

IMPORTANT NEWS

UNIFORM RULES FOR THE ATTORNEYS' PROFESSION

Draft uniform rules for the statutory law societies were approved at the AGMs of all the provincial law societies. The rules are in the process of being considered by the Judges President. The next step is to refer them to the Chief Justice for approval.

Download the final draft of the Uniform Rules at www.lssa.org.za or contact the Knowledge Centre for a copy.

NATIONAL LIQUOR NORMS AND STANDARDS GAZETTED

The National Liquor Norms and Standards 2014 came into effect on Friday, **13 February 2015**.

The purpose of the norms and standards is to ensure that liquor regulation and practices are harmonised and that there is effective and uniform enforcement of liquor laws. They also seek to reduce the socio-economic and other costs of alcohol abuse by reducing access to the availability of liquor, among others.

According to the norms and standards, the licensee manager or person dispensing liquor at the premises must take steps to ensure the verification of anyone under the age of 18 by requesting an identity document, passport or driver's licence before liquor is sold. The norms also state that alcohol must not be sold to any person who refuses to provide identification when asked to.

The gazetted norms and standards also state that the licensee must not sell liquor to a person who already appears intoxicated as this is an offence and repeat contravention would lead to the suspension or termination of the liquor licence. It also states that free drinking water (including tap water) must be made easily available at all on-consumption liquor outlets to patrons.

Additionally, all on-consumption outlets must provide ablution facilities for each gender and cater for people with disabilities at no additional cost. The norms and the standards also state that free issue condoms must be easily available at the liquor premises at all times. The licensee must also provide confirmation that the liquor premises to be licensed have complied with the basic safety and evacuation measures as prescribed by relevant legislation or municipal by-laws. In addition to this, liquor premises should be weapon-free and the licensee must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the noise level from the liquor premises does not cause unacceptable disturbance or nuisance to neighbours.

Meanwhile a distribution license holder must keep records of all sales made and this must be in written or electronic form, while an off-consumption bottle store licence holder must keep a record for all sales of more than 25 litres to any unlicensed person. This must be in written or electronic form and must contain details such as full names and address of the purchaser and the kind and quantity of liquor supplied, among others.

All the sales records for distribution licence holders and off-consumption licence holders' sales over the threshold of 25 litres must be kept for a period of five years from the date of sale.

Source: www.SAnews.gov.za; GG 38459 (13.02.15)

BILLS APPROVED FOR PUBLICATION

Cabinet has approved the publication of the draft **Protection, Promotion, Development and Management of Indigenous Knowledge Systems Bill** in the Government Gazette as well as a public consultation process. The primary objective of the bill is to protect indigenous knowledge and restore and recognise indigenous knowledge owned by indigenous and local communities in South Africa. It facilitates redress of rights and benefits that indigenous and local communities were deprived of.

Cabinet has also approved the publication of the **Firearm Control Amendment Bill, 2015** for public comment. The bill amends the Firearm Control Act, 2000 and responds to the vision of the National Development Plan by seeking to improve the statutory and regulation framework that will govern firearms.

Source: *SANews.gov.za*, 19 February 2015

CYBERSECURITY BILL TO BE SUBMITTED TO CABINET SHORTLY

Implementation of the National Cybersecurity Policy Framework is in progress and various policy documents were developed. In this regard, the National Cybersecurity Policy, a National Critical Information Infrastructure Policy and a Cybercrime Policy, were developed and key stakeholders are currently being consulted. In order to enact holistic cybersecurity legislation, existing laws were reviewed and the drafting of a Cybersecurity Bill has commenced and will be submitted to Cabinet shortly. The Bill aims to comprehensively address cybercrime and cybersecurity in South Africa, and identifies various offences which can be committed in cyberspace and aspects relating to criminal liability. Further work by various government clusters and public consultations on this Bill will start in the new financial year.

Source: *Extract from the post-State of the Nation Address, Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster Media Briefing - Department of Communications, www.gov.za*

FOREIGN NATIONALS WON'T BE ALLOWED TO OWN LAND IN SA

President Zuma announced during his State of the Nation Address that foreign nationals will not be allowed to own land in South Africa but will be eligible for long term lease. In this regard, the **Regulation of Land Holdings Bill** will be submitted to Parliament this year.

