus Lodewyk Scheepers, Adjunkminister van Wet en Orde,			SECURITY OFFICERS ACT, 1987 (ACT NO. 92 OF 1987)
CODE OF CONDUCT FOR SECURITY OFFICERS			CODE OF CONDUCT FOR SECURITY OFFICERS
By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 19 (3) of the Security Officers Act, 1987 (Act No. 92 of 1987), I, Johannes Hendrikus Lodewyk Scheepers, Deputy Minister of Law and Order, acting on behalf of			By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 19 (3) of the Security Officers Act, 1987 (Act No. 92 of 1987), I, Johannes Hendrikus Lodewyk Scheepers, Deputy Minister of Law and Order, acting on behalf of

14 No. 13998

STAATSKOERANT, 29 MEI 1992

handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die Gedragskode vir Sekuriteitsbeamptes, wat deur die Raad vir Sekuriteitsbeamptes op 29 Mei 1992 in *Staatskoerant* No. 13998 gepubliseer is, met ingang vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing, aldus bindend vir sekuriteitsbeamptes.

J. H. L. SCHEEPERS,
Adjunkminister van Wet en Orde.

DEPARTEMENT VAN WATERWESE EN BOSBOU

No. 1474 29 Mei 1992

ORANJERIVIER(NAMAKWALAND) - STAATS-WATERBEHEERGEBIED: INLYSTINGSVERGADE-RINGS

Hierby word ingevolge artikel 64 van die Waterwet, 1956 bekendgemaak dat vergaderings van die Inlystingsraad in verband met die lys van belasbare oppervlaktes van die Oranjerivier(Namakwaland)-staatswaterbeheergebied op die ondergenoemde tye en plekke gehou sal word met die doel om aansprake op opneming in genoemde lys of besware teen enige van die name, eiendomme of oppervlaktes wat daarin voorkom, aan te hoor en daaroor te besluit:

- (i) 10:00 op Dinsdag, 16 Junie 1992, in die Rooiwal Primère Skool, Kotzeshoop.
- (ii) 10:00 op Woensdag, 17 Junie 1992, in die Munisipale saal, Onseepkans.
- (iii) 8:30 op Donderdag, 18 Junie 1992, in die NG Kerkzaal, Augrabies.

Afskrifte van die lys van belasbare oppervlaktes, wat ingevolge artikel 63 (7A) van die Waterwet, 1956, opgestel is, sal by die volgende plekke vanaf Maandag, 1 Junie 1992, ter insae lê:

- (i) Landdroskantoor: Kakamas.
- (ii) Kantoor van die Onseepkans-besproeiingsraad.
- (iii) Kantoor van die Vioolsdrift-besproeiingsraad.
- (iv) Landdroskantoor: Pofadder.

Enige geregistreerde eienaar van grond binne genoemde Beheergebied wat nie bogemelde vergaderings kan bywoon nie kan enige persoon skriftelik magtig om hom/haar op die vergadering te verteenwoordig.

No. 1475 29 Mei 1992

GRAAFWATER ONDERGRONDSE STAATSWATER-BEHEERGEBIED, AFDELING CLANWILLIAM, PRO-VINSIE DIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP: UITSLUITING VAN SEKERE GEBIEDE

Ek, Magnus André de Merindol Malan, Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou, handelende kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 28 van die Waterwet, 1956 (Wet 54 van 1956), verklaar hierby dat, met ingang van die datum van publikasie hiervan die plese wat in die Bylae hiervan beskryf word vir die doeleindes van artikel 28 van genoemde Wet uit die bogenoemde Ondergrondse Staatswaterbeheergebied uiteengesit word.

M. A. DE M. MALAN,
Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou.

and on assignment by the Minister of Law and Order, hereby declare the Code of Conduct for Security Officers, which was published by the Security Officers' Board on 29 May 1992 in *Government Gazette* No. 13998, with effect from the date of this notice, to be binding for security officers.

J. H. L. SCHEEPERS,
Deputy Minister of Law and Order.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

No. 1474 29 May 1992

ORANGE RIVER (NAMAQUALAND) GOVERNMENT WATER CONTROL AREA: SCHEDULING BOARD MEETINGS

It is hereby notified in terms of section 64 of the Water Act, 1956, that meetings of the Scheduling Board in connection with the schedule of rateable areas of the Orange River (Namaqualand) Government Water Control Area will be held on the following times and places, for the purpose of hearing and determining claims for inclusion in the said list or objections to any names, properties or areas included therein:

- (i) 10:00 on Tuesday, 16 June 1992, in the Rooiwal Primary School, Kotzeshoop.
- (ii) 10:00 on Wednesday, 17 June 1992, in the Municipality Hall, Onseepkans.
- (iii) 8:30 on Thursday, 18 June 1992, in the Dutch Reform Church Hall, Augrabies.

Copies of the list of rateable areas, prepared in terms of section 63 (7) of the Water Act, 1956, will be lying from Monday, 1 June 1992, for inspection at the following places:

- (i) The Magistrate's Office: Kakamas.
- (ii) The office of the Vioolsdrift Irrigation Board.
- (iii) The office of the Onseepkans Irrigation Board.
- (iv) The Magistrate's Office: Pofadder.

Any registered owner of land in the said control area who is unable to attend the said meetings may authorise any other person, in writing, to represent him/her at the meeting.

No. 1475 29 May 1992

GRAAFWATER SUBTERRANEAN GOVERNMENT WATER CONTROL AREA, DIVISION OF CLANWILLIAM, PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN AREA

I, Magnus André de Merindol Malan, Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, acting under the powers vested in me by section 28 of the Water Act, 1956 (Act 54 of 1956), hereby declare that, with effect from the date of publication hereof, the farms described in the Annexure hereto shall be excluded from the above-mentioned subterranean Government Water Control Area for the purposes of section 28 of the said Act.

M. A. DE M. MALAN,
Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry.

BYLAE**ANNEXURE**

BESKRYWING VAN DIE GEBIED WAT UIT DIE GRAAFWATER ONDERGRONDSE STAATSWATER-BEHEERGEBIED, AFDELING CLANWILLIAM, UIT-GESLUIT WORD

Die volgende eiendomme word uit die Beheergebied uitgesluit:

Rodeklipheuvel 84

Resterende Gedeelte van Gedeelte 20.

Die plaas Rodeklipheuvel 85 met alle onderverdelings.

Die plaas Roode Klip Heuwel 86 met alle onderverdelings.

Rietfontein 96

Gedeelte 7.

Gedeelte 10.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA EXCLUDED FROM THE GRAAFWATER SUBTERRANEAN GOVERNMENT WATER CONTROL AREA, DIVISION OF CLANWILLIAM

The following properties are excluded from the Control Area:

Rodeklipheuvel 84

Remaining Extent of Portion 20.

The farm Rodeklipheuvel 85 with all subdivisions.

The farm Roode Klip Heuwel 86 with all subdivisions.

Rietfontein 96

Portion 7.

Portion 10.

No. 1476

29 Mei 1992

GRAAFWATER ONDERGRONDSE STAATSWATER-BEHEERGEBIED, AFDELING CLANWILLIAM, PROVINSIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP: PUBLIKASIE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 32B (2) (a) VAN DIE WATERWET, 1956 VAN 'N LYS VAN STUKKE GROND BINNE DIE GEBIED TEN OPSIGTE WAARVAN 'N WATER-TOEKENNING KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 32B (1) (b) GEDOEN IS MET VERMELDING VAN DIE HOEVEELHEID ONDERGRONDSE WATER WAT JAARLIKS KRAGTENS DIE TOEKENNING VIR HUIS-HOUDELIKE GEBRUIK VEESUIPING EN VIR DIE BESPROEIING VAN BEDOELDE GROND GEBRUIK MAG WORD

1. In hierdie kennisgewing het enige uitdrukking waaraan in die Waterwet, 1956, 'n betekenis geheg, word, dieselfde betekenis en, tensy uit die samehang ander blyk, beteken—
 - 1.1 "bestaande onttrekking" die hoeveelheid ondergrondse water wat werkelik gedurende die kwalifiserende tydperk deur middel van 'n bestaande waterwerk op 'n stuk grond in die Gebied onttrek is;
 - 1.2 "bestaande waterwerk" 'n boorgat en pompinstallasie op 'n stuk grond in die Gebied wat te eniger tyd gedurende die kwalifiserende tydperk vir die onttrekking van ondergrondse water gebruik is;
 - 1.3 "datum van insluiting" die datum waarop 'n stuk grond in die Gebied ingesluit is;
 - 1.4 "die Gebied" die gebied wat by Goewermentskennisgewing 1423 van 29 Junie 1990 tot die Graafwater Ondergrondse Staatswaterbeheergebied verklaar is, en enige daaropvolgende wysigings daarvan;
 - 1.5 "die Wet" die Waterwet, 1956 (Wet 54 van 1956);
 - 1.6 "eienaar op datum van insluiting" 'n eienaar soos geregistreer in die kantoor van die betrokke registrator van aktes op datum van insluiting;

No. 1476

29 May 1992

GRAAFWATER SUBTERRANEAN GOVERNMENT WATER CONTROL AREA, DIVISION OF CLANWILLIAM, PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: PUBLICATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 32B (2) (a) OF THE WATER ACT, 1956, OF A LIST OF PIECES OF LAND WITHIN THE AREA IN RESPECT OF WHICH A WATER ALLOCATION WAS MADE IN TERMS OF SECTION 32B (1) (b) STATING THE QUANTITY OF SUBTERRANEAN WATER WHICH MAY UNDER THE ALLOCATION BE USED ANNUALLY FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES, STOCK DRINKING AND FOR THE IRRIGATION OF THE SAID LAND

1. In this notice any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Water Act, 1956, shall have the same meaning and, unless the context otherwise indicates—
 - 1.1 "date of inclusion" means the date on which a piece of land has been included in the Area;
 - 1.2 "existing abstraction" means the quantity of subterranean water actually abstracted by means of an existing water work during the qualifying period on a piece of land in the Area;
 - 1.3 "existing water work" means a bore hole and pump installation on a piece of land in the Area, which were used at any time during the qualifying period for the abstraction of subterranean water;
 - 1.4 "owner at date of inclusion" means an owner as registered in the office of the registrar of deeds concerned on the date of inclusion;
 - 1.5 "piece of land" means a piece of land as registered on the date of inclusion in the office of the registrar of deeds concerned;
 - 1.6 "qualifying period" means the period of 12 months immediately preceding the date of inclusion;

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1.7 "gebruik vir huishoudelike doeleindest", met betrekking tot ondergrondse water, gebruik vir huishoudelike doeleindest of vir doeleindest van waterriolering of om vee te laat suip of om tuine nat te maak;</p> <p>1.8 "kwalifiserende tydperk" die tydperk van 12 maande wat die datum van insluiting onmiddellik voorafgegaan het;</p> <p>1.9 "ondergrondse water" water wat in die Gebied natuurlik ondergronds bestaan of ondergronds verkry word; en</p> <p>1.10 "stuk grond" 'n stuk grond soos op die datum van insluiting geregistreer in die betrokke kantoor van die registrateur van aktes.</p> <p>2. Ek, Magnus André de Merindol Malan, Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou, handelende kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 32B (2) (a) van die Wet, publiseer hiermee in die Bylae hiervan 'n lys van stukke grond in die Gebied ten opsigte waarvan 'n watertoekenning kragtens artikel 32B (1) (b) gedoen is met vermelding van die hoeveelheid ondergrondse water wat jaarliks kragtens die toe-kennings vir huishoudelike doeleindest en die besproeiing van bedoelde grond gebruik mag word.</p> <p>2.1 Die toekennings in die Bylae vervat word van krag op die datum van publikasie hiervan.</p> <p>3. Voorts bepaal ek dat die hoeveelheid water wat ek voldoende ag vir die besproeiing van een hektaar grond in die Gebied 10 000 kubieke meter per jaar is, welke hoeveelheid voorsiening maak vir verspreidingsverliese.</p> <p>4. Die uitoefening van die toekennings is onderworpe aan die volgende voorwaarde:</p> <p>4.1 Geen nuwe waterwerk mag gebou en geen bestaande waterwerk mag verander of vergroot word in die Gebied vir die ontrekking van enige ondergrondse water nie, behalwe op gesag van 'n magtiging uitgereik kragtens artikel 32C (1) (a) van die Wet deur die Streekdirekteur: Wes-Kaap, Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou, Privaatsak X9075, Kaapstad, 8000 (die Streekdirekteur).</p> <p>4.2 'n Eienaar van 'n bestaande waterwerk mag voortgaan om sodanige waterwerk te gebruik onderworpe daaraan dat hy/sy binne 'n tydperk van 36 maande vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing 'n magtiging ingevolge artikel 32C (1) (a) van die Wet verkry.</p> <p>4.3 'n Magtiging deur die Streekdirekteur uitgereik, is onderworpe aan die voorwaardes wat hy bepaal en kan 'n voorwaarde insluit met die strekking dat 'n watermeter, soos deur hom voorgeskryf, op koste van die persoon aan wie die magtiging uitgereik word, geïnstalleer en te alle tyd in 'n bevredigende werkende toestand gehou moet word.</p> | <p>1.7 "subterranean water" means water naturally occurring underground or obtained from underground in the Area;</p> <p>1.8 "the Act" means the Water Act, 1956 (Act 54 of 1956);</p> <p>1.9 "the Area" means the area which has been declared as the Graafwater Subterranean Government Water Control Area by Government Notice 1423 of 29 June 1990 and any subsequent amendment thereof;</p> <p>1.10 "use for domestic purposes", in relation to subterranean water, means use of subterranean water for domestic purposes or for the purposes of water-borne sanitation or for the watering of stock or gardening.</p> <p>2. I, Magnus André de Merindol Malan, Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 32B (2) (a) of the Act, herewith publish in the Schedule hereto a list of the pieces of land in the Area in respect of which a water allocation has been made in terms of section 32B (1) (b) of the Act, stating the allocation as well as the quantity of subterranean water which may under the allocation be used annually for domestic purposes and the irrigation of the said land.</p> <p>2.1 The allocations contained in the list come into effect on the date of publication hereof.</p> <p>3. I furthermore determine that the quantity of water which I consider to be adequate for the irrigation of one hectare of land in the Area shall be 10 000 cubic metres per annum, which quantity provides for distribution losses.</p> <p>4. The exercising of the allocations is subject to the following conditions:</p> <p>4.1 No new water work may be erected and no existing water work altered or enlarged in the Area for the abstraction of any subterranean water except by virtue of an authorisation issued in terms of section 32C (1) (a) of the Act by the Regional Director: Western Cape, Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, Private Bag X9075, Cape Town 8000 (the Regional Director);</p> <p>4.2 An owner of an existing water work may continue to use such water work subject thereto that he/she obtains an authorisation in terms of section 32C (1) (a) of the Act within a period of 36 months from the date of this notice;</p> <p>4.3 An authorisation issued by the Regional Director shall be subject to such conditions as he may determine and may include a condition to the effect that a water meter as may be prescribed by him shall be installed at the expense of the person to whom the authorisation is issued and that such water meter shall at all times be maintained in a satisfactory working condition;</p> |
|--|--|

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>4.4 Beheer oor die onttrekking van ondergrondse water vir huishoudelike en besproeiingsdoeleindes in die Gebied sal deur die Streekdirekteur of sodanige ander persoon of liggaam as wat die Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou daartoe mag magtig, uitgeoefen word.</p> <p>5. Aansoekvorms om magtigings bedoel in para-grawe 4.1 en 4.2 is van die Streekdirekteur verkrybaar en moet na voltooiing aan hom terugbesorg word.</p> <p>6. Geen ondergrondse water mag vir besproeiingsdoeleindes oor die grense van die stuk grond ten opsigte waarvan die toekenning gemaak is, vervoer word nie behalwe op gesag van 'n permit uitgereik kragtens artikel 32D (1) van die Wet. Aansoekvorms in dié verband is van die Streekdirekteur verkrybaar en moet na voltooiing aan hom terugbesorg word.</p> <p>7. Indien 'n stuk grond na die datum van insluiting daarvan by die gebied onderverdeel is of word of staan te word kan die eienaar daarvan na goeddunke, of, indien 'n gedeelte van bedoelde stuk grond wat na aanleiding van so 'n onderverdeling tot stand gekom het, reeds oorgedra is, by ooreenkoms met die eienaar van daardie gedeelte, die deel van bedoelde hoeveelheid ondergrondse water bepaal wat na so 'n onderverdeling ten opsigte van elke gedeelte van daardie stuk grond wat aldus tot stand gekom het, onttrek mag word.</p> <p>8. Iemand wat 'n voorwaarde of bepaling van 'n toekenning kragtens artikel 32B (1) (b) of magtiging uitgereik kragtens artikel 32C (1) (a) van die Wet oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig.</p> | <p>4.4 Control over the abstraction of subterranean water for domestic and irrigation purposes in the Area shall be exercised by the Regional Director or by such other person or body as may be authorised thereto by the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry.</p> <p>5. Application forms for authorisations referred to in paragraphs 4.1 and 4.2 are obtainable from the Regional Director and must, after completion, be returned to him.</p> <p>6. No subterranean water shall be conveyed over the boundaries of a piece of land in respect of which a water allocation has been made except on the authority of a permit in terms of section 32D (1) of the Act. Application forms in this regard are obtainable from the Regional Director and must, after completion, be returned to him.</p> <p>7. If a piece of land has been or is being or is to be subdivided after the date of inclusion thereof in the Area, the owner thereof may determine at his discretion, or, if a portion of the said piece of land created in pursuance of any such subdivision has already been transferred, by agreement with the owner of that portion, that part of the said quantity of subterranean water which may be abstracted in respect of each portion of that piece of land which was thus created after such subdivision.</p> <p>8. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with a condition or provision of an allocation in terms of section 32B (1) (b) or an authorisation issued in terms of section 32C (1) (a) of the Act, shall be guilty of an offence.</p> |
|--|--|

M. A. DE M. MALAN.,

Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou.

M. A. DE M. MALAN.,

Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry.

BYLAE • ANNEXURE

GRAAFWATER ONDERGRONDSE STAATSWATERBEHEERGEBIED, AFDELING CLANWILLIAM
GRAAFWATER SUBTERRANEAN GOVERNMENT WATER CONTROL AREA, DIVISION CLANWILLIAM

Lys van toekennings van ondergrondse water kragtens artikel 32B (1) (b) van die Waterwet, 1956, aan stukke grond soos geregistreer in die Kantoor van die Registrateur van Aktes, op die datum van insluiting in bogenoemde Ondergrondse Staatswaterbeheergebied.

Schedule of allocations of subterranean water in terms of section 32B (1) (b) of the Water Act, 1956, to pieces of land as registered in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds on the date of inclusion in the above-mentioned Subterranean Government Water Control Area.

Item No.	Beskrywing van stuk grond Description of piece of land	Grootte Extent (ha)	Naam en geboortedatum van geregistreerde eienaar Name and date of birth of registered owner	Aandeel Share	Bestaande ontrekking (m ³ /p/j) Existing abstraction (m ³ /p/a)		Totale jaarlikse watertoe- kenning vir huishou- delike gebruik, vee- suiping en besproeiing Total annual water alloca- tion for domestic use, watering of stock and irrigation (m ³)
					Huishoudelike gebruik en vee- suiping Domestic use and watering of stock	Besproeiing Irrigation	
1	COMPAGNIES DRIFT 93 Ged. 1/Ptn 1.....	1421,8431	Bester, Andries Nicolaas Everhardus; 28-11-29..... Bester, Jacobus Andreas; 25-02-03.....	3/4 } 1/4 }	6 640	Nul/Nil	68 100
2	Rest. Ged. 3/Rem. Ptn 3.....	856,8175	De Waal, Arend Johan Frederik; 42-11-29.....	Vol/Full	5 380	Nul/Nil	38 400
3	Ged. 5/Ptn 5.....	701,0715	De Milander, Jacobus Petrus; 39-01-13.....	Vol/Full	4 660	Nul/Nil	83 000
4	Ged. 6/Ptn 6.....	343,0097	Visser, Dirk Jacobus; 18-04-04..... Visser, Magdalena Francina; 24-09-12.....	1/2 } 1/2 }	4 260	Nul/Nil	19 300
5	COMPAGNIES DRIFT 94 Rest. Ged./Rem. Ext.....	50,45	Slabber, Martinus Jacobus; 13-10-06..... Engelbrecht, Johannes Arnoldus..... Slabber, Hermias Cornelius; 11-07-24.....	1/4 } 1/2 } 1/4 }	Nul/Nil	Nul/Nil	18 000
6	Ged. 2/Ptn 2.....	467,2996	Engelbrecht, Johan de Villiers; 46-05-14.....	Vol/Full	860	Nul/Nil	73 600
7	Ged. 3/Ptn 3.....	234,9553	De Milander, Jacobus Petrus; 39-01-13.....	Vol/Full	400	Nul/Nil	38 400
8	KOMPAGNIESDRIFT 95 Rest. Ged./Rem. Ext.....	595,6104	De Milander, Jacobus Petrus; 39-01-13.....	Vol/Full	990	Nul/Nil	82 800
9	Ged. 1/Ptn 1.....	607,8469	De Milander, Jacobus Petrus; 39-01-13.....	Vol/Full	4 490	Nul/Nil	92 000
10	KOOKFONTEIN 87 Rest. Ged./Rem Ext	687,0429	Engelbrecht, Johan de Villiers; 46-05-14.....	Vol/Full	1 320	Nul/Nil	79 000
11	Ged. 2/Ptn 2.....	346,4829	Engelbrecht, Johan Frederik; 55-01-28.....	Vol/Full	1 760	Nul/Nil	68 500
12	KOOKFONTEIN 88 Rest. Ged. 1/Rem. Ptn 1.....	837,8025	Engelbrecht, Johan de Villiers; 46-05-14.....	Vol/Full	5 080	Nul/Nil	98 100
13	Ged. 3/Ptn 3.....	1387,5	Engelbrecht, Josias Andreas; 23-05-25..... Engelbrecht, Ernst Hendrik; 27-12-23..... Engelbrecht, Christiaan Lodewyk; 34-03-01.....	1/4 } 1/2 } 1/4 }	8 670	Nul/Nil	106 700
14	Ged. 4/Ptn 4.....	1438,1172	Engelbrecht, Johan Frederik; 55-01-28.....	Vol/Full	6 250	Nul/Nil	43 300
15	Ged. 8/Ptn 8.....	1173,81	Engelbrecht, Hester Elizabeth Van Zyl; 14-10-04.....	Vol/Full	5 810	Nul/Nil	80 900
16	Ged. 14/Ptn 14.....	883,1236	Engelbrecht, Sybrand Abraham; 36-09-03.....	Vol/Full	3 500		24 000
17	Ged. 15/Ptn 15.....	29,2901	Engelbrecht, Sybrand Abraham; 36-09-03.....	Vol/Full	3 000	40 000	43,000

Item No.	Beskrywing van stuk grond Description of piece of land	Grootte Extent (ha)	Naam en geboortedatum van geregistreerde eienaar Name and date of birth of registered owner	Aandeel Share	Bestaande ontrekking (m ³ /p/j) Existing abstraction (m ³ /p/a)		Totale jaarlikse watertoekennings vir huishoudelike gebruik, veesuiping en besproeiing Total annual water allocation for domestic use, watering of stock and irrigation (m ³)
					Huishoudelike gebruik en vee- suiping Domestic use and watering of stock	Besproeiing Irrigation	
18	LAMBERTSBAAI MUNISPALE GEBIED/LAMBERTS BAY MUNICIPAL AREA Erf 174/Erf 174	2926,8035	RSA	Vol/Full 7 700	Nul/Nil	144 700	
19	RIETFONTEIN 96 Ged. 1/Ptn 1.....	671,2356	Visser, Dirk Jacobus; 18-04-04	1/2	4 990	Nul/Nil	20 000
20	Ged. 2/Ptn 2.....	314,3472	Visser, Magdalena Francina; 24-09-12	1/2	4 190	Nul/Nil	19 200
21	Ged. 11/Ptn 11.....	1137,1298	Eygelaar, Theunis Johannes; 53-04-30	Vol/Full	6 270	Nul/Nil	21 300
22	Ged. 1/Ptn 1.....	385,5136	Burger, Frederik Johannes; 51-06-24	1/4	4 360	Nul/Nil	44 400
23	Ged. 2/Ptn 2.....	896,3965	Coetze, Gerhardus Johannes; 27-10-03	1/2	Nul/Nil	Nul/Nil	94 000
24	Rest. Ged. 3/Rem. Ptn 3	233,4636	Burger, Johan Frederick; 60-06-02	1/4	590	Nul/Nil	20 400
25	Rest. Ged. 4/Rem. Ptn 4	175,2264	Eygelaar, Theunis Johannes; 53-04-30	1/2	3 900	Nul/Nil	30 000
26	Rest. Ged. 5/Rem. Ptn 5	731,5993	Visser, Arend Egbertus; 19-11-14	Vol/Full	6 910	Nul/Nil	40 000
27	Ged. 7/Ptn 7	591,0671	Visser, Jacobus Hendrik; 26-04-03	1/2	4 400	Nul/Nil	52 500
28	Ged. 8/Ptn 8	595,8236	Van der Westhuizen, Francois Gysbert Johannes; 51-06-29	Vol/Full	1 760	Nul/Nil	63 800
29	Ged. 9/Ptn 9	118,6823	Burger, Frederik Johannes Petrus; 46-11-06	1/4	390	Nul/Nil	18 000
30	Ged. 10/Ptn 10	308,7699	Burger, Anna Elizabeth Christina; 42-06-11	1/2			
			Burger, Dirk Jacobus Johan; 49-03-01	1/4			
			Burger, Frederik Johannes; 51-06-24	1/4			
			Coetze, Gerhardus Johannes; 27-10-03	1/2			
			Burger, Johan Frederick; 60-06-02	1/4			
31	Rest. Ged. 14/Rem. Ptn 14	826,6601	J. C. de Jongh Trust	Vol/Full	1 350	Nul/Nil	19 000
32	Rest. Ged. 19/Rem. Ptn 19	804,1437	Koegelenberg, Johannes Josias Albertus; 42-01-24	Vol/Full	2 900	Nul/Nil	
58 000	SUURFONTEIN 527 Die Plaas/The Farm.....	2268,7250	Engelbrecht, Johannes Arnoldus; 27-12-06	1/2	9 220	20 000	248 300
			Engelbrecht, Josias Andreas; 33-08-28	1/2			
33	THE FLATS 83 Die Plaas/The Farm.....	463,91	Walters, Zacharias Andries; 29-08-13	Vol/Full	4 500	Nul/Nil	50 500
			Walters, Hendrik Cornelius; 27-08-31	1/2			
34	Rest. Ged./RemExt.....	495,7950	Koegelenberg, Johannes Josias Albertus; 42-01-24	Vol/Full	1 780	Nul/Nil	69 600

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

KENNISGEWING 471 VAN 1992

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAM

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

INTREKKING VAN REGISTRASIE VAN 'N
VAKVERENIGING

Ek, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistentnywerheidsregistrator, maak hiermee kragtens artikel 14 (2) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge 1956, bekend dat ek die registrasie van die Soweto City Council Staff Association met ingang van 19 Mei 1992 ingetrek het.

