



the dr&pw

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Department:  
Roads and Public Works  
NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# **DEPARTMENTAL IMMOVABLE ASSET DISPOSAL POLICY**

Version 3  
(June 2024)

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## 1. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

Unless otherwise indicated, the following terms shall be defined as follows:

<b><i>“Accounting Officer / Head of Department (HOD)”</i></b>	A person in terms of section 36 of the Public Finance Management Act, Act No. 1 of 1999, as amended. This official is the Head of Department (HOD), according to the PFMA, 1999. The PFMA clarifies the division of responsibilities between the Head of Department [the Accounting Officer (AO)] and the political head [called the “Executive Authority” – the Member of the Executive Council (MEC)]. The Executive Authority is responsible for Policy choices and outcomes, while the Accounting Officer implements the Policy and achieves the outcomes by taking responsibility for delivering the outputs defined in the departmental budget, which is also prepared by the Accounting Officer.
<b><i>“Asset”</i></b>	Something that has potential or actual value to the DR&PW.
<b><i>“Asset Disposal”</i></b>	The process by which the DR&PW relinquishes control of an asset through decommissioning or selling thereof.
<b><i>“Asset Management”</i></b>	Refers to systematic and coordinated activities and practices through which the DR&PW will optimally manage its immovable assets and their associated performance, risks and expenditures over their life-cycles to achieve the strategic business objectives of the DR&PW. It also refers to the process of guiding the acquisition, use, safe-guarding and disposal of immovable assets to make the most of their service delivery potential and manage the related risks and costs over their entire useful life.
<b><i>“Asset Type”</i></b>	Refers to a grouping of assets having common characteristics that distinguish those assets as a group or class.

<b>"B-BBEE"</b>	Means Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment. B-BBEE is a Government Policy to advance economic transformation and enhance the economic participation of Black people (African, Coloured and Indian people who are South African citizens) in the South African economy. The <i>Constitution of the Republic of South Africa</i> , 1996, provides all people in South Africa the right to equality and fulfils the formal element of equality by creating a basis for equal treatment. Despite the right to equality, not all people in South Africa are born to equal circumstances. The history of South Africa has resulted in an economic and opportunities disparity based on race and has resulted in many Black people in South Africa not enjoying the same opportunities and so being substantively equal to the remainder of South Africa. The purpose of B-BBEE is to bridge the gap between formal and substantive equality to ensure that all people in South Africa fully enjoy the right to equality.
<b>"CBO"</b>	Means Community-based Organisation. CBOs are most often non-profit organizations, particularly service organizations, that work at the local level to provide services to communities and specific target audiences which improve a community's health and well-being. These groups may have a formal structure or may be a united group of concerned citizens, and they may be comprised of professionals or volunteers.
<b>"COGHSTA"</b>	Refers to the Northern Cape Provincial Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs.
<b>"DALRRD"</b>	Refers to the National Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development.
<b>"Department / DR&amp;PW"</b>	Means the Department of Roads and Public Works, Province of the Northern Cape.
<b>"Donation"</b>	Refers to immovable assets transferred to other institutions at no cost.

<b>"DPWI"</b>	Refers to the National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure.
<b>"EIA"</b>	Means Environmental Impact Assessment.
<b>"Employee / Official"</b>	<p>Refers to the following:</p> <p>(a) Any person that has been appointed permanently, notwithstanding that such appointment may be on probation, to a post contemplated in section 8 (1) (a) of the Public Service Act, Act No. 103 of 1994, as amended; and includes a person contemplated in section 8 (1) (b) or 8 (3) (c) of that Act; or</p> <p>(b) any person that has been appointed on contract in terms of section 8 (1) (c) (ii) of the Public Service Act.</p>
<b>"FBO"</b>	Means Faith-based Organisation, for example the different denominations of Christian churches. Other types of religious congregations and affiliated organisations are included in this category, including those of the Islamic, Hindu, Jewish, Buddhist and other religious groups. FBOs refers to charitable organizations or non-profits affiliated with a religious group or inspired by religious beliefs, with the objective of providing charitable programmes for, amongst others, low-income individuals, the poor, the disadvantaged, and the disenfranchised. FBOs differ from secular charities such as the Red Cross / Red Crescent and similar non-profits.
<b>"IDP"</b>	Means Integrated Development Plan, which is reviewed annually by Local and District Municipalities for a particular financial year and which, in a broader sense, encompasses the Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF). The Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000), as amended, mandates municipalities to produce five-year IDPs that are reviewed every year. The content of these IDPs must include a long-term vision, a situation analysis, development priorities, a Spatial Development Framework and three year financial plans and budgets. The

	<p>IDP is then reviewed annually, taking into account any changes in the global, national or local ecological-social-economic environment and new opportunities that have emerged over the recent past; as well as any lessons that can be drawn from implementing previous projects. An IDP may also be regarded as a <i>business plan</i> for a particular municipality through which it fulfils its developmental service delivery mandate, in line with relevant legislation. As municipalities assume greater responsibility for achieving a broader transformative agenda in terms of land-use management, the implication is that planning needs to be more strategic and cross-sectoral (integrated). As a result, the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is the key planning tool used to deliver this strategic and cross-sectoral planning vision in local government.</p>
<b>“M&amp;E”</b>	<p>Means Monitoring and Evaluation. Monitoring and Evaluation can be viewed as distinct, yet complimentary. Monitoring refers to an ongoing action of determining the status of a system, a process, or an activity. Monitoring provides information on <i>where</i> a Policy programme or project is in its life cycle at any given time, and over time, relative to respective pre-set and planned targets and outcomes. Evaluation provides information on the <i>why</i> of whether targets have been achieved or not and the extent to which they have been achieved or not. Generally, evaluation can be defined as the systematic collection and analysis of information about a potential broad range of issues, which in turn, will be subjected to a variety of possible judgements. These judgements will be made based on various pre-set performance criteria for, and with, specific intended primary users, for specific intended purposes. It is vital though, that M&amp;E processes and outcomes are designed and implemented according to an <i>evidence-based (factually verifiable) approach</i> and is not only compliance-driven.</p>
<b>“NCPG”</b>	<p>Means Northern Cape Provincial Government, which refers to the current Provincial Government, as represented through its various Departments and Entities, including the Office of the Premier (OTP), which is regarded as the Apex Department of the Province.</p>

