



# ENSURING THE EXPERTISE TO GROW SOUTH AFRICA

## Stakeholders Contribution Framework

**SKH-C-FRA-ECSA-002**

**REVISION No. 0 Draft 4: 28 March 2019**

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## ACRONYMS

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| C&U           | Commitment and Undertaking                              |
| CBE           | Council for Built Environment                           |
| CHE           | Council on Higher Education                             |
| DHET          | Department of Higher Education                          |
| DOL           | The Department of Labour                                |
| DPW           | Department of Public Works                              |
| DTI           | The Department of Trade and Industry                    |
| DWS           | Department of Water and Sanitation                      |
| Eol           | Expression of Interest                                  |
| HEI's         | Higher Education Institutions                           |
| NHBRC         | The National Home Builders Registration Council         |
| NRCS          | The National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications    |
| QCTO          | Quality Council for Trades and Occupations              |
| RPS           | Research, Policy and Standards (ECSA Committee)         |
| SABS          | The South African Bureau of Standards                   |
| SALGA         | The South African Local Government Association          |
| SANAS         | The South African National Accreditation System         |
| SAQA          | South African Qualifications Authority                  |
| SETAs         | Sector Education and Training Authorities               |
| SOE           | State Owned Enterprise                                  |
| TVET Colleges | Technical and Vocational Education and Training College |
| VA's          | Voluntary Associations                                  |

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## 1. BACKGROUND

Engineering Council of South Africa (ECSA) is a Statutory Council, established in terms of the Engineering Profession Act, 46 of 2000 (the Act), with a mandate to, inter alia, accredit engineering programmes at Higher Education Institutions, register persons in the prescribed categories of registration, and regulate the professional conduct of registered persons. In order to fulfil its mandate, ECSA develops/reviews and conducts feasibility studies on policy and qualification standards and conducts research for regulating the engineering profession.

There are multiple functions which require ECSA to source expertise from the stakeholders to assist with its mandate within the broader parameters of the ECSA legislative frameworks, rules and strategic direction.

Legislative mandate empowers ECSA to perform the following duties:

- Development of standards for Engineering Education and Professional Competency.
- Registration of engineering practitioners in approved categories of registration who demonstrate competency against set standards and maintain a national register of accredited engineering practitioners.
- Development and enforcement of the code of conduct for the registered practitioners.
- Development of the specified categories of registration.
- Conduct accreditation visits to evaluate Engineering education programmes at Tertiary Institutions.
- Investigation of complaints of improper conduct against registered persons.
- Recognise Voluntary Associations.
- Enter into international agreements for the recognition of educational programmes and registration.
- Recommend to the Council for the Built Environment (CBE) the identification of the type of work performed by engineering practitioners.
- Determining conditions relating to Continuing Education and Training / Continuing Professional Development (CPD).
- Annually publish guideline professional fees and scope of work.
- Advise the Minister of Public Works or any other Minister or CBE on any matter relating to the Engineering Profession.

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In fulfilling its mandate, ECSA must continually develop, review and/or update its policies and supporting documents for a number of engineering standards, for both its current registration categories as well as future categories that may be recognised over time.

For this purpose, different stakeholders are utilised for participation in processes and procedures for developing and/or reviewing as well as for conducting research on policy and qualification standard requirements for these registration categories.

## 2. PURPOSE

This document provides a framework that guides the engagement of stakeholders and delineation of the contribution thereof. The framework therefore explains what ECSA considers and looks at when engaging stakeholders to conduct work on behalf of ECSA.

The focus of this framework therefore allows for the establishment of future Working Groups through the engagement of stakeholders for amongst others:

- participation in the accreditation of tertiary institutions,
- participation in the registration of professional engineering practitioners
- participation in the CPD validation of course material and the actual presentation of courses;
- development of codes of practice for research, policy framework, documentation and standards;
- development and review of new and existing policies and supporting documents;
- conducting of research and development into standards, policies, procedures and processes;
- conducting feasibility studies in line with its mandate;
- participation in advocacy via lobbying, media statements, thought leadership, malpractice and public safety investigations etc;
- participation in the development of Regulation of Engineering Practices;
- participation in the finalisation and legislation of policy for the IDoW and Fee Guidelines;

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Subsequent processes to the work undertaken by said Working Groups allow for further stakeholder consultation. The purpose of such stakeholder consultation is to get information through review and comments. The process also assists and indicates the level of acceptance of the policy. Ample opportunity for the consultative process with reasonable timeframes shall be afforded to all relevant stakeholders who wish to participate in the ECSA processes or make an input into documents.