G. C. PAPENFUS,
Assistentnywerheidsregistrator.
(29 Mei 1992)

KENNISGEWING 472 VAN 1992

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAM

WET OP MANNEKRAMOPLEIDING, 1981

AKKREDITERING VAN DIE LUGRUIJMNWERHEID
OPLEIDINGSRAAD

Die Lugruimnywerheid Opleidingsraad het 'n konstitusie aan die Registrateur van Mannekragopleiding voorgelê en versoek dat die opleidingsraad kragtens artikel 12B van die Wet op Mannekragopleiding, 1981, geakkrediteer word.

Die Registrateur van Mannekragopleiding oorweeg die akkreditering van die Lugruimnywerheid Opleidingsraad. Inligting in verband met die betrokke konstitusie kan van die Voorsitter, Lugruimnywerheid Opleidingsraad, Posbus 16213, Atlasville, 1465, verkry word.

Belanghebbende partye moet voor of op 25 Junie 1992 skriftelik redes aanvoer waarom daar na hulle mening nie voortgegaan moet word met die akkreditering van die Lugruimnywerheid Opleidingsraad nie.

Vertoë in bovemelde verband moet aan die Registrateur van Mannekragopleiding, Departement van Mannekram, Privaatsak X117, Pretoria, 0001, voorgelê word.

G. D. HAASBROEK,
Registrateur van Mannekragopleiding.
(29 Mei 1992)

KENNISGEWING 477 VAN 1992

DEPARTEMENT VAN OPENBARE WERKE

AGRÉMENT-RAAD VAN SUID-AFRIKA

(Goedkeuring van nuwe boustelsels en -produkte)

Kennis geskied hierby dat 'n aansoek om Agrément-sertifisering, wat in die aangehegte Bylae vermeld word, tydens die Raadsvergadering gehou op 24 Maart 1992 deur die Agrément-Raad van Suid-Afrika aanvaar is.

GENERAL NOTICES

NOTICE 471 OF 1992

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION OF A
TRADE UNION

I, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistant Industrial Registrar, hereby notify, in terms of section 14 (2) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, that I have cancelled the registration of the Soweto City Council Staff Association with effect from 19 May 1992.

G. C. PAPENFUS,
Assistant Industrial Registrar.
(29 May 1992)

NOTICE 472 OF 1992

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER

MANPOWER TRAINING ACT, 1981

ACCREDITATION OF THE AEROSPACE INDUSTRY
TRAINING BOARD

The Aerospace Industry Training Board has submitted a constitution to the Registrar of Manpower Training and requested that the training board be accredited in terms of section 12B of the Manpower Training Act, 1981.

The Registrar of Manpower Training is considering the accreditation of the Aerospace Industry Training Board. Information concerning the relevant constitution may be obtained from the Chairman, Aerospace Industry Training Board, P.O. Box 16213, Atlasville, 1465.

Interested parties must, on or before 25 June 1992, advance reasons in writing why there must, in their opinion, not be proceeded with the accreditation of the Aerospace Industry Training Board.

Representations in the above regard must be submitted to the Registrar of Manpower Training, Department of Manpower, Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001.

G. D. HAASBROEK,
Registrar of Manpower Training.
(29 May 1992)

NOTICE 477 OF 1992

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

AGRÉMENT BOARD OF SOUTH AFRICA

(Approval of new building systems and products)

Notice is hereby given that an application for Agrément certification, as listed in the Schedule hereto, was accepted by the Agrément Board of South Africa at its meeting on 24 March 1992.

BYLAE

AGRÉMENT-RAAD VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Aansoeker: Abacus Technologies (Edms.) Bpk.

Onderwerp: SYMODULE.

Beskrywing:

Hierdie MANTAG dek die gebruik van die Symodule-boustelsel vir die oprigting van eenvoudige losstaande enkelverdiepinghuise en klein bypassende geboue soos buitetoilette in al die klimaatstreke van Suider-Afrika.

Symodulehuise bestaan uit struktuurstaalkolomme en -balke waaraan voorafvervaardigde muurpanele, bestaande uit 'n buitelaag van gegalvaniseerde persstaal vasgeklein aan 'n staalraam en aan die binnekant beklee met gipsbord, vasgeheg is. Voorafvervaardigde dakpanele bestaan uit polistireen wat aan weerskante met gegalvaniseerde persstaal beklee is. Verskeie afwerkings kan op die muur- en dakpanele aangebring word.

Die konvensionele in situ-gegiet betonbeddinglaag het verdikte randbalkfondamente.

(29 Mei 1992)

SCHEDULE

AGRÉMENT BOARD OF SOUTH AFRICA

Applicant: Abacus Technologies (Pty) Ltd.

Subject: SYMODULE.

Description:

This MANTAG covers the use of the Symodule building system for the construction of simple, detached, single-storey houses and small ancillary free-standing buildings such as outside toilets in selected areas in all climatic zones of Southern Africa.

Symodule houses consist of structural steel columns and beams to which prefabricated wall panels comprising an external skin of pressed galvanised steel riveted to a steel frame and clad internally with gypsum plasterboard, are fixed. Prefabricated roof panels consist of polystyrene clad on both sides with pressed galvanised steel. Various finishes can be applied to wall and roof panels.

The conventional cast in situ concrete surface bed has thickened edge beam foundations.

(29 May 1992)

KENNISGEWING 478 VAN 1992

DEPARTEMENT VAN OPENBARE WERKE

AGRÉMENT-RAAD VAN SUID-AFRIKA

(Goedkeuring van nuwe boustelsels en -produkte)

Kennis geskipt hierby dat 'n aansoek om Agrément-sertifisering, wat in die aangehegte Bylæs vermeld word, tydens die Raadsvergadering gehou op 24 Maart 1992 deur die Agrément-Raad van Suid-Afrika aanvaar is.

BYLAE

AGRÉMENT-RAAD VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Aansoeker: Derbigum SA (Edms.) Bpk.

Onderwerp: DERBIGUM SP WATERPROOFING.

Beskrywing:

Derbigum is 'n waterdigtingstelsel wat as onderlaag vir verkeerdraende dakoppervlake gebruik kan word asook vir die waterdigting van keldermure en -vloere, en as 'n waterdigtingslaag agter keermure.

Derbigum-waterdigtingsmembraan bestaan uit 'n bindmiddel van bitumen gemodifiseer met ataktiese polipropyleen en versterk met nie-geweefde poliësterdoek en glasveselvlies. Aan die onderkant is daar 'n hittegeaktiveerde kleeflaag. Die produk word in twee diktes vervaardig, naamlik 4 mm en 5 mm. Dit word in rolle verskaf met die veraardiger se naam en die Agrément-Raad se kenteken tesame met die nommer van hierdie sertikaat daarop aangebring.

(29 Mei 1992)

NOTICE 478 OF 1992

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

AGRÉMENT BOARD OF SOUTH AFRICA

(Approval of new building systems and products)

Notice is hereby given that an application for Agrément certification, as listed in the Schedule hereto, was accepted by the Agrément Board of South Africa at its meeting on 24 March 1992.

SCHEDULE

AGRÉMENT BOARD OF SOUTH AFRICA

Applicant: Derbigum SA (Pty) Ltd.

Subject: DERBIGUM SP WATERPROOFING.

Description:

Derbigum is a waterproofing system that can be used as an underlayer to trafficable roof surfaces, for the waterproofing of basement walls and floors and as a waterproofing layer behind retaining walls.

Derbigum waterproofing membrane consists of a matrix of bitumen modified with atactic polypropylene and reinforced with a non-woven polyester cloth and glass-fibre tissue. On the underside is a heat-activated adhesive layer. The product is manufactured in two thicknesses, namely 4 mm and 5 mm. It is supplied in rolls that bear the manufacturer's name and the Agrément Board's identification symbol together with the number of this certificate.

(29 May 1992)

KENNISGEWING 479 VAN 1992

ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD

**DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOUW-
ONTWIKKELING**

KENNISGEWING VAN VERGADERING VAN SKULD-EISERS KRGTEENS ARTIKEL 22 (1) VAN DIE WET OP LANDBOUKREDIET, 1966

Hierby word 'n vergadering van ondergenoemde applikant en sy skuldeisers op die plek en datum hieronder genoem, belê, met die doel om skuldeisers in staat te stel om hul vorderings teen die applikant te bewys en 'n skikkingsvoorstel van die Landboukredietraad te oorweeg.

J. H. SMIT,

Direkteur: Direktoraat Finansiële Bystand,
Departement van Landbou-ontwikkeling.

NOTICE 479 OF 1992

ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

**NOTICE OF MEETING OF CREDITORS IN TERMS
OF SECTION 22 (1) OF THE AGRICULTURAL
CREDIT ACT, 1966**

A meeting of the undermentioned applicant and his creditors is hereby convened at the place and date mentioned hereunder for the purpose of enabling creditors to prove their claims against the applicant and of considering a proposal for a compromise by the Agricultural Credit Board.

J. H. SMIT,

Director: Directorate Financial Assistance,
Department of Agricultural Development.

Aansoek van Application by	Plek van byeenkoms Place of meeting	Datum en tyd Date and time
Mattheus Hendrikus Wessels de Villiers (Id. No. 590419 5210 081), van die plaas/of the farm Perseel G32; Posbus/P.O. Box 1199, Marble Hall, 0450	Kantoor van die Landdros/Magistrate's Office, Groblersdal	6 Julie/July 1992 om/at 09:00.

(29 Mei 1992)/(29 May 1992)

KENNISGEWING 480 VAN 1992

ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD

**DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOUW-
ONTWIKKELING**

KENNISGEWING VAN VERGADERING VAN SKULD-EISERS KRGTEENS ARTIKEL 22 (1) VAN DIE WET OP LANDBOUKREDIET, 1966

Hierby word 'n vergadering van ondergenoemde applikant en sy skuldeisers op die plek en datum hieronder genoem, belê, met die doel om skuldeisers in staat te stel om hul vorderings teen die applikant te bewys en 'n skikkingsvoorstel van die Landboukredietraad te oorweeg.

J. H. SMIT,

Direkteur: Direktoraat Finansiële Bystand,
Departement van Landbou-ontwikkeling.

NOTICE 480 OF 1992

ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

**NOTICE OF MEETING OF CREDITORS IN TERMS
OF SECTION 22 (1) OF THE AGRICULTURAL
CREDIT ACT, 1966**

A meeting of the undermentioned applicant and his creditors is hereby convened at the place and date mentioned hereunder for the purpose of enabling creditors to prove their claims against the applicant and of considering a proposal for a compromise by the Agricultural Credit Board.

J. H. SMIT,

Director: Directorate Financial Assistance,
Department of Agricultural Development.

Aansoek van Application by	Plek van byeenkoms Place of meeting	Datum en tyd Date and time
Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger (Id. No. 380807 5049 000), van die plaas/of the farm Rietfontein, Posbus/P.O. Box 259, Lydenburg, 1120	Kantoor van die Landdros/Magistrate's Office, Lydenburg	6 Julie/July 1992 om/at 09:00.

(29 Mei 1992)/(29 May 1992)

KENNISGEWING 481 VAN 1992
ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD
**DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU-
ONTWIKKELING**

**KENNISGEWING VAN VERGADERING VAN SKULD-
EISERS KRAFTENS ARTIKEL 22 (1) VAN DIE WET
OP LANDBOUKREDIET, 1966**

Hierby word 'n vergadering van ondergenoemde applikant en sy skuldeisers op die plek en datum hieronder genoem, belê, met die doel om skuldeisers in staat te stel om hul vorderings teen die applikant te bewys en 'n skikkingsvoorstel van die Landboukredietraad te oorweeg.

J. H. SMIT,
Direkteur: Direktoraat Finansiële Bystand,
Departement van Landbou-ontwikkeling.

NOTICE 481 OF 1992
ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

**NOTICE OF MEETING OF CREDITORS IN TERMS
OF SECTION 22 (1) OF THE AGRICULTURAL
CREDIT ACT, 1966**

A meeting of the undermentioned applicant and his creditors is hereby convened at the place and date mentioned hereunder for the purpose of enabling creditors to prove their claims against the applicant and of considering a proposal for a compromise by the Agricultural Credit Board.

J. H. SMIT,
Director: Directorate Financial Assistance,
Department of Agricultural Development.

Aansoek van Application by	Plek van byeenkoms Place of meeting	Datum en tyd Date and time
Anna Margaretha Johanna van Niekerk (Id. No. 491227 0033 007), van die plaas/of the farm Buffelshoek; Posbus/P.O. Box 2734, Newcastle, 2940	Kantoor van die Landdros/Magistrate's Office, Newcastle	6 Julie/July 1992 om/at 10:00.

(29 Mei 1992)/(29 May 1992)

KENNISGEWING 482 VAN 1992
ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD
**DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU-
ONTWIKKELING**

**KENNISGEWING VAN VERGADERING VAN SKULD-
EISERS KRAFTENS ARTIKEL 22 (1) VAN DIE WET
OP LANDBOUKREDIET, 1966**

Hierby word 'n vergadering van ondergenoemde applikant en sy skuldeisers op die plek en datum hieronder genoem, belê, met die doel om skuldeisers in staat te stel om hul vorderings teen die applikant te bewys en 'n skikkingsvoorstel van die Landboukredietraad te oorweeg.

J. H. SMIT,
Direkteur: Direktoraat Finansiële Bystand,
Departement van Landbou-ontwikkeling.

NOTICE 482 OF 1992
ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

**NOTICE OF MEETING OF CREDITORS IN TERMS
OF SECTION 22 (1) OF THE AGRICULTURAL
CREDIT ACT, 1966**

A meeting of the undermentioned applicant and his creditors is hereby convened at the place and date mentioned hereunder for the purpose of enabling creditors to prove their claims against the applicant and of considering a proposal for a compromise by the Agricultural Credit Board.

J. H. SMIT,
Director: Directorate Financial Assistance,
Department of Agricultural Development.

Aansoek van Application by	Plek van byeenkoms Place of meeting	Datum en tyd Date and time
Willem Adriaan Venter van Niekerk (Id. 350708 5010 008), van die plaas/of the farm Erfplaas, Posbus/P.O. Box 59, Kroonstad, 9500	Kantoor van die Landdros/Magistrate's Office, Ventersburg	7 July/July 1992 om/at 10:00.

(29 Mei 1992)/(29 May 1992)

KENNISGEWING 483 VAN 1992
DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID
WET OP SKADELIKE SAKEPRAKTYKE, 1988

Ek, David de Villiers Graaff, Adjunkminister van Handel en Nywerheid, handelende namens die Minister van Finansies en van Handel en Nywerheid, publiseer hiermee, kragtens artikel 10 (3) van die Wet op

NOTICE 483 OF 1992
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY
HARMFUL BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT, 1988

I, David de Villiers Graaff, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, acting on behalf of the Minister of Finance and of Trade and Industry, do hereby, in terms of section 10 (3) of the Harmful Business Practices Act,

Skadelike Sakepraktyke, 1988 (Wet No. 71 van 1988), die verslag van die Sakepraktykekomitee oor die uitslag van die ondersoek deur die Komitee gedoen kragtens Algemene Kennisgewing 255 van 1991 soos gepubliseer in *Staatskoerant* No. 13061, gedateer 15 Maart 1991, soos in die Bylae uiteengesit.

D. DE V. GRAAFF,
Adjunkminister van Handel en Nywerheid.

1988 (Act No. 71 of 1988), publish the report of the Business Practices Committee on the result of an investigation made by the Committee pursuant to General Notice 255 of 1991 as published in *Government Gazette* No. 13061 dated 15 March 1991, as set out in the Schedule.

D. DE V. GRAAFF,
Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry.

BYLAE

SAKEPRAKTYKEKOMITEE

VERSLAG INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10(1) VAN DIE WET OP SKADELIKE SAKEPRAKTYKE, 1988 (WET NO. 71 VAN 1988)

Verslag No. 18

AFRICAN PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD

INHOUD

- I. Inleiding.
- II. Die partye.
- III. Die behuisingsontwikkelingskema.
- IV. Die maatskappy se finansiële toestand.
- V. Die sakepraktyk.
- VI. Evaluasie.
- VII. Gevolgtrekking en aanbevelings.

I. Inleiding

Die Sakepraktykekomitee het ingevolge artikel 8(1)(a) van die Wet op Skadelike Sakepraktyke, 1988 ("die Wet"), ondersoek ingestel na die sakepraktyke van **African Property Development Company Ltd ("Afprop")** en van **mnr. Frans Badenhorst**.

Afprop bou en bemark huise aan voornemende huiseienaars, meer spesifiek swart verbruikers met lae inkomste, wat genooi word om aandele in Afprop te koop met die verstandhouding dat hulle as aandeelhouers in die maatskappy eerste aanspraak het op die goedkoop huise wat deur Afprop te koop aangebied word.

Afprop se sakepraktyke het gedurende 1990 onder die Sakepraktykekomitee ("die Komitee") se aandag gekom deur persberigte en navrae deur die Regshulpburo van Johannesburg.

Die Komitee was besorg daaroor dat die bestuur en finansiële struktuur van Afprop ongesond is en dat beleggers in die maatskappy 'n risiko loop weens die manier waarop die besigheid bedryf is.

Afprop se aandeelhouders het die maatskappy se werkzaamhede grotendeels befonds. Hoewel daar nie van alle fondse wat deur Afprop ontvang is, rekenskap gegee kan word nie, is dit nietemin duidelik dat 'n aansienlike deel van die aandeelhouers se fondse aangewend is vir die neem van sessie van die regte om oor die grond te beskik, dienste op die grond te verskaf deur die installering van 'n netwerk vir watertoewer en 'n spoelrioolstelsel en deur die bou van 'n aantal huise. Dié huise is op grond opgerig waarvan Afprop nie die eienaar is nie. As Afprop sou versuim om sy ontwikkelingsverpligtinge na te kom, bly die grond en alles daarop (d.w.s. die huise en verbeterings) die eiendom van die oorspronklike eienaar. Sowel Afprop se aandeelhouers wat reeds okkupasie van huise geneem het as dié wat nog wag om dit te doen, sal dan probleme hê om enige regte teen die wettige eienaar van die grond af te dwing.

In die lig van die maatskappy se onsekere posisie en die risiko van blootstelling van sy aandeelhouers het die Komitee sowel voor as in die loop van sy ondersoek met verskeie liggamoedige oorleg gepleeg in 'n poging om finansiële bystand vir en beskerming van die aandeelhouers seregs- en finansiële belang te verkry. Die chaotiese toestand van die maatskappy se finansiële rekords en die feit dat sy boekhoustelsel feitlik nie funksioneer nie, het egter 'n afdoende evaluering van sy finansiële posisie verhinder. Moontlike belegging deur derde partye is ontmoedig deur die onstabiele en die gebrek aan kwantifisering rakende die maatskappy se finansiële aangeleenthede. Die Komitee het ook met die Dorpskomitee van Tsakane, die Tsakane Civic Association en die Transvaalse Proviniale Administrasie oorleg gepleeg.

Die proses van dorpsontwikkeling, dit wil sê die omskakeling van stukke rou grond in grond wat geskik is vir residensiële, kommersiële of industriële gebruik, behels 'n ingewikkeld interaksie tussen wetlike, finansiële, besigheids-, bestuurs-, bedryfs-, fisiese en administratiewe handelinge van die kant van verskeie rolspelers. Daar is gewoonlik aansienlike getalle residensiële, kommersiële of industriële eenhede by dorpsontwikkelingskemas betrokke. Dit kan hoofsaaklik toegeskryf word aan die koste, ingewikkeldheid en skaal van die verskillende toepaslike handelinge en van die vereiste integrasie, in belang van samehangende metropolitaanse ontwikkeling, van stukke onontwikkelde grond met bestaande ontwikkelende grond of grond wat nog ontwikkel moet word. Dit is dus waarskynlik dat dorpsontwikkelingsprojekte die belang van aansienlike getalle verbruikers gelyktydig sal beïnvloed.

Kennis van die ondersoek is ingevolge artikel 8 (4) van die Wet gegee by Algemene Kennisgewing 255 van 1991, gepubliseer in Staatskoerant No. 13061 van 15 Maart 1991.

II. Die partye

Mnr. Badenhorst het gedurende 1989 onder die naam Africa Industries begin sake doen. Hy het verbruikers uitgenooi om lede van dié besigheid te word teen 'n bedrag van R150. Lidmaatskap van die besigheid het hulle geregtig gemaak op regs-, skuldverdelings-, begrafnis- en eiendomsontwikkelingsdienste. Die voorsiening van laekostebehuising was een van die verklaarde doelwitte van Africa Industries, wat onderneem het om sy lede van persele te voorsien teen R800 per perseel sodra hy 4 000 lede ingeskryf het. In werklikheid is minder as 1 000 lede ingeskryf.

African Property Development Company Ltd is op 23 Januarie 1990 ingelyf, met sy geregistreerde adres te Wendenlaan 123A, Brakpan. Soos in die geval van Africa Industries, het Afprop ook beoog om laekostebehuising aan swart verbruikers te voorsien.

Mnr. Frans Badenhorst het na bewering die maatskappy se handelsmetode ontwerp. Ten spyte van die feit dat hy geen formele posisie in Afprop se bestuur beklee nie, het hy algehele bestuurs- en finansiële beheer oor Afprop se sake uitgeoefen.

Sewe voormalige werknemers van mnr. Badenhorst, wat as Africa Industries sake gedoen het, is as direkteure van Afprop aangestel. Hulle het beperkte formele onderrig gehad en was nie goed ingelig oor die implikasies van hulle pligte as maatskappydirekteurs nie.

III. Die behuisingsontwikkelingskema

In 'n prospektus gedateer Mei 1991 sê Afprop dat die maatskappy se direksie voornemens is om eiendom vir die swart bevolking teen lae koste te ontwikkel. Die prospektus sê dat die aandeelhouer, bo en behalwe die feit dat hy 'n aandeelhouer in 'n florerende maatskappy is met die besliste moontlikheid om aansienlike dividende op sy/haar belegging te ontvang, 'n opsie verkry om volgens meriete aansoek te doen om die koop van 'n huis van Afprop namate die skema ontwikkel. Volgens die prospektus was die inlywing van Afprop die direkte gevolg van die ernstige tekort aan behuisings vir die swart gemeenskap. Die prospektus voorspel 'n wins voor belasting van R4 156 183 vir die jaar eindigende Februarie 1992.

Die behuisingsontwikkelingskema het betrekking op Gedeelte 11 van die plaas Vlakfontein No. 161 IR, gehou kragtens Transportakte No. T61197/88. Die grond is in erwe en strate onderverdeel volgens Plan GO 15/3/2/383/6 (4).

Die grond word gesamentlik besit deur Township Realtors (SA) (Edms.) Bpk. en Dambou Eiendomsontwikkelaars BK ("die oorspronklike ontwikkelaar"). Ingevolge 'n ooreenkoms, gedateer 8 Augustus 1988, tussen die oorspronklike ontwikkelaar en die Dorpskomitee van Tsakane het die oorspronklike ontwikkelaar 'n sogenaamde dienste-ooreenkoms met die Dorpskomitee aangegaan.

Die dienste-ooreenkoms het die wetlike basis verskaf vir die doen van stappe deur die oorspronklike ontwikkelaar vir die ontwikkeling van die grond as 'n residensiële dorp, en het sekere regte en verpligte op sowel die Dorpskomitee as die oorspronklike ontwikkelaar geplaas. Die ooreenkoms het die oorspronklike ontwikkelaar daarop geregtig gemaak om die ontwikkeling van die betrokke grond te onderneem en het verpligte op hom geplaas met betrekking tot die installering van dienste op die grond (sowel as in sekere andere gebiede) waarop Afprop se behuisingsontwikkelingskema betrekking het. Die oorspronklike ontwikkelaar het ook die reg verkry om oor erwe te beskik. Die oorspronklike ontwikkelaar het onderneem om verbindings- en interne dienste en diensaansluitings te verskaf. Die Dorpskomitee het onderneem om grootmaatvoorsieningsdienste vir 'n rioolsuiweringswerk, grootmaatwatertoever en grootmaatelektrisiteitstoever te verskaf.

Ingevolge 'n sessie-ooreenkoms, gedateer 29 Augustus 1990, wat tussen die oorspronklike ontwikkelaar (wat die eienaar van die grond is) en Afprop aangegaan is, het Afprop die oorspronklike ontwikkelaar se ontwikkelingsregte en -verpligte verkry. Die oorspronklike ontwikkelaar het sy reg om oor erwe in die dorp te beskik, aan Afprop gesedeer. Die toekenning en delegasie van die oorspronklike ontwikkelaar se ontwikkelingsregte aan die maatskappy sou teen betaling van 'n teenprestasie van R1 607 400 deur Afprop aan die oorspronklike ontwikkelaar bewerkstellig word. Daar is verder ooreengekom dat die verbandhouer die verband op die betrokke grond sou kwytself by behoorlike betaling van bedrae wat deur Afprop verskuldig is. Afprop het terselfdertyd 'n opsie verkry om 699 persele in Tsakane-uitbreiding 11 te koop. Ingevolge hierdie opsie is 475 persele in werklikheid gekoop. Die bedrag van R1 607 400 is gevoldig tot R950 000 verminder aangesien Afprop sy opsie nie ten volle uitgeoefen het nie.