<b>“NCPT”</b>	Means Northern Cape Provincial Treasury.
<b>“NGO”</b>	Means Non-governmental Organisation. An NGO is a group that functions independently of any government with the objective of improving social conditions. NGOs are typically non-profit institutions. They are sometimes called civil society organizations and are established on community, national, and international levels to serve a social or political goal such as a humanitarian cause or the protection of the environment. For example, NGOs might focus on activities in areas involving health or health emergencies, education, infrastructure, advocacy of minority rights, support of the poor, and the reduction of crime.
<b>“PFMA”</b>	Means the Public Finance Management Act, Act No. 1 of 1999, as amended.
<b>“PPP”</b>	Means Public-Private Partnership. PPPs involve collaboration between a government institution and a private sector company that can be used to finance, build and operate, amongst others, infrastructure development projects, such as public transportation networks, parks, and convention centres. Financing a project through a public-private partnership can allow a project to be completed sooner or make it a possibility in the first place. PPPs often involve concessions of tax or other operating revenue, protection from liability, or partial ownership rights over nominally public services and property to private sector, for-profit entities.
<b>“PSCBC”</b>	Means Public Service Co-ordinating Bargaining Council.
<b>“PSLDC”</b>	Means Provincial State Land Disposal Committee.

<b>"Risk"</b>	Means the probability that injury or damage will occur. Also refers to the potential of losing something of value, weighed against the potential to gain something of value. Values can be gained or lost when taking risk resulting from a given action, activity and / or inaction, foreseen or unforeseen. Risk can also be defined as the intentional interaction with uncertainty and relates to the probability of uncertain future events. Any human endeavour carries some risk, but some are much riskier than others.
<b>"SAPS"</b>	Means South African Police Service.
<b>"SDF"</b>	Means Spatial Development Framework and refers to a framework that seeks to <i>guide overall spatial distribution of current and desirable land uses</i> within a designated territorial area in the country, for example in a municipality (an MSDF), in order to give effect to the vision, goals and objectives of the municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDP). For the same purposes, a National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), as well as a Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) has been established. The NSDF relates to the National Development Plan (NDP) and the PSDF to the Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP).
<b>"SPLUMA"</b>	Means Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013). SPLUMA came into effect on 01 July 2015 and provides for the <i>legal requirement</i> that all land development applications must be submitted to the relevant municipality as <i>"the authority of first instance"</i> [section 33(1) – <i>Municipal land use planning</i> ]. The SPLUMA seeks to promote consistency and uniformity in procedures and decision making for all land development (including State land) within its scope of authority. The SPLUMA therefore, has to be taken into account in terms of provincial immovable asset management and broader spatial planning and land use as it relates to service delivery as part of the country's infrastructure network.

<b>“Stakeholder”</b>	Refers to a person, a group of people or an organization(s) that can affect, be affected by, or perceive themselves to be affected by a decision or activity of the DR&PW.
<b>“Value”</b>	Refers to the importance, worth, or usefulness of resources, specifically in terms of immovable assets.
<b>“Voetstoots”</b>	Means without guarantee or warranty; at the buyer’s risk.

## 2. PREAMBLE

- 2.1 Custodians of State-owned immovable assets must implement deliberate measures to increase historically disadvantaged people benefitting from the disposal of such assets and in the services related to these processes.
- 2.2 Recognizing the potential impact that the disposal of immovable assets can have, Custodians will endeavour to stimulate economic growth and development through employing innovative disposal mechanisms that will inject much needed investment in targeted areas.

## 3. INTRODUCTION

- 3.1 The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, mandates the National Government to pass legislation for all spheres of government if the purpose is to establish uniformity and/or set minimum norms and standards with regard to service delivery. This led to Cabinet mandating the Minister of Public Works to develop an overarching Policy Framework to govern the management of immovable assets throughout government and to implement that Policy by means of legislation. In 2005 Cabinet approved, what was ultimately to become the *Government Immovable Asset Management Act (GIAMA) of 2007*, when it was duly promulgated as an Act of Parliament.
- 3.2 GIAMA views immovable asset management as a collective term for a set of management processes to ensure that the value of an immovable asset as an asset type is optimized throughout its life cycle, which encompasses strategic planning, acquisition, operation and maintenance management, and disposal. It advocates for employment of an immovable asset’s strategic planning process to link service delivery

strategies with immovable assets. This process includes an analysis of the current portfolio of immovable assets. The aim is to determine, amongst other things, immovable assets that are surplus to the needs of Government and plan for their disposal.

3.3 Thus far, the disposal of immovable assets posed a number of challenges for Government. These included a lack of a comprehensive asset management system, limited immovable asset disposal policies and insufficient alignment and interaction between the various Custodians of State immovable assets. Coupled with these, Government faces a number of challenges in fulfilling its role as the prime agent for the establishment and maintenance of a developmental state in South Africa. This requires managing the delicate balance between economic growth and social development.

3.4 It is therefore necessary that the disposal of immovable assets be conducted strategically and that it continues to address the various challenging demands faced by Government. To ensure this, key objectives to address these challenges have been identified. These include the following:

- a) Government managing an optimum asset portfolio.
  - b) Assets are used to meet Government's socio-economic agenda and the following represent the various focal areas of involvement:
    - (i) Government accommodation, including prestige clients;
    - (ii) land reform (restitution, redistribution and tenure reform);
    - (iii) Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE);
    - (iv) provision of housing and related infrastructure;
    - (v) urban renewal; and
    - (vi) rural development.
  - c) In order to achieve all of the above, certain principles must be met, e.g.:
    - (i) Reduce inequity in ownership of assets and therefore use part of the state portfolio to increase participation by Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDI's).
    - (ii) Supports land and agrarian reform by making available state land for such purposes.
    - (iii) Ensure that human settlement needs as it relates to land is supported.
    - (iv) Gender equality as a principle must also be central in the disposal policy.
    - (v) Youth empowerment by means of supporting businesses to manage or clean such facilities on behalf of the State, as an entry to the property sector.
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## 4. POLICY STATEMENT

- 4.1 The Custodians recognise the need for a clear policy to guide departmental units responsible for disposal of State-owned immovable assets, to efficiently and effectively carry out such disposals. To this end, the DR&PW introduces this policy framework to be complied with in every disposal of immovable assets.
- 4.2 In their management of immovable assets, the Custodian will take heed of and actively contribute to Government's socio-economic objectives (as stated in the Introduction to this document). It is for this reason that the disposal of immovable assets in support of Government's socio-economic objectives must take precedence over any other purpose necessitating such disposal.

## 5. MAIN OBJECTIVE

The main objective of this policy is to promote transformation by, amongst others, utilizing the State portfolio to increase participation of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) and enterprises in the property sector.