Stakeholders are consulted to determine and contribute towards the development and review of policies and documents as well as to participate in the procedures and processes to ensure that all stakeholder needs are met as best as possible.

In an attempt to ensure that key stakeholders are identified and consulted as a priority, a 'Stakeholders Analysis Table' that provides for amongst others:

- Stakeholder impact on ECSA work;
- Stakeholder influence;
- Stakeholder interest;
- Stakeholder contribution;
- Impact of exclusion of Stakeholder; and
- Stakeholder engagement strategy;

has been included as **Appendix A** to this Framework.

### 3. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

In performing its role ECSA engages with different stakeholders both internal and external. In regulating the engineering profession in terms of the EPA, ECSA engages with external stakeholders in terms of the legislation. The principle sources of legislation include, but are not limited to the following:

- Council for Built Environment Act No. 43 of 2000;
- Engineering Profession Act No. 46 of 2000;
- Public Finance Management Act No, 1 of 1999; and Treasury Regulations for departments, constitutional institutions and public entities;
- Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Amendment Act No. 46 of 2013;

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- Promotion of Administrative Justice Act No. 3 of 2000;
- Promotion of Access to Information Act No. 2 of 2000;
- Protection of Personal Information Act No. 4 of 2013
- Occupation Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993
- Higher Education Act No. 101 of 1997

#### **4. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION**

Stakeholders, are defined in theory as groups or individuals who can affect or are affected by an issue. Stakeholders are an important source of information in ECSA commitments, providing critical perspectives and new insights on the engineering profession.

Working Groups sourced from stakeholders shall be identified and selected on the basis of their specific expertise and contribution that they are able to make to the activities identified from time to time. It is further acknowledged that ECSA recognises both its internal and external stakeholders.

The Stakeholders are therefore identified through the criteria listed below:

##### **4.1. Internal Stakeholders**

Internal stakeholders are those individuals or groups within a business such as employees, and management who have an interest in the company. For the purposes of this Framework, it should be clarified though that employees, though considered as stakeholders would not be affected by the aforementioned activities contemplated and subsequently will not be included as part of the stakeholders to be consulted.

The ECSA Council and its selected Committees also fall within the internal stakeholder ambit and owing to the fact that these are the components of the governance structure of the Organisation with Council being the final making body, consultation and ultimate ratification of such documents through this body is considered mandatory.

##### **4.2. External Stakeholders**

External Stakeholders are individuals or groups outside the ECSA operational structure, Committees and Council, who can affect or be affected by the contemplated activities as mentioned earlier in this document. External stakeholders generally have the most influence on

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the long term success of any business or project as these stakeholders will often be the end users or customers of any such business or project.

External stakeholders consist of amongst others, National, Provincial and Municipal Government Departments, Agencies of the State, State Owned Enterprises, Academia, ECSA Recognised Voluntary Associations, Engineering Industry Associations, Engineering Industry Experts, Registered Persons, related Professional Bodies, related other Voluntary Associations, Independent Contractors and Independent Consultants.

For purposes of further clarity some of the ECSA external stakeholders are as listed below, namely:

#### **4.2.1. Registered Persons**

Registered persons are consulted and utilised when developing and reviewing policies. Taking into consideration the document under development/review engineering professionals within the current and future registration categories are utilised and consulted thereon. In this regard they will be contributing through Working Groups that are established or stakeholders that are engaged to develop and review documents, standards and policy in line with Research Policy and Standards (RPS) deliverables.

ECSA maintains a database of all such registered persons which can be accessed on ECSA website or via this [Link](#).

#### **4.2.2. Academia / Higher Education Institutions / Training Academies / TVET Colleges**

ECSA's ability to meet its statutory function is maximized by collaborating with professionals in academia to ensure proper alignment between academia and practice in the engineering industry. Higher education institutions, Academies and Institutes are consulted, depending on the type of document being developed. They are further expected to contribute towards the development of documents, standards and research or review of existing documents or generation of qualification standards or conduct research or feasibility studies as per the need at the time, based on the Research Policy and Standards Committee (RPSC) deliverables and year plan. The Academia contributes through Working Groups that are established to develop and review documents in line with RPS deliverables.