In die tydperk vanaf begin November 1990 tot einde Maart 1991 is daar huise op 40 van hierdie persele opgerig. Tot die middel van Junie 1991 is nog 16 huise voltooi. Teen die einde van 1991 is 'n totaal van 96 huise voltooi. Teen 6 September 1991 is 355 van die 475 erwe wat deur die maatskappy bekom is, van water- en rioolverbindings voorsien tot die Tsakane-dorpskomitee se bevrediging. Teen die einde van 1991 het Afprop begin om die grootte van huise van 75 m² tot nagenoeg 40 m² te verklein. Tot 30 van hierdie kleiner huise is sedertdien gebou.

Gedurende 1991 het Afprop 'n verstandhouding in beginsel met die Tsakane-dorpskomitee aangegaan waarvolgens daardie komitee sekere verslappings in sy ooreenkoms met die oorspronklike ontwikkelaar sou toestaan. Ingevolge die verstandhouding sou toestemming verleen word vir die oordrag van die eerste 100 erwe op voorwaarde dat verskeie waarborgs gegee moes word, naamlik 'n waarborg ten bedrae van R300 000 om te verseker dat die vereiste 60% van die paaie in die gebied van die 100 erwe binne een jaar geteer word en dat die gepaardgaande waternetwerk geïnstalleer word, en 'n waarborg om te verseker dat die vereiste elektrisitedienste ten opsigte van die 100 erwe binne 'n jaar voorsien word. Die Dorpskomitee was ook gewillig om verdere uitbreidings toe te staan op voorwaarde dat die waarborg met 15% per jaar verhoog word.

Op 'n algemene vergadering van aandeelhouers van Afprop wat op 29 September 1991 gehou is, is daar egter besluit om dié aanbod van die Dorpskomitee te verwerp. In plaas daarvan is daar besluit om die beskikbare fondse aan te wend om met die konstruksie van behuisigseenhede voort te gaan. Die rede wat vir dié besluit aan die Komitee gegee is, was dat as die betrokke fondse gebruik word om aan die Dorpskomitee se vereistes te voldoen, die maatskappy van bedryfskapitaal ontnem sou word. Die Komitee is deur Afprop se prokureurs per brief, gedateer 7 Oktober 1991, ingelig dat die maatskappy vasbeslote is om sy kontraktuele verbintenisse nie later nie as 15 November 1993 na te kom. Die uitstel van die oordrag van persele aan die okkupeerders daarvan tot daardie datum (en die uitstel van die skepping van sekuriteit vir aandeelhouers wat reeds huise besit tot dieselfde datum) sou na die maatskappy se mening groot bedrae bevries met die oog op die verkryging van die waarborgs wat die Dorpskomitee vereis en sou Afprop se bedryfskapitaal onproduktief bind terwyl daar mense is wat dringend 'n dak oor hulle kop nodig het.

Die lang rekord van mislukkings van ongesekureerde grondontwikkelings, nie net in Suid-Afrika nie maar in baie dele van die wêreld, het herhaaldelik getoon dat beleggers stellig verliese sal ly tensy daar 'n mate van beheer is oor die fondse wat in sulke projekte ontplooい word. Toe die swakheid van die skema onder mnr. Badenhorst se aandag gebring is, het hy toegegee dat as enige beskikbare fondse deur 'n trustrekeningooreenkoms beskerm sou word, dit ook die vloei van fondse so afsny en verdere werksaamhede in werklikheid sou uitskakel. Die vereiste van 'n vorm van sekuriteit in ontwikkelings van dié aard is huis om te help verseker dat ondergekapitaliseerde ontwikkelings nie onderneem word nie. Behoorlike kapitalisering verhoog verder die waarskynlikheid dat toereikende rekeningkundige en finansiële beheermiddels en bestuurstelsels ingestel en gebruik sal word.

Op die vergadering op 29 September 1991 is die goedkeuring van aandeelhouers ook verkry om die direkteure te magtig om bestaande leë persele te verkoop aan aandeelhouers wat die betaling van 'n aanvanklike deposito van R6 050 en maandelikse paaiemente van R300 kan bekostig. Hierdie verskillende feite bevestig die gevolgtrekking dat die maatskappy gedurende die tweede helfte van 1991 reeds probleme met die financiering van sy werksaamhede begin ondervind het.

In hierdie stadium was die maatskappy se fondse feitlik uitgeput. Die verskillende waarborgs sou alle oorblywende fondse uitgeput en waarskynlik oorskry het. Dit sou die staking van konstruksiebedrywigheide beteken het. Soos hierbo aangedui, het Afprop nietemin voortgegaan om kleiner huise te bou.

Hoewel 'n deel van die fondse moontlik vir boukoste en bokoste aangewend is, het terugbetalings aan ontevrede aandeelhouers ook wesentlik tot die uitputting van die maatskappy se fondse bygedra. Die finansiële en bestuursprobleme wat deur Afprop ondervind is, het veroorsaak dat bemarking aan nuwe aandeelhouers probleme ondervind het. Bestaande aandeelhouers se finansiële omstandighede het ook beteken dat hulle die perke bereik het van hulle vermoë om fondse by te dra en nie verder as 'n financieringsbron gebruik kon word nie. Dié gebeure het Afprop se bedrywigheide stadig tot stilstand gebring namate die fondse wat vir die nodige uitbetalings beskikbaar was, begin opraak het.

Afprop het die ontwikkelingsregte van die geregistreerde eienaars van die grond verkry. As hy ten opsigte van sy verpligtinge teenoor die oorspronklike ontwikkelaars of in sy ontwikkelingsverpligtinge sou faal, kon die grond met al die verbeterings (d.w.s. die meer as 100 huise, padverbeterings, water-en rioolnetwerk, ens.) aan Township Realtors en Dambou terugval. Die bewoners van die huise, wat dan geen kontraktuele verhouding met die oorspronklike ontwikkelaar sou hê nie, sal dan huurders wees en aan uitsetting onderworpe kan wees. Hierdie inwoners se okkupasie- of eiendomsregte is onseker.

Die dienste met betrekking tot die ontwikkelingskema is nie voltooi nie. Die elektrisiteitsnetwerk is nog nie voorsien nie en die interne padnetwerk en stormwaterdreineringstelsel is ook nog nie geïnstalleer nie. Die interne waternetwerk en die interne rioolnetwerk is nagenoeg 75% voltooi. Die minimum fondse wat vir die voltooiing van hierdie dienste benodig word, beloop nagenoeg R300 000 per 100 erwe, d.w.s. R1 311 000 vir die 475 erwe (elektiese netwerk: R1 131 773; stormwaterdreinering en paaie: R180 000). Die maatskappy het tans geen fondse nie en weinig vooruitsigte om enige verdere fondse te kry.

Afprop het in sy prokureursmemorandum, gedateer 27 Maart 1991, teenoor die Komitee aangedui dat oordrag van eiendom op die kopers se naam "binnekort" sou begin. In 'n brief van die prokureurs van die Komitee, gedateer 17 Junie 1991, word daar gesê dat Afprop beoog om teen die einde van 1991 met die oordrag van die eerste 50 erwe te begin, met 'n voortdurende proses van oordragte daarna. Geen oordragte is tot op hede bewerkstellig nie.

IV. Die maatskappy se finansiële posisie

Ingevolge artikel 284 van die Maatskappwyet, No. 61 van 1973, moet 'n maatskappy die rekening-kundige rekords hou wat nodig is om die toestand van die sake en besigheid van die maatskappy redelik weer te gee en om die transaksies en finansiële toestand van die bedryf of besigheid van die maatskappy te verduidelik. Rekords van bates en laste, kontanttransaksies, aankope, verkope en voorraad en 'n register van die vaste bates word vereis. Nie een van hierdie rekords was ter insae beskikbaar nie.

Die maatskappy se finansiële rekords is onvolledig en in sommige opsigte moontlik niebestaande. Dit is nie moontlik om die finansiële status van elke aandeelhouer (kliënt) individueel of van die maatskappy te bepaal sonder om 'n groot en duur rekonstruktiewe rekeningkundige oefening te onderneem nie. Nie een van die direkteure of mnr. Badenhorst of die maatskappy se rekening-kundige beampete kon enige aanduiding gee met betrekking tot materiaal-, arbeids- en ander koste wat in die maatskappy se produksieproses aangegaan is nie. Aangesien daar geen meganisme is om die maatskappy se eenheidsproduksiekoste of algehele koste tot op datum te bereken nie, het die maatskappy geen interne metodes om sy finansieringsbehoeftes te bepaal nie. Niemand wat by die bestuur van die maatskappy betrokke is, kon inligting verskaf met betrekking tot die maatskappy se werklike vervaardigings- of administrasiekoste nie. Geen beduidende oorblywende fondse kon opgespoor word nie.

Die Komitee is gedurende Junie 1991 deur die maatskappy se prokureurs ingelig dat die jaarlikse oudit toe aan die gang was en dat dit die plan was om oudits op 'n kwartaallikse basis te onderneem. Teen vroeg Maart 1992 het nie een van die beloofde verslae gerealiseer nie, hoewel die Komitee van konsep finansiële state vir die jaar eindigende 28 Februarie 1991 voorsien is. Die konsepstate verhoog die begrip van die maatskappy se finansiële toestand nie merkbaar nie.

Die maatskappy het blybaar Africa Industries (mnr. Badenhorst) se werksaamhede en verpligtinge oorgeneem. Africa Industries, mnr. Badenhorst en die maatskappy se sake en fondse het vermeng geraak.

Hoewel sy sakewerksaamhede tot 'n einde gekom het, is Africa Industries se bedrywighede nooit formeel afgesluit nie en dié besigheid is blybaar informeel in die maatskappy opgeneem. Die Komitee het dit moeilik gevind om te onderskei tussen die verhoudinge met buitestaanders, aandeelhouers en kliënte van Afprop en Africa Industries aan die een kant en tussen dié twee entiteite en mnr. Badenhorst aan die ander kant.

V. Die sakepraktyk

Afprop het huise teen 'n prys van R22 500 te koop aangebied. Dit was baie laer as heersende pryse.

Deur huise te koop aan te bied, het Afprop 'n produk aangebied waarvoor daar 'n goeie mark en 'n sterk aanvraag bestaan. Sy prysbeleid het verzekер dat baie verbruikers wat andersins nie huise kon bekostig nie, aandele gekoop het en by Afprop se skema aangesluit het met die hoop om uiteindelik 'n huis te bekom. Afprop skryf die lae verkoopprys toe aan die feit dat slegs 'n basiese struktuur met basiese geriewe en sonder onnodige luukshede verskaf word. Afprop se prys is egter steeds onrealisties laag ondanks die feit dat 'n baie basiese huis verskaf word.

Die maatskappy beskik oor 'n gemagtigde aandelekapitaal van R3 000 000, bestaande uit aandele van R0,10 elk. Teen die einde van Maart 1991 het die maatskappy ongeveer 1 600 aandeelhouers gehad, wat elk ten minste 8 000 aandele gehou het. (Sien prokureur se memorandum gedateer 27 Maart 1991.) Daar is beweer dat die meerderheidsaandeelhouer mnr. Frans Badenhorst was. Geen bewys van hierdie meerderheidsaandeelhouding is aan die Komitee verskaf nie. Die ander aandeelhouers van die maatskappy is uitsluitlik swart.

Volgens die konsep finansiële state wat aan die Komitee voorgelê is, was 19 250 000 van die 30 000 000 gemagtigde gewone aandele van 10 sent elk teen 28 Februarie 1991 uitgereik. Aangesien aandeelhouers gewoonlik elk 8 000 aandele vir R800 bekom het, beteken dit dat daar teen die einde van Februarie 1991 ongeveer 2 400 individuele aandeelhouers kon wees.

Daar word per brief, gedateer 7 Oktober 1991, deur die maatskappy se prokureurs berig dat die aantal aandeelhouers teen Oktober 1991 van 'n maksimum van ongeveer 2 600 tot 1 800 verminder het. Teen 5 Desember 1991 het die getal aandeelhouers verder gekrimp tot ongeveer 1 320, met 393 van die aandeelhouers wat voortgegaan het om betalings te doen ingevolge die ooreenkomste wat hulle onderteken het.

Teen die einde van Februarie 1991 is aandele ter waarde van R1 925 600 van die gemagtigde aandelekapitaal van R3 000 000 uitgereik (volgens die konsep finansiële state). Die maatskappy se totale inkomste tot op dié datum word as R1 212 570 aangegee. Geen nuwe aandele in die maatskappy is sedert Februarie 1991 verkoop nie, met uitsondering van 'n paar aandele wat aan mnr. Badenhorst verkoop is. Gedurende dié tydperk het die maatskappy 'n maandelikse inkomste ten bedrae van R123 750 van aandeelhouers ontvang.

By die koop van aandele moes 'n aandeelhouer R800 vir die aandele asook 'n administrasiegeld van R150 betaal, en hy of sy moes begin om R225 per maand te betaal ten einde die totale verpligting met betrekking tot die koopprys te verlaag. Elke aandeelhouer het 'n opsie gekry om 'n huis by Afprop te koop. Aandeelhouers is in voorkeurvolgorde geplaas op grond van die chronologiese volgorde van aandeelhouerlidmaatskap. Die aandeelhouer se naam is saam met dié van ander aandeelhouers op 'n waglys geplaas. Die maatskappy het onderneem om die aandeelhouer binne 'n tydperk van hoogstens agt jaar van 'n huis te voorsien.

Die koste van die konstruksie van huise word beïnvloed deur faktore soos die beskikbaarheid en koste van grond (met inbegrip van ontwikkelingskoste), die koste van breë infrastrukturele ontwikkeling, en koste van die vestiging en instandhouding van dienstenetwerke soos elektrisiteitsvoorsiening, afval- en vullisverwydering en watervoorsiening.

Die Komitee het syfers verkry rakende koste vir die konstruksie en verkoop van huise. 'n Vergelyking tussen die inligting wat deur Afprop verskaf is en hierdie inligting toon die mate waarin die syfers wat deur Afprop aan sy kliënte verskaf is, afwyk van die standaardkoste vir die bedryf.

Verskeie stelle inligting is verkry benewens die inligting wat deur Afprop verskaf is. Die eerste is van 'n firma van raadgewende ingenieurs. Die diensverskaffingskoste wat deur hierdie firma verskaf is, was gegrond op syfers volgens 'n tender wat in Julie 1991 ontvang is vir 'n ontwikkeling in Meadowlands, soortgelyk aan die Afprop-tipe ontwikkeling. Die huiskonstruksiekoste was gegrond op die konstruksie en lewering van ongeveer 15 huise per maand vir 'n soortgelyke tipe ontwikkeling in Tembisa, waarvan die gemiddelde boukoste bereken is as ongeveer R480 m² vir 'n tipiese 72-m²-huis met nominale afwerking en konvensionele fondamente. Die totale koste vir hierdie tipiese werklike ontwikkeling het op R46 825 te staan gekom, waarvan R35 000 huiskonstruksiekoste verteenwoordig.

Die tweede stel inligting is verkry van 'n bourekenaarfirma. Die firma is versoek om teoretiese totale van al die gunstigste moontlike aannames en pryse te bereken. Hierdie totale is unrealisties laag aangesien geen ontwikkelaar die laagste moontlike koste van alle goedere en dienste kan verkry nie. Deur die syfers vir grondkoste en diensverskaffingskoste wat deur Afprop verskaf is, te gebruik, kom die minimum moontlike denkbare totale verkoopprys vir die Afprop-ontwikkeling wat op hierdie basis bereken is, steeds op R29 000 te staan, 'n bedrag wat veel meer is as die prys waarvoor Afprop se huise te koop aangebied het.

Die derde stel data het betrekking op werklike ontwikkelingskoste wat deur die New Housing Company aangegaan is. Hierdie data het betrekking op 'n huis van 50 m², met ander woorde aansienlik kleiner as die Afprop-tipe huis. Die New Housing Company is 'n massaverskaffer van lae-inkomstebehuising en word op 'n minimumwinsbasis bedryf. In dié geval het die totale koste R40 360 beloop, waarvan huiskonstruksiekoste R32 060 bedra het.

Die vierde stel inligting is gegrond op berekenings deur die Divisie vir Boutegnologie van die WNNR, wat betrekking het op die neiging van gemiddelde werklike boukoste vir die tipe behuising soos gespesifieer deur Afprop in die betrokke streek. Volgens hierdie syfers bedra die huiskonstruksiekoste vir 'n gelykwaardige huis as dié wat deur Afprop aangebied word, gemiddeld R34 294, en die totale prys is R39 694.

Dit beklemtoon die mate waarin syfers wat deur Afprop gebruik word, weerspreek word deur die neiging van werklike koste vir werklike ontwikkelings. Daar is namens Afprop aangevoer dat hy in staat is om arbeidskoste te verlaag en sodoende totale koste te verlaag. Dit is egter uiters onwaarskynlik dat laer arbeidskoste die substansiële verskil tussen die verskillende pryse kan teweegbring.

1. Grondkoste¹

Kolom 1	Kolom 2	Kolom 3	Kolom 4
R2 000	R2 000	R2 000	R2 000

2. Dienstverskaffingskoste

	Afprop	Raadg. Ing.	Bourek.	NHC
			Kolom 1	Kolom 2
Waternetwerk.....	R	R		
Rioolnetwerk.....		750		
		1 150		
Subtotaal	1 260	1 900		
Stormwaterdreinering		800		
Paaie.....	1 100	2 000		
Elektrisiteitsnetwerk	1 050	3 000		
Voorlopige en algemene (12%) administrasie.....		925		
Subtotaal		8 625		
Professionele gelde		1 200		
Totaal	R	3 410	9 825	6 300

3. Huiskonstruksiekoste

Kolom 1	Kolom 2	Kolom 3	Kolom 4
R10 200	R35 000	R23 600	R32 060

4. Totale koste**Afprop:**

Volgens syfers wat deur Afprop verskaf is, was sy vernaamste koste-elemente soos volg:

	R
Grondkoste.....	2 000
Diensverskaffingskoste	3 410
Huiskonstruksiekoste	10 200
<i>Totale koste</i> R	15 610
<hr/>	
Raadgewende ingenieursfirma:	
Grondkoste.....	2 000 ²
Diensverskaffingskoste	9 825
Huiskonstruksiekoste	35 000
<i>Totale koste</i> R	46 825
<hr/>	
Bourekenaarfirma:	
Grondkoste.....	2 000 ³
Diensverskaffingskoste	3 400 ⁴
Huiskonstruksiekoste	23 600
<i>Totale koste</i> R	29 000
<hr/>	
NewHousing Company:	
Grondkoste.....	2 000
Diensverskaffingskoste	6 300
Huiskonstruksiekoste	32 060
<i>Totale koste</i> R	40 360
<hr/>	
Divisie vir Boutegnologie van die WNNR:	
Grondkoste.....	2 000 ⁵
Diensverskaffingskoste	3 400 ⁶
Huiskonstruksiekoste	34 294
<i>Totale koste</i> R	39 694
<hr/>	

VI. Evaluasie

Daar word beweer dat ontevrede aandeelhouers terugbetaal is. Indien aangeneem word dat die syfers wat deur Afprop verskaf is korrek is, is 'n bedrag van ten minste R1 024 000 aan aandeelhouers terugbetaal. Die terugbetalings is gedoen deur middel van tjeeks wat getrek is op die bankrekening wat gesamentlik deur Africa Industries, Afprop en mnr. Badenhorst gebruik is. Die Komitee is deur Afprop se prokureurs in kennis gestel dat die aandele van aandeelhouers wie se geld terugbetaal is, deur 'n nuwe belanghebbende partye opgeneem is en dat daar geen oordrag van bestaande aandele tussen individue was nie.

Indien dit die geval was, is daar geen verklaring waarom die terugbetalings gedoen is deur middel van tjeeks wat op die Africa Industries-bankrekening getrek is nie. Anders gesien, sou die uitstroming van fondse deur dié rekening omgekeer moes word deur 'n instroming van fondse vanaf die sogenaamde nuwe belanghebbende party.

Indien maatsappyfondse vir die heraankoop van aandele aangewend is, sou die bepalings van artikel 83 van die Maatskappywet, No. 61 van 1973, nagekom moes word. Geen afskrif van enige spesiale besluit wat ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 83 (2) van die Maatskappywet geneem is, en geen afskrif van enige beëdigde verklaring wat ingevolge die vereistes van gernelde artikel 83 (2) ingedien is, kon in die rekords van die Registrateur van Maatskappye gevind word nie.

Voornemende aandeelhouers is nie voorsien van 'n prospektus ingevolge die Maatskappywet nie, en prokureurs wat vir mnr. Badenhorst en Afprop opgetree het, het ontken dat Afprop sy produk aan die algemene publiek bemark het. 'n Konsepprospektus is nietemin in 1991 by die Registrateur van Maatskappye ingedien. Afprop het in die dagblaaie geadverteer en aandeelhouers is deur verkoopsgemente gewerf. Alhoewel dit nie nodig is om 'n mening uit te spreek oor die vraag of die bepalings van artikel 146 van die Maatskappywet deur Afprop of enige van sy beampies oortree is nie, is dit moeilik om nie tot die gevolgtrekking te kom dat die maatskappy inderdaad sy skema en aandele van die algemene publiek bemark het nie. Die Komitee is nie voorsien van enige verklaring oor hoe die maatskappy aandeelhouers gelok het nie.

Die maatskappy het aangebied om sy aandeelhouers van huise te voorsien. Aandeelhouers sou nie blote huurders wees nie, maar sou eienaarskap verkry van die huise wat hulle sou okkuper. Aandeelhouers is beloof dat hulle persele van 300 m², wat ten volle van dienste voorsien is, asook 'n huis van 75 m², met elektrisiteits-, water- en rioolaansluitings sou ontvang.

Die skema wat deur die maatskappy bestuur is, kom bloot daarop neer dat hy onderneem het om sy kliënte van huise te voorsien teen pryse wat baie laer as realistiese prysvlakke is. Fondse is van kliënte verkry deur die meganisme van die verkoop van aandele aan hulle.

Terwyl huise gebou en aan ongeveer 100 kliënte beskikbaar gestel is, was daar 'n noodlottige tekortkoming in die skema deurdat die pryse wat gevra is, nooit die werklike koste van die produsering en verskaffing van die totale getal huise wat die maatskappy verplig was om te verskaf, kon dek nie. Hierdie tekortkoming kon realisties gesien reggestel word slegs deur meer aandele te verkoop, deur die pryse betaalbaar deur die beleggers aan die "stert" van die skema dramaties te verhoog of deur die bedrae betaalbaar deur alle aandeelhouers, met inbegrip van dié wat reeds okkupasie van hul huise ontvang het, te wysig. Die kunsmatig gedefleerde pryse wat die vroeëre beleggers moes betaal, en wat gedien het om beleggings te lok, sou dus goedgemaak moes word deur buitensporige pryse te vra vir die ander beleggers, wat agter in die ry staan.

Die huise wat gelewer is aan kliënte wat voor in die ry gestaan het, is grotendeels gefinansier deur die bydraes van kliënte wat nog hul beurt aw wag. Die koste wat egter aangegaan sou moes word ten einde huise te verskaf aan alle kliënte aan wie huise belowe is, was baie meer as die fondse wat potensieel gegenereer kon word deur huise te verskaf teen die pryse wat aan kliënte gestel is. Die enigste manier waarop die eise van alle kliënte moontlik bevredig kon word, sou wees deur die pryse van die eenhede wat nog gelewer moet word te verhoog, of deur die betalings wat geëis word van diegene wat reeds huise ontvang het te verhoog, of albei. Die maatskappy het egter reeds die stadium bereik waar hy die kontanttekort ondervind het wat die skema effektief sou beëindig.

Die totale afwesigheid van 'n bedryfsboekhoustelsel het verder beteken dat die bestuur van die maatskappy oor geen manier beskik het om die finansiële stand van die maatskappy te bepaal, te verstaan of te beoordeel nie.

Daar is namens Afprop aangevoer dat, aangesien die getal aandeelhouers teen Desember 1991 tot 1 320 gekrimp het en aangesien slegs 393 lede teen dié tyd nog gereelde betalings ingevolge hulle boukontrakte gedoen het, die 475 standplase wat deur Afprop "besit" is, voldoende was om behuising aan die bestaande kopers van huise te voorsien. Daar is egter nie verklaar hoe Afprop beoog het om die belang van die oorblywende aandeelhouers te hanteer nie. Die maatskappy het beslis nie voldoende fondse gehad om hierdie aandeelhouers terug te betaal nie. Die grond wat vir Afprop beskikbaar was, was nie voldoende om óf die oorspronklike 2 600 aandeelhouers óf selfs die oorblywendie 1 320 aandeelhouers te akommodeer nie.

VII. Gevolgtrekking en aanbevelings

Die vraag na behuising in Suid-Afrika is aansienlik groter as die beskikbare voorraad. Verbruikers wat onder die tekort aan huise ly, is gevvolglik die maklike prooi van ondernemers wat geld verkry op grond van 'n belofte dat hulle van huise voorsien sal word.

Organisasies van onsekere vermoë het aktief begin word in die mark vir lae-inkomstebehuising. Hoe-wel toetredie tot die mark algemeen verwelkom moet word, bied die mate waarin die finansiële enregsbelange van verbruikers as gevolg van dié ontwikkeling in die gevaar gestel kan word, rede tot kommer.

'n Besigheid kan maklik die punt bereik waar geen terugkeer meer moontlik is nie lank voor die onomkeerbaarheid van sy agteruitgang vir buitestaanders sigbaar word. Onweerlegbare bewys van 'n onderneming se naderende ondergang is dikwels nie in die vroeë stadia van sy disintegrasie beskikbaar nie. Dit word ryklik gedemonstreer deur 'n aantal beduidende besigheidsmislukkings sowel plaaslik as internasionaal in die onlangse verlede. Dit is in werklikheid nie ongewoon dat bestuurders self tekens van 'n dreigende ramp nie betyds herken nie.'

Afprop se behuisingskema was van die begin af gedoem. Mn. Badenhorst se planne was ooram-bisieus en totaal onuitvoerbaar. Die drome wat mn. Badenhorst verkoop het, kon nooit bewaarheid word nie. Die maatskappy en sy bemarkingsplan was mechanismes vir die verkryging van geld van beleggers, wat feitlik enige bedrag sou betaal ten einde 'n huis te kan bekom. Die maatskappy het beloof dat hy al sy aandeelhouers van huise kon voorsien. In werklikheid kon huise slegs tydelik aan 'n paar van sy aandeelhouers verskaf word. Afprop se rekeningkundige gegewens en finansiële sake is in wanorde.

