



NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND LABOUR COUNCIL

**NEDLAC REPORT ON THE
ON THE DEEDS REGISTRIES AMENDMENT BILL**

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1. The Deeds Registries Amendment Bill was published for public comment on 09 July 2021 by the Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development, the public was given a period of 30 calendar days to submit written comments to the Department.
- 1.2. The amendments were informed by the challenges experienced by Deeds Registries and Conveyancers in respect of registration processes and procedures. These challenges were referred to the Deeds Registries Regulation Board for consideration of amendment to the Act. The amendment of the Act will enhance the registration processes and procedures and will create uniformity in the deed's registry practice and procedures.
- 1.3. After the public comments were incorporated, a revised Deeds Registries Amendment Bill was developed and presented to the Nedlac Development Chamber for engagement on 18 November 2021.
- 1.4. The Development Chamber agreed to establish a six-a-side task team to engage on the revised amended Bill for a line by line engagements.

2. OBJECTS OF THE DEEDS REGISTRIES AMENDMENT BILL

- 2.1. The purpose of the Deeds Registries Amendment Bill is to:
 - 2.1.1. Amend the Deeds Registries Act of 1937 to bring about the uniformity on the processes and procedures associated with the registration of deeds so to:
 - 2.1.1.1. Provide for the appointment of a registrar of deeds, deputy registrar of deeds and assistant registrar of deeds in terms of the provisions of the Public Service Act, 1994;
 - 2.1.1.2. Regulate the qualification requirements of a registrar of deeds, deputy registrar of deeds and assistant registrar of deeds; and
 - 2.1.1.3. Appoint the chief registrar of deeds and to outline the responsibilities and duties of the chief registrar of deeds;

- 2.1.2. Furthermore, to find mechanisms to minimize the administration matters often referred to the Regulation Board, the draft Bill sought to:
 - 2.1.2.1. provide for the recordal of land tenure rights lawfully issued by Government or any other competent authority and to provide for the registration of waivers of preference in respect of registered real rights in favour of leases and to delete reference to the registration of copies of powers of attorney in another deed's registry;
 - 2.1.2.2. provide for the inspection of records and the supply of information by the Chief Registrar of Deeds;
 - 2.1.2.3. further regulate the membership, duties, composition, voting powers and remuneration of members of the deeds registries regulations board;
 - 2.1.2.4. provide for the Minister to make regulations in respect of this Act and the Electronic Deeds Registration Systems Act, 2019;
 - 2.1.2.5. provide for the Minister to make regulations in respect of the collection of personal information relating to race, gender, citizenship and nationality for statistical and land audit purposes;
 - 2.1.2.6. further regulate the registration of State land, the issuing of certificates of 3 registered title of undivided shares in land; to further regulate the periods for the registration of notarial bonds in more than one deeds registry;
 - 2.1.2.7. provide for a penalty provision in respect of mala fide acts or omissions by a registrar or official in relation to their duties and for other persons that are part of a collusion; to provide for a penalty provision in respect of the unauthorised preparation, execution and attestation of deeds and documents; insert a definition of 'attorney' and that an attorney, conveyancer and notary in the employ of the Department of Agricultural, Land Reform and Rural Development may perform the duties of an attorney, conveyancer and notary in respect of transactions relating to State Land; and
 - 2.1.2.8. insert and amend certain definitions; and provide for the amendment of the Electronic Deeds Registration Systems Act, 2019, to the extent set out in the Schedule,

3. PROCESS AT NEDLAC

- 3.1. The Task Team's process of engagement commenced on 03 February 2022. Government formally tabled the Deeds Registries Amendment Bill incorporating public comments for engagements at Nedlac.
- 3.2. The Nedlac Report provides a summary of the key principle agreements and detailed areas of agreement, areas of disagreement, and recommendations.
- 3.3. The Deeds Registries Amendment Bill task team met on the following dates:
 - 3.3.1. 03 February 2022;
 - 3.3.2. 17 February 2022; and
 - 3.3.3. 04 March 2022

3.4. The following documents were submitted:

Consolidated Matrix reflecting outcomes of discussions arising from the last task team meeting.	Annexure 2
Presentation from Government on the Deeds Registries Amendment Bill with the Object Memo on the Bill	Annexure 3
Revised Deeds Registries Amendment incorporating public input as submitted to the task team at the meeting of 03 February 2022	Annexure 4

4. PURPOSE FOR CONVENING THE DEEDS REGISTRIES AMENDMENT BILL TASK TEAM

- 4.1. To consider the Deeds Registries Amendment Bill, which incorporates public submissions tabled by Government.
- 4.2. To consider inputs from social partners, engage on the proposed provisions and make recommendations.
- 4.3. To develop a Nedlac report with areas of agreements and disagreements for submission to the Minister for the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) and the Chairperson on the Portfolio Committee on DALRRD in terms of the Nedlac Act.