The proposed policy states that foreign nationals and juristic persons are understood as non-citizens as well as juristic persons whose dominant share holder or controller is a foreign controlled enterprise, entity or interest, hence not all immigrants to South Africa will be excluded from land ownership.

This category of foreign nationals that are non-citizens will not be able to own land in freehold from the time of the policy is passed into law, they will be allowed long term lease of 30 to 50 years.

According to the policy, it is recognized that this cannot apply retrospectively without constitutional infringements and as such those who have already acquired freehold would not have their tenure changed by the passing of the proposed law.

However, the Presidency said in such instances, the Right of First Refusal will apply in favour of another South African citizen in freehold or the state if the land is deemed strategic.

"Furthermore, environmentally and security sensitive lands as well as those that are of historic and cultural significance, and strategic lands (for land reform and socio-economic development) will be classified by law and land ownership by foreign nationals (non-citizens) in these areas will be discouraged," reads the policy.

It is said that the policy will be affected through a call for compulsory land holdings disclosures. These disclosures will be in terms of race, nationality, gender, extent of land owned and its use.

The process will be managed through a Land Commission established, amongst others, to call for these disclosures, collect and assess the information and maintain it in collaboration with the national deeds registry.

Source: *SANews.gov.za*, 16 February 2015

OTHER NEW LEGISLATION TO COME BEFORE PARLIAMENT

Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs

The Presidency said new laws will be introduced to further improve local government performance. It said the **Intergovernmental Monitoring, Support and Interventions Bill 2013** will also be taken to Parliament.

"The Bill provides a legislative framework for effective interventions by provinces and national government in municipalities that need assistance. Currently, there is no national legislation regulating interventions in provinces in terms of section 100 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996," said the Presidency.

The Presidency said government will also introduce the **Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership and Governance Bill**, which will recognise the Khoi and San and close the existing gaps in the legislation, as there is currently no legislation that recognises the Khoi and the San.

Labour Legislation

The Presidency said the Department of Labour is investigating the Abattoir Sector for possibly setting minimum wages and conditions of employment, and that it will review the sectoral determination of agriculture, forestry, private security as well as wholesale and retail by March 2016.

Government expects the finalization of the **Employment Services Act of 2014**. This is a milestone piece of legislation in that it formally establishes a public employment service in South Africa on a similar basis as that which exists elsewhere in the world. The legislation will establish a free public employment mechanism where work seekers can register and be matched to vacancies that employers will be required to report to the department. The legislation also formally regulates the practices of private employment agencies and temporary employment services, to prevent abuse of unsuspecting work seekers. It will also facilitate the employment of foreign nationals in a manner that is consistent with the objects of this Act and the Immigration Act, 2002 and provide for the registration and regulation of private employment agencies.

The **Unemployment Insurance Act of 2001** will be amended to improve benefits to beneficiaries and include public servants in the application of the Act.

The **Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, 130 of 1993** is to be amended to provide for rehabilitation, re-integration and early return to work of occupationally injured and diseased workers and to include and cover domestic workers for compensation for occupational injuries and diseases in a workplace.

It said the **Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1993** is being amended to elaborate on the responsibility of employers to create a healthier and safer working environment.

Source: www.SAnews.gov.za, 16 February 2015

RECOMMENDED READING

Unshackling the Shakleton defence a little, by S Eiselen, SALJ, Vol 131.4

Failing children: The court's disregard of the best interest of the child in *Le Roux v Dey*, by L Mills, SALJ, Vol 131.4

SEMINARS

SEMINAR	PRESENTER	DATES
Consumer Protection Update	Trudie Broekmann	Cape Town: 27 February 2015 Bloemfontein: 3 March 2015 Nelspruit: 6 March 2015
Reasons why section 14 of the CPA, contrary to the general belief, is not applicable to: fixed-term lease agreements relating to land; and estate agents' mandate agreements	Ilse Pretorius	Port Elizabeth: 6 March 2015 George: 9 March 2015 Durban: 11 March 2015 Pretoria: 13 March 2015 Bloemfontein: 16 March 2015 Cape Town: 17 March 2015 Johannesburg: 18 March 2015 East London: 19 March 2015