Die sakepraktyke van die partye maak 'n skadelike sakepraktyk uit. Daar is geen gronde waarop die praktyk as in openbare belang geregtig kan word nie. Daar word gevvolglik aanbeveel dat die Minister, kragtens artikel 12 (1) (b) van die Wet, die sakepraktyk onwettig verklaar waarvolgens mn. Frans Badenhorst en Afprop, of enige besigheid waarin die partye 'n belang het, in die loop van besigheid—

- (i) grond verkoop of te koop aanbied vir gebruik vir residensiële doeleindes, alvorens sodanige grond geregistreer is as die onderwerp van 'n afsonderlike transportakte in 'n akteskantoor;
- (ii) geboue oprig of aanbied om op te rig vir gebruik vir residensiële doeleindes, alvorens die grond waarop die geboue opgerig staan te word geregistreer kan word as die onderwerp van 'n afsonderlike transportakte in 'n akteskantoor;
- (iii) vergoeding ontvang vir of in verband met die verkoop van grond vir residensiële gebruik, alvorens die grond geregistreer kan word as die onderwerp van 'n afsonderlike transportakte in 'n akteskantoor; of
- (iv) vergoeding ontvang vir of in verband met die konstruksie van geboue vir residensiële doeleindes, alvorens die grond waarop die geboue opgerig staan te word geregistreer kan word as die onderwerp van 'n afsonderlike transportakte in 'n akteskantoor.

Voetnote:

1. Syfers soos verskaf deur Afprop.
2. Soos volgens Afprop.
3. Soos volgens Afprop.
4. Soos volgens Afprop.
5. Soos volgens Afprop.
6. Soos volgens Afprop.

PROF. LOUISE TAGER,

Voorsitter: Sakepraktyekomitee.

SCHEDULE

BUSINESS PRACTICES COMMITTEE

**REPORT IN TERMS OF SECTION 10 (1) OF THE HARMFUL BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT, 1988
(ACT NO. 71 OF 1988)**

Report No. 18

AFRICAN PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD

CONTENTS

- I. Introduction.
- II. The parties.
- III. The housing development scheme.
- IV. The financial state of the company.
- V. The business practice.
- VI. Evaluation.
- VII. Conclusion and recommendations.

I. Introduction

The Business Practices Committee has in terms of section 8 (1) (a) of the Harmful Business Practices Act, 1988 ("the Act") conducted an investigation into the business practices of **African Property Development Company Ltd** ("Afprop") and of **Mr Frans Badenhorst**.

Afprop is in the business of building and marketing houses to prospective home owners, more specifically low income black consumers, who are invited to purchase shares in Afprop on the understanding that as shareholders in the company they will have first claim on the low prices home being offered for sale by Afprop.

The business practices of Afprop came to the attention of the Business Practices Committee ("the Committee") during 1990 through press reports and enquiries by the Legal Aid Bureau of Johannesburg.

The Committee was concerned that the management and financial structure of Afprop was unsound and that investors in the company were at risk due to the way in which its business was being conducted.

The shareholders of Afprop have substantially funded the company's operations. While not all funds received by Afprop can be fully accounted for, it is nevertheless clear that a significant portion of shareholders' funds was employed in taking cession of the right to dispose of the land, servicing the land through the installation of a network for water supply and a water borne sewerage disposal system, and in building a number of houses. These houses have been erected on land of which Afprop is not the owner. If Afprop were to default on its development obligations the land and all attachments (i.e. the houses and improvements to the land) will remain the property of the original owner. Both Afprop's shareholders who have already taken occupation of houses and those who are still waiting to take occupation will then have difficulty in enforcing any rights against the lawful owner of the land.

In view of the precarious position of the company and the risk exposure of its shareholders the Committee consulted, both prior to and during the course of its investigation, with various bodies in an effort to obtain financial assistance for, and protection of the legal and financial interests of, the shareholders. The chaotic state of the company's financial records and the virtually non-operative nature of its accounting system, however, prevented a conclusive assessment of its financial position. Possible investment by third parties has been discouraged by the instability and the lack of quantification concerning the financial affairs of the company. The Committee has also consulted with the Town Committee of Tsakane, the Tsakane Civic Association and the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

The process of township development, that is the conversion of areas of raw land to a state fit for residential, commercial or industrial use, involves a complex interaction of legal, financial, business, management, operational, physical and administrative actions on the part of a variety of actors. Significant numbers of residential, commercial or industrial units are usually involved in township development schemes. This is mainly due to the costs, complexity and scale of the various relevant actions, and of the required integration, in the interest of coherent metropolitan development, of portions of developed land with existing developed land or land yet to be developed. Township development projects are consequently likely to affect the interests of considerable numbers of consumers simultaneously.

Notice of the investigation was given in terms of section 8 (4) of the Act, under General Notice 255 of 1991, as published in *Government Gazette* No. 13061, dated 15 March 1991.

II. The parties

Mr Badenhorst commenced business during 1989 under the name of Africa Industries. He invited consumers to become members of this business for a fee of R150. Membership of the business entitled them to legal, debt distribution, funeral and property development services. The provision of low-cost housing was one of the proclaimed objectives of Africa Industries, which undertook to supply its members with stands at R800 per stand once it had enroled 4 000 members. Less than 1 000 members were actually enrolled.

African Property Development Company Ltd was incorporated on 23 January 1990, with registered address at 123A Wenden Avenue, Brakpan. As had been the case with Africa Industries, Afprop also aimed to provide low-cost housing to black consumers.

Mr Frans Badenhorst is claimed to have devised the company's method of trading. In spite of the fact that he holds no formal position in the management of Afprop, he exercised total management and financial control over its affairs.

Seven former employees of Mr Badenhorst, trading as Africa Industries, were appointed as directors of Afprop. They had had limited formal schooling and were not well informed as to the implications of their duties as company directors.

III. The housing development scheme

In a prospectus dated May 1991 Afprop states that it is the intention of the board of the company to develop property for the black population at low cost. The prospectus states that, in addition to being a shareholder in a prosperous company with the distinct possibility of receiving a handsome dividend on his/her investment, the shareholder obtains an option to apply on merit for the purchase of a house from Afprop as the scheme develops. According to the prospectus the incorporation of Afprop was the direct result of the serious shortage of housing for the black community. The prospectus forecasts a profit before tax of R4 156 183 for the year ending February 1992.

The housing development scheme relates to Portion 11 of the Farm Vlakfontein No. 161IR, held under Deed of Transfer No. T61197/88. The land has been divided into erven and streets as per Plan GO 15/3/2/383/6 (4).

The land is jointly owned by Township Realtors (SA) (Pty) Ltd and Dambou Eiendomsontwikkelaars CC ("the original developer"). In terms of an agreement between the original developer and the Town Committee of Tsakane, dated 8 August 1988, the original developer entered into a so-called services agreement with the Town Committee.

The services agreement furnished the legal basis for steps to be taken by the original developer for the development of the land as a residential township and imposed certain rights and obligations on both the Town Committee and the original developer. The agreement entitled the original developer to undertake the development of the land in question and imposed obligations on it with regard to the installation of services on the land (as well as certain other areas) to which Afprop's housing development scheme relates. The original developer also acquired the right to dispose of erven. The original developer, undertook to provide linkage and internal services and service connections. The Town Committee undertook to provide bulk supply services of a sewerage purification works, bulk water supply and bulk electrical supply.

In terms of an agreement of cession dated 29 August 1990, entered into between the original developer (who are the owners of the land) and Afprop, Afprop acquired the original developer's development rights and obligations. The original developer ceded to Afprop its right to dispose of erven in the township. The grant and delegation of the original developer's rights of development to the company was to be effected against payment by Afprop to the original developer of a consideration of R1 607 400. It was further agreed that the mortgage holder would release the bond over the relevant land on due payment of amounts owing by Afprop. Afprop simultaneously acquired an option to purchase 699 stands in Tsakhane Extension 11. In terms of this option 475 stands were actually purchased. The amount of R1 607 400 was consequently reduced to R950 000 as Afprop had not exercised its option in full.

In die period beginning November 1990 and ending March 1991 houses had been erected on 40 of these stands. Up to the middle of June 1991 another 16 houses had been completed. By the end of 1991 a total of 96 houses had been completed. As of the 6th of September 1991, 355 of the 475 erven acquired by the company had been provided with water and sewerage connections to the satisfaction of the Tsakane Town Committee. Towards the end of 1991 Afprop started to reduce the size of houses from 75 m² to approximately 40 m². Up to 30 houses of this reduced size have since been added.

During 1991 Afprop reached an understanding in principle with the Tsakane Town Committee for that Committee to grant certain relaxations of its agreement with the original developer. In terms of the understanding permission would be granted for the transfer of the first 100 erven on condition that various guarantees were to be provided, namely a guarantee in an amount of R300 000 to ensure that the required 60% of roads in the area of the 100 erven be tarred within one year and that the accompanying water reticulation be installed, and a guarantee to ensure that the required electricity services be supplied within one year in respect of the 100 erven. The Town Committee was also amenable to granting further extensions provided that the guarantee was increased by 15% per year.

At a general meeting of shareholders of Afprop held on 29 September 1991 a decision was taken, however, to reject this offer by the Town Committee. It was decided, instead, that the available funds would be employed to continue construction of housing units. The reason given to the Committee for this decision was that if the relevant funds were used towards satisfying the Town Committee's requirements, the company would be deprived of operating capital. The Committee was informed by Afprop's attorneys per letter dated 7 October 1991, that the company fully intended to honour its contractual commitments by not later than 15 November 1993. Deferring the transfer of stands to their occupants until that date (and postponing to the same date the creation of security for those shareholders already in possession of houses), would in the view of the company lock in large sums of money for the purpose of procuring the guarantees required by the Town Committee and tie up unproductively Afprop's working capital when there were people in serious need of roofs over their heads.

The long record of failures of unsecured land developments not only in South Africa but in many parts of the world has repeatedly shown that investors are bound to suffer losses unless there is some control over the funds deployed in such projects. When the frailty of the scheme was drawn to Mr. Badenhorst's attention he conceded that if any available funds were to be protected under a trust account arrangement this would also cut off the flow of funds and in fact preclude further operations. The requirement of a form of security in developments of this nature is precisely to help ensure that undercapitalised developments will not be undertaken. Proper capitalisation further increases the likelihood of adequate accounting and financial controls and management systems being instituted and employed.

The approval of shareholders was also obtained at the meeting held on 29 September 1991, authorising the directors to dispose of existing vacant stands to those shareholders who could afford payment of an initial deposit of R6 050 and monthly instalments of R300 at the same meeting of shareholders. These various facts serve to confirm the conclusion that during the second half of 1991 the company was already running into difficulties in financing its operations.

At this stage the company's funds had virtually been depleted. The various guarantees would have exhausted and probably have exceeded all remaining funds. This would have meant the cessation of construction activity. As indicated above Afprop nevertheless continued to build smaller houses.

While building costs and overhead expenditures may have accounted for a portion of funds utilisation, repayments to dissatisfied shareholders also contributed materially to the depletion of the company's funds. The financial and management problems experienced by Afprop caused marketing to new shareholders to run into difficulty. The financial circumstances of existing shareholders also meant that they had reached the limits of their capacity to contribute funds and could not be further exploited as a source of financing. These events were slowly bringing the activities of Afprop to a standstill as the funds available for necessary disbursements were running out.

Afprop acquired the development rights from the registered owners of the land. If it were to fail in its obligations to the original developers or in its development obligations the land with all improvements (i.e. the 100 plus houses, road improvements, water and sewerage reticulation, etc) may revert to Township Realtors and Dambou. Not having any contractual relationship with the original developer, the residents of the houses will be tenants and may be subject to eviction. The occupancy or property rights of these residents are doubtful.

The services relating to the development scheme have not been completed. The electrical reticulation system has not yet been supplied, nor has the internal road network and storm water drainage system been installed. The internal water reticulation and internal sewerage reticulation systems are approximately 75% completed. The minimum funds required for the completion of these services amount to approximately R300 000 per 100 erven, i.e. R1 311 000 for the 475 erven (electrical reticulation: R1 131 773; stormwater drainage and roads: R180 000). The company currently has no funds and little prospect of obtaining any further funds.

Afprop indicated to the Committee in its attorney's memorandum dated 27 March 1991 that transfer of property into the names of purchasers would commence "sofort". In a letter from the attorneys to the Committee dated 17 June 1991 it is stated that Afprop planned to commence transfer of the first 50 erven by the end of 1991, with a continuing process of transfers thereafter. No transfers have been effected to date.

IV. Financial position of the company

In terms of section 284 of the Companies Act, No. 61 of 1973, a company is required to keep such accounting records as are necessary fairly to present the state of affairs and the business of the company and to explain the transactions and financial position of the trade or business of the company. Records are required of assets and liabilities, cash transactions, purchases, sales and stock and a register of fixed assets. None of these records were available for inspection.

The financial records of the company are incomplete and in some respect possibly non-existent. It is not possible to determine the financial status whether of each shareholder (customer) individually or of the company without undertaking a major and costly reconstructive accounting exercise. None of the directors, nor Mr. Badenhorst or the company's accounting officer, was able to give any indication as to material, labour and other costs incurred in the company's production process. As there are no mechanisms for calculating the company's unit production costs or total costs to date the company has no internal means for determining its financing requirements. No one involved in the management of the company could provide information as to the company's actual manufacturing or administrative costs. No significant remaining funds could be traced.

The Committee was informed by the company's attorneys during June 1991 that the annual audit was under way at the time and that it was the intention to have audits undertaken on a quarterly basis. By early March of 1992 none of the promised reports had materialised, although the Committee had been supplied with draft financial statements for the year ended 28 February 1991. The draft statements do not appreciably advance understanding of the company's financial condition.

The company appears to have taken over the operations and obligations of Africa Industries (Mr Badenhorst). The affairs and funds of Africa Industries, of Mr Badenhorst and the Company have been commingled.

Although its business operations have ceased, the activities of Africa Industries were never formally wound up and this business appears to have been informally subsumed in the company. The Committee has found it difficult to distinguish between the relationships with outsiders, shareholders and clients of Afprop and Africa Industries on the one hand, and between the relationships with outsiders, shareholders and clients between these two entities and Mr Badenhorst, on the other.

V. The business practice

Afprop offered houses for sale at a price of R22 500. This was far below prevailing prices. In offering houses for sale Afprop was offering a product for which there was a ready market and a strong demand. Its pricing policy ensured that many consumers who could otherwise not afford homes purchased shares and enlisted in Afprop's scheme in the hope of eventually acquiring a home. Afprop has ascribed the low selling price as being due to the fact that only a basic structure is provided with basic amenities and without unnecessary luxuries. Afprop's prices are, however, still unrealistically low despite the fact that a very basic house is provided.

The Company has an authorised share capital of R3 000 000, comprising shares of R0,10 each. According to the attorneys' memorandum dated 27 March 1991, by the end of March 1991 the company had approximately 1 600 shareholders, each holding at least 8 000 shares. The majority shareholder was claimed to be Mr Frans Badenhorst. No proof of this majority shareholding was provided to the Committee. The other shareholders of the company are exclusively black.

According to the draft financial statements supplied to the Committee 19 250 000 of the 30 000 000 authorised ordinary shares of 10 cents each had been issued as at 28 February 1991. As shareholders usually acquired 8 000 shares each for R800, this means that there could have been approximately 2 400 individual shareholders as at the end of February 1991.

It is reported by the company's attorneys per letter dated 7 October 1991, that by October 1991 the number of shareholders had decreased from a maximum of approximately 2 600, to 1 800. By 5 December 1991 the number of shareholders had dwindled further to approximately 1 320, with 393 of the shareholders continuing to make payments in terms of the agreements which they had signed.

By the end of February 1991 shares in respect of R1 925 600 of the authorised share capital of R3 000 000 had been issued (as per draft financial statements.) The company's total income up to that date is listed as R1 212 570. No new shares in the company were sold since February 1991, apart from a number of shares sold to Mr Badenhorst. During this period the company was receiving a monthly income from shareholders in the amount of R123 750.

On the purchase of shares a shareholder had to pay R800 for the shares, an administration fee of R150, and he or she had to commence paying R225 per month towards reducing the total obligation in respect of the purchase price. Each shareholder received an option to apply to purchase a house from Afprop. Shareholders were ranked in order of preference on the basis of the chronological sequence of shareholder memberships. The shareholder's name was placed on a waiting list with the names of other shareholders. The company undertook to provide the shareholder with a house within a period not exceeding eight years.

The cost of constructing houses is affected by factors such as the availability and cost of land, (including development cost), the costs of broad infra-structural development, and costs for the establishment and maintenance of service networks such as electricity supply, waste and refuse removal, and water supply.

The Committee has obtained figures relating to costs for constructing and selling houses. A comparison between the information provided by Afprop and this information reveals the extent to which the figures supplied by Afprop to its customers deviates from standard costs for the industry.

Various sets of information were obtained in addition to the information provided by Afprop. The first is from a firm of engineering consultants. The land servicing cost provided by this firm was based on tendered rates received in July 1991 for a development in Meadowlands, similar to the Afprop type of development. The house construction cost was based on the construction and delivery of about 15 houses per month for a similar type of development in Tembisa, the average building cost being calculated as approximately R480 m² for a typical 72 m² house with nominal finishes and conventional foundations. The total cost for this typical actual development came to R46 825, R35 000 of which represents house construction costs.

The second set of information was obtained from a firm of quantity surveyors. The firm was instructed to calculate theoretical totals on all the most possibly favourable assumptions and prices. These totals are unrealistically low as no developer can obtain the lowest possible costs on all goods and services required. Using the figures for land cost and land servicing cost furnished by Afprop the minimum possible conceivable total sales price for the Afprop development calculated on this basis still amounts to R29 000, an amount far in excess of the price at which Afprop offered its houses for sale.

The third set of data relates to actual development costs incurred by the New Housing Company. This data relates to a house of 50 m² size, i.e. considerably smaller than the Afprop type of house. The New Housing Company is a mass provider of low income housing and operates on a minimum profit basis. In this case total cost amounted to R40 360, with house construction cost amounting to R32 060.

The fourth set of information is based on calculations by the Division for Building Technology of the CSIR concerning the trend of average actual building costs for the type of housing as specified by Afprop in the relevant region. According to these figures the house construction costs for an equivalent house to that offered by Afprop on average amounts to R34 294, the total price amounting to R39 694.

This emphasises the degree to which figures used by Afprop are contradicted by the tendency of actual costs for actual developments. It has been argued on behalf of Afprop that it was able to cut labour costs and thereby limit overall costs. It is, however, exceedingly unlikely that lower labour costs could have accounted for the substantial difference between the various prices.

1. Land cost¹

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
R2 000	R2 000	R2 000	R2 000

2. Land servicing cost

	Afprop	Eng Cons	QS	NHC
	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Water reticulation	R	R		R
Sewer reticulation		750		
		1 150		
<i>Subtotal</i>	1 260	1 900		
Stormwater drainage.....		800		
Roads	1 100	2 000		
Electrical reticulation	1 050	3 000		
Preliminary and general (12%) administration		925		
<i>Subtotal</i>		8 625		
Professional fees		1 200		
<i>Total</i>	R	3 410	9 825	6 300

3. House construction cost

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
R10 200	R35 000	R23 600	R32 060

4. Total costs

Afprop:

According to figures supplied by Afprop its major cost elements were as follows:

	R
Land cost.....	2 000
Land servicing cost.....	3 410
House construction costs:	10 200
<i>Total cost</i>	R 15 610

	R
Firm of engineering consultants:	
Land cost.....	2 000 ²
Land servicing cost.....	9 825
House construction cost	35 000
<i>Total cost</i>	R 46 825
Firm of quantity surveyors:	
Land cost.....	2 000 ³
Land servicing cost.....	3 400 ⁴
House construction cost	23 600
<i>Total cost</i>	R 29 000
New Housing Company:	
Land cost.....	2 000
Land servicing cost.....	6 300
House construction cost	32 060
<i>Total cost</i>	R 40 360
Division for Building Technology CSIR:	
Land cost.....	2 000 ⁵
Land servicing cost.....	3 400 ⁶
House construction cost	34 294
<i>Total cost</i>	R 39 694

VI. Evaluation

It is alleged that dissatisfied shareholders were refunded. Assuming that the figures supplied by Afprop are correct, an amount of at least R1 024 000 would have been returned to shareholders. The refunds were paid for by means of cheques drawn on the bank account jointly used for Africa Industries, Afprop, and Mr. Badenhorst. The Committee was informed by Afprop's attorneys that the shares of refunded shareholders were taken up by a new interested party and that there had been no transfer of existing shares between individuals.

If this were the case there is no explanation why the refunds were effected by means of cheques drawn on the Africa Industries bank account. Alternatively, the outflow of funds through that account should have been reversed by an inflow of funds from the so-called new interested party.

If company funds were applied towards the repurchase of shares, compliance was required with the provisions of section 83 of the Companies Act, No. 61 of 1973. No copy of any special resolution taken in accordance with the provisions of section 83 (3) of the Companies Act, and no copy of any affidavit lodged in accordance with the requirements of the said section 83 (3) could be found in the records of the registrar of companies.

Prospective shareholders were not provided with a prospectus in terms of the Companies Act, and attorneys acting for Mr. Badenhorst and Afprop have denied that Afprop marketed its product to the general public. A draft prospectus was nevertheless submitted to the Registrar of Companies during 1991. Afprop advertised in the daily press and shareholders were recruited through sales agents. While it is not necessary to express a view on the question as to whether the provisions of section 146 of the companies Act have been breached by Afprop or any of its officers, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the company in fact marketed its scheme and shares to the general public. The Committee was not furnished with any explanation as to how the Company attracted shareholders.

The company offered to provide its share holders with homes. Shareholders were not to be mere tenants but would receive ownership of the houses which they were to occupy. Shareholders were promised that they would receive fully serviced sites of 300 m² with a house of 75 m², with electricity, water and sewerage connections.

Reduced to its bare essentials, the scheme conducted by the company was simply that it undertook to supply to its customers houses at prices far below realistic price levels. Funds were obtained from customers through the mechanism of selling shares to them.

While houses were built and made available to approximately 100 customers, the scheme was fatally flawed in that the prices being asked could never cover the actual costs of producing and supplying the total number of houses which the company had an obligation to supply. This shortfall could realistically only be remedied by selling more shares, by raising dramatically the prices payable by the investors in the "tail" of the scheme or by altering the amounts payable by all shareholders, including those who had received occupation of houses. Thus the artificially deflated prices charged to the earlier investors, and which served to entice investments, would have had to have been recouped by charging exorbitant prices to the other investors standing at the end of the line.

The houses that were delivered to customers standing first in line were being financed substantially by the contributions of customers still waiting their turn. However, the costs that would have had to have been incurred to supply houses to all customers who had been promised houses far exceeded the funds that could potentially be generated by supplying houses at the prices quoted to customers. The only way in which the claims of all customers could conceivably have been satisfied would have been for the prices to be increased of units yet to be delivered, or, for the payments levied from those who had already received houses to be increased, or both. The company has, however, already reached the stage where it was experiencing the cash shortage which would effectively terminate the scheme.

The total absence of an operational accounting system moreover meant that the management of the company had no means of discovering, understanding and appreciating the financial state of the company.

It was submitted on behalf of Afprop that since the number of its shareholders had decreased to 1 320 by December 1991, and since only 393 members were by then still making regular payments in terms of their building contracts, the 475 stands "owned" by Afprop were adequate to provide housing for the existing purchasers of houses. It was not explained, however, how Afprop proposed to deal with the interests of the remaining shareholders. The company certainly did not have sufficient funds to reimburse these shareholders. The land available to Afprop has not been sufficient to accommodate either the original 2 600 shareholders nor even the remaining 1 320 shareholders.

VII. Conclusion and recommendations

The demand for housing in South Africa substantially exceeds the available supply. Consumers who suffer from the shortage of housing are consequently vulnerable to entrepreneurs who obtain money on the promise of providing them with houses.

Organisations of uncertain ability have become active in the market for low income housing. While entry into the market is generally to be welcomed, the extent to which the financial and legal interests of consumers may be endangered due to this development, has given cause for concern.

A business may often pass the point of no return on the road to financial collapse long before the irreversibility of its decline becomes apparent to outside observation. Proof beyond doubt of an enterprise's imminent demise is frequently unavailable during the early stages of its disintegration. This is amply demonstrated by a number of notable business failures both locally and internationally during the recent past. It is indeed not unusual for managers themselves to fail to recognise timely signs of impending disaster.

Afprop's housing scheme was doomed from the outset. The plans of Mr. Badenhorst were grandiose and utterly unattainable. The dreams which Mr Badenhorst sold could never be realised. The company and its marketing plan were mechanisms for obtaining money from investors. The company promised that it could supply houses to some of its shareholders. In actual fact houses could only be supplied temporarily to a few of its shareholders. Afprop's accounting records and financial affairs are in disarray.

The business practices of the parties constitute a harmful business practice. There are no grounds justifying the practice in the public interest. It is accordingly recommended that the Minister under section 12 (1) (b) of the Act declares unlawful the business practice whereby the Mr Frans Badenhorst and Afprop or any business in which the parties have an interest, in the course of business—

- (i) sell or offer for sale for use for residential purposes land, before the land is registrable as the subject of a separate title deed in a deeds registry;
- (ii) construct or offer to construct for use for residential purposes buildings before the land on which the buildings are to be constructed is registrable as the subject of a separate title deed in a deeds registry;
- (iii) receive consideration for or in connection with the sale for residential use of portions of land, before the land is registrable as the subject of a separate title deed in a deeds registry; or
- (iv) receive consideration for or in connection with the construction for residential use of buildings, before the land on which the buildings are to be constructed is registrable as the subject of a separate title deed in a deeds registry.

Footnotes:

1. Figure as provided by Afprop.
2. As per Afprop.
3. As per Afprop.
4. As per Afprop.
5. As per Afprop.
6. As per Afprop.

PROF. LOUISE TAGER,

Chairman: Business Practices Committee.