## 6. POLICY RATIONALE

The rationale, upon which this Policy is based, is to define the problem regarding the disposal of immovable State assets and to provide the strategy and directives to address the problem. This departmental Immovable Asset Disposal Policy is responding to questions such as why, what, when, to whom and how Government should dispose of its immovable assets and to:

- 6.1 outline the conceptual framework for the disposal of immovable assets within the Custodianship of the provincial Department of Roads and Public Works (DR&PW).
  - 6.2 provide the framework within which disposal processes and related transactions are to be implemented to promote efficiency and consistency in the disposal of immovable assets by Custodians of State-owned immovable assets;
  - 6.3 provide the framework which enables units responsible for disposals to prioritise preference in respect of method or beneficiary of disposal in order to achieve the best social, economic or other value from immovable asset disposal; and
  - 6.4 provide an assurance that the disposal process will be implemented in the context of the transformation within the property industry and will promote Government's socio-economic objectives of Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE), land reform, urban renewal, rural development, alleviation of poverty, creation of jobs and redistribution of wealth.
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## 7. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

This Immovable Asset Disposal Policy applies to the DR&PW in the Province of the Northern Cape, in terms of the department's mandate regarding the immovable property of the Northern Cape Provincial Government (NCPG).

## 8. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

8.1 The following national regulatory frameworks, amongst others, apply to this policy:

- a) The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.
  - b) The Government Immovable Asset Management Act (GIAMA), 2007 (Act No.19 of 2007).
  - c) The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), 2013, (Act No. 16 of 2013).
  - d) The Land Survey Act, 1997 (Act No. 8 of 1997).
  - e) The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 (Act No.1 of 1999), as amended.
  - f) The Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) Act, 2004 (Act No. 53 of 2003), as amended.
  - g) The National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977).
  - h) The State Land Disposal Act, 1961 (Act No. 48 of 1961) and amended by the General Law Amendment Act, 1993 (Act No. 108 of 1993).
  - i) The Land Affairs Board Act, 1987 (Act No. 101 of 1987).
  - j) The Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act No. 63 of 1975).
  - k) The Land Administration Act, 1995 (Act No. 2 of 1995).
  - l) The Engineering Profession Act, 2000 (Act No. 46 of 2000).
  - m) The Quantity Surveying Profession Act, 2000 (Act No. 49 of 2000).
  - n) The Architectural Profession Act, 2000 (Act No. 44 of 2000).
  - o) The National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended.
  - p) The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA), 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), as amended.
  - q) The Northern Cape Land Administration Act, 2002 (Act No. 6 of 2002).
  - r) The Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities (PRECCA) Act, 2004 (Act No. 2 of 2004), which aims to prevent and fight corruption in the Public Sector, Government in general, as well as in the Public Administration.
  - s) The Public Administration Management Act (PAMA), 2014 (Act No. 11 of 2014).
  - t) The Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA), 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000) and the PAIA Manual.
  - u) The Protection of Information Act (PIA), 1982 (Act No. 84 of 1982).
  - v) The Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA), 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013).
  - w) The Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (PAJA), 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000) as amended.
  - x) The Environmental Conservation Act, Act No. 73 of 1989.
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- y) The Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Act, Act No. 53 of 1985.
- z) The Public Service Anti-Corruption Strategy, 2002.
- aa) The National Anti-Corruption Strategy, 2020-2030.
- bb) The Public Sector Risk Management Framework, 2010.
- cc) The Public Service Regulations (PSR), 2001, as amended in 2002 and 2016.
- dd) The Disciplinary Code and Procedure for the Public Service (PSCBC Resolution 2 of 1999).
- ee) The Code of Conduct for the Public Service, as contained in the Public Service Regulations, 2016.
- ff) The Minimum Information Security Standards (MISS) policy as approved by Cabinet on 04 December 1996, as amended.
- gg) The Batho Pele Principles.
- hh) National Treasury Regulations, 2001, 2005 and Guidelines.
- ii) National and Provincial Treasury Asset Management Regulations.
- jj) The Gender Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (GRPBMEAF) of 2019.

8.2 The following, most recently approved associated departmental regulatory frameworks, amongst others, apply:

- a) The DR&PW Policy on Risk Management.
  - b) The DR&PW Risk Management Strategy.
  - c) The DR&PW Risk Tolerance/Appetite Policy.
  - d) The DR&PW Risk Management Implementation Plan.
  - e) The DR&PW Security Policy.
  - f) The DR&PW Policy on Security Breaches.
  - g) The DR&PW Security Contingency Action Plan.
  - h) The DR&PW Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Policy Framework.
  - i) The DR&PW Policy on Irregular Expenditure.
  - j) The DR&PW Policy on Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure.
  - k) The DR&PW Policy on Unauthorised Expenditure.
  - l) The DR&PW Inventory Management Policy and Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).
  - m) The Current DR&PW Internal Audit Plan.
  - n) The Plan: DR&PW Compilation of Policies on Fraud, Corruption and Ethics Management, specifically the following:
    - (i) the DR&PW Anti-Fraud and Corruption Implementation Plan;
    - (ii) the DR&PW Anti-Fraud and Corruption Charter;
    - (iii) the DR&PW Code of Ethics and Conduct;
    - (iv) the DR&PW Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy and Response Plan;
    - (v) the DR&PW Anti-Fraud, Anti-Corruption and Ethics Strategy;
    - (vi) the DR&PW Terms of Reference of the departmental Risk Management Committee (RMC);
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- (vii) the DR&PW Policy on Whistle Blowing / Protected Disclosures; and
- (viii) the DR&PW Whistle Blowing / Protected Disclosures Guidelines.

## 9. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The following guiding principles must be adhered to in the disposal of immovable assets:

- 9.1 Consideration should be given to dispose of State immovable assets only if they are superfluous to Government service delivery objectives.
  - 9.2 The disposal of State immovable assets must primarily contribute to the fulfilment of the socio-economic objectives of the broader Government. Disposal to other organs of State, particularly in furtherance of the socio-economic objectives of Government must take priority over disposals for commercial purposes. In other words, when faced with a choice of disposing of an immovable asset of the State for socio-economic or commercial purposes, the asset shall be disposed of to further the socio-economic objectives of Government.
  - 9.3 Custodians may not dispose or attempt to dispose of any asset that is not legally under the Custodianship of their Executive Authority.
  - 9.4 Disposal of State immovable assets must maximise benefits and lessen risk to Government. To this end Custodians shall, among other things:
    - a) enter into sound legal agreements that protect the interests of Government;
    - b) adhere to the principle that properties to be disposed are done “Voetstoots”; and
    - c) disposal of State assets are done at the best possible value to Government, at the time (value is not limited to financial considerations and includes socio-economic benefits).
  - 9.5 The written approval of the Executive Authority responsible for that immovable asset or a delegated office bearer/official must be obtained in all disposals.
  - 9.6 All disposals must be at market value/rental unless the NCPT approves otherwise (in terms of the Treasury Regulations).
  - 9.7 All formal valuations are to be commissioned from valuers registered with the South African Council for Valuers Profession, for the purpose of ascertaining:
    - a) the market value or market rental of State immovable assets; or
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b) the compensation payable for rights in State immovable assets.