Gawie le Roux's
Commentary on the
Rental Housing
Amendment Act 35
of 2014

Ilse Pretorius

George: 13 April 2015
Pretoria : 14 April 2015
Johannesburg: 15 April 2015
Durban: 16 April 2015
Bloemfontein: 17 April 2015
Cape Town: 20 April 2015
East London: 22 April 2015
Port Elizabeth: 24 April 2015

International
Financial Reporting
Standards 2015
(IFRS) workshop

Prof Hentie van Wyk

Johannesburg: 23 – 24 April 2015

For more information, please contact the Knowledge Centre

JUDGMENTS

IS A HOME OWNERS ASSOCIATION'S CONDUCT IN LIMITING/REFUSING AN OWNER/TENANT TO PURCHASE PRE-PAID WATER AND ELECTRICITY VOUCHERS LAWFUL?

Van Rooyen v Hillandale Homeowners Association (1603/2014) [2014] ZAFSHC 226 (11 December 2014)

The applicant (tenant) leased a premises in Woodland Hills Wildlife Estate, Bloemfontein from a trust. During March 2014, applicant started experiencing problems with the respondent (the HOA) regarding his ability to purchase electricity. His internet site for the purchase of electricity was blocked and he was forced to purchase same from the administration offices of the respondent during office hours. Respondent's personnel however refused and/ or restricted the purchase of electricity to units that would last him for a few days. This was as a result of the failure of the trust (his lessor) to pay certain penalties/levies which were charged due to the trust's failure to adhere to aesthetical rules.

He approached the court based on the mandament van spolie and obtained a rule nisi ordering the HOA to restore his access to its internet site to be able to purchase prepaid water and electricity.

Background:

The Estate was declared an approved township in terms of the Townships Ordinance of 1969. Some of the conditions of establishment of the township were that the township owner was responsible for the installation and maintenance of water and electricity reticulation to the township and had to make arrangements with the supplier of water and electricity in the area for such supply to the township. The respondent purchases water and electricity in bulk from the municipality and or CENTLEC (a company responsible for the supply of electricity) and in turn 'resells' same to the residents of the Estate.

The respondent was responsible to govern, administer and manage the Estate. Every member of the HOA was bound by the rules or regulations. The rules provided that no member shall let his residence unless the proposed occupier has agreed to be bound by all the provisions of the rules. The Board also reserved the right to enforce the rules contained in the Manual for Community Participation and to use fines to enforce such rules. If the fines are not paid the right to take further steps is reserved including the right to collect penalties against the owner of an erf that is leased out. Any such amount which is due by a member by way of a levy or fine shall be a debt.

Rule 13.11 of the Manual provides that 'no electricity shall be provided or sold to any occupier or owner of any erf in respect of which levy payments are outstanding for a period of 60 days or longer, until such time as all outstanding levy payments are paid in full'. A further critical provision was paragraph 10.3 of the water and electricity supply agreement which provides that 'vereistes vir die voorsiening van water of elektrisiteit of die voortgesette voorsiening daarvan mag insluit 'n vereiste dat alle heffings of ander betalings verskuldig aan die Vereeniging ten volle betaald is'.

Issues to be decided

The HOA raised two preliminary issues which the court had to address in the application for a final order. These related to whether applicant as lessee had locus standi to seek relief against the respondent (*see paragraphs 20 – 23 of the*

judgment) and whether he merely had a personal right against respondent to provide him with water and electricity, thereby disqualifying him from obtaining a spoliation order (see *paragraphs 24 – 29*).

After the court concluded that the applicant's rights were capable of protection by spoliation proceedings, the main issue that had to be determined was whether the respondent's conduct in limiting/refusing applicant to purchase pre-paid vouchers was lawful (*from paragraph 30*).