(29 Mei 1992)/(29 May 1992)

KENNISGEWING 484 VAN 1992**DOEANE- EN AKSYNSTARIEFAANSOEKELYS 20/92**

Onderstaande aansoek betreffende die Doeane- en Aksynstarief is deur die Raad op Tariewe en Handel ontvang. Enige beswaar teen of kommentaar op hierdie vertoë moet binne ses weke na die datum van hierdie kennisgewing aan die Voorsitter, Raad op Tariewe en Handel, Privaat Sak X753, Pretoria, 0001, gerig word. Die aandag word daarop gevëstig dat die skale van reg wat in die aansoek genoem word, dié is wat deur die applikante aangevra is en dat die Raad, afhangende van sy bevindinge, hoë of laer skale van reg mag aanbeveel.

Verlaging van die reg op:

Terugflitsweerders vir gasse, indeelbaar by tarief-subpos 8481.80.71, van 20 persent *ad valorem* tot doeanevry.

[RTH-verw. T5/2/16/2/1 (920187)
(Mnr. R. J. van den Berg)]

Applikant:

Afrox Limited, Posbus 879, Germiston, 1400.

Algemeen:

Vervanging van die voorsiening by tariefsubpos 2917.19 deur die volgende:

Tariefpos	Beskrywing	Skaal van Reg
2917.19	Ander:	
.10	Maleïnsuur	15%
.20	Ander sure	15%
.90	Ander	10%
[RTH-verw. T5/2/6/2/1 (920136) (Mnr. G. E. Rudman)]		

Applikant:

Die Kommissaris van Doeane en Aksyns, Privaat Sak X47, Pretoria, 0001.

Lys 19/92 is by Algemene Kennisgewing 464 van 22 Mei 1992 gepubliseer.

(29 Mei 1992)

KENNISGEWING 486 VAN 1992

KENNISGEWING VAN AANSOEK OM GOEDKEURING VIR DIE OPRIGTING VAN 'N NUWE ABATTOIR KRAFTENS ARTIKEL 12 (1) VAN DIE WET OP DIE ABATTOIRBEDRYF, 1976 (WET 54 VAN 1976)

Kennis geskied hiermee kragtens artikel 12 (1) van die Wet op die Abattoirbedryf, 1976 (Wet 54 van 1976), dat mnr. I. S. Store, Posbus 1764, Bronkhorstspruit, 1020, kragtens artikel 11 van genoemde Wet by die Minister van Landbou aansoek gedoen het om goedkeuring vir die oprigting van 'n nuwe abattoir te Thorn-tree Estates, Gedeelte 9 ('n gedeelte van Gedeelte 6) Kleinfontein JR 365, in die distrik van Bronkhorstspruit. Indien die aansoek toegestaan word, sal die abattoir gebruik word vir die slag van 6–8 beeste per dag vir die voorsiening van vleis aan die abattoir eiennaar en ander handelaars.

NOTICE 484 OF 1992**CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFF APPLICATIONS:
LIST 20/92**

The following applications concerning the Customs and Excise Tariff have been received by the Board on Tariffs and Trade. Any objections to or comments on these representations must be submitted to the Chairman, Board of Tariffs and Trade, Private Bag X753, Pretoria, 0001, within six weeks of the date of this notice. Attention is drawn to the fact that the rates of duty mentioned in the applications are those requested by the applicants and that the Board may, depending on its findings, recommend lower or higher rates of duty.

Reduction in the duty on:

Flashback arrestors for gases, classifiable under tariff subheading 8481.80.71, from 20 per cent *ad valorem* to duty free.

[BTT Ref. T5/2/16/2/1 (920187)
(Mr R. J. van den Berg)]

Applicant:

Afrox Limited, P.O. Box 879, Germiston, 1400.

General:

Substitution of the provision under tariff subheading 2917.19 by the following:

Tariff Heading	Description	Rate of Duty
2917.19	Other:	
.10	Maleic acid	15%
.20	Other acids	15%
.90	Other	10%

[BTT Ref. T5/2/6/2/1 (920136)
(Mr G. E. Rudman)]

Applicant:

The Commissioner for Customs and Excise, Private Bag X47, Pretoria, 0001.

List 19/92 was published under General Notice 464 of 22 May 1992.

(29 May 1992)

NOTCIE 486 OF 1992**NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL FOR
THE ERECTION OF A NEW ABATTOIR IN TERMS
OF SECTION 12 (1) OF THE ABATTOIR INDUSTRY
ACT, 1976 (ACT 54 OF 1976)**

It is hereby made known in terms of section 12 (1) of the Abattoir Industry Act, 1976 (Act 54 of 1976), that Mr I. S. Store, P.O. Box 1764, Bronkhorstspruit, 1020 for approval for the erection of a new abattoir on Thorn-Tree Estates, Portion 9 (a portion of Portion 6), Kleinfontein JR 365 in the District of Bronkhorstspruit.

If the application is granted, the abattoir will be used for the slaughter of 6–8 heads of cattle per day for supplying meat to the abattoir owner and other traders.

Iemand wat vertoë of besware in verband met bovenoemde aansoek wil rig, moet sodanige vertoë of besware aan die Voorsitter, Abattoirkommissie, Privaatsak X250, Pretoria, 0001, rig binne 'n tydperk van 30 dae vanaf datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en op die wyse uiteengesit in die regulasies kragtens genoemde Wet uitgevaardig.

Aandag word gevëstig op die bepalings van regulasie 11 (6) van die genoemde regulasies wat vereis dat iemand wat vertoë of besware teen 'n aansoek aan die Minister voorlê, terselfdertyd 'n afskrif van die stuk waarin sy besware uiteengesit is op die betrokke applikant moet bestel.

L.W.: Die regulasies vereis dat besware onder eed bevestig en in drievoud voorgelê moet word.

(29 Mei 1992)

KENNISGEWING 487 VAN 1992

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER

WET OP DIE LISENSIËRING VAN LUGDIENSTE, 1990 (WET 115 VAN 1990)

Hierby word ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 15 (1) (b) van Wet 115 van 1990 en regulasie 8 van die Regulasies vir Binnelandse Lugdienste, 1991, vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Lugdienslisensiëringssraad die aansoeke waarvan besonderhede in die Bylae hieronder verskyn, sal oorweeg.

Vertoë ingevolge artikel 15 (3) van Wet 115 van 1990 ter ondersteuning of bestryding van 'n aansoek moet die Lugdienslisensiëringssraad, Privaat Sak X193, Pretoria, 0001, binne 21 dae na die datum van publikasie hiervan bereik.

BYLAE 1

AANSOEKE OM DIE TOESTAAN VAN LISENSIES

(A) Volle naam en handelsnaam van aansoeker. (B) Volle besigheids- of woonadres van aansoeker. (C) Klas lisensie waarom aansoek gedoen word. (D) Tipe lugdiens waarop aansoek betrekking het. (E) Kategorie lugvaartuig waarop aansoek betrekking het.

(A) Attie Bedeker Snyman Ag-West (Edms.) Bpk. (B) Posbus 7, Alma, 0512. (C) Klas III. (D) Tipe G5. (E) Kategorie A3 en A4.

(A) Bateleur Lugdiens BK., Bateleur Air. (B) Posbus 543, Belfast, 1100. (C) Klas II. (D) Tipe N1 en N2. (E) Kategorie A4.

(A) Good Hope Flying Club. (B) Pk. D.F. Malanlughawe, Bellville, 7525. (C) Klas II. (D) Tipe N1. (E) Kategorie A4.

(A) Good Hope Flying Club. (B) Pk. D.F. Malanlughawe, Bellville, 7525. (C) Klas III. (D) Tipe G4 en G9. (E) Kategorie A4.

(A) Inter Trans Air Services (Edms.) Bpk. (B) Posbus 5263, Boksburg-Noord, 1461. (C) Klas II. (D) Tipe N1 en N2. (E) Kategorie A3.

(A) Izak Andries Botha. (B) Posbus 38, Steynsrus, 9515. (C) Klas III. (D) Tipe G5. (E) Kategorie A3.

(A) Margate Light Plane Club. (B) Posbus 540, Margate, 4275. (C) Klas III. (D) Tipe G9. (E) Kategorie A4.

Any person intending to submit representations or objections in regard to the above-mentioned application shall forward such representations or objections to the Chairman, Abattoir Commission, Private Bag X250, Pretoria, 0001, within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of this notice and in the manner set out in the regulations published under the said Act.

Attention is invited to the provisions of regulation 11 (6) of the said regulations which require any person who submits objections to an application to the Minister to serve on the applicant concerned a copy of the document in which his objections are set out.

Note: The regulations require that objections be affirmed under oath and submitted in triplicate.

(29 May 1992)

NOTICE 487 OF 1992

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

AIR SERVICE LICENCE ACT, 1990 (ACT 115 OF 1990)

Pursuant to the provisions of section 15 (1) (b) of Act 115 of 1990 and regulation 8 of the Domestic Air Services Regulations, 1991, it is hereby notified for general information that the applications details of which appear in the Schedule hereto, will be considered by the Air Service Licensing Council.

Representations in accordance with section 15 (3) of Act 115 of 1990 in support of, or in opposition to, an application, should reach the Air Service Licencing Council, Private Bag X193, Pretoria, 0001, within 21 days of the date of publication hereof.

SCHEDULE 1

APPLICATIONS FOR THE GRANT OF LICENCES

(A) Full name and trade name of applicant. (B) Full business or residential address of applicant. (C) Class of licence applied for. (D) Type of air service to which application applies. (E) Category of aircraft to which application applies.

(A) Attie Bedeker Snyman Ag-West (Pty) Ltd. (B) P.O. Box 7, Alma, 0512. (C) Class III. (D) Type G5. (E) Category A3 and A4.

(A) Bateleur Lugdiens CC, Bateleur Air. (B) P.O. Box 543, Belfast, 1100. (C) Class II. (D) Type N1 and N2. (E) Category A4.

(A) Good Hope Flying Club. (B) P.O. D.F. Malan Airport, Bellville, 7525. (C) Class II. (D) Type N1. (E) Category A4.

(A) Good Hope Flying Club. (B) P.O. D.F. Malan Airport, Bellville, 7525. (C) Class III. (D) Type G4 and G9. (E) Category A4.

(A) Inter Trans Air Services (Pty) Ltd. (B) P.O. Box 5263, Boksburg North, 1461. (C) Class II. (D) Type N1 and N2. (E) Category A3.

(A) Izak Andries Botha. (B) P.O. Box 38, Steynsrus, 9515. (C) Class III. (D) Type G5. (E) Category A3.

(A) Margate Light Plane Club. (B) P.O. Box 540, Margate, 4275. (C) Class III. (D) Type G9. (E) Category A4.

(A) Orpheus Panayiotou, Johannesburg School of Flying. (B) Posbus 18066, Randlughawe, Germiston, 1419. (C) Klas II. (D) Tipe N1. (E) Kategorie A4.

(A) Orpheus Panayiotou, Johannesburg School of Flying. (B) Posbus 18066, Randlughawe, Germiston, 1419. (C) Klas III. (D) Tipe G9. (E) Kategorie A4.

(A) Petrus Albertus Pretorius, Microlight Airways. (B) Posbus 937, Bedfordview, 2008. (C) Klas III. (D) Tipe G9. (E) Kategorie A4.

(A) Siegfried Burghard Prigge, SP Air Services. (B) Posbus 632, Trichardt, 2300. (C) Klas III. (D) Tipe G2, G3, G4, G7, G9, G10, G11, G12 en G16. (E) Kategorie A4.

(A) Transavia (Edms.) Bpk., Transavia Lugdiens. (B) Posbus 1078, Vanderbijlpark, 1900. (C) Klas II. (D) Tipe N1 en N2. (E) Kategorie A3 en A4.

(A) Transavia (Edms.) Bpk., Transavia Vliegskool. (B) Posbus 1078, Vanderbijlpark, 1900. (C) Klas III. (D) Tipe G9 en G12. (E) Kategorie A3 en A4.

(A) Travel and GSA Agents (Edms.) Bpk., Sayair/Airnet. (B) Posbus 224, Lanseria, 1748. (C) Klas II. (D) Tipe N1 en N2. (E) Kategorie A2 en A3.

(29 Mei 1992)

(A) Orpheus Panayiotou, Johannesburg School of Flying. (B) P.O. Box 18066, Rand Airport, Germiston, 1419. (C) Class II. (D) Type N1. (E) Category A4.

(A) Orpheus Panayiotou, Johannesburg School of Flying. (B) P.O. Box 18066, Rand Airport, Germiston, 1419. (C) Class III. (D) Type G9. (E) Category A4.

(A) Petrus Albertus Pretorius, Microlight Airways. (B) P.O. Box 937, Bedfordview, 2008. (C) Class III. (D) Type G9. (E) Category A4.

(A) Siegfried Burghard Prigge, S P Air Services. (B) P.O. Box 632, Trichardt, 2300. (C) Class III. (D) Type G2, G3, G4, G7, G9, G10, G11, G12 and G16. (E) Category A4.

(A) Transavia (Pty) Ltd, Transavia Lugdiens. (B) P.O. Box 1078, Vanderbijlpark, 1900. (C) Class II. (D) Type N1 and N2. (E) Category A3 and A4.

(A) Transavia (Pty) Ltd, Transavia Vliegskool. (B) P.O. Box 1078, Vanderbijlpark, 1900. (C) Class III. (D) Type G9 and G12. (E) Category A3 and A4.

(A) Travel and GSA Agents (Pty) Ltd, Sayair/Airnet. (B) P.O. Box 224, Lanseria, 1748. (C) Class II. (D) Type N1 and N2. (E) Category A2 and A3.

(29 May 1992)

KENNISGEWING 488 VAN 1992

DEPARTEMENT VAN POS- EN TELEKOMMUNIKASIEWESE

VERSOEK OM KOMMENTAAR OOR DIE LISENSIËRING VAN OPENBARE RADIOPANINGSTELSELS

Samevatting

Voorstelle vir die lisensiëring van openbare radiobaningstelsels (multifrekvensieradiostelsels vir gemeenskaplike gebruik deur 'n aantal persone) is geformuleer. Die lisensie en voorwaardes wat vir die bedryf van sodanige stelsels beoog word, die soorte stelsels volgens geografiese gebied, voorstelle ten opsigte van die hoeveelheid lisensies wat moontlik uitgereik kan word, tegniese standaarde waaraan openbare baningstelsels sal moet voldoen, die beskikbare frekwenciespektrum en die stappe en tydscale in die lisensiëringss proses word hieronder aangedui. Die Departement wil egter graag kommentaar van alle belanghebbendes hê oor sommige aspekte van die lisensiëring van radiobaning.

1.0 INLEIDING

- 1.1 Die Departement is van voorneme om lisensies vir die bedryf van openbare radiobaningstelsels uit te reik en het vir dié doel konsepvoorstelle en -prosedures in medewerking met die Land Mobieleradiovereniging van SEIFSA geformuleer.
- 1.2 Radiobaning sal 'n groot leemte in die land mobiele radiokommunikasiendiens vul. Hierbenewens sal radiobaning groot verligting meebring sover dit die beskikbaarstelling van frekwenciespektrum vir tweerigtingradio betref en die daarstelling van die infrastruktuur vir radiobaning het geweldige finansiële implikasies. In die lig hiervan ag die Departement dit noodsaaklik dat insette van belanghebbende persone oor sekere aspekte van die lisensiëring van radiobaningstelsels verkry word. Die doel van hierdie dokument is gevvolglik om die huidige voorstelle uiteen te sit en om belanghebbendes uit te nooi om kommentaar daaroor te lewer, veral wat paragrawe 3.0, 4.0 en 7.0 betref.

NOTICE 488 OF 1992

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON THE LICENSING
OF PUBLIC RADIO TRUNKING SYSTEMS

Summary

Proposals for the licensing of public radio-trunking systems (multi-frequency radio systems for communal use by a number of persons) have been formulated. The licence and conditions which are proposed for the operation of such systems, the types of systems according to geographical areas, proposals in respect of the number of licences which could be issued, technical standards with which public radio trunking systems will have to comply, the available frequency spectrum and the steps and time schedule in the licensing procedure are indicated hereunder. The Department would, however, like to receive comments from all interested parties on some aspects of the licensing of radio trunking.

2.0 AARD VAN LISENSIE VIR RADIOPANING

- 2.1 Persone sal deur middel van 'n lisensie uitgereik kragtens die Radiowet, Wet No. 3 van 1952, en op die spesiale voorwaardes wat die Posmeester-generaal kragtens artikel 7 (1) van die Wet kan stel, gemagtig word om radiobaningstelsels te bedryf. Die kliënte van 'n radiobaningstelsel sal ook ingevolge die lisensie gemagtig wees om die betrokke radio-kommunikasiestelsel te gebruik.
- 2.2 Voorwaardes wat vir die bedryf van radiobaningstelsels beoog word, verskyn in die aangehegte konseplisensie. **Daar word beklemtoon dat die betrokke voorwaardes geensins as finaal beskou moet word nie.** Duidelikheidshalwe word enkele van die konsepvoorwaardes toegelig.
- (i) **Klousule 2.1:** Daar sal van suksesvolle aansoekers verwag word om tesame met hulle aansoeke vaste tydroosters (raadpleeg paragrawe 3.1.1, 3.1.2 en 3.1.3 van hierdie dokument) te verstrek vir die beplanning en oprigting van die infrastruktuur van 'n baningstelsel sodat die frekwensiespektrum (raadpleeg paragraaf 6.0) wat toegeken sal word, nie vir 'n onbepaalde tydperk onbenut sal wees nie. Die bylaes waarna in klousule 2.1 verwys word, sal deel vorm van die lisensievoorwaardes wat nagekom moet word.
 - (ii) **Klousule 2.8:** Ten einde gesonde kompetisie te bevorder, word daar beoog dat, benewens vervaardigers van radio-apparaat, ander radiohandelaars ook toegelaat sal word om sodanige apparaat aan gebruikers van baningstelsels te verskaf.
 - (iii) **Klousule 3.3:** Waar sodanige fasilitete beskikbaar is, moet TELKOM se telekomunikasielyne tussen die basisstasies van die baningstelsel gebruik word en radio-kommunikasie tussen die vaste versendstasies van 'n gelisensieerde persoon se kliënte sal nie toelaatbaar wees nie.
 - (iv) **Klousule 4.3:** Die aantal stasies wat na drie jaar deur 'n baningstelsel bedien kan word, sal uiteraard deur die aantal toegekende kanale bepaal word en sal in medewerking met suksesvolle aansoekers ooreengekom word.

3.0 TIPIES RADIOPANINGSTELSELS EN MOONTLIKE TYDROOSTERS

- 3.1 Die Departement oorweeg dit om drie tipies radiobaningstelsels, naamlik nasionale stelsels, streekstelsels en plaaslike stelsels, te lisensieer. Die bedieningsgebied/e waarvoor elke tipe stelsel voorsiening sal moet maak asook moontlike tydroosters vir die ingebruikneming daarvan is soos volg:

3.1.1 Nasionale stelsels:

'n Nasionale stelsel sal in staat moet wees om, binne 'n spesifieke tydperk, kliënte in *al* die ondergenoemde stedelike komplekse van Suid-Afrika asook die nasionale padroetes wat hierdie komplekse met mekaar verbind, te kan bedien:

- (i) Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging-gebied uitgesonderd byvoorbeeld Brits, Carletonville, Heidelberg, Rustenburg en Westonaria.
- (ii) Kaapse Skiereiland en omliggende gebiede, byvoorbeeld Paarl, Gordonsbaai, Somerset-Wes, Stellenbosch en Wellington.
- (iii) Bloemfontein.
- (iv) Durban en Pietermaritzburg.
- (v) Kimberley.
- (vi) Port Elizabeth insluitend Despatch en Uitenhage.

Daar sal met die Departement onderhandel kan word oor die tydperk waarin 'n nasionale stelsel in gebruik geneem sal moet word. Dit sal egter verkieslik wees as hierdie tydperk nie langer sal wees as 18 maande vanaf die datum waarop die lisensie vir die stelsel uitgereik is nie.

3.1.2 **Streekstelsels:**

'n Streekstelsel sal in staat moet wees om, binne 'n spesifieke tydperk, kliënte in een van die stedelike komplekse wat in paragraaf 3.1.1 hierbo gemeld is, te bedien. Soos in die geval van 'n nasionale stelsel sal daar ook met die Departement onderhandel kan word oor die tydperk waarin 'n streekstelsel in gebruik geneem sal moet word. Dit sal egter verkieslik wees as hierdie tydperk nie langer sal wees as ses maande vanaf die datum waarop die lisensie vir die stelsel uitgereik is nie.

3.1.3 **Plaaslike stelsels:**

Plaaslike baningstelsels sal in gebiede soos byvoorbeeld Brits, Carletonville, Heidelberg, Rustenburg, Westonaria en Worcester gelisensieer word onderworpe daaraan dat sodanige lisensiehouer nie toegelaat sal word om kliënte wat deur 'n streekstelsel soos byvoorbeeld vir die PWV-gebied bedien kan word, te werf nie. Hierdie beperking word noodsaaklik geag ten einde die persoon aan wie 'n streekslisensie toegeken word, toe te laat om sy stelsel ekonomies te bedryf. Die toegelate tydperk om plaaslike stelsels op die been te bring sal nie langer as drie maande wees nie.

4.0 AANTAL LISENSIES EN LISENSIËRINGSBELEID

4.1 Vanweë oorbelasting in die radiospektrum sal die aantal radiokanale wat hopelik vir die bedryf van baningstelsels beskikbaar gestel kan word waarskynlik beperk wees. Hoë koste sal ook aangegaan moet word om die infrastruktuur vir enige radiobaningstelsel te laat oprig wat uiteraard beteken dat daar 'n groot genoeg mark sal moet wees om sodanige koste te regverdig. Die uitreiking van lisensies sal dus noodwendig aan sekere perke onderworpe moet wees en die Departement se voorstelle in hierdie verband is soos volg:

- 4.1.1 Licensies om nasionale stelsels te bedryf, sal slegs aan twee aansoekers wat geen verbintenis met mekaar het nie, toegestaan word. Dié twee lisensiehouers sal dan 'n tydperk van twee jaar vanaf die datum waarop hul lisensies uitgereik word, gegun word om kliënte te werf alvorens enige aansoek om 'n lisensie vir 'n streekstelsel oorweeg sal word.
- 4.1.2 Benewens lisensies vir twee nasionale stelsels sal, indien dit blyk dat daar 'n aanvraag is, ook drie persone in die PWV-gebied gelisensieer word om slegs daar streekstelsels te bedryf. Sou daar egter geen suksesvolle aansoekers om lisensies vir nasionale stelsels wees nie, sal lisensies vir streekstelsels aan 'n maksimum van vyf aansoekers in die Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging-gebied en aan twee elk in die RSA se ander stedelike komplekse toegestaan word. Indien daar egter slegs een lisensie vir die bedryf van 'n nasionale stelsel uitgereik word, sal lisensies vir streekstelsels aan vier aansoekers in die Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging-gebied en aan een elk in die RSA se ander stedelike komplekse toegestaan word.
- 4.1.3 'n Licensie vir 'n plaaslike stelsel sal slegs toegestaan word vir 'n dekkingsgebied met 'n radius van 50 km of sodanige kleiner gebied wat nodig mag wees om te bepaal. Die lisensiehouer sal dan ook 'n tydperk waaroor daar onderhandel sal kan word, gegun word om kliënte te werf alvorens die bedryf van enige verdere stelsel in dieselfde gebied toegelaat sal word.

5.0 TEGNIESE STANDAARDE

5.1 Alle openbare radiobaningstelsels sal aan SABS-spesifikasie 1481 van 1989 moet voldoen.

6.0 FREKWENSIESPEKTRUM EN HOEVEELHEID KANALE

- 6.1 Voldoende spektrum in die frekwensieband 254–267.4 MHz sal beskikbaar wees en daar word beoog om kanale soos volg toe te ken:
 - (i) Nasionale en streeksstelsels: 120 en 60 kanale onderskeidelik
 - (ii) Plaaslike stelsels: 12 tot 20 kanale
- 6.2 Inligting in verband met die aanwending van frekwensiekanaal vir 'n streeksstelsel in die Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging-gebied verskyn in Bylae 1.

7.0 EVALUERING VAN AANSOEKE OM LISENSIES

- 7.1 Soos reeds verduidelik, sal dit nie moontlik wees om lisensies vir radiobaningstelsels voor die voet uit te reik nie. Dit sal gevvolglik nodig wees om alle aansoeke streng te evaluateer en die faktore wat in aanmerking geneem sal word, is soos volg:
 - 7.1.1 Die vermoë om kapitaal beskikbaar te stel vir die oprigting van 'n radiobaningstelsel en 'n gesonde prysstruktuur en finansiële beleid te handhaaf.
 - 7.1.2 Die vermoë om 'n stelsel en frekwensiegebruik behoorlik te beplan en die infrastruktuur te installeer in die gebiede waarin om 'n lisensie aansoek gedoen word binne die tydroosters wat van toepassing sal wees.
 - 7.1.3 Die vermoë om (a) diens doeltreffend te bemark ten einde optimale benutting van die radiospektrum te verseker en (b) die stelsel sodanig te bestuur dat steurings nie aan ander dienste veroorsaak word nie.
 - 7.1.4 Beskikbaarstelling van toerusting.
 - 7.1.5 Die tegniese vermoë om 'n radiobaningstelsel op te rig, te bedryf en in stand te hou.
 - 7.1.6 Die vermoë om 'n bevredigende graad van diens te verskaf en te handhaaf.
 - 7.1.7 Die voorname van applikante met betrekking tot die handhawing van Stelselaanpasbaarheid en Stelselswerwing.
- 7.2 Die evaluering van aansoeke sal met die hulp van kundige instansies soos byvoorbeeld besigheids-bestuurskonsultante en finansiële instellings gedoen word.

8.0 SPERDATUM VIR KOMMENTAAR EN NAVRAE

- 8.1 Dit sal op prys gestel word as skriftelike kommentaar oor die voorstelle wat in hierdie dokument vervat is die Senior Bestuurder: Radio, Departement van Pos- en Telekomunikasiewese, Privaatsak X74, Pretoria, 0001, nie later nie as **17 Julie 1992** kan bereik.
- 8.2 Aangesien die insette van alle belanghebbendes in aanmerking geneem sal word, word daar weer eens beklemtoon dat die voorstelle geensins as finale beskou moet word nie.
- 8.3 Telefoniese navrae in verband met dié aangeleentheid kan by telefoonnummer **293-1150** of **293-1170**, Pretoria, gedoen word.