9.8 All Custodians must be committed to improving good governance by implementing measures to detect and combat fraud, corruption, favouritism and unfair or irregular practices in the disposal of State immovable assets.

9.9 All officials involved in the disposal of State-owned assets must uphold a standard of behaviour that is based on the following:

- a) Transparency, equity, fairness, competitiveness and value for money.
- b) The highest levels of honesty and professional competence.
- c) Non-disclosure of confidential information.
- d) Avoidance of Conflict of Interest, or the appearance of Conflict of Interest or any perception of bias. Officials must declare their own interest in any situation in which Conflict of Interest may arise.
- e) Refusal to accept gratuities, favours or anything of monetary or other value from vendors or contractors, potential contractors, or parties to sub-contractors that have an interest in the disposal of State immovable assets. This is also applicable to all PPPs entered into.

## **10. PROCEDURES**

### **10.1 Problem Statement**

10.1.1 This Immovable Asset Disposal Policy was drafted to deal with the current problems facing Custodians and Government as a whole in disposing of State immovable assets. In developing the policy, it was crucial to understand the existing problem and the influence of the external and internal factors on the outcomes of this Immovable Asset Disposal Policy.

10.1.2 This Policy addresses the problem of the establishment of a uniform disposal policy regarding State-owned immovable assets that defines Government's vision for disposal of State immovable assets in the Province of the Northern Cape, in order to guide the NCPG on the following:

- a) Why dispose?
  - b) What to dispose?
  - c) When to dispose?
  - d) When not to dispose?
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- e) How to dispose of State-owned immovable assets?
- f) Who to dispose State-owned immovable assets to?

10.1.3 This Policy was developed to eradicate the problem uncoordinated disposal of State immovable assets in the Province. Consequently, this Policy also addresses the risks of disposing of State assets that are still required or the retention of State assets that are surplus to the needs of Government.

## **10.2 Definition of Immovable Asset Disposal**

*In this document disposal refers to the permanent or temporary alienation of State-owned immovable assets, which includes, but is not limited to sale, exchange, donation and letting of such immovable assets and other rights regarding immovable assets, such as servitudes.*

## **10.3 Confirmation of Ownership (“Vesting”)**

Only the registered owner of a property can legally transfer that property to another. As a precursor to the disposal of a property, it is therefore essential that the ownership of that property be confirmed.

## **10.4 Historical-Legal Context**

10.4.1 In 1994, some 108 000 State-owned properties were registered in the Deeds Office in a multitude of historical names (e.g. Republic of South Africa; Union of South Africa; Minister of Lands; Administrator of the Cape Province; Education Trustees; Hospital Trust; etc). Such properties require clarification in respect of ownership by either the National Government or the NCPG.

10.4.2 The Interim Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 separated the ownership of State immovable assets between the National and Provincial Governments, based on their designated functions and legislation administered by the respective spheres of Government. Apart from immovable assets that have been acquired by the National or Provincial Governments since 27 April 1994, the vesting of State-owned assets therefore took place on 27 April 1994.

10.4.3 Item 28 (1) to Schedule 6 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 stipulates as follows:  
*“Registration of immovable property owned by the State. On the production of a certificate by a competent authority that immovable property owned by the State is vested in a particular Government in terms of section 239 of the previous Constitution, a registrar of deeds must make such entries or endorsements in or any relevant register title deed or other document to register that immovable property in the name of that Government.”*

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10.4.4 Before State land can be transferred in the Deeds Office, the Custodian of that property must therefore secure the aforementioned certificate, commonly referred to as an *"Item 28 (1) certificate"* – confirming that the property vests in that particular sphere of government.

## **10.5 Practical Application**

10.5.1 The Custodian seeking confirmation of ownership of State land must lodge an application with the relevant Provincial State Land Disposal Committee (PSLDC), consisting of representatives from the national Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI), the national Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) and the NCPG, represented by the DR&PW.

10.5.2 If there is no dispute to the ownership of the State land, the PSLDC makes a recommendation to that effect; where after the DALRRD will submit a memorandum to the Minister of the DALRRD for the issuing of the Item 28 (1) certificate (The Minister is regarded as the *"competent authority"* referred to in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996).

10.5.3 State land may only be vested in the National or relevant Provincial Government.

## **10.6 Categories of Disposal**

State-owned immovable assets may be disposed for the following reasons:

### **10.6.1 Socio-Economic Objectives**

- a) While historically in most parts of the world, property ownership is viewed as a right, in South Africa Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) were generally denied access to land by means of racially discriminatory policies and legislation.
- b) This legislative environment generally precluded HDIs from owning or trading in property, which had a devastating impact on their ability to create or accumulate wealth.
- c) Despite legislative and policy interventions to eradicate these inequalities, the historically skewed pattern of ownership remains.

### **10.6.2 Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE)**

- a) In the context of the disposal of State-owned immovable assets, B-BBEE entails participation and/or increased participation of designated groups (black people, women, youth, people with disabilities and people living in rural areas) in at least the following categories:
    - (i) Management, Control and Ownership of such assets.
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- (ii) Human Resources and Skills Development.
  - (iii) Preferential Procurement of Services.
- b) Custodians shall actively develop and implement programmes that include identifying significant portions of surplus assets in the portfolio and to facilitate empowerment of these designated groups as stated above.
- c) Where a proposed empowerment disposal is likely to be at a cost below the prevailing market value, the approval of the NCPT (Provincial Treasury) must be obtained.

### **10.6.3 Land Reform**

- a) Government's Land Reform Programme aims to redress the injustices of racially-based land policies of the apartheid era, which caused insecure land tenure, landlessness and poverty amongst black people; inequitable distribution of land ownership; the need for security of tenure for all and the need for sustainable use of land.
- b) Custodians shall actively identify State-owned immovable assets suitable for land reform purposes, where feasible and if so required by the national DALRRD.
- c) The DR&PW will, subject to the approval of the National Treasury, release assets so identified free of charge to the national DALRRD. Other Custodians should be persuaded to release State-owned immovable assets so identified, free of charge, with the approval of the NCPT.
- d) The relevant Custodian and the national DALRRD shall make suitable arrangements for the interim management and control of such immovable assets until the release thereof to the identified beneficiaries.