5. AREAS OF AGREEMENT

5.1. Social partners agreed on the following areas:

5.2. Government will formally table the Communal Land Rights Bill to Nedlac for engagement in the first quarter of the 2022/2023 financial year, to enable Parliament to conclude its processes in the same financial year. It was noted that extensive consultation with all the relevant role players including the beneficiaries of the Ingonyama Trust Land, and the involvement of the Traditional Leaders was required before Government can gazette the Bill for public comment.

5.3. Long title of the Bill

5.3.1. The section was agreed with no amendment. The definition of “competent authority” will be provided for in the enabling legislation to be introduced by the relevant branch in the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development. It was noted that the definition to be provided will be similar to that referred to in section 3(1)(c) of the Deeds Registries Act that provides for the issuing of Deeds of Grants by ‘any other competent authority’.

5.4. Clause 1 – Amendment of Section 2 of the Act

5.4.1. 2(a), (b) was agreed without amendment.

5.4.2. 2(b) by the substitution of subsection (1), was agreed without amendment and it was noted that the Registrar of Deeds, Registrar Assistant, and Deputy Registrars of Deeds are officials working in deeds registries and whose functions, amongst others, relate to the registration of deeds and documents. The functions of a Registrar (which can be delegated to Assistant and Deputy Registrars) are contained in section 3 of the Deeds Registries Act. Furthermore, that the Chief Registrar of Deeds (CRD) occupies a different Office from that of a Registrar of Deeds, and the CRD’s duties relate, amongst others, to be the Chairperson of the Deeds Registries Regulations Board and to exercise such

supervision over all the deeds registries as may be necessary in order to bring about uniformity in their practice and procedure. However, section 9 provides for an official contemplated in section 2(1)(b) or (c) of the Act, to chair the board proceedings in the absence of the CRD.

- 5.4.3. 2(b) was agreed without amendment.
- 5.4.4. 2(c) was agreed, it was noted that the Deeds Offices like Cape Town, Johannesburg and Pretoria are bigger Deeds Offices and register more deeds than the smaller deeds offices such as Vryburg, Limpopo, Mthatha. Whilst the smaller offices may only have one/two Deputy Registrars of Deeds, the larger offices with the bigger workload (and bigger staff component) will have more Deputy Registrars of Deeds. It was further noted that the expansion of the staff compliment must be done in conjunction and with the approval of the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA).
- 5.4.5. 2(d) was agreed, and was noted that the Office of the Chief Registrar of Deeds (OCRD) has Directors (same level as Deputy Registrars), Chief Directors (same level as Registrars of Deeds). The OCRD has, amongst others, Chief Directors and Directors for OCRD ICT Services; Legal: Litigation and Legislation and Deeds Training Services; Financial Services; and Corporate Support Services.
- 5.4.6. 2(c) by the substitution of subsection (1A) was agreed and that the appointment of the CRD is now being separated from that of the Registrar, Deputy and Assistant Registrar of Deeds and is being addressed in section 2A of this amendment Bill.
- 5.4.7. 2(d) by the substitution for subsection (1C) was agreed with no amendment.
- 5.4.8. 2(e) the deletion of subsection (1D) was agreed.
- 5.4.9. 2(f) by the substitution for subsections (2) and (3):
- 5.4.10. 2(a) suggested that the Bill should also consider the role of traditional authority particularly those practicing as chiefs and kings in their respective kingdoms, and by enacting the Bill it meant that every individual said to be an "authorized person" will be able to lodge and register or execute a matter electronically regardless of his/her proximity to the Deeds Office. Community welcomed and appreciated the development of the legal system however it requested that Government to provide for a careful and a balanced effective system in this regard.
- 5.4.11. Government stated that qualifications for the appointments are prescribed in terms of the provisions of the Public Service Act (PSA) of 1994. According to the Public Service Act certain legal qualifications, or a qualification as recognised by the Minister of PSA, must be obtained for appointment in these specific positions. It further stated that section 2(a) was not an amendment regarding the existing content but aimed to separate the appointment of the Chief Registrar of Deeds (CRD) from that of the Registrar, Deputy and Assistant Registrar of Deeds.
- 5.4.12. The section was recorded as an area of agreement.
- 5.4.13. 3(a)(b) was agreed with no amendment.