BYLAE 1

AANWENDING VAN FREKWENSIEKANAAL VIR 'N PRETORIA/WITWATERSRAND/VEREENIGING-STREEKRADIOBANINGSTELSEL

1.0 Kanaalvereistes

Vanweë ekonomiese oorwegings sal eersteklas hoë persele aanvanklik gebruik moet word om gebiedsdekking te verkry. 'n Aanvanklike minimum getal van 12 hoë persele per netwerk word in die vooruitsig gestel met frekwensiehergebruik (deling) slegs moontlik tussen Vereeniging en Pretoria-Noord. Met 'n gemiddeld van slegs 10 tot 12 kanale per perseel vir elk van die nasionale netwerke sal 'n minimum van 20 kanale toegeken moet word. Ten einde te verseker dat drie kompetenterende streeknetwerke ekonomies lewensvatbaar sal wees, moet 'n minimum van vyf kanale per perseel, d.i. 60 kanale per streeknetwerk, verskaf word. Minstens 420 kanale sal vir die twee nasionale en drie streekoperateurs benodig word.

2.0 Toekennings

Ten einde 10 kanale te verkry wat nie aan derde- en vierde-orde-steuring onderhewig is nie word spektrumkapasiteit vir 400 kanale benodig. Alternatiewelik kan 20 kanale wat slegs van derde orde steuringsvry is uit 400 opeenvolgende kanale toegeken word. **Nota 1.**

- 2.1 Die toekenning van kanale per gebruiker per hoë perseel op hierdie grondslag veroorsaak die verdere komplikasie dat sommige kanale nie aan antennekombineringkriteria sal voldoen nie aangesien die volgorde van kanale wat vry van intermodulasie is te naby aan mekaar is vir doeltreffende kombineringstelsels. Wanneer kanaaltoekennings gekies word, moet sorg gedra word dat voorsiening gemaak word vir holtekombineerders en dat interkanaalverskille nie 'n subveelvoud van die 8 MHz-transmissie/ontvangs skeiding vorm nie.
- 2.2 Ten einde aan die bogenoemde vereistes te voldoen, word 'n minimum kanaalskeiding van 225 kHz (18 kanale) en veelvoude daarvan aanbeveel. Die angehegte tabel bevat 'n aanbevole groepering in blokke van 24 kanale bestaande uit vier groepe van ses kanale elk. Die minimum skeiding in 'n groep van ses kanale is 900 kHz (72 kanale) terwyl die minimum afstand tussen groepe in 'n blok 225 kHz is. Dit laat toe dat individuele toekennings per hoë perseel in groepe van ses kanale gemaak kan word wat uitgebrei kan word na 24 kanale in seksies van ses sonder om antennekombineringvereistes en reëlings met betrekking tot die voorkoming van 'n skeiding in veelvoude van agt te versteur. Die tabel maak voorsiening vir 'n 2×120 -kanaal nasionalenetwerkstelsel (vyf blokke van 4×6 kanale per nasionale operateur) met aanvanklik twee blokke van 24 kanale elk wat aan streeksoperateurs toegeken moet word. Dit laat 48 kanale beskikbaar, bv. vir toekomstige toekennings om die kapasiteit van streekstelsels te vergroot.
- 2.3 Dit dien gemeld te word dat met hierdie metode van toekenning laeorde-intermodulasieprodukte per hoë perseel in die sender-frekwensies van die hoë perseel sal voorkom en nie in die ontvangers nie en dus in die antennestelsels gehanteer kan word. Baningmobiles sal óf op die beheerkanaal óf op 'n geselekteerde spraakkanaal voorkom en sal dus nie geaffekteer word as behoorlike standaarde vir hoë persele toegepas word nie. Indien, aan die ander kant, 'n groep mobiles met 'n hoë voorkoms van verkeer, in die nabijheid van die hoë perseel gegroepeer sou word, kan gelykydigte transmissie daarvandaan intermodulasieprodukte produseer wat steurings op 'n mobiel in 'n grensgebied wat met dieselfde hoë perseel kommunikeer, veroorsaak. Statisties gesproke is die kans min, maar die keuse van hoë persele moet gevvolglik versigtig uitgeoefen word.

3.0 Gevolgtrekking

'n Spektrumkapasiteit van 432 opeenvolgende kanale word benodig. Met kanaalspasiëring van $12\frac{1}{2}$ kHz en 'n skeiding van 8 MHz tussen send en ontvangs word twee blokke spektrum van 5,4 MHz in totaal wat 8 MHz uit mekaar is, benodig. Voldoende beplanning van die aangrensende spektrum moet in ag geneem word ten einde steurings vanaf daardie dienste te voorkom.

NOTA 1. Verwysingsliteratuur

1. R. Edwards, J. Durkin, D. H. Green—"Selection of intermodulation-free frequencies for multiple-channel mobile radio systems". Proc IEE Vol. 116 August 1969.
2. Bell System Technical Journal January 1953.
3. J. Gardines and R. E. Fudge—Chapter 4 in IEE Telecoms Series 14—"Land Mobile Radio".
4. W. M. Parnell "Systems frequency Engineering in Mobile Radio bands".

3.0 VOORWAARDES MET BETREKKING TOT OPRIGTING EN BEDRYF VAN STASIES

3.1 Die Licensiehouer word gemagtig om basisstasies vir radiokommunikasie op te rig op die plekke aangedui in die eerste kolom van Skedule 2 tot hierdie lisensie met die frekwensiekanaal aangedui in kolom 2; en sodanige bykomende stasies op die plekke aangedui in kolom 3 op die datums aangedui in kolom 4 vir radiokommunikasie met—

- (a) stasies wat bedoel is vir gebruik terwyl dit in beweging is (mobiele stasies); of
- (b) stasies wat permanent by gespesifieerde adresse geïnstalleer is (vaste versendstasies);

3.1.1 mits die basis-, mobiele- en vaste versendstasies deel uitmaak van die Licensiehouer se Stelsel.

3.2 Basisstasies word gebruik, behalwe soos in paragraaf 3.3 aangedui—

- (a) om boodskappe wat van 'n ander gedeelte van die Licensiehouer se Stelsel of van die openbare skakeltelekommunikasiennetwerk (PSTN) ontvang is, te stuur aan—
 - (i) mobiele en vaste versendstasies; of
 - (ii) mobiele stasies van 'n ander gelisensieerde Stelsel; en
- (b) om boodskappe te ontvang van mobiele stasies en vaste versendstasies van die Licensiehouer se eie of 'n ander gelisensieerde Stelsel vir versending oor die Licensiehouer se Stelsel of die PSTN.

3.3 Die PSTN word gebruik vir die versending van boodskappe tussen basisstasies tensy die Pos-meester-generaal versending deur middel van radio goedgekeur het.

3.3.1 Die Licensiehouer is daarvoor verantwoordelik om te verseker dat boodskappe tussen vaste versendstasies van sy kliënte en tussen sodanige stasies van sodanige kliënte en kliënte van 'n ander Stelsel oor die PSTN gestuur word.

3.4 Die apparaat in elk van die basisstasies aangedui in die eerste kolom van Skedule 3 mag slegs gebruik word—

3.4.1 om boodskappe te versend en te ontvang op die kanale aangewys in SABS - - - -spesifikasie vir onderskeidelik basisstasieverstuur en -ontvang;

3.4.2 met die werklike uitgestraalde drywing in verhouding tot sodanige kanale wat nie die gespesifieerde maksimum in die tweede kolom van Skedule 3 oorskry nie;

3.4.3 met die antennetipe in verhouding tot sodanige kanale soos gespesifieer in die derde kolom van Skedule 3;

3.4.4 met die antennehoogte in verhouding tot sodanige kanale wat nie dié gespesifieer in die vierde kolom van Skedule 3 oorskry nie; en

3.4.5 met die antennepatroon in verhouding tot sodanige kanale wat gespesifieer is in die vyfde kolom van Skedule 3.

3.5 Die Licensiehouer mag slegs toelaat dat boodskappe ontvang word deur enige basisstasie—

3.5.1 van 'n mobiele of vaste versendstasie wat deel uitmaak van sy eie of 'n ander gelisensieerde Stelsel wat geregistreer is as 'n gemagtigde gebruiker van die Licensiehouer se Stelsel en wat voldoen aan die tegniese spesifikasies vir mobiele en vaste versendstasies.

3.6 Die apparaat in 'n basisstasie word slegs beheer deur die Licensiehouer, sy werknemers of persone wat deur die Licensiehouer gemagtig is.

3.7 Alle radio-apparaat en die stasies wat deel uitmaak van die Stelsel moet van 'n goedgekeurde tipe wees wat voldoen aan die steurings- en tegniese standaarde voorgeskryf deur die Radioregulasies en die Werkverrigtingspesifikasies vervat in SABS-spesifikasie "XYZ".

3.8 Die apparaat ingesluit in 'n basisstasie moet ontwerp, gebou, in stand gehou en bedryf word in ooreenstemming met die genoemde spesifikasie ten einde te verseker dat dit nie steurings aan ander radiokommunikasiedienste veroorsaak nie.

3.9 Die Licensiehouer stem in om die fasilitet van Stelselwerwing te verskaf aan enige persoon wat gemagtigde radiokommunikasie op sy stelsel gebruik ten einde op aanvraag boodskappe te stuur tussen mobiele stasies en tussen sodanige stasies en vaste versendstasies en na en van enige ander stelsel.

4.0 NIE-NAKOMING VAN LISENSIEVOORWAARDES

4.1 Indien daar gedurende 'n ondersoek gevind word dat 'n oortreding van die bepalings van die Wet of hierdie lisensie begaan is, gee die Posmeester-generaal skriftelike kennis van sodanige oortreding(s) aan die Licensiehouer wat binne 'n tydperk van 60 dae of sodanige ander tydperk soos deur die Posmeester-generaal bepaal, aan die versoek om enige regstellings wat nodig geag word, moet voldoen en skriftelike bevestiging van nakoming van die versoek aan die Posmeester-generaal moet verstrek.

4.2 Niteenstaande die bepalings van paragrawe 1.2 en 1.3 van hierdie lisensie het die Posmeester-generaal die bevoegdheid om te eniger tyd die lisensie op te skort en die Stelsel te verséél na 30 dae kennisgewing aan die Licensiehouer indien enige bedrag betaalbaar ingevolge paragrawe 2.2.1 tot 2.2.3 30 dae na die datum waarop dit betaalbaar was, uitstaande is of om die lisensie in te trek indien die Licensiehouer—

4.2.1 skriftelik instem dat die lisensie ingetrek word; of

4.2.2 versuim om enige bepaling van die Wet of enige voorwaarde van die lisensie na te kom; of

4.2.3 nie in staat is om sy skuld te betaal nie, onder likwidasie geplaas word, indien die Licensiehouer of enige persoon enige stappe doen vir vrywillige likwidasie of ontbinding van die Licensiehouer, of indien enige bevel gegee word vir sy verpligte likwidasie of ontbinding.

4.3 Hierbenewens kan die Posmeester-generaal, na behoorlike ondersoek en 30 dae kennisgewing, indien hy tevrede is dat 'n oortreding van die Wet of die spesiale voorwaardes vervat in hierdie lisensie voortduur, of indien die Stelsel drie jaar na die datum van uitreiking van die lisensie nie mobiele en vaste versendstasies bedien nie—

4.3.1 die verséeling van enige basisstasie óf enige gedeelte daarvan óf enige stasie wat deel van die Stelsel uitmaak óf enige mobiele of vaste versendstasie reël; of

4.3.2 die lisensie opskort of dit intrek en die radiofrekwensiekanaale wat aan die Licensiehouer toegeken is, terugtrek.

4.4 In die geval van die opskorting of intrekking van die lisensie of die verséeling van enige stasie genoem in paragraaf 4.3.1 het nóg die Licensiehouer nóg enige ander persoon 'n eis van welke aard ook al teen die Posmeester-generaal. Die lisensiegeld is onder geen omstandighede terugbetaalbaar nie.

4.5 Indien 'n skriftelike versoek om nakoming van die vereistes van die Wet of 'n voorwaarde binne 30 dae na die verstryking van die kennisgewing van oortreding of van opskorting of intrekking van die lisensie uitgevoer word, word die lisensie nie deur die Posmeester-generaal opgeskort of ingetrek nie.

5.0 WOORDOMSKRYWING

In hierdie lisensie beteken—

- (i) “**basisstasie**” 'n stasie op 'n hoë perseel wat boodskappe herlei tussen mobiele stasies en tussen sodanige stasies en vaste versendstasies, wat deel uitmaak van 'n openbare radiobaningkommunikasiestelsel, of tussen sodanige stelsel en die openbare skakel-telekommunikasienetwerk;
- (ii) “**die Wet**” die Radiowet, 1952 (Wet No. 3 van 1952), en die Regulasies daarkragtens uitgevaardig;
- (iii) “**groep kanale**” daardie kanale wat onder die beheer van 'n enkele Licensiehouer is;
- (iv) “**hoë perseel**” die perseel waarop 'n basisstasie, soos deur die Posmeester-generaal goedgekeur, geleë is;
- (v) “**kanaal**” 'n paar frekwensies wat elk 12½ kilohertz wyd is en in SABS -----spesifikasie deur sy middelfrekwensie en 'n toegekende nommer geïdentifiseer word;
- (vi) “**mobiele stasie**” 'n radiostasie wat bedoel is om bedryf te word terwyl dit in beweging is of wat staties by 'n ongespesifieerde plek is;
- (vii) “**nasionale stelsel**” 'n openbare radiobaning-kommunikasiestelsel wat die Licensiehouer onneem het om in 'n gespesifieerde periode te verskaf in al die hoofsentra van die Republiek en langs die nasionalepadroetes tussen sodanige sentra;

- (viii) "openbare radiobanung-kommunikasiestelsel" 'n radiokommunikasiestelsel waarin die radiofrekvensies wat vir die oordra van boodskappe tussen die basisstasie(s) en mobiele radiostasies en tussen mobiele en vaste versendstasies outomaties toegeken word uit 'n poel van frekvensies wat by sodanige basisstasies beskikbaar is;
- (ix) "plaaslike stelsel" 'n openbare radiobanung-kommunikasiestelsel wat kommunikasie verskaf oor 'n maksimum gebied van 50 km radius of sodanige kleiner gebied wat deur die Posmeester-generaal bepaal word;
- (x) "skadelike steurings" steurings wat die funksionering van 'n radionavigasiestelsel of ander veiligheidsdienste in gevaar stel of 'n gemagtigde radiokommunikasiestelsel ernstig degradeer, verhinder of herhaaldelik onderbreek;
- (xi) "streekstelsel" 'n openbare radiobanung-kommunikasiestelsel wat kommunikasie verskaf in die geografiese gebied wat in die lisensie gedefinieer is;
- (xii) "SABS XYZ" Werkverrigtingspesifikasie SABS XYZ wat gepubliseer/aanvaar is in
- (xiii) "tydperk van inwerkingstelling" die tydperk tussen die datum waarop 'n lisensie uitgereik is en die datum waarop 'n stelsel of 'n gedeelte daarvan geaktiveer word vir die oordra van boodskappe;
- (xiv) "vaste versendstasie" 'n radiostasie wat nie ontwerp of aangepas is om gebruik te word terwyl dit in beweging is nie en bedoel is vir kommunikasie met 'n mobiele stasie.

6.0 ALGEMEEN

6.1 Dit is ook 'n voorwaarde van hierdie lisensie dat die Licensiehouer die Posmeester-generaal en sy werknemers skadeloos stel teen enige aksie, eis, vordering of geregtelike stappe wat teen hulle ingebring mag word voortspruitend uit die voogenoemde bepalings van hierdie lisensie.

6.2 Indien enige dispuut of geskil hoegenaamd tussen die Posmeester-generaal en die Licensiehouer in verband met hierdie lisensie ontstaan, sal die wette van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika geld.

6.3 Vir die doel van hierdie lisensie en vir die bestelling van enige dokument, kies die Licensiehouer as sy *domicilium citandi et executandi* die volgende adres:

.....
.....
.....

ONDERTEKEN DEUR/NAMENS LISENSIEHOUER

IN HOEDANIGHEID VAN

1992--

POSMEESTER-GENERAAL

1992--

SKEDULE 1

ROOSTER VAN INWERKINGSTELLING VAN OPENBARE RADIOBANING-KOMMUNIKASIESTELSEL

Indien my aansoek om 'n *nasionale/*streeks/*plaaslike radiobanungstelsel suksesvol is, onderneem ek om basisstasies vanaf die datum waarop 'n lisensie van krag word soos volg in werking te stel:

1. *PLAASLIKE STELSEL

Adres en ligging van basisstasie(s)	Tydperk beplan vir inwerkingstelling (maksimum 3 maande)	Kanaaltoekenning deur Departement

2. *NASIONALE-/*STREEKSTELSEL

Adres en ligging van basisstasie(s)	Tydperk beplan vir inwerkingstelling	Kanaaltoekenning deur Departement

Handtekening van aansoeker.....

In hoedanigheid van

Namens (firma).

1992- -

* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

SKEDULE 2

LISENSIENOMMER..... LISENSIEHOUER.....

RADIOBANINGBASISSTASIE-INFRASTRUKTUUR

Aanvanklike basisstasies			Toekomstige basisstasies	
	1	2	3	4
	Adres en ligging	Kanale toegeken deur Departement	Adres en ligging	Beplande datum van inwerkingstelling (jaartal en maand)
Basis-stasie No. 1				
No. 2				
No. 3				
No. 4				

SKEDULE 3

LISENSIENOMMER..... LISENSIEHOUER

TEGNIESE PARAMETERS VAN BASISSTASIES

1	2	3	4	5.
Basisstasie: Adres en ligging	Werklike uitgestraalde drywing	Antenne-tipe	Antenne-hoogte	Antenne-patroon

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Department proposes to issue licences for the operation of public radio trunking systems and has for this purpose formulated draft proposals and procedures in co-operation with the Land Mobile Radio Division of SEIFSA.
- 1.2 Radio trunking will fill a large gap in the land mobile radiocommunication service. In addition radio trunking will greatly alleviate the release of frequency spectrum for two-way radio and the establishment of the infrastructure for radio trunking will have enormous financial implications. **In view of this the Department considers it essential to obtain inputs from interested persons about certain aspects of trunking. The purpose of this document is consequently to expound the present proposals and to invite interested parties to furnish comments thereon, especially in so far as paragraphs 3.0, 4.0 and 7.0 are concerned.**

2.0 NATURE OF LICENCE FOR RADIO TRUNKING

- 2.1 Persons will be authorized by means of a licence issued under the Radio Act, Act No. 3 of 1952 and on the special conditions which the Postmaster General can prescribe in terms of section 7 (1) of the Act, to operate radio trunking. The clients of a radio trunking system will also be authorised by this licence to use the relevant radiocommunication system.
- 2.2 Conditions which are proposed for the operation of radio trunking systems are contained in the attached draft licence. **It is emphasised that the relevant conditions should by no means be regarded as final.** For the sake of clarity a few of the draft conditions are explained.
 - (i) **Clause 2.1:** Successful applicants will be expected to furnish fixed time schedules (see paragraphs 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 of this document) for the planning and erection of the infrastructure for a trunking system so that the frequency spectrum (see paragraph 6.0) that will be assigned will not be unused for an indefinite period. The schedules referred to will form part of the licence conditions which will have to be complied with.

-
- (ii) **Clause 2.8:** In order to promote healthy competition, it is envisaged that, apart from manufacturers of radio apparatus, other radio dealers shall also be allowed to provide such apparatus to users of trunking systems.
 - (iii) **Clause 3.3:** Where such facilities are available TELKOM'S telecommunication lines must be used between the base stations of the trunking system and radiocommunication between the fixed dispatch stations of a licensed person's clients will not be allowed.
 - (iv) **Clause 4.3:** The number of stations which can be served by a trunking system after three years will naturally be determined by the number of assigned channels and will be agreed upon in co-operation with successful applicants for a licence.

3.0 TYPES OF RADIO TRUNKING SYSTEMS AND POSSIBLE TIME SCHEDULES

3.1 The Department is considering the licensing of three types of radio trunking systems, namely national systems, regional and local systems. The service areas which each system will have to provide for as well as the possible time schedules for the implementation thereof are as follows:

3.1.1 National systems:

A national system will have to be able to serve clients within a specified period in *all* the undermentioned urban complexes in South Africa as well as the national road routes which connect these complexes:

- (i) Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging area except for example Brits, Carletonville, Heidelberg, Rustenburg and Westonaria.
- (ii) Cape Peninsula and surrounding areas, for example Paarl, Gordon's Bay, Somerset West, Stellenbosch and Wellington.
- (iii) Bloemfontein.
- (iv) Durban and Pietermaritzburg.
- (v) Kimberley.
- (vi) Port Elizabeth including Despatch and Uitenhage.

It will be possible to negotiate with the Department the period in which a national system can be taken into use. However, this period should preferably not be longer than 18 months from the date on which a licence for the system is issued.

3.1.2 Regional systems:

A regional system will have to be able to serve clients in one of the urban complexes mentioned in paragraph 3.1.1 within a specified period. As in the case of a national system it will also be possible to negotiate with the Department the period in which a regional system will have to be taken into use. However, this period should preferably not be longer than six months from the date on which the licence for the system is issued.

3.1.3 Local systems:

Local trunking systems will be licensed in areas such as, for example, Brits, Carletonville, Heidelberg, Rustenburg, Westonaria and Worcester on condition that such licensee will not be allowed to canvass clients which can be served by a regional system such as for the PWV area. This limitation is considered essential in order to allow a person to whom a regional licence is issued to operate his system economically. The period allowed for the establishment of a local system will not be longer than three months.

4.0 NUMBER OF LICENCES AND LICENSING POLICY

- 4.1 As a result of congestion in the radio spectrum the number of radio channels that can hopefully be made available for the operation of trunking systems will probably be limited. High expenses will also have to be incurred to erect the infrastructure for any trunking system which will naturally mean that there will have to be a large enough market to justify such costs. The issuing of licences will therefore necessarily have to be subject to certain limitations and the Department's proposals in this connection are as follows:
- 4.1.1 Licences to operate national systems will only be issued to two applicants who have no connection with each other. These two licensees will then be granted two years from the date on which their licences are issued to enrol clients before any application for a regional system will be considered.
- 4.1.2 Apart from licences for two national systems three persons will also, if it appears that there is a demand, be licensed in the PWV area to operate systems only there. Should there, however, be no successful applicants for licences for national systems, licences for regional systems will be granted to a maximum of five applicants in the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging area and two each in the other urban complexes of the RSA. If, however, only one licence for the operation of a national system is issued licences for regional systems will be issued to four applicants in the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging area and one each in the Republic's other urban complexes.
- 4.1.3 A licence for a local system will only be issued for a coverage area of 50 km radius or such smaller area that may be necessary to determine. The licensee will then also be given a period about which it will be possible to negotiate, to enrol clients before the operation of a further system in the same area will be allowed.

5.0 TECHNICAL STANDARDS

- 5.1 All public radio trunking systems will have to comply with SABS Specification 1481 of 1989.

6.0 FREQUENCY SPECTRUM AND NUMBER OF CHANNELS

- 6.1 Sufficient spectrum will be available in the frequency band 254–267.4 MHz and it is intended to assign channels as follows:
- (i) National and regional systems: 120 and 60 channels respectively
(ii) Local systems: 12 to 20 channels
- 6.2 Information about the utilization of frequency channels for a regional system in the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging area appears in Annexure 1.

7.0 EVALUATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR LICENCES

- 7.1 As already explained, it will not be possible to issue licences for radio trunking systems at random. It will consequently be necessary to strictly evaluate all applications and the factors which will be taken into consideration are as follows:
- 7.1.1 The capability to provide capital for the erection of a radio trunking system and to maintain a sound price structure and financial policy.
- 7.1.2 The capability to properly plan a system and frequency usage and to install the infrastructure in the areas in which a licence is applied for in the time schedules which will apply.
- 7.1.3 The capability (a) to effectively market the service in order to ensure optimum utilization of the radio spectrum and (b) manage the system in such a manner that interference is not caused to other services.
- 7.1.4 The provision of equipment.
- 7.1.5 The technical capability to construct, operate and maintain a trunking system.
- 7.1.6 The capability to provide and maintain a satisfactory grade of service.
- 7.1.7 The intention of applicants with respect to system compatibility and system roaming.
- 7.2 The evaluation of applications will be done with the assistance of competent organizations such as business management consultants and financial institutions.

8.0 DUE DATE FOR COMMENTS AND ENQUIRIES

- 8.1 It would be appreciated if written comments about the proposals contained in this document could reach The Senior Manager: Radio, Department of Posts and Telecommunications, Private Bag X74, Pretoria 0001 not later than 17 July 1992.

-
- 8.2 Since the inputs from all interested parties will be taken into account it is again emphasised that the proposals should by no means be regarded as final.
 - 8.3 Telephone enquiries in this regard can be made at telephone number 293-1150 or 293-1170, Pretoria.

ANNEXURE 1

APPLICATION OF FREQUENCY CHANNELS FOR A PRETORIA/WITWATERSRAND/VEREENIGING REGIONAL TRUNKING SYSTEM

1.0 Channel requirements

Owing to economic reasons, prime high sites will have to be used initially to obtain area coverage. An initial minimum number of 12 high sites per network is anticipated, with frequency re-use (sharing) possible only between Vereeniging and Pretoria North. At an average of only 10 to 12 channels per site for each of the national networks a minimum of 120 channels need to be assigned to each national trunked network. For three competing regional networks to be economically viable, a minimum of five channels per site should be provided, i.e. 60 channels per regional network. For the two national and three regional operators a minimum of 420 channels would be required.