### **10.6.4 Rural Development and Urban Renewal**

Where an immovable asset is identified for socio-economic purposes in terms of the relevant Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) of a municipality, the Custodian should consider "*gratis*" transfer, swapping and sale of such State-owned immovable asset to the relevant municipality, subject to the approval of the NCPT.

### **10.6.5 Affordable / Social Housing and Related Infrastructure Development**

Where a State-owned immovable asset is identified for the development of affordable / social housing and related infrastructure in terms of the IDP and MSDF of a municipality, the Custodian must transfer the property

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to the provincial Department of Human Settlement (COGHSTA) and consider the “*gratis*” transfer of such asset to the relevant municipality, subject to the approval of the NCPT.

**NOTE:**

*Where an immovable State-owned asset is to be sold or let for socio-economic purposes at less than market value, suitable restrictions regarding the utilisation and disposal or sub-letting of the asset, as well as the time frames within which the intended utilisation or development of the asset is to be implemented, must be considered, (Residential). In any event, approval from the NCPT to let such an immovable asset for less than market value must be secured before entering into such a lease/deed of sale.*

#### **10.6.6 Immovable Assets no longer Cost-effective to Manage and Maintain**

- a) Generally, State-owned immovable assets are only of value to Government if such assets continue to support service delivery objectives in a cost-effective and efficient manner. Therefore, with the exception of assets that are environmentally sensitive or culturally and/or historically significant, other State-owned immovable assets that are no longer cost-effective to manage and maintain, must be considered for disposal.
- b) However, before a utilised or dilapidated State property is considered for disposal, it is essential that a thorough investment analysis be undertaken to arrive at a recommendation as to whether the property should be disposed of or not.
- c) The rehabilitation of a strategically located Government property could serve as a platform for service delivery, whilst stimulating growth by creating an environment for further private sector investment. The DR&PW must therefore take measures to ensure the pro-active detection of poorly managed, under-utilised or neglected assets, thus identifying opportunities for asset rejuvenation, whilst reducing the possibility of assets becoming vulnerable to vandalism and illegal occupation.

#### **10.6.7 Immovable Assets Surplus to the Needs of Government**

Immovable assets that no longer support the service delivery objectives of Government must be considered for disposal.

#### **10.6.8 Forms of Disposal**

Any one or combination of the following methods of disposal may be employed by the DR&PW to obtain the best value from the disposal of a State-owned immovable asset:

**NOTE:**

**Preference must be given to the letting of State-owned immovable assets, other than residential properties, rather than the sale thereof, as this allows Government upon termination of such a lease to consider the re-use of the asset by Government, the continued letting thereof, the rehabilitation of that property to benefit Government or the disposal thereof by other means.**

**a) Immovable Asset Sales**

- (i) All sales of immovable assets should be at current market value, unless the approval of the NCPT has been obtained (in terms of the Treasury Regulations).
- (ii) Other than in exceptional circumstances, all sales of State-owned immovable assets should be on open tender, unless:
  - 1. The sale is direct to other organs of State in the furtherance of the socio-economic objectives of Government.
  - 2. The direct sale to any party is rendered necessary by circumstances surrounding the asset, for example land that is insignificant in extent or otherwise not economically viable unless it forms part of an adjacent piece of land.
- (iii) The use of public auctions to dispose of State-owned immovable assets must only be considered as a method of last resort, where assets have failed to attract adequate interest on public tender. Auctions allow limited opportunity to facilitate B-BBEE and strongly favour bidders who have ready access to finance.
- (iv) The auction process furthermore can be rather intimidating for inexperienced bidders who could be unsettled by the aggressive bidding of experienced bidders; or could get caught up in the excitement of the auction and over-extend themselves, with the resultant risk of defaulting on payment.

**b) Donation (“*Gratis*” Transfer)**

- (i) The donation (“*gratis*” transfer) of an immovable asset to other organs of State in the furtherance of Government’s socio-economic objectives may be considered, subject to the approval of the NCPT (in terms of the Treasury Regulations).
  - (ii) The donation of a State-owned immovable asset to NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and other like organisations in the furtherance of Government’s socio-economic objectives, subject to the approval of the NCPT and the imposition of a suitable restrictive use and a reversionary clause.
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**c) Letting of Immovable Property**

- (i) Preference must be given to the letting of State-owned immovable assets, other than residential properties, or the sale thereof, as this allows Government upon termination of the lease to consider the re-use thereof by Government, the continued letting of the property or the disposal thereof by other means.
- (ii) The letting of State-owned immovable assets should be at market rental, unless the approval of the NCPT has been obtained (in terms of the Treasury Regulations).
- (iii) A written Agreement of Lease must be included, clearly describing salient details, such as parties to the lease, the particular State-owned immovable asset(s), duration of lease, rental payable, annual escalation, periodic review of rental, cancellation of lease and special conditions (such as intended use and time-frames for stipulated developments).

**d) The Process of Exchange and Immovable Property**

- (i) The Process of Exchange means that a disposal and an acquisition of property is taking place simultaneously and therefore the rules of both a disposal and acquisition must apply.
- (ii) Exchange usually occurs where one party approaches another to purchase an immovable asset.
- (iii) Should one immovable asset be of higher monetary value than the other, a cash payment equivalent to the shortfall (being the difference between the two values) shall be made by the party whose asset is of lesser value. Any deviation from this principle will require the approval of the NCPT.
- (iv) Only Custodians may enter into agreements regarding the exchange of State-owned immovable assets.

**e) Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)**

- (i) In the context of disposals, a PPP entails a commercial transaction between Government and a private party in terms of which the private party acquires the use of State-owned immovable property for the private party's commercial use and simultaneously assumes financial, technical and operational risk in connection with the use of such State-owned immovable asset. Ownership of that immovable asset remains vested in the NCPG.
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- (ii) A PPP agreement may only be entered into on written approval by the NCPT (in terms of the PPP Toolkit issued by National Treasury).
- (iii) The policy guidelines and procedures governing PPP agreements are set out in the relevant National Treasury PPP Practice Notes.