The applicant contended that the respondent had no powers to restrict or limit the supply of water and electricity to enforce the payment of a penalty for non-compliance with aesthetical rules. He argued that any such purported power was in conflict with the municipality's bylaws and the Systems Act 32 of 2000. It was contended that the provisions in the Manual for Community Participation and any subsequent agreement to limit such supply was unlawful and therefore void. The respondent justified its conduct by reference to the provisions of rule 13.11 of its Manual for Community Participation and paragraph 10.3 of the agreement it concluded with the trust.

The court found that the respondent's conduct was not unlawful, based on the following reasoning:

The trust, by its ownership of the erf is a member of the respondent and is bound by its rules. The applicant, as occupant and lessee is likewise bound by the rules. The provisions of rule 13.11 of the Manual and paragraph 10.3 of the water and electricity provision agreement, falls squarely within the Constitution of the respondent and is therefore binding on both the trust and the applicant. One of the conditions of title agreed upon by the trust, and registered against the title of the property, were that the trust would be bound by the statutes and rules of the respondent. This position therefore differs from illegal clauses in lease agreements wherein a lessee consents to the termination of the supply of his water and electricity in case he is in arrears with his rent payments.

It is trite that parties are free to contract as they please. The law permits perfect freedom of contract. Parties are left to make their own agreements, and whatever the agreements are, the law will enforce them provided they contain nothing illegal or immoral or against public policy.

The main object of the company was said to promote, advance and protect the communal interests of its members. The rules provided that the collective pride in the Estate depended to a considerable extent on the contribution made by every owner in creating and maintaining a pleasing appearance of their property and thereby to the Estate as a whole. Any owner who failed to adhere to these rules was liable to pay fines. The main purpose of the fine was aimed at enforcement of this essential rule and in case the fine was unpaid, a termination of the sale of water and electricity vouchers after a period of sixty days.

By becoming members of the respondent, owners forfeited specified rights as contained in the Manual for Community Participation.

The terms in the contract of sale which restricted the rights of owners, is in the interests of all property owners in the township to protect their investment against unsightly features in their neighbourhood. The applicant was well aware of these rules whilst he was a previous owner and later as lessee. He had the choice of not renting the property from the trust if he was of the view that the applicable rules were inconsistent with his rights. The provisions of the bylaws relating to the benefit that municipal pre-paid users enjoyed was already legislated and was at his disposal. He thereby had a choice, more so that he had also failed to adhere to the same aesthetical rule. The court was satisfied that even if the provisions of the bylaws appeared to be more beneficial to other pre-paid users, the trust and the applicant forfeited the right to only pay a percentage of the amount they owe to the service provider as provided for in the bylaws. The rules of the respondent had a different scheme of debt collection and the trust agreed to same.

The court was satisfied that the trust's failure to adhere to the aesthetical rules triggered the imposition of penalties which remained unpaid. The rules and the contract entered into between the trust and the respondent, were binding on the applicant. The respondent was entitled or had the power to refuse to sell applicant prepaid water and electricity vouchers, or to limit the number of units to be sold to applicant.

The court held that the respondent's conduct was therefore not unlawful as it acted within the rules and the agreement it entered into with the trust. The conduct of the respondent did therefore not amount to spoliation.

Source: www.saflii.org.za

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING AMENDMENT OF PLEADINGS TO WITHDRAW AN ADMISSION

Putco Limited v Transport And Allied Workers Union of South Africa and Another (J 2578/10) [2015] ZALCJHB 42 (18 February 2015)

This matter concerned an opposed interlocutory application in terms of which the respondents sought to amend their statement of response which they have filed in opposition to the statement of claim of the applicants. The applicants claimed damages in terms of section s158 (1) (a) (v) read with s 68 (1) (b) of the Labour Relations Act of 1995 (the LRA)

The issue for determination was whether the respondents, in their founding affidavit, had made out a case justifying the withdrawal of the concession they made at paragraph 5.13 of their statement of defence. The admission sought to be withdrawn was also confirmed in the pre-trial minutes, but no application to withdraw the admission in that regard was made.