5.5. **Clause 2 - Insertion of sections 2A, 2B and 2C in Act 47 of 1937**

5.5.1. 2A (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) was agreed with no amendment.

5.6. **Clause 2B: Responsibilities of Chief Registrar of Deeds**

5.6.1. 2B (1)(a)(b)(c)(d) was agreed with no amendment.

5.7. **Clause - 2C Duties of chief registrar of deeds**

5.7.1. 2C(1)(a)(i), (b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g) was agreed with no amendment.

5.8. **Clause 3 – Amendment of Section 3 of the Act**

5.8.1. (a) by the insertion in subsection (1) after paragraph (d) was agreed with no amendment.

5.8.2. (b) by the substitution in subsection (1) for paragraph (i) was agreed with no amendment.

5.8.3. 3(c) by the substitution in subsection (1) for paragraph (u):

5.8.4. Community stated that the traditional leaders play such a significant role in the administration and allocation of land in their respective tribal authorities, it should also be noted that they also play a dominant role in resolving land and assets related disputes, in their respective communities. It is recommended that the Deeds Registries Amendment Bill should provide that the local authority be empowered to open a register of residentially zoned property under a certain amount of value in local authority valuation. Any occupant would be able to register ownership of an erf with the local authority of any informal structure or traditionally controlled land at a prescribed affordable fee. This licensing would be transferable between parties on registration.

5.8.5. Government noted the input from Community and maintained its position that the paragraph only relates to the duty of the Registrar to register powers of attorneys. Community must take note of the provisions of regulation 65 of the Act that deals with the registration of powers of attorneys and matters pertaining thereto.

5.8.6. The section was recorded as an area of agreement.

5.9. **Clause 4 - Amendment of section 7 of Act 47 of 1937, as amended by section 4 of Act 43 of 1957, section 3 of Act 87 of 1965 and section 3 of Act 14 of 1993**

5.9.1. 7 (1) was agreed with no amendment.

5.10. **Clause 5 - Amendment of section 9 of Act 47 of 1937, as amended by section 3 of Act 3 of 1972, section 17 of Act 71 of 1972, section 8 of Act 62 of 1973, section 9 of Act 57 of 1975, section 4 of Act 27 of 1982, section 4 of Act 14 of 1993 and section 3 of Act 12 of 2010**

5.10.1. The entire section with subparagraphs was agreed with no amendment. Except "section 9 (d) by the addition in subsection (2)" as it is recorded as an area of disagreement in this Nedlac Report.

- 5.11. **Clause 6 -Amendment of section 10 of Act 47 of 1937, as amended by section 5 of Act 43 of 1957, section 5 of Act 43 of 1962, section 4 of Act 87 of 1965, section 4 of Act 3 of 1972, section 2 of Act 92 of 1978, section 5 of Act 27 of 1982, section 3 of Act 62 of 1984, section 5 of Act 14 of 1993, section 3 of Act 170 of 1993, section 68 of Act 67 of 1995 and section 1 of Act 11 of 2000**
- 5.11.1. 10(a) was agreed with an understanding that Government will raise the issue of the regulations to be published for public comment at the next Deeds Registries Regulations Board meeting for discussion and possible inclusion of an amendment in a Further Amendment Bill.
- 5.11.2. 10(b) by the insertion in subsection (1) after paragraph (q), was agreed and that Government will develop an enabling legislation that will provide for *pre-requisites for the recordal of land tenure rights*.
- 5.11.3. 10(c) by the substitution in subsection (1), was agreed with no amendment.
- 5.11.4. 10(d) by the addition of the following paragraph (t), was agreed and welcomed the fact that the proposed insertion extends the mandate of the Minister and Regulation Board in that regulations can be made regarding the aspects mentioned. The “making” of regulations was a process prescribed by section 9 of the Act and that conveyancers will be participants in the process through the Legal Practice Council representatives who serve as members on the Board. In addition, that the personal information regarding the race, gender, nationality etc will be used for statistics, and land audit purposes only. Such information will not be available for public consumption.
- 5.12. **Clause 7 - Amendment of section 18 of Act 47 of 1937, as amended by section 4 of Act 93 of 1998, section 6 of Act 3 of 1972, section 8 of Act 27 of 1982 and section 10 of Act 14 of 1993**
- 5.12.1. The entire section was agreed with no amendment.
- 5.13. **Clause 9 - Amendment of section 62 of Act 47 of 1937, as amended by section 2 of Act 15 of 1953, section 29 of Act 43 of 1957, section 25 of Act 43 of 1962 and section 18 of Act 14 of 1993**
- 5.13.1. Section was agreed and was rephrased to read ““(5) A notarial bond which is required to be registered in more than one deeds registry shall be registered in the first registry within the period prescribed by subsection (1) of section *sixty-one*, in the second registry within an additional period of **[one month]**four months from the date of its registration in the first registry and in each successive registry within a further additional period of **[one month]**four months or within such extended period as the court may on application allow.”
- 5.14. **Clause 10 - Substitution of section 99 of Act 47 of 1937**
- 5.15. Community raised a concern relating to wilful negligence from officers in the Office of the Deeds Registries and that Government needed to ensure that this was addressed accordingly.