### **10.6.9 Special Disposals of Immovable Property**

#### **a) Transfer between Spheres of Government**

- (i) Where a Custodian holds a State-owned immovable asset that is identified as essential for the furtherance of the socio-economic objectives of Government, transfer of such asset for this purpose shall take precedence over any other proposed disposal that the asset may have been earmarked for. The immovable asset shall be transferred free of charge where written approval of the NCPT has been obtained (in terms of the Treasury Regulations), and all costs related to the transfer shall be borne by the receiving Custodian.
- (ii) Transfer of a State-owned immovable asset contemplated in (a) above shall be subject to a clearly defined reversionary clause providing for a reversion of ownership to the original Custodian, free of charge, in the event that the immovable asset is no longer to be used for the specified socio-economic purpose.
- (iii) Transfer of a State-owned immovable asset from one Custodian to any other Government organ for any purpose other than that referred to above, shall be conditions discretionary to the owner Custodian of such assets.

#### **b) Unsolicited Bids**

- (i) Where a Custodian holds a State-owned immovable asset that is identified as essential for the furtherance of the socio-economic objectives of Government, transfer of such asset for this purpose shall take precedence over any other proposed disposal that the asset may have been earmarked for.
  - (ii) The State-owned immovable asset shall be transferred free of charge where written approval of the NCPT has been obtained (in terms of the Treasury Regulations), and all costs related to the transfer shall be borne by the receiving Custodian.
  - (iii) In general, unsolicited bids should reflect a conformity with governmental aims, be in the public interest, avoid the creation of monopolistic practices and should not seek to place
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onerous conditions upon Government (e.g. it must not result in any additional expenditure whatsoever on the side of the DR&PW).

- (iv) Unsolicited bids should furthermore not undermine fair administration processes and competitive procurement. The DR&PW shall not be responsible for costs incurred in the preparation of the proposal and such costs shall not be considered by the DR&PW in negotiating the price or rental.
  - (v) Government, through the DR&PW as one of the largest property owners in the country, has a challenge and opportunity to make a massive impact in the property and construction sectors. Unsolicited proposals should therefore, subject to the approval of the relevant Executive Authority (MEC), be considered to achieve Government objectives, such as:
    - 1. enabling service delivery to the public by other Government Departments through provision of accommodation;
    - 2. land reform (restitution, redistribution and tenure reform);
    - 3. Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE);
    - 4. provision of housing and related infrastructure;
    - 5. urban renewal;
    - 6. rural development; and
    - 7. contribute towards changing the skewed ownership patterns of property in the Northern Cape Province.
  - (vi) The process entails instances where members of the public, organisations and the private sector initiate and make contact with the DR&PW for the purchase, lease or development of State immovable assets to, amongst others, the following:
    - 1. Refurbishment of dilapidated and unutilised or under-utilised Government buildings for purposes of leasing back to Government. The DR&PW in this instance would assist the private party to secure clients. The DR&PW shall not be obliged to sell the property to the private party after the expiry of the lease.
    - 2. Refurbish dilapidated and unutilised or under-utilised Government buildings for purposes of conducting productive private business. The DR&PW then enters into a lease with the private party on terms and conditions to be determined based on Government objectives and the particular transaction. The DR&PW shall not be obliged to sell the property to the private party after the expiry of the lease.
    - 3. Purchase State land that is surplus to Government needs, for example, a landlocked small piece of land within a residential area. Private parties can contact the DR&PW to purchase
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the property for development. Priority in these will be given to small enterprises, historically disadvantaged individuals (HDIs) and community organizations pursuing social objectives.

4. Purchase State residential buildings for residential purposes. Priority will be given to HDI first time owners.

- (vii) Conditions precedent on the above-mentioned unsolicited bids.
  - (viii) The original party will be locked in the deal for a number of years to be determined on a transaction-per-transaction basis.
  - (ix) At the expiry of the locked period mentioned above, any change in ownership or beneficiary shall not change to black ownership percentage agreed to at the signing of the original deal.
  - (x) Any other conditions that may be set by the DR&PW.
  - (xi) The Member of the Executive Council (MEC) for Roads and Public Works and the Accounting Officer of the DR&PW are not obliged to consider unsolicited proposals received outside a normal bidding process but should they so decide, such proposals or bids must, among others, contribute to Government objectives outlined in (b) above and any other objectives that may be set by the DR&PW.
  - (xii) The DR&PW's Immovable Asset Management Unit, in line with the Unsolicited Bid Framework and the requisite and analytical Portfolio Performance Monitoring, will be the central point for the receipt, distribution, accountability and status reporting on unsolicited proposals.
  - (xiii) In order to qualify as an unsolicited proposal; for the development of State-owned immovable assets, a proposal must contain the formal property description and extent of the property in question, in terms of the following:
    1. The applicant's name and contact details.
    2. Type of organization, if any.
    3. Concise title and abstract of the proposed effort, together with a key plan to elucidate the proposal.
    4. An outline and discussion of the purpose of the proposals and how it relates to land development, the approach to the development, and the nature and extent of the anticipated results.
    5. Cost estimate of sufficient accuracy to illustrate the financial viability of the project.
    6. Minimum design standards and performance criteria.
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7. List of parties making the proposal and their partners, if any, as well as details of their capabilities and relevant experiences in the field of the proposal.
8. A list of all conditions precedent which is of the proposal, or which remains to be overcome, and which will be required prior to the implementation of the project.
9. The length of time required to perform the work.
10. The name of any other Government Department or Agency to who the same or similar proposal has been submitted.
11. Identification of any proprietary data.
12. Required statements, if applicable, about organisational Conflicts of Interest, security clearance and environmental impacts.

- (xv) The DR&PW applies GIAMA principles to ensure that efficient planning takes place prior to making decisions in respect of immovable assets under its Custodianship. This includes disposal decisions in order to ensure that the disposal of State-owned immovable assets is the best option in terms of maximising value for Government. In processing unsolicited proposals, the DR&PW will ensure that GIAMA principles, as well as internal processes set out in the Unsolicited Bid Framework, are adhered to.

**c) Disposal to Political Office-bearers and Officials in the Employ of Government**

- (i) The mere fact that a political office-bearer or an official in the employ of Government is accommodated in a State-owned residence does not automatically entitle such political office-bearer or official to acquire such immovable asset in the event of disposal thereof by a Custodian Department of the NCPG.
  - (ii) Residential State-owned properties declared surplus and ready for disposal may first be offered for sale or rental, at market value, to political office-bearers and officials who are in legal occupation thereof, provided he/she is not already a private residential property owner. Tenants who do not wish or are otherwise unable to exercise this option shall be given written notice of three (3) months to vacate the premises.
  - (iii) Officials in the employ of Government may make an offer for acquisition of State-owned immovable assets being disposed of by any Custodian Department of the NCPG, including the Custodian Department in which such officials are employed.
  - (iv) A political office-bearer or an official in the employ of Government who, in his/her personal capacity, has a direct or indirect interest in a State-owned immovable asset proposed for disposal, shall declare such interest if the failure to declare same may potentially result in a
-

process that appears unfair, prejudicial or in any manner contrary to the principles of this Policy.