The respondent argued that there was no need to withdraw the admission made in the pre-trial minutes because there was a distinction between an admission made in the pleadings and that which was made in the pre-trial minutes. He also argued that the admission in the pre-trial was of no legal consequences as it would fall away once the admission made in the statement of defence was withdrawn. His argument was that the admission in the pre-trial minutes was not binding because it did not come as a result of the agreement between the parties but it was rather stated as common cause fact which came as a result of the directive from the Judge President. According to him, the admission made in the pre-trial minutes was a mere compliance and a recordal which the employee could not refuse to make as it was a directive. It did not, according to the submission made, constitute an agreement between the parties.

It was further argued that the pre-trial minutes did not constitute an agreement in terms of the law of contract but rather is a type of an agreement governed by the law of procedure whose purpose is to assist the Court in knowing what the issues are.

The court stated that it is trite that a court is generally inclined to grant an application to amend pleadings to ensure a proper ventilation of the dispute between the parties. However, an amendment is not there for the taking. In considering an application for an amendment of pleadings, the Court has a discretion to exercise. In exercising its discretion, the Court has to consider whether the application is mala fide and whether if granted or refused, it will result in an injustice and or prejudice. Another factor to take into account in considering the application to amend is whether prejudice in granting it cannot be cured by a cost order.

In order to succeed, the party seeking amendment of pleadings must provide a full explanation to convince the Court of his or her bona fides for seeking the amendment. This is even more so where the amendment relates to the withdrawal an admission. In this respect, the applicant had to provide a full and satisfactory explanation of the circumstances in which the admission was made and the reason for seeking its withdrawal.

In the present instance, the respondents did not provide a satisfactory explanation as to how the admission was made. The respondents simply stated that Mr Mankge did not have sight of the statement of response and that the admission did not accord with the instruction given to their attorney. They did not address the prejudice that the applicant would suffer if the amendment was to be granted and also did not attach any confirmatory affidavit from the attorney, confirming the following:

- a. That the admission was not made on the instruction of Mr Mankge;
- b. That Mr Mankge did not until this application have sight of the statement of response;
- c. There is no explanation as to why this application was made after the same admission was made in the pre-trial minutes.

The court agreed with the applicant that the fact that this application was made after the same admission was made in the pre-trial minutes was an indication of bad faith on the part of the respondents.

The court then turned to the admission in the pre-trial minute. The approach adopted by the courts in dealing with the status of pre-trial minutes in our law is well established. It has been stated in this regard by the Labour Appeal Court in **NUMSA v Driveline Technologies (Pty) Ltd and Another** that:

"It is true, of course that a pre-trial minute is a consensual document which binds the parties thereto and obliges the court (in the same way as parties pleadings do) to decide the issues set out therein."

And as concerning the issue of withdrawal of an admission made in the pre-trial minute, the court in **Filta- Matrix (Pty) Ltd v Freudenberg** held that:

"to allow a party, with a special circumstances, to resile from an agreement reached at a pre-trial conference will be to the objects of rule 37 which is to curtail the scope of the litigation."

Accordingly the respondents' application to withdraw the admission failed.

Source: www.saflii.org.za

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT JUDGMENT

LABOUR COURT'S INCORRECT DISMISSAL OF A RESCISSION APPLICATION UNDER LABOUR LAW PROVISIONS

F & J Electrical CC v MEWUSA obo E Mashatola and Other (CCT 131/14) [2015] ZACC 3 (17 February 2015)

The applicant (F&J), sought leave to appeal against a judgment of the Labour Court which dismissed its application for rescission of an order granted by that Court against F&J in its absence. The order that F&J sought to rescind was for the payment of more than R 1 000 000 to each of a number of its former employees who had allegedly been retrenched. The respondents are the former employees of F&J and the Metal and Electrical Workers Union, which represented them.

F&J applied to the Constitutional Court for leave to appeal after the Labour Court (LC) and Labour Appeal Court (LAC) both dismissed its applications for leave to appeal.

In a unanimous judgment, Zondo J held that this was a matter in which leave to appeal should be granted because the order of the Labour Court was based on a finding that F&J violated the right of every worker to join a trade union of his or her choice. F&J, as the employer, should be given an opportunity to show that this finding should not have been made against it.

Zondo J noted that the Labour Relations Act, which empowers the Labour Court to rescind its previous orders or judgments, does not require the party applying for rescission to show good or sufficient cause for its failure to deliver its response to a statement of claim. All that is required under that section is that such a party should show that the previous order or judgment was erroneously sought or granted.