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Training Academies are endorsed for the same purpose as organisations who have signed a C&U with ECSA. Organisations that are doing engineering work and have their Training Academies endorsed by ECSA and companies who have signed a C&U or an MoU play an important role in ensuring that ECSA registers engineering professionals with required competencies.

Registered and accredited public TVET Colleges in South Africa are established and operated under the authority of the Continuing Education and Training Act 16 of 2006 and reside within the Department of Higher Education and Training.

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) courses are vocational or occupational by nature meaning that the student receives education and training towards a specific range of jobs, employment or entrepreneurial possibilities. Under certain conditions, some students may qualify for admission to a University of Technology to continue their studies at a higher level in the same field of study as they were studying at the TVET College.

**Appendix B** to this Framework contains a list of all currently accredited tertiary Institutions.

#### **4.2.3. Recognised Voluntary Associations**

Recognised Voluntary Associations (VAs) are associations, institutions or societies which are recognised by ECSA as voluntary associations in terms of section 25(3) of the Engineering Profession Act, No. 46 of 2000

The recognised VAs are consulted depending on the type of document being developed or level of participation required. They are expected to contribute towards the development of documents and policy or review of existing documents or generation of education requirements, CPD and graduate training documents amongst others and industry standards or conduct research or feasibility studies as per need at the time based on the Research Policy and Standards Committee (RPSC) year plan and deliverables.

The recognised VAs will also be expected to participate in processes or procedures for the accreditation of tertiary institutions, for the registration of professional engineering practitioners in all the current categories and the CPD validation and presentation of courses.

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The recognised VAs will contribute through Working Groups that are established to develop and review documents in line with RPS deliverables.

Category A recognised VAs will contribute largely towards discipline specific and specialist sub-discipline specific inputs while Category B recognised VAs will generally offer industry or sector input. All categories will also participate in lobby and advisory groups to develop views on engineering education, engineering employment and the development of the engineering industry. These may be convened on an ad hoc basis.

ECSA keeps a list of all recognised Voluntary Associations both in Category A and B which can be accessed on ECSA website or via this [Link](#).

#### **4.2.4. Engineering Industry Experts**

The Engineering Industry Experts are stakeholders or experts that include professional groups, such as Private Sector Consultants, Independent Contractors and other Voluntary Associations. They may be invited to contribute towards development of documents, standards and policy or review existing documents or generate standards or conduct research or feasibility studies.

Expertise provided by the Engineering Industry Experts is sourced via an open or are invited through the Expression of Interest (EoI) process. If there is a specialty required that is not available on the response database compiled after expression of interest, ECSA may appoint an Engineering Industry Expert based on special skills that may be required. Such an appointment is not encouraged as it is not transparent and does not encourage fair competition through the bid process, but purely based on recommendations.

The Engineering Industry Experts, appointed via the EoI process, must then, as with all other stakeholder engagements, contribute through Working Groups that are established to develop and review documents in line with RPS deliverables.

#### **4.2.5. Government Departments and Public Sector Entities**

ECSA may engage other stakeholders such as government departments and public sector entities. These are engaged through a Memorandum of Understanding or some form of collaboration that is focused on ensuring that ECSA fulfils its mandate.

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Government Departments and Public Sector Entities that work closely with ECSA include but are not limited to the list attached as **Appendix C** to this Framework.

#### 4.2.6. Other Stakeholders

Other stakeholders refers to stakeholders that are identified by ECSA that are key to ensuring that engineering professionals registered with ECSA are competent at required levels.

### 5. SCOPE OF WORK

The following is a range of ECSA activities and tasks included in this Framework that are envisioned to be undertaken by the appointed Working Groups comprised of collection of experienced and registered individuals, recognised or accredited Stakeholder organisations who support ECSA's mandate and are vested in the preservation of the integrity of the engineering profession:

#### 5.1. ECSA document development and reviews

- Research work on Policy Framework for ECSA Regulatory policies for the effective regulation of the engineering sector;
- Alignment of ECSA policy frameworks, Standards, procedures and processes with engineering sectoral and sub-sectoral, government, national, international, legislative and socio-economic imperatives;
- Development of Engineering Codes of Practice;
- Development of Codes of Practice for research work and feasibility studies;
- Conduct the research work and feasibility studies for ECSA;
- Development of policy for Framework documents;
- Development of other procedures and processes;
- Development of other new policies and supporting documents as required from time to time;
- Review of existing policies and supporting documents as required from time to time;
- Any other ad hoc engineering assignments to be determined by ECSA from time to time.