- 5.16. Government noted the concern and stated that wilful *mala fide* negligence from deeds office officials are addressed under section 99 and that such officials, if found guilty, will be liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment or to both such fine and imprisonment
- 5.17. **Clause 12 - Amendment of section 102 of Act 47 of 1937, as amended by section 12 of Act 3 of 1972, section 22 of Act 27 of 1982, section 9 of Act 62 of 1984, section 4 of Act 75 of 1987, section 7 of Act 3 of 1988, section 6 of Act 24 of 1989, section 32 of Act 113 of 1991, section 22 of Act 14 of 1993, section 74 of Act 120 of 1993, section 68 of Act 67 of 1995, section 9 of Act 11 of 1996, section 10 of Act 11 of 1996, Proclamation R9 of 31 January 1997, section 10 of Act 93 of 1998, section 2 of Act 9 of 2003, section 53 of Act 24 of 2003, section 46 of Act 11 of 2004, section 6 of Act 12 of 2010 and section 7 of Act 34 of 2013**
- 5.17.1. 102 (a) was agreed with no amendment and it was noted the definition of “competent authority” will be provided for in the enabling legislation to be introduced by the relevant branch in the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development. It was noted that the definition to be provided will be similar to that referred to in section 3(1)(c) of the Deeds Registries Act that provides for the issuing of Deeds of Grants by ‘any other competent authority’. It is difficult for the deeds office to define who the competed authority will be as this will be addressed in the enabling legislation.
- 5.17.2. 102 (b)(c) was agreed without amendment.
- 5.17.3. 102 (d) Business stated that the land tenure rights under the (Extension of Security of Tenure Act 62 of 1997 (ESTA) and Land Tenure Reform (LTA) Act 3 of 1996 were quite different from of tenure rights on state land and recommended that these should not be included. As these rights were personal rights and that these rights were not transferrable. ESTA rights are conditional upon the consent of the landowner or person in charge. Labour tenant rights are often the subject of disputes and must go through a process of verification before land can be awarded. The Deeds Registries Amendment Bill should only apply to the ULTRA (Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Act 112 of 1991) and IPILRA (Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act 31 of 1996).
- 5.17.4. Furthermore, Business proposed that the section be rephrased to read “land tenure right’ means a land tenure right created or confirmed in terms of the Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Act 112 of 1991 (ULTRA) and the Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act 31 of 1996 (IPILRA)”
- 5.17.5. Government was not in support of the Business proposal and stated that the definition of “land tenure right” will be dealt with in the enabling legislation. Government was unable to confirm at this stage whether the enabling legislations will be introduced under the ULTRA Act etc. or IPILRA Act.
- 5.17.6. However, there was agreement on the section as outlined in the Government position.
- 5.17.7. 10(e)(f)(g) was agreed with no amendment.