2.0 Assignment

To obtain 10 channels free of third order and fifth order interference, a spectrum capacity of 400 channels is required. Alternatively 20 channels free of third order interference only can be assigned out of 400 consecutive channels. **Note 1.**

- 2.1 To assign channels per user per high site on this basis presents a further complication, namely that some channels would not meet antenna combining criteria; the difference sequence of intermod-free channels being too close to each other for effective combining systems. In selecting channel assignments care should be taken to allow for cavity combiners and that interchannel differences do not form a submultiple of the 8 MHz Tx/Rx separation.
- 2.2 To accommodate above requirements, a minimum channel separation of 225 kHz (18 channels) and its multiples is recommended. The attached table shows a recommended grouping into blocks of 24 channels, consisting of four groups of six channels each. The minimum separation within a group of six channels is 900 kHz (72 channels) whilst the minimum distance between groups within a block is 225 kHz. This allows for individual assignments per high site in six channel groups, expandable 24 channels in tranches of six, without violating antenna combining requirements and the non-submultiple of 8 MHz spacing rules. This table provides for a 2×120 channel national network system (5 blocks of 4×6 channels per national operator) with initially two blocks of 24 channels each to be assigned to regional operators, leaving 48 channels, eg for future assignments to increase the capacity of regional systems.
- 2.3 It should be noted that in this assignment method low-order intermodulation products per high site would fall on the transmitter frequencies of the high site and not on the receivers and can therefore be dealt with in the antenna systems. Trunked mobiles would reside either on the control channel or a selected voice channel and thus would not be affected if proper high site standards would be applied. On the other hand, if a large number of mobiles with high traffic incidence were to be grouped in the vicinity of the high site, simultaneous transmission therefrom could produce intermod products interfering with a fringe area mobile talking to the same high site. Statistically the chances are low, but high site selection should, therefore, be done carefully.

3.0 Conclusion

A spectrum of 432 consecutive channels is required. At $12\frac{1}{2}$ kHz channel spacing with 8 MHz Tx/Rx separation, two blocks of spectrum of 5.4 MHz in total and 8 MHz apart are required. Adequate planning of the adjacent spectrum must be taken into account to prevent interference from those services.

NOTE 1: Reference literature

- 1. R. Edwards, J. Durkin, D. H. Green—"Selection of intermodulation-free frequencies for multiple-channel mobile radio systems". Proc. IEE Vol. 116 August 1969.
- 2. Bell System Technical Journal January 1953.
- 3. J. Gardines and R. E. Fudge—Chapter 4 in IEE Telecoms Series 1—"Land Mobile Radio".
- 4. W. M. Parnell "Systems Frequency Engineering in Mobile Radio bands".

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

LICENCE ISSUED BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL UNDER THE RADIO ACT, 1952 (ACT NO. 3 OF 1952), FOR A PUBLIC TRUNKED RADIOTRANSMISSION SYSTEM

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This licence—

1.1 is issued by the Postmaster General to.....

(the Licensee) in terms of section 7 (1) of the Radio Act, 1952, and is subject to the provisions of the Act and the special conditions contained herein and authorises the installation, operation and maintenance of a radiotransmission system (the System), particulars of which appear in Schedules 2 and 3 for the purpose of providing public trunked radiotransmission service to various persons;

1.2 confers upon the Licensee the right to provide (a) telecommunication system(s) for national/regional/local public trunked radiotransmission service;

1.3 shall, provided that the licence fee has been fully paid, enter into force on the day on which it has been granted and shall remain valid for 25 years for a national system and for five years for a regional or local system unless revoked earlier;

1.4 or any of the powers or authority granted hereby, shall be transferred by the Licensee to any other person, or surrendered in any way in favour of another.

2.0 GENERAL CONDITIONS

The Licensee undertakes to—

2.1 adhere to the period for the implementation of the System(s) with respect to frequency utilization in the geographical areas as indicated by him in the Schedule of Implementation (Schedule 1) of his application for a licence which Schedule forms an integral part of his Licence, to operate the System(s) in accordance with the information in Schedules 2 and 3, which Schedules all form an integral part of this licence; and

2.2 to pay to the Postmaster General on the date this licence comes into force the sum of..... and thereafter the following licence fees per high site:

2.2.1 On the first anniversary of the licence, the amount which is equivalent to—

prescribed licence fee × 80 stations, including base station × number of commissioned radio channels;

2.2.2 on the second anniversary of the licence, the amount which is equivalent to—

prescribed licence fee × 100 stations, including base station × number of commissioned radio channels; and

2.2.3 on the third anniversary of the licence and each year thereafter the amount which is equivalent to—

prescribed licence fee × 120 stations, including base station × number of commissioned radio channels.

2.3 Written notification of at least 30 (thirty) days shall be given by the Postmaster General to the Licensee of the licence fee determined for and payable on each anniversary and payment shall be effected as soon as possible but not later than 30 days after the date of notification.

2.4 Before the System is connected to the public switched telecommunication network (PSTN), including any private circuit, all the telecommunication apparatus comprised in the System and all the apparatus connected to it shall be approved in terms of the Post Office Act, 1958 (Act No. 44 of 1958), and such approval shall be supplied to the Postmaster General before connection takes place.

2.5 The Licensee shall not verbally or otherwise convey to any person that the Postmaster General recommends the use of his System(s) above that of another System. It is nevertheless agreed that the Licensee may disclose that he has been licensed by the Postmaster General to provide and maintain a public trunked radiotransmission service.

2.6 The Licensee shall publish a notice specifying the charges, or the method for determining the charges for and the type(s) of services rendered, by means of the System at six-monthly intervals and also whenever the charges are revised.

2.6.1 A copy of such notice shall be made available to the Postmaster General and shall be readily available during office hours for inspection by members of the public.

2.7 The Licensee shall not provide radiocommunication service to a client or allow access from another System if such service or such access is, or is intended to be in contravention of the provisions of the Act, or the conditions of this licence.

2.8 The Licensee or any member of his group shall not have the exclusive right to provide radiocommunication apparatus to his clients or potential clients but he and his clients or potential clients shall have the right to decide which radio dealer(s), in addition to the Licensee himself or (a) member(s) of his group, shall be allowed to provide such apparatus.

2.9 The Licensee shall inform the Postmaster General and provide him with detailed information about (i) any proposals for changes to the System or to any apparatus comprised therein, or (ii) any new service facilities being contemplated for incorporation into the System.

2.10 The Licensee shall be responsible to comply with property right requirements that may be applicable to apparatus, protocols, facilities or any service comprised in the System.

2.11 The Licensee shall furnish to the Postmaster General documents, returns or other information as may be reasonably required and procure and furnish to him such documents, returns or information for the purpose of exercising the functions pertaining to the administration of this Licence; and shall permit any person authorised by the Postmaster General in writing to inspect the System at any reasonable time for the purpose of verifying whether the Licensee is operating the System in accordance with this licence, or whether the connection, or the proposed connection of any other telecommunication system to the System of the Licensee, causes or would cause any contravention of this licence or of any other licence issued under the Act.

2.11.1 Furthermore, records showing the number of stations authorized to transmit radiocommunication via the System, the users of such stations and their addresses and the occupancy time and usage of the commissioned radio frequency channels shall be kept by the Licensee. Such records and this licence shall be made available to the Postmaster General upon request and to any person who is authorized to conduct investigations.

2.12 The Licensee shall upon receiving a request from the Chief of the Defence Force or the Postmaster General or any authorized representative, suspend the operation of his whole System or part thereof in any area(s) specified in such a request and for the period for which such suspension is requested. The request may be made verbally or in writing and the Licensee agrees to comply with such requests irrespective of the period of notification given to him for the suspension of communication.

2.12.1 In the event of such a suspension of service no one shall have any claim for compensation against the Chief of the Defence Force or the Postmaster General.

2.13 The Licensee, or any member of his group shall not unfairly cross-subsidise, or allow a radio dealer authorized to provide radiocommunication apparatus on the System in terms of clause 2.18 of this licence, to cross-subsidise—

- (a) the supply of radiocommunication apparatus on the System;
- (b) the production of radiocommunication apparatus for connection to the System;
- (c) the provision of radiocommunication apparatus consisting of the installation, maintenance, adjustment, repair, alteration, moving, removal or replacement of such apparatus which is comprised in or to be comprised in, any radiocommunication system which is or is to be authorized to use the System;
- (d) the provision of any service which is provided in whole or in part by means of the System; or
- (e) the conveyance of messages by means of the System.

2.13.1 Where unfair cross-subsidising takes place the Licensee shall take such steps as the Postmaster General may direct for the purpose of remedying the situation.

2.13.2 The Licensee shall record any material transfer between him and any other member of his group at full cost in his accounting records.

2.14 The Licensee undertakes to comply with any new or amended conditions, standards and specifications that may be introduced by the Postmaster General and of which reasonable notification shall be given.

3.0 CONDITIONS WITH RESPECT TO ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF STATIONS

3.1 The Licensee is authorised to establish base stations for radiocommunication at the locations shown in the first column of Schedule 2 to this licence with the frequency channels indicated in column 2; and such additional stations at the locations indicated in column 3 on the dates indicated in column 4, for communicating by radio with—

- (a) stations which are intended for use while such stations are in motion (mobile stations); or
- (b) stations which are permanently installed at specified addresses (fixed dispatch stations);

3.1.1 provided that the base, mobile and fixed dispatch stations form part of the Licensee's System.

3.2 Base stations are used, except as indicated in paragraph 3.3—

- (a) to transmit, messages which have been received from another part of the Licensee's System or from the public switched telecommunication network (PSTN) to—
 - (i) mobile and fixed dispatch stations; or
 - (ii) mobile stations of another licensed System; and
- (b) to receive messages from mobile stations and fixed dispatch stations of the Licensee's or another licensed System for transmission over the Licensee's System or the PSTN.

3.3 The PSTN shall be used for the transmission of messages between base stations except where the Postmaster General has approved transmission by radio.

3.3.1 The Licensee shall be responsible for ensuring that messages between fixed dispatch stations of his clients and between such stations of such clients and clients of another System are routed via the PSTN.

3.4 The apparatus comprised in each of the base stations listed in the first column of the Schedule 3 may be used only—

3.4.1 to send and receive messages on the channels designated in SABS - - - - specification for base station transmission and reception respectively;

3.4.2 at the effective radiated power in relation to such channels which does not exceed the maximum specified in the second column of Schedule 3;

3.4.3 with the antenna type in relation to such channels as is specified in the third column of Schedule 3;

3.4.4 with the antenna height in relation to such channels which does not exceed that specified in the fourth column of Schedule 3; and

3.4.5 with the antenna pattern in relation to such channels which are specified in the fifth column of Schedule 3.

3.5 The Licensee shall only permit messages to be received by any base station—

3.5.1 from a mobile or a fixed dispatch station, forming part of his own or another licensed System which has been registered as an authorised user with the Licensee's System and which complies with the technical specifications for mobile and fixed dispatch stations.

3.6 The apparatus comprised in the base stations shall only be controlled by the Licensee, his employees or persons authorised by the Licensee.

3.7 All radio apparatus and the stations forming part of the System shall be of an approved type complying with the interference and technical standards prescribed by the Radio Regulations and the Performance Specifications contained in SABS Specification "XYZ".

3.8 The apparatus comprised in a base station shall be designed, constructed, maintained and operated in accordance with the said specification to ensure that it does not cause interference to other radiocommunication services.

3.9 The Licensee agrees to provide the facility of system roaming to any person using authorized radiocommunication on his system in order to convey upon demand messages between mobile stations and between such stations and fixed dispatch stations and to and from any other system.

4.0 NON-COMPLIANCE OF LICENCE CONDITIONS

4.1 If during an investigation it is found that a transgression of the provisions of the Act or the conditions of this licence has been committed the Postmaster General shall give written notice of such transgression(s) to the Licensee who shall comply with the request for changes that are regarded necessary within a period of 60 days, or such other period as the Postmaster General may determine, with the said notification and supply written confirmation of such compliance with the request to the Postmaster General.

4.2 Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1.2 and 1.3 of this licence the Postmaster General has the authority to suspend this licence at any time and seal the System by giving 30 days' written notification to the Licensee if any amount payable in terms of clauses 2.2.1 to 2.2.3 is unpaid 30 days after it becomes due, or revoke the licence if the Licensee—

4.2.1 agrees in writing that this licence should be revoked; or

4.2.2 fails to comply with any provision of the Act or any condition of this licence; or

4.2.3 is unable to pay his debts, is placed under liquidation, if the Licensee or any other person takes any action for voluntary winding-up or dissolution of the Licensee, or if any order is made for his compulsory winding-up or dissolution.

4.3 Furthermore, the Postmaster General may, after proper investigation and 30 days' written notice to the Licensee, if he is satisfied that a transgression of the Act or any of the special conditions contained in this licence persists; or if after three years from the date of issue of this licence the System does not serve mobile and fixed dispatch stations—

4.3.1 arrange the sealing of any base station or any part thereof or any station forming part of the system or any mobile or fixed dispatch station; or

4.3.2 suspend the licence or revoke it and withdraw the radio frequency channels assigned to the Licensee.

4.4 In the event of the suspension or revocation of the licence or the sealing of any station mentioned in paragraph 4.3.1 neither the Licensee nor any other person shall have any claim for whatever reason against the Postmaster General. The licence fee shall under no circumstances be refundable.

4.5 If a written demand for compliance with the requirements of the Act or a condition is satisfied prior to the expiry of the notice of transgression or of the suspension or revocation of the Licence the Postmaster General shall not suspend or revoke the Licence.

5.0 DEFINITIONS

In this licence—

- (i) “**base station**” means a station on a high site which relays messages between mobile stations and between such stations and fixed dispatch stations forming part of a public trunked radiocommunication system or between such system and the public switched telecommunication network;
- (ii) “**channel**” means a pair of frequencies each of which is 12½ kilohertz wide and is identified in SABS - - - - specification by its centre frequency and a designated number;
- (iii) “**fixed dispatch station**” means a radio station which is not designed or adapted to be used while in motion and is intended for communication with a mobile station;
- (iv) “**group of channels**” means those channels which are under the control of a single Licensee;
- (v) “**harmful interference**” means interference which endangers the functioning of a radionavigation service or of other safety services or which seriously degrades, obstructs or repeatedly interrupts an authorised radiocommunication service;
- (vi) “**high site**” means the site where a base station, as approved by the Postmaster General, is located;
- (vii) “**local system**” means a public trunked radiocommunication system which provides communication over a maximum area of 50 km radius or such smaller area as determined by the Postmaster General;

- (viii) "**mobile station**" means a radio station that is intended to be operated while it is in motion or while it is stationary at an unspecified place;
- (ix) "**national system**" means a public trunked radiocommunication system which the licensee has undertaken to provide in a specified period in all the major centres in the Republic and along the national-road routes between such centres;
- (x) "**period for implementation**" means the period between the date on which a licence is issued and the date on which a System or part thereof is activated for the conveying of messages;
- (xi) "**public trunked radiocommunication service**" means a radiocommunication system in which the radio frequencies used for conveying messages between the base stations and mobile radio stations and between mobile and fixed dispatch stations are automatically assigned from a pool of frequencies available at such base stations;
- (xii) "**regional system**" means a public trunked radiocommunication system which provides communication in the geographical area defined in the licence;
- (xiii) "**SABS XYZ**" means Performance Specification SABS XYZ published/adopted in
- (xiv) "**the Act**" means the Radio Act, 1952 (Act No. 3 of 1952), and the Regulations promulgated thereunder.

6.0 GENERAL

6.1 It is also a condition of this licence that the Licensee should indemnify the Postmaster General and his employees against any action, claim, demand or legal proceedings that may be brought against them resultant from the aforesaid provisions of this licence.

6.2 If any dispute or difference whatsoever arises between the Postmaster General and the Licensee in connection with this licence, the laws of the Republic of South Africa shall apply.

6.3 For the purpose of this licence and for the service of any document, the Licensee chooses as his *domicilium citandi et executandi* the following address:

.....
.....
.....

SIGNED BY/ON BEHALF OF LICENSEE.....

IN CAPACITY OF

1992- -

POSTMASTER GENERAL

.....

1992- -

SCHEDULE 1

SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC TRUNKED RADIOPHONE SYSTEM

If my application for a *national/*regional/*local trunk system is successful I undertake to implement base stations from the date on which the licence comes into force as follows:

1. *LOCAL SYSTEM

Address and position of base station(s)	Period planned for implementation (maximum 3 months)	Channel assignment by Department

68 No. 13998

STAATSKOERANT, 29 MEI 1992

2. *NATIONAL/*REGIONAL SYSTEM

Address and position of base station(s)	Period planned for implementation	Channel assignment by Department

Signature of applicant.....

In capacity of

On behalf of (firm).

1992- -

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

SCHEDULE 2

LICENCE NUMBER LICENSEE

RADIO TRUNKING BASE STATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Initial base stations			Future base stations	
	1	2	3	4
	Address and position	Channels assigned by Department	Address and position	Planned date of implementation (year and month)
Base Station No. 1				
No. 2				
No. 3				
No. 4				

SCHEDULE 3

LICENCE NUMBER LICENSEE

TECHNICAL PARAMETERS OF BASE STATIONS

1	2	3	4	5
Base station: Address and position	Effective radiated power	Antenna type	Antenna height	Antenna pattern

(29 Mei 1992)/(29 May 1992)

KENNISGEWING 489 VAN 1992

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAM

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

AFBAKENINGSVERWYSING INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 76: YSTER-, STAAL-, INGENIEURS- EN METALLURGIESE NYWERHEID

Hierby word ingevolge artikel 76 (5) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, bekendgemaak dat die tydperk waarin skriftelike vertoë ingevolge Kennisgewing No. 371 van 1992 gepubliseer in Staatskoerant No. 13935 van 24 April 1992 ingedien kan word, verleng is met drie weke vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

J. H. KRUGER,
Griffier: Nywerheidshof.

(29 Mei 1992)

KENNISGEWING 490 VAN 1992

Verwysing: B14/2/216 (23)

DEPARTEMENT VAN WATERWESE EN BOSBOU

KENNISGEWING VAN ONTEIENING VAN SERWITUUT (SONDER AANBOD)

Aan:

Eienaars:

Delport, Francois le Roux. Aandeel: 0,017361. (Id. No. 451216 5030 008).
Delport, Hendrik Stefanus. Aandeel: 0,027777. (Id. No. 421104 5031 001).

NOTICE 489 OF 1992

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

DEMARCATION REFERENCE IN TERMS OF SECTION 76: IRON, STEEL, ENGINEERING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

It is hereby notified in terms of section 76 (5) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, that the period within which written representations may be submitted in terms of Notice No. 371 of 1992 published in Gazette No. 13935 of 24 April 1992 has been extended with three weeks from the date of this Notice.

J. H. KRUGER,
Registrar: Industrial Court.

(29 May 1992)

NOTICE 490 OF 1992

Reference: B14/2/216 (23)

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

NOTICE OF EXPROPRIATION OF SERVITUDE (WITHOUT OFFER)

To:

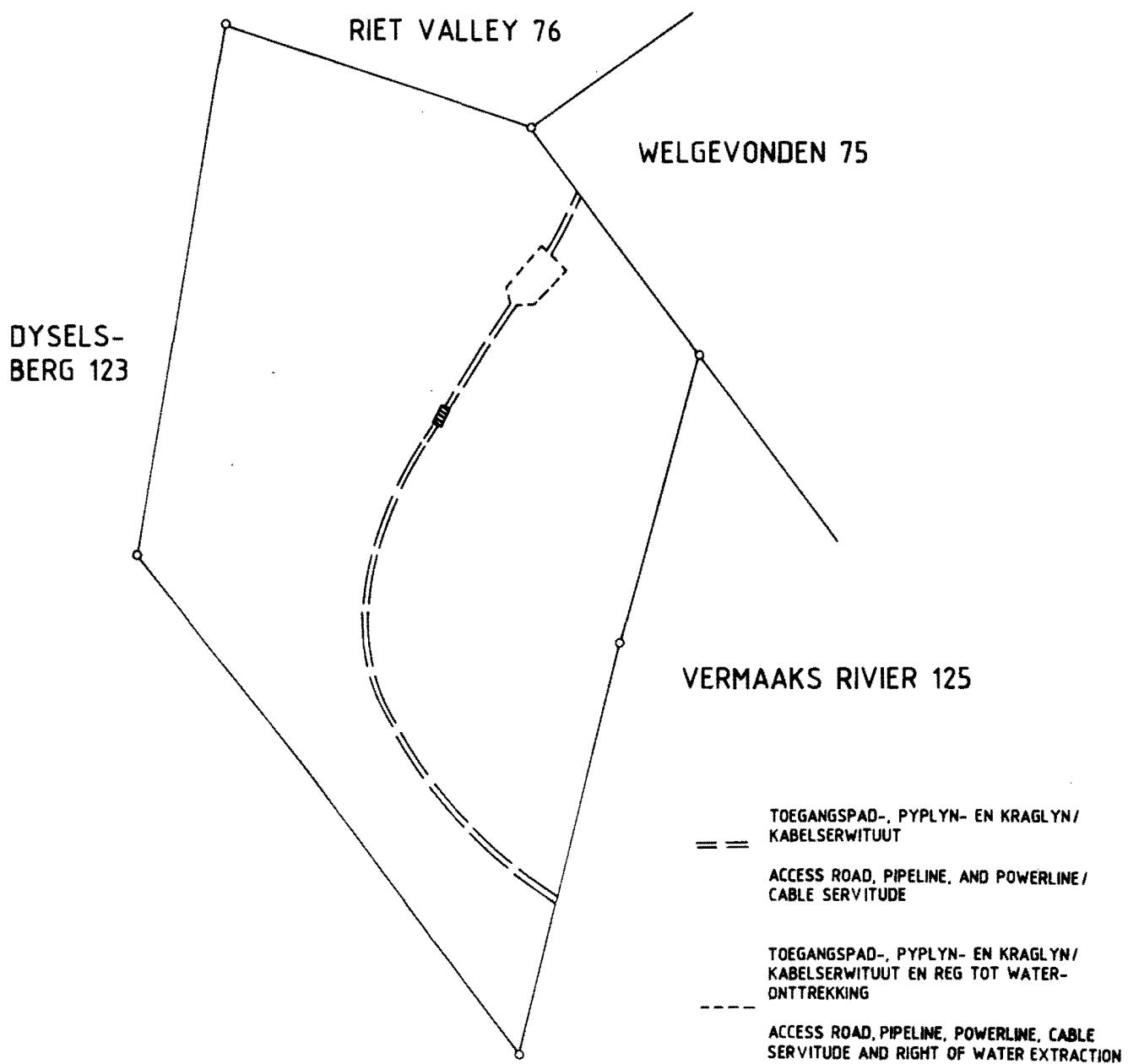
Owner:

Delport, Francois le Roux. Share: 0,017361. (Id. No. 451216 5030 008).
Delport, Hendrik Stefanus. Share: 0,027777. (Id. No. 421104 5031 001).