#### 5.2. Participation in the ECSA processes and procedures

- Development of procedures, processes and qualification standard requirements and

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stakeholder participation in the registration of professional engineering practitioners in all the current categories;

- Development of procedures, processes and qualification standard requirements and stakeholder participation in the CPD validation and presentation of courses;
- Development of procedures, processes and qualification standard requirements and stakeholder participation in the accreditation of tertiary institutions;

### 5.3. ECSA Advocacy

- Participation in advocacy via lobbying, media statements, thought leadership malpractice & public safety investigations etc;
- Participation in the development of Regulation of Engineering Practices;
- Participation in the finalisation and legislation of policy for the IDoW and Fee Guidelines;

### 5.4. Gathering information for ECSA activities

- Conducting education, employment and registration research and publishing trends on which to base future strategic decisions;
- Research and collection of source data to feed into the abovementioned feasibility studies.

## 6. MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING

A memorandum of understanding (MoU) is a type of agreement between two (bilateral) or more (multilateral) parties. It expresses a convergence of will between the parties, indicating an intended common line of action. It is often used either in cases where parties do not imply a legal commitment or in situations where the parties cannot create a legally enforceable agreement. It is a more formal alternative to a gentlemen's agreement.

ECSA may enter into agreements with different government departments and public sector entities as well as Academia, Recognised Voluntary Associations, Registered persons, Engineering Industry Experts and Independent Contractors or Consultants.

Such agreements are mutually beneficial and are as a result of shared interests and a way of debottlenecking processes that impact on fulfilment of mandates.

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## 7. CONCLUSION

The stakeholder contribution framework is enactment of ECSA values which are: professionalism, accountability, collaboration and transparency. It is also a reflection / affirmation of its mission for developing and sustaining a relevant, transformed, competent and internationally recognised engineering profession. The framework is a portrayal of ECSA's posture and strategic direction as it identifies ECSA stakeholders and states how they will contribute to its business from now onwards.

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|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|
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| Draft 3         | 17 March 2019   |                  | EL Nxumalo  |
| Draft 4         | 28 March 2019   |                  | EL Nxumalo  |
|                 |                 |                  |             |

The Framework for:

**Stakeholder Contribution**

Draft 4 dated 28 March 2019 and consisting of 13 pages has been developed for adequacy by the Business Unit Manager and is approved by the Executive: Research Policy and Standards (RPS).

.....  
Business Unit Manager

.....  
Date

.....  
Executive: RPS

.....  
Date

This definitive version of this policy is available on our website.

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## APPENDIX A: Stakeholders Analysis

This Stakeholders Analysis Table includes but is not limited to the following list of primary stakeholders that impact on ECSA's mandate within the broader parameters of legislative frameworks, and rules and strategic direction:

| <b>Stakeholder Name</b>              | <b>Impact on ECSA work (Low, Medium, High)</b> | <b>Influence on ECSA work/ contribution (Low, medium, High)</b> | <b>Stakeholder Interest</b> | <b>Stakeholder contribution to ECSA work (Minimum, Average, Maximum)</b> | <b>Impact of Stakeholder exclusion (Minimum, Average, Maximum)</b> | <b>Stakeholder engagement Strategy</b>                 |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| DPW                                  | High   | High  | High                        | Maximum  | Maximum  | Reports  |
| DoL                                  | High   | Medium  | High                        | Average  | Maximum  | MoU  |
| DHET                                 | High   | Medium  | Medium                      | Average  | Maximum  | Meetings   |
| DWS                                  | Medium   | Medium  | Medium                      | Average  | Average  | Joint Committee & Meetings                             |
| DTI                                  | Medium   | Low   | Low                         | Average  | Maximum  | Meetings   |
| CHE                                  | High   | High  | High                        |  | Maximum  | MoU & Joint Committee                                  |
| QCTO                                 | Medium   | Low   | Medium                      | Low  | Minimum  | Meetings   |
| International Engineering Alliance   | High   | High  | High                        | High   | Maximum  | Membership / Signatory Status                          |
| ECSA Registered Professionals        | High   | High  | High                        | High   | Maximum  | Membership & Expression of Interest                    |
| Consultants                          | High   | Medium  | Medium                      | Medium   | Average  | Expression of Interest                                 |
| CBE                                  | High   | High  | High                        | High   | Maximum  | Reports  |
| VAs                                  | High   | High  | High                        | High   | Maximum  | Recognition Framework                                  |
| Universities / TVET Colleges         | High   | High  | High                        | High   | Maximum  | Programme Accreditation / Endorsement Letters Research |
| C&U / Training Academies             | High   | High  | High                        | High   | Maximum  | Endorsement Certificate                                |
| SAQA                                 | High   | Medium  | Medium                      | Average  | Maximum  | Meetings / Committee membership                        |
| Public Sector / State Owned Entities | High   | Medium  | Medium                      | Average  | Maximum  | MoU / Meetings   |
| ECSA Council                         | High   | High  | High                        | High   | Maximum  | Governance / Reports                                   |