5.18. **Clause 13 - Amendment of Act 19 of 2019**

5.18.1. Section was agreed without amendment.

5.19. **Clause 14 - Short title and commencement**

5.19.1. Section was agreed without amendment.

6. AREAS OF DISAGREEMENT

6.1. **Cause 2B: Responsibilities of Chief Registrar of Deeds**

6.1.1. This clause was not supported by Community Constituency. However, Labour and Business supported the Government proposal as contained in the amendment Bill. Under section 2B (1) (e) Community proposed an insertion of two additional paragraphs which were not supported by Government. They read as follows:(f) "Investigation of hijacked land and property by public and private"; and paragraph (g) "Synergised system between the Deeds office and the office of the Master of the High Court",

6.1.2. Government disagreed with the Community's proposed insertions and stated the following:

6.1.2.1. (f) the investigation was the responsibility of the Special Investigation Unit (SIU) and was not within the domain of the department. The Chief Registrar of Deeds was often approached by SIU it provides the necessary support, guidance and information to the SIU in this regard.

6.1.2.2. (g) Clause 2C (b) of the Bill provides for synchronising with systems, for example, Master's Office, South African Revenue Service (SARS), South African Local Government Association (SALGA), and that such will be possible with e-registration in terms of the Electronic Deeds Registration Act 19 of 2019.

6.2. **Clause - 2C Duties of Chief Registrar of Deeds**

6.2.1. 2C (1)(a)(ii) Community disagreed with the proposal from Government. Civil Society in many instances are faced with challenges to find themselves having to mediate on matters affecting the allocation of informal settlements and to certain extent RDP houses delivered by the Department of Human Settlement, where title deeds were not provided. This resulted in major disputes about titles and a high volume of informal transactions of titles and the secondary market was not fully developed. This therefore, compels parties to enter into informal transactions because most did not have registered titles. In addition, this is because the formal process of transfers was too technical and expensive for the ordinary members of the community. In this regard, the communities therefore opt for an informal system of transfer and use a Police affidavit or a letter from an elected counsellor.

- 6.2.2. Government indicated that the Community Properties Associations Act did not fall under the function/responsibility of the branch of Deeds Registration. It further indicated that the Deeds Registries branch exercises its functions under the Deeds Registries Act 47 of 1937, Sectional Titles Act 95 of 1986 and the Electronic Deeds Registries Act 19 of 2019. In this regard, issues raised by the Community Constituency was within the domain of the Properties Associations Act and that fell outside the mandate of the Deeds Registries Act.
- 6.2.3. Labour and Business supported the proposal as contained in the Government position of the amendment Bill.

6.3. **Clause 3 – Amendment of Section 3 of the Act**

- 6.3.1. 3(a) by the insertion in subsection (1) after paragraph (c):
- 6.3.2. Business disagreed with the proposed insertion by Government. Business stated that in principle, it supported the recordal of land tenure rights. Its concern was around the level of uncertainty on the processes and procedures on how the recordal of these rights will be verified. It recommended that the Deeds Registries Amendment Bill provides for a verification processes. Further, it was unclear how the Bill will address disputes regarding unregistered tenure rights as they must be settled or adjudicated on before registration can take place. The long title refers to “land tenure lawfully issued by Government or any other competent authority.” There is however no indication in terms of which laws these tenure rights will be issued and whether this would, for instance, include land rights in terms of the Extension of Security of Tenure Act and the Land Reform (Labour Tenants Act). These are rights that are exercised on private land but held in title by another person or legal entity. The registration of such land tenure rights would impact on the rights of landowners and encumber their land titles.
- 6.3.3. Government stated that the Bill aims to amend section 3 of the Deeds Registries Act in order to empower a Registrar of Deeds to attend to the recordal of land tenure rights in a deed’s registry. The Deeds Registries Act was a procedural Act and will provide a mechanism for the recordal of informal land tenure rights in a deed’s registry. It further stated that the enabling legislation was necessary to deal with amongst others, the following:
- to identify the type of land tenure rights that may be recorded in a deed’s registry;
 - to prescribe the manner in which land tenure rights must be recorded in a deed’s registry;
 - to prescribe dispute resolutions mechanisms.
 - To identify / define competent authority for purposes of the issuing of land tenure rights;
 - To stipulate over which land, LTR may be issued (only state land or privately-owned land as well).
 - Other relevant matters pertaining thereto such as rights enquiries.
- 6.3.4. Labour and Community supported the proposal as contained in the Government position of the amendment Bill.