- (v) An official in the employ of Government shall not act as a member of a panel responsible for assessing and adjudicating tenders relating to the proposed disposals of State-owned immovable assets if his/her presence on such panel may potentially be deemed to be unfairly influential, discriminatory or in any manner contrary to the principles of this Policy.

**d) Immovable Assets Occupied by Public Servants and Private Tenants**

- (i) Public servants and private tenants who legally occupy Provincial State-owned property on the date of sale of such residences will be given the first option to purchase such immovable asset.
- (ii) Public servants and private tenants will be given thirty (30) days from the date on which they receive the formal offer to purchase a State-owned property, and to exercise their option.
- (iii) Public servants and private tenants who do not wish to exercise the option to purchase State-owned residences, will be given three (3 ) months to vacate, during which time the property will be offered for disposal.
- (iv) The First Right of Refusal will be implemented for tenants who have occupied the property for a minimum period of three (3 years).

**10.6.10 Disposal and Immovable Asset Rights**

**a) Servitudes**

- (i) A servitude can be defined as a right which a person(s) has over the immovable asset of another. In this document, servitude refers to instances where the Custodian grants a party/ others a right (e.g. right of way, grazing, draw water etc.) over a State-owned immovable asset under its control.
  - (ii) Servitudes may be granted to any person (private or State organ) upon payment of appropriate market-related compensation by such person to the Custodian.
  - (iii) Servitudes result in a burden on the State-owned immovable asset of the Custodian for extensive periods of time, sometimes permanently. It is for this reason that Custodians must grant servitudes only after careful assessment of the impact of the proposed servitude on the
-

immovable asset. If the proposed servitude will result in the Custodian being unable to productively enjoy, utilise, permanently dispose or otherwise deal with the immovable asset, then the Custodian shall not grant such servitude.

- (iv) It is a legal requirement that servitudes must be registered against the Title Deed of the burdened State-owned property.

**b) Restrictive Title Conditions, Pre-emptive and Presumptive Rights**

- (i) This category of rights relates to conditions embodied in Title Deeds of privately-owned property in favour of Government, such as those that restrict the use, subdivision or disposal of privately-owned immovable assets unless the Premier of the Province of the Northern Cape consents, or those that grant the Government powers of use, first refusal or resumption of such privately-owned assets.
- (ii) On receipt of an application for the removal of any of these conditions, the Custodian shall assess and request payment of appropriate compensation for the right before granting the necessary approval to remove the condition, then such value will be payable from the removal of the condition.

**c) Mineral Rights**

- (i) In terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act of 2002, the State, through the Minister of Minerals and Energy, is the Custodian of all minerals. Consequently, it is only the national Department of Minerals and Energy (DME) that has the authority to grant and control rights pertaining to mineral resources.
  - (ii) Where mineral resources are on State land, then the Custodian may, on the advice of the DME, and only after the requisite, legally required Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) have been concluded, grant consent for the use of surface rights to facilitate mining or related activities.
  - (iii) The Custodian's consent shall only be granted if the proposed activity will not negatively impact on the operations and strategic plans of the Custodian.
  - (iv) The DME will advise the Custodian on considerations regarding payables to the State for the mining and related activities on the State land.
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## **11. VIOLATION AND ENFORCEMENT**

- 11.1 Any failure to comply with this Policy will be viewed as a serious disciplinary transgression and could lead to disciplinary action taken against the offending employee(s) in terms of the Public Service Regulations and Code of Conduct, as well as the DR&PW Compilation of Policies on Fraud, Corruption and Ethics Management, 2020, called *The Plan*.
- 11.2 In instances where an employee's action (in terms of acts or omissions) is deemed to be contradictory to this Policy, he/she shall be charged with misconduct and disciplinary action initiated against her/him and also carried out in terms of the Disciplinary Code Resolution 2 of 1999, as amended by PSCBC Resolution 1 of 2003.
- 11.3 Furthermore, those employees found to have connived or committed irregularities, including fraud and/or corruption and related matters, may be summarily dismissed from the Public Service.
- 11.4 Individuals who have been found guilty of violating this Policy shall be prohibited from conducting any future business with the State; and, depending on the severity of the offence, legal action may be taken against the perpetrator(s); and if it is discovered that fraud and/or corruption was involved, the case will be reported to the SAPS for investigation and prosecution.

## **12. FINANCIAL IMPLICATION**

The Accounting Officer (HOD) shall make a determination of financial needs regarding the implementation of this Policy in terms of the DR&PW's immovable asset disposal requirements according to the designated departmental budget for a given financial year.

## **13. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)**

- 13.1 The Directorate Property Management, supported by the departmental Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Unit shall, on behalf of the HOD, ensure amongst others, the following:
- a) Efficient and effective implementation of this Policy.
  - b) The accessibility of this Policy to the intended stakeholders.
  - c) The implementation of measures to limit the possible abuse of this Policy.
  - d) Submission of the required Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Reports related to the implementation of this Policy.
  - e) Development of the necessary tools and processes to assess the outcome of the Policy implications by all the stakeholders.
-

13.2 Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of this Policy will be based on the following criteria:

- a) feedback and effectiveness;
- b) programme utilisation trends;
- c) quality of interventions;
- d) measured improvement of performance, conduct and capacity;
- e) standards and ethics; and
- f) efficiency and cost effectiveness.

13.3 The Directorate Property Management will perform investigations with regard to compliance and impact of these Policy Guidelines in terms of the quarterly and annual reporting requirements of the DR&PW.

## 14. POLICY REVIEW AND AMENDMENT

11.1 This Policy is effective from date of signature.

11.2 The assessment to determine the effectiveness and appropriateness of this Policy will be done five (5) years after its effective date. The assessment could be performed earlier than five (5) years to accommodate any substantial structural or other organizational changes at the DR&PW or any change required by law.

11.3 If and when any provision of this Policy is amended, the amended provision will supersede the previous one.

11.4 Deviations from this Policy must be approved by the Accounting Officer (HOD) of the DR&PW.

## 15. POLICY APPROVAL AND DATE OF EFFECT

*This Policy is Approved / Not approved*

*Comments:*

.....  
.....