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## APPENDIX B: Accredited Tertiary Institutions

The following Tertiary Institutions have been accredited by ECSA:

| <b>Institution Name</b>                 | <b>Town Location</b>         |
|---|------------------------------|
| Cape Peninsula University of Technology | Cape Town                    |
| Central University of Technology        | Bloemfontein                 |
| Durban University of Technology         | Durban & Pietermaritzburg    |
| Mangosuthu University of Technology     | Durban                       |
| Nelson Mandela University               | Port Elizabeth               |
| North West University                   | Potchefstroom                |
| Tshwane University of Technology        | Pretoria                     |
| University of Cape Town                 | Cape Town                    |
| University of Johannesburg              | Doornfontein & Auckland Park |
| University of KwaZulu-Natal             | Durban                       |
| University of Pretoria                  | Pretoria                     |
| University of Stellenbosch              | Stellenbosch                 |
| University of the Witwatersrand         | Johannesburg                 |
| University of South Africa (UNISA)      | Pretoria                     |
| Vaal University of Technology           | Vanderbijlpark               |

Contact ECSA for a list of Private Tertiary Institutions that have been accredited.

Contact ECSA for a list of TVET Colleges and HEIs that have been accredited.

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## APPENDIX C: Government Departments and Public Entities

Government Departments and Public Entities that work closely with ECSA include but not limited to the list below:

**Table 1: Government Departments**

| No. | Government Department Name | Nature of the relationship / Department mandate  |
|-----|----------------------------|--|
| 1.  | DPW                        | The Minister of Public Works is the custodian of the Engineering Profession Act, Act 46 of 2000 that establishes the Engineering Council of South Africa.  |
| 2.  | DWS                        | ECSA recommends to the Minister of Water and Sanitation an Approved Professional Person (APP) experienced dam engineering professional with at least 3 years' experience in dams engineering.  |
| 3.  | DHET                       | The Higher Education Act, 1997 (Act No. 101 of 1997 as amended) sections 5 and 7, allows ECSA to conduct accreditation visits to any educational institution which has a department, school or faculty of engineering at least once during its term of office (4 years). |
| 4.  | DOL                        | The Department of Labour's (DoL) mandate is to strive for a labour market which is conducive to investment, economic growth, employment creation and decent work, regulates the South African labour market for sustainable economy.                                     |
| 5.  | DTI                        | The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) is responsible for realizing the country's goal of globally competitive and innovative industry and services sector that contribute to inclusive growth and employment generation.  |

**Table 2: Public Sector Entities**

| No. | Public Sector Entity Name | Nature of the relationship / Public Sector Entity Mandate   |
|-----|---------------------------|---|
| 1.  | CBE                       | <p>CBE is a statutory body established under the Council for the Built Environment Act (No. 43 of 2000).</p> <p>It is an overarching body that coordinates six Councils for the Built Environment Professions - Architecture, Engineering, Landscape Architects, Project and Construction Management, Property Valuation, and Quantity Surveying.</p> <p>The mandate of the CBE, as stated in Section 3 of the CBE Act 43 of 2000</p> |