The Court held that there were a number of errors by the Labour Court in its initial order, which required that F&J pay each worker 24 months' remuneration. Among these was that the Labour Court based its order on affidavits that the workers delivered to the Court, which were not served on F&J. These affidavits stated that the workers had been dismissed for union membership. This evidence was contrary to what they had stated in their statement of claim and in a prior CCMA arbitration. There they had said that they did not know the reason for their dismissal. At the arbitration, F&J's representative presented a document which showed that the employees had been dismissed due to operational requirements. The CCMA commissioner accepted this and accordingly ruled that the CCMA did not have jurisdiction as the dispute should have been referred to the Labour Court. Zondo J pointed out that the workers, in their affidavits submitted to the Labour Court, had stated that they were dismissed for union membership despite the document referred to and the ruling of the CCMA. This meant that F&J were unknowingly faced with the possibility of a far greater award being made against them, as the Labour Relations Act provides for twice the amount of compensation where the unfair dismissal is due to the employees' union membership.

The Court also noted that the union had failed to refer the dispute to the Labour Court within the prescribed period of 90 days from the date of the completion of the conciliation process and did not apply to the Labour Court for the condonation of its failure. This meant that the Labour Court did not have jurisdiction to entertain the dismissal dispute and make an order that F&J pay the workers the amounts that it ordered. The Court concluded that the order of the Labour Court had been erroneously granted and should have been rescinded.

The appeal was upheld, the rescission order of the Labour Court was set aside and F&J was granted leave to defend the unfair dismissal claim in the Labour Court.

Source: *Constitutional Court Media Summary*, www.constitutionalcourt.org.za

BILLS

Agrément South Africa Bill, 2015		B3-2015
Division of Revenue Bill for 2015/16 financial year	Notice of intention to introduce and explanatory summary published	GG 38458 (13.02.15)
Performing Animals Protection Amendment Bill, 2015	Notice of intention to introduce and explanatory summary published	GG 38458 (13.02.15)

PROCLAMATIONS AND NOTICES

INCOME TAX ACT 58 OF 1962	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the United States of America to improve international tax compliance and to implement FATCA as entered into on 28 October 2014 published	GG 38466 (13.02.15)
MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT 57 OF 1951	Afrikaans version of Merchant Shipping (Safe Manning, Training and Certification) Regulations, 2013 (Handelskeepvaartregulasies (Veilige Bemanning, Opleiding en Diplomerings), 2013) published	GG 38457 (09.02.15)
HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT 56 OF 1974	Proposed amendment to rules relating to the registration by medical practitioners and dentists of additional qualifications published for comment	GG 38458 (13.02.15)
PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS ACT 15 OF 1976	Regulations relating to plant breeders' rights amended with effect from 1 April 2014	GG 38459 (13.02.15)
	Receipt of applications for plant breeders' rights published	GG 38458 (13.02.15)
PLANT IMPROVEMENT ACT 53 OF 1976	Regulations relating to establishments, varieties, plants and propagating material amended	GG 38459 (13.02.15)
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES FOR RETIRED PERSONS ACT 65 OF 1988	Exemption from the provisions of regulations 6 to 14 granted to Rob Roy (Botha's Hill) Lifestyle Village (Pty) Ltd published	GG 38458 (13.02.15)
GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS ACT 15 OF 1997	Tariffs for services amended with effect from 1 April 2015	GG 38458 (13.02.15)
	Regulations amended with effect from 1 April 2015	
REMUNERATION OF PUBLIC OFFICE BEARERS ACT 20 OF 1998	Determination of salaries and allowances of the Deputy President, Ministers and Deputy Ministers published with effect from 1 April 2014 and Proc 1 in GG 37218 of 9 January 2014 repealed	GG 38470 (13.02.15)
	Determination of salaries and allowances of members of the National Assembly and permanent delegates to the National Council of Provinces published with effect from 1 April 2014 and Proc 2 in GG 37218 of 9 January 2014	

repealed

Determination of the upper limit of salaries and allowances of premiers, members of the Executive Councils and members of the Provincial Legislatures published with effect from 1 April 2014 and Proc 4 in GG 37218 of 9 January 2014 repealed