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
DR. J. MAC KAY  
ACCOUNTING OFFICER

01/07/2024  
\_\_\_\_\_  
DATE



the dr&pw

Department:  
Roads and Public Works  
NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

## INTERNAL MEMO

DATE:	28 JUNE 2024	REF. NO.	
TO:	THE DIRECTOR: STRATEGIC PLANNING MANAGEMENT		
FROM:	THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR: POLICY AND RESEARCH MANAGEMENT SERVICES		
SUBJECT:	SUBMISSION FOR APPROVAL OF THE REVIEWED DEPARTMENTAL IMMOVABLE ASSET DISPOSAL POLICY, VERSION 3		

Dear Ms. Bekebeke

Please find attached the reviewed Departmental Immovable Asset Disposal Policy (version 3) for your perusal and consideration and which is hereby submitted for approval by the Head of Department (HOD).

Regards,

Mr. T. Ferreira  
Deputy Director: Policy and Research Management Services



**the dr&pw**

Department:  
Roads and Public Works  
NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

## INTERNAL MEMO

DATE:	28 JUNE 2024	REF. NO.	
TO:	THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT (HOD)		
FROM:	THE DIRECTOR: STRATEGIC PLANNING MANAGEMENT		
COPY:	THE CHIEF DIRECTOR: CORPORATE AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES		
SUBJECT:	SUBMISSION FOR APPROVAL OF THE REVIEWED DEPARTMENTAL IMMOVABLE ASSET DISPOSAL POLICY, VERSION 3		

### Purpose

1. The purpose of this submission is to obtain approval from the Head of Department (HOD) for the operationalisation within the Department of the reviewed Departmental Immovable Asset Disposal Policy (version 3).

### Recommendations

1. This policy document has been circulated departmentally by the Communication and Marketing Unit to consult the staff members in order to provide an opportunity for inputs toward the review of this policy.
2. It is therefore recommended that the HOD approve this reviewed version of the policy as departmental policy.
3. Please see e-mail attached for the Evidence of Departmental Consultation.

  
MS. B. BEKEBEKE  
DIRECTOR: STRATEGIC PLANNING MANAGEMENT  
Recommended / Not Recommended

  
DATE

SUBMISSION FOR APPROVAL OF THE REVIEWED DEPARTMENTAL  
IMMOVABLE ASSET DISPOSAL POLICY, VERSION 3



MS. A. MPOTSANG  
CHIEF DIRECTOR: CORPORATE AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES  
Recommended / Not Recommended

01/07/2024  
DATE



DR. J. MAC KAY  
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT  
Policy Approved / Policy Not Approved

01/07/2024  
DATE



the dr&pw

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Department:  
Roads and Public Works  
NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**EVIDENCE OF CONSULTATION WITH  
DEPARTMENTAL STAKEHOLDERS**

**REVIEWED DEPARTMENTAL  
IMMOVABLE ASSET DISPOSAL  
POLICY**

**SUBMISSION FOR APPROVAL  
28 JUNE 2024**

## TFerreira - POLICY REVIEW CONSULTATION: DR&PW Immovable Asset Disposal Policy

**From:** DRPW-Info

**To:** A van Staden; ABrand; ACLouw; Adele Louw; AFembers; AKula; ALesotho; Ali Choma; ALSishi; AMasisi; Ambrose Beukes; AMegalanyane; AMiller; AMkhize; AMotlagodisa; AMPotsang; Andre Jooste; Ann Mpotsang; Anthony Maina; AOosthuizen; ARudman; Ashley Karsten; ASwanepoel; B B Damon; Baatile Itumeleng; BaatileItumeleng; Babalwa Bekebeke; BBanda; BBoebeje; BChotelo; BCloete; Betty Mabilo; BGaonakala; BKapanda; BMaclean; BMazwi; BMeruti; BMontshiwa; Bobby Bobeje; BonoloMakoko; BosmanP; Bradley Slingers; BSedisho; BSemau; Bukelwa Qeqe; C Robertson; CAbrahams; CAdams; CBailey; CChakela; CDenysschen; CFourie; ChanelFourie; ChantelleCloete; Charles Soyizwaphi; ChristinaF; CKakora; Clement Oor; Clive Bailey; CMrwebi; CNdebele; CNotuku; CRabaji; CValentine; D DMokoena; D DMwembo; Dan Tsoai; DBingwa; DBingwane; Denice Bingwane; DGaehete; DKowa; DMAqutyana; DPhirisi; drpwecmusunse@gmail.com; drpwesimon@gmail.com; DRPW-Info; DSolo; DvdMerwe; EbenSwartboo; EBeukes; EBreytenbach; EduPlessis; EJonkers; EKhatwane; ELecwedi; Ella Modise; Elsie du Plessis; EMichael; ENodoba; EPino; EricksenA; euricanodoba04@gmail.com; Faith Petoro; FdeBruin; FDooling; Felicia de Bruin; FMogoje; FPetoro; FvanVuuren; Gaoganele Hans; Gaolatlhe Sefotlo; Garnett Keyser; GJacobs; GMoabi; GMolale; Godfrey Moabi; G Oliver; GPampoen; GPIetersen; grannykgmngw@gmail.com; GSalimana; GSeftlho; GTopkin; Henry De Wee; Hermie Strauss; Howard Tsume; Howard van Staden; HPuley; HvanderMerwe; HvanStaden; I Bulane; I ICarolus; IITlhophile; I Michael; IFredericks; I Lottering; IMolore; inocentia.senza@gmail.com; IOliphant; IRammutla; Isaacprins9@gmail.com; ISelebogo; J Esterhuyse; J JHanekom; Jack MacKay; jamamay13@gmail.com; Jillian Williams; JKetse; JLeeuw; JMoela; JMolale; JMoncho; Johannes van Jaarsveld; Jors Legoshe; JSehume; JSibiya; JSitler; JTawine; June Erasmus; June Grey; K KMatonkonyane(...)

**Date:** 6/13/2024 1:44 PM

**Subject:** POLICY REVIEW CONSULTATION: DR&PW Immovable Asset Disposal Policy

**Attachments:** DRAFT DR&PW IMMOVABLE ASSET DISPOSAL POLICY - Ver 3, June 2024.docx

Good day Colleagues,

Kindly find the attached DR&PW Immovable Asset Disposal Policy, which is currently under review.

The due date for inputs is Friday, 21 June 2024 and inputs can be e-mailed to [tferreira@ncpg.gov.za](mailto:tferreira@ncpg.gov.za)

Thanking you



DRPW-info@ncpg.gov.za  
**COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING SERVICES**

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ncpw.ncpg.gov.za



<https://www.facebook.com/NCdrpw>



@NC\_drpw

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*Trendsetters in infrastructure delivery to change the economic landscape of the province'*