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|    |        |  |
|----|--------|--|
|    |        | is to promote and protect the interests of the public in the built environment, promote and maintain a sustainable built environment and natural environment, promote ongoing human resource development in the built environment, facilitate participation by the built environment professions in integrated development in the context of national goals, promote appropriate standards of health, safety and environmental protection within the built environment, promote sound governance of the built environment professions, promote liaison in the field of training in South Africa and elsewhere, and to promote the standards of such training in the country and ensure uniform application of norms and guidelines set by the councils for the professions throughout the built environment.   |
| 2. | HRDCSA | Human Resource Development Council of SA which addresses scarce skills and develops national skills plans.   |
| 3. | NHBRC  | <p>NHBRC is a statutory body established in terms of the Housing Consumers Protection Measures Act, 95 of 1998 (HCPMA) with the primary mandate to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• regulate the home building industry and protect housing consumers against defects in new homes;</li> <li>• establish and promote ethical and technical standards to improve structural quality in the interests of housing consumers and the home building industry;</li> <li>• register home builders and enroll homes in terms of section 10 and 14 of the HCPMA respectively;</li> <li>• appoint qualified Registered Person as a Competent Person in respect of an enrolled home or building to perform certain professional engineering services during construction and/or conduct investigations of major structural defects in a home or building; and</li> <li>• establish and maintain a database of Registered Persons who are known as Competent Persons in terms of the HCPMA.</li> </ul> |
| 4. | CHE    | <p>CHE is mandated, in terms of the Higher Education Act, 1997 (Act 101 of 1997) through its permanent committee, the Higher Education Quality Committee (HEQC) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote quality assurance in higher education;</li> <li>• Audit the quality assurance mechanisms of higher education institutions; and</li> <li>• Accredite programmes of higher education;</li> </ul>  |
| 4. | SAQA   | SAQA is responsible for establishing and maintaining quality within the higher education and training sector. It is a legal entity with a board consisting of professionals from the business, labour, education and training sectors. This board is appointed by the Minister of Higher   |

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|    |       |   |
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|    |       | Education and Training.<br><br>The primary purpose of SAQA is to ensure the implementation of the National Qualifications Framework (NQF). This is a comprehensive system approved by the Minister for the 'classification, registration, publication and articulation of quality-assured national qualifications. SAQA ensures that individual qualifications meet the requirements established by the Department of Higher Education and Training and the relevant industry.  |
| 6. | QCTO  | QCTO is a Quality Council established in terms of the Skills Development Act No. 97 of 1998 to oversee the design, implementation, assessment and certification of occupational qualifications, including trades, on the Occupational Qualifications Sub-Framework (OQSF).<br><br>The QCTO also offers guidance to skills development providers who must be accredited by the QCTO to offer occupational qualifications.  |
| 7. | SETAs | The Engineering and Related Services Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs) play a central role in ensuring that the National Skills Development Strategy (NSDS) of South Africa is fulfilled.<br>The following SETAs are included:<br>AgriSETA Agriculture Sector Education Training Authority<br>CHIETA Chemical Industries Education & Training Authority<br>CETA Construction Education & Training Authority<br>EWSETA Energy and Water Sector Education & Training Authority<br>FP&M Fibre Processing and Manufacturing SETA<br>LGSETA Local Government Sector Education & Training Authority<br>MERSETA Manufacturing, Engineering & Related Services Seta<br>MQA Mining Qualifications Authority<br>TETA Transport Education Training Authority |
| 8. | SABS  | SABS was established in terms of the Standards Act, No. 8 of 2008, as amended. The mandate of the SABS is to be the national institution for the development, promotion and maintenance of standardisation and quality related to commodities and the rendering of related conformity assessment services.  |
| 9. | SANAS | SANAS is recognised by the South African Government as the single National Accreditation Body that gives formal recognition that Laboratories, Certification Bodies, Inspection Bodies, Proficiency Testing Scheme Providers and Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) test facilities that are competent to carry out specific tasks.   |

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|-----|----------------------|--|
| 10. | NRCS                 | NRCS is recognised by the South African Government as the single National Accreditation Body that gives formal recognition that Laboratories, Certification Bodies, Inspection Bodies, Proficiency Testing Scheme Providers and Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) test facilities that are competent to carry out specific tasks.                                     |
| 11. | SALGA                | SALGA is an autonomous association of municipalities with its mandate derived from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. The mandate defines SALGA as the voice and sole representative of local government, with the sole purpose to interface with Parliament, the National Council for Provinces (NCOP), Cabinet as well as Provincial Legislators. |
| 12. | SOE                  | The Department of Public Enterprises is the shareholder representative of the South African Government with oversight responsibility for state-owned enterprises in key sectors. Some companies are not directly controlled by the Department of Public Enterprises, but by various other departments.   |
| 13. | HEIs / TVET Colleges | The Higher Education Act, 1997 (Act No. 101 of 1997 as amended) sections 5 and 7, allows ECSA to conduct accreditation visits to any educational institution which has a department, school or faculty of engineering.   |

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