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>4. REG VAN WEG PAD-, WATERLEIDING (PYPLYN) EN KRAGLEIDING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Ondanks die bepalings van artikel 141 (3) van die Waterwet, 1956 met betrekking tot omheining sal die omskrewe serwituitgebied nie omhein word nie.(b) Toegang tot en die benutting van die omskrewe serwituitgebied word uitsluitlik vir die Staat, sy werknemers, kontrakteurs en die eienaars voorbehou met uitsondering van noodsaaklike oorgange oor die pad.(c) Geen permanente strukture van watter aard ookal mag binne die omskrewe serwituitgebied areas opgerig of aangebring word nie. <p>5. OKKUPASIE EN WATERONTTREKKING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Ondanks die bepalings van artikel 141 (3) van die Waterwet, 1956, met betrekking tot omheining sal die omskrewe serwituitgebied nie omhein word nie.(b) Geen ploffstowwe mag binne die omskrewe serwituitgebied gebruik word nie.(c) Geen steen of leengroef mag binne die omskrewe serwituitgebied ontwikkel word nie.(d) Geen boorgate of skagte mag binne die omskrewe serwituitgebied gesink word en water daaruit onttrek word nie. <p>6. OPDAMMING EN OPGARING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Geen permanente strukture mag binne die omskrewe serwituitgebied opgerig word nie.(b) Water mag slegs uit die serwituitgebied onttrek word met die skriftelike toestemming van die Departement onderhewig aan die voorwaardes wat die Departement stel. | <p>4. RIGHTS OF WAY, AQUEDUCT (PIPELINE) AND POWERLINE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 141 (3) of the Water Act, 1956, relating to fencing, the defined areas of the servitude will not be fenced off.(b) No permanent improvements may be erected or established within the defined areas of the servitude.(c) Access to and utilisation of the defined areas of the servitude areas are reserved exclusively for the State, its employees, contractors and the owners with the exemption of essential road crossings. <p>5. OCCUPATION AND WATER ABSTRACTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Notwithstanding the provision of section 141 (3) of the Water Act, 1956, relating to fencing the defined areas of the servitudes will not be fenced off.(b) No explosives may be used within the defined area of the servitude.(c) No quarrying or borrowing of materials may take place within the prescribed servitude area.(d) No boreholes or shafts of any kind may be sunk within the defined area of the servitudes. <p>6. ABUTMENT AND WATER STORAGE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) No permanent improvements may be erected within the defined areas of the servitudes.(b) Water may only be abstracted from the servitude area on the written consent of the Department and only on those conditions as laid down by the Department. |
|--|--|

DIE SKETSPLAN IS n NATREK VAN
EIENDOMSKAART VAN VOORZORG 124
THIS SKETCH IS A TRACE OF PROPERTY
DIAGRAM OF VOORZORG 124

LG. NR. 1336/1852
SG. NR. 1336/1852



DIE BOGENOEMDE FIGUUR A,B,C,D,E en F STEL VOOR
DIE PLAAS VOORZORG 124. GROOTTE 1759,5936 Ha
AFDELING: OUDTSHOORN

THE ABOVE FIGURE LETTERED A,B,C,D,E and F REPRESENT THE
FARM VOORZORG 124, AREA 1759,5936 Ha, DIVISION: OUDTSHOORN

Rusverstoring	Disturbance of peace
8. Niemand mag die openbare rus in 'n openbare oord of plek of op 'n private perseel verstoor nie.	8. No person shall disturb the public peace in a public resort or place, or on private premises.
Gesondheidsaangeleenthede	Health matters
9. Geen persoon mag, strydig met 'n kennisgewing, in, op of by 'n openbare plek of oord— (a) enige vullis, afvalstof, materiaal, enige stof of ding stort, laat val of neersit of toelaat dat dit gedoen word, behalwe in 'n houer wat vir daardie doel verskaf is nie, of enige handeling verrig wat nadelig vir die gesondheid is nie; en (b) op enige wyse water besmet of besoedel nie, of in enige water gaan nie terwyl hy aan 'n besmetlike of aansteeklike siekte ly of oop wonde aan sy liggaam het nie.	9. No person shall, contrary to a notice in, on or at a public place or resort— (a) dump, drop or place any refuse, rubble, material or any object or thing or permit it to be done, except in a container provided for that purpose, or perform any act detrimental to health; and (b) pollute or contaminate in any way water, or enter any bath or swimming-bath while suffering from an infectious or contagious disease or having an open wound on his body.
Strukture	Structures
10. Geen persoon mag sonder die voorafverkreeë skriftelike toestemming van die Raad in of op 'n openbare plek of oord, enige struktuur, artikel, voorwerp of enigets anders, behalwe 'n woonwa of tent wat vir kampeerdoeleindes opgerig is op 'n terrein wat spesiell daarvoor afgesonder is, oprig of aanbring nie.	10. No person shall, without the prior written consent of the Council erect or establish any structure, article, object or anything else in a public place or resort, except a caravan or tent erected for camping purposes on a site specifically set aside therefore.
Drank en voedsel	Liquor and food
11. Geen persoon mag, strydig met 'n kennisgewing en voorskrifte van die Raad, enige alkoholiese of enige ander drank of enige voedsel van welke aard ook al in 'n openbare plek of oord inbring of voorberei nie.	11. No person shall, contrary to a notice and directives of the Council, bring or prepare in a public place or resort any alcoholic or any other liquor or any food of whatever nature.
Diere	Animals
12. Geen persoon mag, strydig met 'n kennisgewing en/of voorskrifte van die Raad, enige lewendige dier, voël of vis in 'n openbare plek of oord inbring nie.	12. No person shall, contrary to a notice and directives of the Council, bring any live animal, bird or fish into a public place or resort.
Veiligheid en orde	Safety and order
13. Geen persoon mag in of by 'n openbare plek of oord— (a) enigets binne so 'n gerief gebruik of poog om dit te gebruik vir 'n ander doel as waarvoor dit bestem of by kennisgewing bepaal is nie; (b) 'n vuur aansteek of vleis braai nie, behalwe op 'n plek wat vir daardie doel by kennisgewing aangedui is; (c) hom op 'n onbehoorlike, onfatsoenlike, oproerige, geweldadige of onbetaamlike wyse gedra nie; (d) in 'n blombedding loop, staan, sit of lê nie; (e) enige dier-, voël- of vislewé doodmaak, beseer, of op enige wyse versteur nie; (f) in stryd met 'n bepaling van 'n kennisgewing op gras loop, staan, sit of lê nie; (g) op 'n bank of sitplek lê of dit op so 'n wyse gebruik dat ander gebruikers of voornemende gebruikers dit onmoontlik vind om daarvan gebruik te maak nie; (h) op speelparktoerusting speel of sit nie, behalwe as die betrokke persoon 'n kind onder die ouderdom van 13 jaar is; of (i) in stryd met 'n bepaling van 'n kennisgewing in enige openbare water, swem, loop of speel nie.	13. No person shall in or at a public place or resort— (a) use or try to use anything within such amenity for any purpose other than that for which it is designated or determined by notice; (b) light a fire or barbecue meat, except at a place indicated for that purpose by notice; (c) behave himself in an improper, indecent, unruly, violent or unbecoming manner; (d) walk, stand, sit or lie in a flower bed; (e) kill, hurt or in any way disturb any animal, bird or fish life; (f) walk, stand, sit or lie on grass contrary to the provisions of a notice; (g) lie on a bench or seating-place or use it in such a manner that other users or potential users find it impossible to make use thereof; (h) play or sit on playpark equipment, except if the person concerned is a child under the age of 13 years; or (i) swim, walk or play, contrary to the provisions of a notice, in any public waters.

Voertuie

14. Niemand mag enige motorvoertuig of -fiets teenstrydig met enige voorskrifte van die Raad in enige openbare plek of oord bestuur nie.

Strafbepalings

15. Enige persoon wat—

- (a) 'n bepaling van hierdie verordeninge, of van enige bepaling of voorskrif kragtens hierdie verordeninge deur 'n raad aangeneem en by kennisgewing bekendgemaak, of van 'n voorwaarde kragtens so 'n verordening opgelê, oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen, ongeag of sodanige oortreding of versuim elders in hierdie verordeninge tot 'n misdryf verklaar is, al dan nie;
- (b) enige persoon in die uitoefening van enige bevoegdheid of die uitvoering van enige plig of funksie ingevolge 'n bepaling van hierdie verordeninge opsetlik dwarsboom, hinder of belemmer; of
- (c) valse, onjuiste of misleidende inligting verstrek wanneer hy ingevolge 'n bepaling van 'n verordening aansoek om die toestemming van 'n raad doen,

is skuldig aan 'n misdryf en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens R2 000 of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens 12 maande.

D. W. VAN ROOYEN,

Stadsklerk.

Burgersentrum
Posbus 45
NELSPRUIT
1200.

4 Mei 1992.

(Kennisgewing No. 37/92)

(29 Mei 1992)

BYLAE

1. Bouplangelde:

- (1) Woonhuise, ingesluit aanbouings, swembaddens, ondergrondse tenks en afdakke:

R1,10 per m² of gedeelte van 'n vierkante meter oppervlakte per plan ingedien met 'n minimum fooi van R88,00 per plan ingedien.

- (2) Alle ander geboue:

(a) Vir die eerste 1 000 m² van die oppervlakte of gedeelte daarvan: R2,20 per m².

Vehicles

14. No person shall drive a motor cycle or vehicle in any public place or resort contrary to directives of the Council.

Penalties

15. Any person who—

- (a) contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of these by-laws or a direction adopted by a council under these by-laws and which has been made known by notice, or of a condition imposed under such by-law, irrespective of whether such contravention or failure has been declared as an offence elsewhere in these by-laws, or not;
- (b) Deliberately obstructs, hampers or handicaps any person in the execution of any power or the performance of any duty or function in terms of any provision of these by-laws; or
- (c) furnishes false, incorrect or misleading information when applying for permission from a council in terms of a provision of a by-law;

shall be guilty of an offence and if found guilty shall be punishable with a fine of not exceeding R2 000 or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months.

D. W. VAN ROOYEN,

Town Clerk.

Civic Centre
P.O. Box 45
NELSPRUIT
1200.

4 May 1992.

(Notice No. 37/92)

(29 May 1992)

BOARD NOTICE 113 OF 1992

TOWN COUNCIL OF KRUGERSDORP

DETERMINATION OF CHARGES: BUILDING PLAN TARIFFS, ETC.

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 80B of the Local Government Ordinance, 1939, that the Town Council of Krugersdorp has, by special resolution dated 25 March 1992, with effect from 1 April 1992 revoked the present tariffs and determined the charges as set out in the Schedule below:

SCHEDULE

1. Building plan fees:

- (1) Dwelling-houses, including additions, swimming-baths, underground tanks and shelters:

R1,10 per m² or part of a square metre area per plan lodged with a minimum fee of R88,00 per plan lodged.

- (2) All other buildings:

(a) For the first 1 000 m² of the area or part thereof: R2,20 per m².

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Vir die volgende 1 000 m² van die oppervlakte of gedeelte daarvan: R1,65 per m². (c) Vir enige gedeelte van die oppervlakte bo die eerste 2 000 m²: R1,10 per m². (d) Minimum fooi per plan ingedien: R176,00. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) For the next 1 000 m² of the area or part thereof: R1,65 per m². (c) For any part of the area above the first 2 000 m²: R1,10 per m². (d) Minimum fee per building plan lodged: R176,00.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (3) Werke waarvoor geen planne nodig is nie: R44,00 per permit. (4) Vir 'n woonstel onder 'n reeds geregistreerde deeltitelregister kan die eienaar 'n plan indien onder item 1(1). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (3) Work for which a plan is not necessary: R44,00 per permit. (4) An owner of a flat already registered under a sub-title register may lodge a plan under item 1 (1).
<p>2. Struktuurstaalwerk of gewapende beton of struktuurhoutwerk: 10% heffing bykomend op die plangelde betaalbaar.</p>	<p>2. Structural steelwork or reinforced concrete and structural timber-work: Additional 10% levy payable on the plan fee.</p>
<p>3. Spesiale strukture:</p> <p>Torings, skoorstene en stellasies hoër as 3,5 m: R176,00 per plan.</p>	<p>3. Special structures:</p> <p>Towers, chimneys and structures higher than 3,5 m: R176,00 per plan.</p>
<p>4. Rioolplan:</p> <p>Indien slegs 'n rioolplan ingedien word: R88,00 per plan.</p>	<p>4. Drainage plan:</p> <p>If only a drainage plan is lodged: R88,00 per plan.</p>
<p>5. Huurgeld vir skuttings, omheinings of steierwerk: R1,00 per m² per week.</p>	<p>5. Rental for hoardings, fencing and scaffolding: R1,00 per m² per week.</p>
<p>6. Herinspeksiefooi: R30,00.</p>	<p>6. Re-inspection fee: R30,00.</p>
<p>7. Sertifisering dat die strukture op 'n standplaas ooreenstem met die nuutste goedgekeurde plan op rekord:</p> <p>Tarief per plan of gedeelte daarvan: R220,00.</p>	<p>7. Certifying that the structure on an erf complies with the latest approved plan on record:</p> <p>Tariff per plan or part thereof: R220,00.</p>
<p>8. Inspeksietarief betaalbaar by die aansoek om die sink van 'n boorgat: R50,00.</p>	<p>8. Inspection tariff payable for an application to sink a borehole: R50,00.</p>
<p>9. Enige werk deur die Raad verrig op raads-eiendom op versoek van die eienaar: Werklike koste plus 10%.</p>	<p>9. Any work done by the Council on Council property on request of an owner: Actual costs plus 10%.</p>
<p>10. 'n Randsteendeposito gelykstaande aan die werklike koste plus 10% vir die herstel van die sypaadjie plus die randstene is betaalbaar voor finale goedkeuring van die bouplan, indien nodig.</p>	<p>10. A kerbing deposit equal to the actual cost plus 10% for the repair of a sidewalk plus kerbstones is payable before final approval of the building plan, if necessary.</p>
<p>Die volgende algemene bepalinge moet saam met die tariefstruktuur gelees word:</p>	<p>The following general provisions must be read with the tariff of charges:</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Behoudens andersluidende bepalinge in hierdie tariefstruktuur vervat, moet die eienaar van die gebou of iemand wat by die Raad aansoek doen om 'n voorstel deur die Raad te laat goedkeur of sy toestemming daartoe te verkry, die gelde wat hierin voorgeskryf is, betaal. 2. Die gelde moet betaal word wanneer die aansoek in verband met die saak of onderneming waarop dit betrekking het, ingedien word, of sodra die Raad skriftelik versoek het dat dit moet geskied: Met dien verstande dat die Raad na goedkeuning kan bepaal dat betaling slegs moet geskied indien die aansoek toegestaan word. 3. Indien 'n aansoek wat ingevolge hierdie tariefstruktuur gedoen is, deur die Raad afgewys word, kan die Raad na goedkeuning die hele bedrag of 'n gedeelte daarvan wat ingevolge hierdie tariefstruktuur betaal is, terugbetaal aan die persoon deur of namens wie dit betaal is indien die omstandighede dit na sy mening regverdig. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Except where otherwise provided in the tariff of charges, the owner of the building, or any person who applies to the Council for approval of any proposal or who is seeking its consent thereto, shall pay the charges as prescribed herein. 2. The charges shall be payable when lodging an application in connection with the matter or work to which they relate, or on receipt of a written demand from the Council: Provided that the Council may in its discretion require such payment to be made only on the granting of the application. 3. Where an application is made in terms of the tariff of charges and refused by the Council, any payment or part thereof made in connection therewith may be refunded by the Council to the person by whom or on whose behalf the payment was made where in its opinion the circumstances warrant such a refund.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>4. Geen plan word deur die Raad goedgekeur of as goedgekeur beskou nie en niemand mag met enige bou-, slopings-, opknappings-, uitgrawings- of enige ander werk op 'n terrein begin nie, tensy die gelde wat ingevolge hierdie tariefstruktuur betaalbaar is, deur die Raad ontvang is nie.</p> <p>5. Indien daar na verloop van 12 maande nadat die Raad berig het dat hy die planne vir enige bou- of herbouingswerk goedgekeur het, nog nie met sodanige werk begin is nie, word sodanige goedkeuring nietig verklaar.</p> <p>6. Wanneer die goedkeuring van planne ingevolge klousule 5 ongeldig word, mag daar nie met die werk begin word nie voordat daar nuwe planne voorgelê is nie en betaling van die voorgeskrewe geld plaasgevind en die Raad berig dat hy die planne goedgekeur het.</p> <p>7. Waar 'n eienaar planne vir 'n gebou voorgelê het en na ondersoek daarvan nuwe voorstelle indien, hetsy gedeeltelik of in die geheel, is bykomende geld betaalbaar teen die helfte van die gewone gelde soos op die veranderde gedeelte toegepas, tensy dit ooreenkomsdig 'n bepaalde skrifte-like versoek van die Raad gedoen word.</p> <p>8. Huurgeld ten opsigte van skuttings, omheinings, steierwerk, omsluiting of plankafdak op looppad moet vooruit aan die Raad betaal word: Met dien verstande dat, indien enige skuttings wettiglik verwijder word voordat die tydperk ten opsigte waarvan die huurgeld vooruitbetaal is, verstryk het, die Raad 'n proporsionele gedeelte van sodanige huurgeld aan die persoon deur of namens wie dit betaal is, moet terugbetaal.</p> <p>9. Enigiemand wat versuim om die gelde of huur- of depositogeld wat ingevolge hierdie tariefstruktuur voorgeskryf is te betaal, is skuldig aan 'n misdryf, maar die Raad kan by wanbetaling van enige sodanige geld, huur- of depositogeld, dit nogtans verhaal deur middel van die gewone regssprosedure wat op die verhaal van siviele skuld van toepassing is.</p> <p>10. Woordomskrywing:</p> <p>“Alle ander geboue”—alle geboue, aanbouings, besighede, woonstelle wat ontwikkel word, fabrieke, kantore, kommersiële persele.</p> <p>“Oppervlakte”—die totale oppervlakte van enige nuwe gebou of nuwe aanbouing op elke vloerhoogte op dieselfde erf en sluit in balkonne en kelder verdiepings. Tussenverdiepings en galerye word as afsonderlike verdiepings opgemeet.</p> | <p>4. No plan shall be approved or be regarded as having been approved by the Council and no person shall commence with any building, demolition, renovation, excavation or any other operation on any site unless the charges specified herein have been received by the Council.</p> <p>5. If on the expiration of 12 months after the Council has signified its approval of plans for any work, construction or reconstruction, such work has not been commenced with, the approval so signified shall become null and void.</p> <p>6. When an approval of plans has become null and void in terms of clause 5, the work shall not be proceeded with until new plans have been submitted for approval, payment of the prescribed charges has taken place and the Council has again signified its approval thereof.</p> <p>7. Where an owner, having submitted plans for a building and having had such plans examined, subsequently submits new proposals either in part or whole, additional charges shall be payable at the rate of half of the normal charges applied to the part altered, except when it is done in compliance with a definite written request from the Council.</p> <p>8. Rental in respect of hoardings, fencing, scaffolding, enclosure or planked lean-to over footway, shall be paid to the Council in advance: Provided that if any hoardings are lawfully removed before the end of any period of which the rental has been paid in advance, the Council shall make a proportionate refund of such rental to the person by whom or on whose behalf it was paid.</p> <p>9. Any person who fails to pay the charges or rentals or make the deposits required in terms of the tariff of charges, shall be guilty of an offence, but the Council may, in the event of default of payment of such charges, rentals or deposits, proceed to recover the same by ordinary process of law applicable to the recovery of civil debt.</p> <p>10. Definitions:</p> <p>“All other buildings”—all buildings, additions, businesses, flats to be developed, factories, offices, commercial premises.</p> <p>“Area”—the total area of any new building or new addition to each floor level on the same premises and includes balconies and basements. Mezzanine floors and galleries shall be measured as separate storeys.</p> |
|---|--|

M. C. C. OOSTHUIZEN,

Stadsklerk.

Burgersentrum
Posbus 94
KRUGERSDORP
1740.

29 Mei 1992.

(Kennisgewing No. 55/1992.)

(29 Mei 1992)

M. C. C. OOSTHUIZEN,

Town Clerk.

Civic Centre
P.O. Box 94
KRUGERSDORP
1740.

29 May 1992.

(Notice No. 55/1992.)

(29 May 1992)

BYLAE	SCHEDULE
GEDRAGSKODE VIR SEKURITEITSBEAMPTES	CODE OF CONDUCT FOR SECURITY OFFICERS
Voorrede <p>Die gehalte van professionele sekuriteitsaktiwiteit hang daarvan af dat sekuriteitsbeamptes sekere besondere standaarde van gedrag onderhou en goeie trou in professionele verhoudinge manifesteer. Die Raad vir Sekuriteitsbeamptes het die volgende gedragskode opgestel met die doel om vir sekuriteitsbeamptes 'n riglyn daar te stel waaraan hulle moet voldoen.</p> <p>Alle manlike voornaamwoorde sluit die vroulike in.</p>	Preamble <p>The quality of professional security activities depends upon security officers observing special standards of conduct and in manifesting good faith in professional relationships. The Security Officers' Board has adopted the following Code of Conduct for the guidance of and compliance with by security officers.</p> <p>All masculine pronouns shall be deemed to include the feminine.</p>
Artikel 1: <p>'n Sekuriteitsbeampte moet sy pligte in ooreenstemming met die reg uitvoer.</p> <p>1.1 Waar so 'n sekuriteitsbeampte 'n sekuriteitsdiens lewer, is hy daarvoor verantwoordelik om aan alle wetgewende of ooreengekome voorwaardes van indiensneming te voldoen en toe te pas.</p>	Section 1: <p>A security officer shall perform his duties in accordance with the law.</p> <p>1.1 Where such security officer provides a security service, he shall be responsible for ensuring that all legislated or agreed conditions of employment are fully and fairly complied with and administered.</p>
Artikel 2: <p>'n Sekuriteitsbeampte moet te alle tye eerlikheid en integriteit by die uitvoering van sy pligte openbaar.</p> <p>Waar so 'n sekuriteitsbeampte 'n sekuriteitsdiens lewer, moet hy—</p> <p>2.1 nie in konflik-situasies met betrekking tot belang optree, sonder behoorlike openbaarmaking en goedkeuring nie;</p> <p>2.2 korrekte besonderhede gee van die diens wat hy kan lewer;</p> <p>2.3 homself nie beskikbaar stel vir 'n diens wat buiten die bevoegdheid van sy organisasie val nie; en</p> <p>2.4 nie aanspraak maak op 'n bevoegdheid wat nie binne sy organisasie bestaan nie.</p>	Section 2: <p>A security officer shall at all times display honesty and integrity in the performance of his duties.</p> <p>Where such security officer provides a security service—</p> <p>2.1 he shall not act in matters involving conflicts of interests without appropriate disclosure and approval;</p> <p>2.2 he shall truthfully give details of the service he can render.</p> <p>2.3 he shall not tender for a service beyond the competence of his organization.</p> <p>2.4 he shall not claim competence which does not exist in his organization.</p>
Artikel 3: <p>'n Sekuriteitsbeampte moet sy dienste lewer en verantwoordelikhede aanvaar in ooreenstemming met die instruksies wat sy werkgever aan hom uitrek, wat wetig moet wees.</p> <p>3.1 Hy moet, sover moontlik, poog om in die loop van die levering van 'n sekuriteitsdiens, soos omskryf in die Wet op Sekuriteitsbeamptes, 1987, lewens en eiendom te beskerm en misdaad te voorkom, met die minimum gebruik van geweld.</p>	Section 3: <p>A security officer shall perform his duties and accept the responsibilities entrusted to him in accordance with the instructions issued to him by his employer, which must be lawful.</p> <p>3.1 He shall, as far as possible, in the course of the rendering of a security service, as defined in the Security Officers Act, 1987, endeavour to protect life and property and prevent crime, with the minimum use of force.</p>
Artikel 4: <p>'n Sekuriteitsbeampte moet nie 'n ondergeskikte pligte laat uitvoer wat nie binne sy bevoegdheid val nie.</p> <p>4.1 Hy moet verseker dat sy sekuriteitsbeamptes opgelei is tot by die vereiste standaard en dat daardie standaard gehandhaaf word.</p>	Section 4: <p>A security officer shall not cause any subordinate to perform duties beyond the level of that subordinate's competence.</p> <p>4.1 He shall ensure that his security officers are trained up to the relevant standard and that that standard is maintained.</p>
Artikel 5: <p>'n Sekuriteitsbeampte moet inligting wat aan hom toevertrou is, beveilig.</p> <p>5.1 'n Sekuriteitsbeampte mag nie inligting wat van iemand afkomstig is openbaar maak sonder die geskrewe toestemming van die persoon nie.</p>	Section 5: <p>A security officer shall safeguard information entrusted to him.</p> <p>5.1 A security officer shall not disclose any information originating from a person without written authority of that person.</p>
Artikel 6: <p>'n Sekuriteitsbeampte mag nie die reputasie van kollegas, klante of werknemers opsetlik aantast nie.</p> <p>6.1 'n Sekuriteitsbeampte moet te alle tye die reputasie en praktyke van ander persone in die sekuriteitsgemeenskap, respekteer.</p>	Section 6: <p>A security officer shall not maliciously injure the reputation of his colleagues, clients or employees.</p> <p>6.1 A security officer shall respect the reputation and practice of others in the security community.</p>

No.	Bladsy No.	Koerant No.	No.	Page No.	Gazette No.
Openbare Werke, Departement van					
<i>Algemene Kennisgewing</i>					
477 Agrément-raad van Suid-Afrika: Aansoek om Agrémentserifisering aanvaar	20	13998	444 Harmful Business Practices Act (71/1988): Result of investigation made by the Business Practices Committee: Report No. 15: Consumer Codes	1	13988
478 do.: do.....	21	13998	453 Companies Act (61/1973): Incorporation of companies: New companies and conversions from close corporations into companies	1	13992
Pos- en Telekommunikasiewese, Departement van					
<i>Algemene Kennisgewing</i>					
488 Versoek om kommentaar oor die lisensiëring van openbare radiobaningsstelsels	46	13998	454 do.: Deregistration of companies	6	13992
Streek- en Grondsake, Departement van					
<i>Goewermentskennisgewing</i>					
1411 Grondwet van die Selfregerende Gebiede (21/1971): Inwerkingtreding van die wysiging van Bylae 1	13	13998	455 Close Corporations Act (69/1984): Incorporation of close corporations: New close corporations and conversions from companies into close corporations	12	13992
Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie					
<i>Goewermentskennisgewing</i>					
1495 Wet op Sekuriteitsbeampies (92/1987): Gedragkode vir Sekuriteitsbeampies	13	13998	483 Harmful Business Practices Act (71/1988): Result of investigation made by the Business Practices Committees: Report No. 18: African Property Development Company Ltd	23	13998
Vervoer, Departement van					
<i>Algemene Kennisgewing</i>					
487 Wet op die Licensiering van Lugdienste (115/1990): Lugdienslisiseriërsraad: Aanhoor van aansoeke	45	13998	484 Customs and Excise Tariff Applications: List 20/92	44	13998
Waterwese en Bosbou, Departement van					
<i>Goewermentskennisgewings</i>					
1474 Waterwet (54/1956): Oranjerivier (Namakwaland)-staatswaterbeheergebied: Inlystingsvergadering	14	13998	487 Air Services Licensing Act (115/1990): Air Service Licensing Council: Hearing of applications	45	13998
1475 do.: Graafwater Ondergrondse Staatswaterbeheergebied, afdeling Clanwilliam, Provinse die Kaap die Goeie Hoop: Uitsluiting van sekere gebied	14	13998			
1476 do.: Graafwater Ondergrondse Staatswaterbeheergebied, afdeling Clanwilliam, Provinse Kaap die Goeie Hoop: Publikasie ingevolge artikel 32B (2) (a) van 'n lys van stukke grond binne die gebied ten opsigte waarvan 'n watertoekenning kragtens artikel 32B (1) (b) gedoen is met verwmelding van die hoeveelheid ondergrondse water wat jaarliks kragtens die toekenning vir huishoudelike gebruik, veesuiping en vir die besproeiing van bedoelde grond gebruik mag word	15	13998			
<i>Algemene Kennisgewing</i>					
490 Waterwet (54/1956): Onteiening van servitute: Afdeling Oudtshoorn	69	13998			
RAADSKENNISGEWINGS					
112 Ordonnansie op Plaaslike Bestuur (17/1939): Stadsraad van Nelspruit: Verordeninge betreffende orde in openbare plekke en -oorde	75	13998	1474 Water Act (54/1956): Orange River (Namakwaland) Government Water Control Area: Schedule Board Meetings	14	13998
113 do.: Stadsraad van Krugersdorp: Vasstelling van gelde: Bouplangelse, ensvoorts	78	13998	1475 do.: Graafwater Subterranean Government Water Control Area, Division of Clanwilliam, Province of the Cape of Good Hope: Exclusion of certain area	14	13998
114 Wet op Maatskaplike Werk, 1978: Suid-Afrikaanse Raad vir Maatskaplike Werk: Verkiesing van lede van die Vyfde Raad	81	13998	1476 do.: Graafwater Subterranean Government Water Control Area, Division of Clanwilliam, Province of the Cape of Good Hope: Publication in terms of section 32B (2) (a) of a list of pieces of land within the area in respect of which a water allocation was made in terms of section 32B (1) (b) stating the quantity of subterranean water which may under the allocation be used annually for domestic purposes, stock drinking and for the irrigation of the said land	15	13998
115 Wet op Sekuriteitsbeampies (92/1987): Raad van Sekuriteitsbeampies: Gedragkode	81	13998	490 Water Act (54/1956): Expropriation of servitude: Division of Oudtshoorn	69	13998
Amptelike publikasies ontvang gedurende Maart 1992					
83					
Official publications received during March 1992					
83					