NATIONAL PROSECUTING AUTHORITY ACT 32 OF 1998	Terms of reference of the enquiry into the fitness of Mr Mxolisi Nxasana to hold office as the National Director of Public Prosecutions published	GG 38463 (09.02.15)
NATIONAL WATER ACT 36 OF 1998	Draft Water Use Licence Regulations, 2014 published for comment	GG 38465 (12.02.15)
COMPETITION ACT 89 OF 1998	Competition Tribunal: Notifications of decisions to approve mergers published	GG 38458 (13.02.15)
SKILLS DEVELOPMENT ACT 97 OF 1998	Draft National Registration of Artisans Regulations, 2015 published for comment	GG 38458 (13.02.15)
CORRECTIONAL SERVICES ACT 111 OF 1998	Delegation of competencies published	GG 38456 (09.02.15)
PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1 OF 1999	Authority for Ithala Development Finance Corporation to borrow money published in terms of s. 66 (3) (d) of the Act Authority for Ithala Development Finance Corporation to issue an irrecoverable guarantee against a development loan for the KwaZulu-Natal Trade Centre published in terms of s. 66 (3) (d) of the Act	GG 38458 (13.02.15)
COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES CONTROL ACT 45 OF 2002	Exemption of managers of collective investment schemes in securities from certain provisions of BN 90 in GG 37895 of 8 August 2014 published with effect from 13 to 23 February 2015	GG 38458 (13.02.15)
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION ACT 71 OF 2002	International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa (ITAC): Amended Export Control Guidelines on the Exportation of Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Waste and Scrap published in GN R714 in GG 37992 of 12 September 2014 amended	GG 38459 (13.02.15)
LIQUOR ACT 59 OF 2003	National Liquor Norms and Standards, 2014 published	GG 38459 (13.02.15)
PUBLIC AUDIT ACT 25 OF 2004	Directive issued in terms of the Act and GenN 263 in GG 37505 of 2 April 2014 withdrawn and replaced with effect for financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2014 until further notice	GG 38464 (11.02.15)
CONTINUING EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACT 16 OF 2006	Standard for the specifications for load files for the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Management Information System (TVETMIS) published	GG 38458 (13.02.15)

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: WASTE ACT 59 OF 2008	Proposed amendments to list of waste management activities that have, or are likely to have a detrimental effect on the environment published for comment	GG 38472 (13.02.15)
USE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES ACT 12 OF 2012	Language Policy of the Department of Science and Technology published	GG 38458 (13.02.15)

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Kwazulu-Natal

Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998	Mfolozi Municipality: Proposed name change of the Mfolozi Municipality to uMfolozi Municipality as published under PN 239 in PG 201 of 4 December 2008 published	PG 1309 (12.02.15)
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Mpumalanga

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 and Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000	Steve Tshwete Local Municipality: Street Trading By-laws published	PG 2415 (06.02.15)
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Northern Cape

Northern Cape Adjustment Appropriation Act 7 of 2014	Date of commencement: 9 February 2015	PG 1868 (09.02.15)
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Western Cape

Constitution of the Western Cape First Amendment Bill, 2015	together with the Memorandum on the objects of the bill published for comment	PG 7349 (04.02.15)
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Associated Firms

Free State

Phatshoane Henney Attorneys
Breytenbach Mavuso inc.
Cloete & Neveling inc.
De Beer & Claassen
Neumann van Rooyen inc.
Nostix (Pty) Ltd

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Du Plessis & Van der Westhuizen inc.
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Barry Botha Breytenbach inc.
Kloppers Durban inc.
Kloppers Empangeni inc.
Kloppers Richards Bay inc.
Schulz Wiesinger O'Dwyer
Tatham Wilkes inc.
Weich & Kriel inc.

Eastern Cape

Drake Flemmer & Orsmond inc.
Greyvensteins inc.

Gauteng

Bouwers inc.
Cilliers & Reynders inc.
Erasmus de Klerk inc.
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Bekker Brink & Brink inc.
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