6.4. **Clause 5 - Amendment of section 9 of Act 47 of 1937, as amended by section 3 of Act 3 of 1972, section 17 of Act 71 of 1972, section 8 of Act 62 of 1973, section 9 of Act 57 of 1975, section 4 of Act 27 of 1982, section 4 of Act 14 of 1993 and section 3 of Act 12 of 2010**

- 6.4.1. 9(d) by the addition in subsection (2) of the following paragraphs:
- 6.4.2. Community disagreed with the proposed addition as provided for in the Government position. It proposed the inclusion of 2 seats to serve in the Deeds Registries Regulations Board one from the member of the civil society and one from member of a traditional authority.
- 6.4.3. Government disagreed with the proposal from Community and stated that the purpose of the regulations to the Deeds Registries Act was to provide for procedural matters and therefore persons with expertise regarding the various categories involved, i.e. information technology, financial aspects, drafting of deeds etc. should be members of the Board. If the Act will be further amended and that provides for the publication of the Regulations for public comment it will be at that stage the members of the civil society, traditional authorities and others will have the opportunity to comment of the draft Regulations.
- 6.4.4. Labour and Business supported the proposal as contained in the Government position of the amendment Bill.

6.5. **Clause 8 - Amendment of section 34 of Act 47 of 1937, as amended by section 14 of Act 87 of 1965 and section 5 of Act 12 of 2010**

- 6.5.1. 34 by the substitution for subsection (1):
- 6.5.2. Community disagree with the proposed substitution as provided for in the Government position. Its concern was in terms of how the Deeds Registries Amendment Bill will address issues of undivided shares.
- 6.5.3. Government indicated that the input from Community relates to the contractual aspect and therefore this did not find application regarding proposed amendments contained in section 34 of the Bill.
- 6.5.4. Labour and Business supported the proposal as contained in the Government position of the amendment Bill.

6.6. **Clause 11 - Insertion of section 99A in Act 47 of 1937**

- 6.6.1. The following section is hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 99. Business disagreed with the insertion as provided for in the Government position. It stated that although a need to penalise unauthorised execution or signature of a preparation clause was understandable, its concern was that the current wording of the proposed section was too wide. It suggested that it be amended to read "any person who signs a preparation certificate or a deed or document or execute or test a document and is not a Conveyancer in terms of this or any other Act is guilty of an offence and liable for a fine or imprisonment". It further stated that the term "Preparation" needed to be clearly defined on the Bill. The conveyancer signs the preparation clause after having received assistance from staff/personnel to prepare and execution of deeds.

- 6.6.2. Government disagreed with Business' statement above, under item 3.6.1 of the Nedlac report and stated that the amendment was not and cannot be aimed at addressing the signing of preparation clauses only. The amendment aims to address the preparation of deeds/documents as well as the execution and attesting thereof. The current wording aligns with the relevant provisions of the Deeds Registries Act (DRA) such as sections 15, 18, 65, and 75, which refers to the preparation of deeds and documents and the signing of prep clauses. The amendment also includes conveyancers, notaries, attorneys and statutory officers. In addition, section 15 of the Act provides for who may attend to the preparation of deeds and who may prepare notarial deeds, types of deeds which does not contain preparation certificates to be signed.
- 6.6.3. Community also disagreed with the proposed insertion as contained in the Government position and stated that the Act did not recognise the role of the traditional authority and councils, community housing associations and cooperatives who all allocate and execute land and share allocation without the use of conveyancers.
- 6.6.4. Labour supported the proposal as contained in the Government position of the amendment Bill.

7. CONCLUSION

- 7.1. This report therefore concludes considerations at Nedlac report on the Deeds Registries Amendment Bill. The Report is submitted to the Minister for the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), and the Minister of Employment and Labour in terms of Section 8 of the NEDLAC Act No 35 of 1994.
- 7.2. It is acknowledged that the Nedlac parties may continue to advocate their views in the public consultation and other structured processes with due regard to the Report.

DEEDS REGISTRIES AMENDMENT BILL

Business	Labour	Community	Government
Pierre Venter Lebogang Sethusha Theo Boshoff Andrea Campher Dave Bennet Annelize Cosby Sanelisiwe Jantjies Kgauhelo Qwabe	Matthew Parks Sipho Ndlovu Boitumelo Molete	Zacharia Matsela Laurence Bale Sibusisiwe Mngadi	Carlize Knoesen Thomas Ayres Antionette Reynold George Tsotetsi Tshepo Mahlaela