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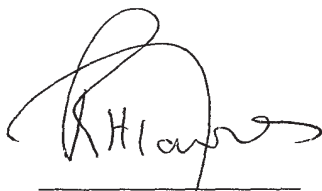
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**NO. 1008****23 OCTOBER 2015**

Issued in terms of Section 9(1) of the B-BBEE Act 53, 2003

CODES OF GOOD PRACTICE ON BROAD-BASED BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENTWhereas I, **Dr Rob Davies**, Minister of Trade and Industry:

- (a) Having issued the Property Sector Code for public comment in terms of Section 9(5) of the Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (Act No. 53 of 2003) on **15 October 2011** in terms of which;
- (b) The public and interested parties were invited to comment on the Draft Sector Code for **60 days** from the date on which the Draft Sector Code was published,
- (c) Now publish the Property Sector Charter as a Sector Code on Black Economic Empowerment in terms of Section 9(1) of the Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (Act No. 53 of 2003).

This notice is effective from the date of publishing and means that the Property Sector Code is binding on all stakeholders operating in the Property Sector.



Dr Rob Davies, MP
Minister of Trade and Industry
S/ 5/2012

**DRAFT ALIGNED
PROPERTY SECTOR
CODE**

1. PREAMBLE

- 1.1 The property sector commits itself to the implementation of transformation within the property sector. This commitment was made noting that:
- 1.1.1 Despite significant progress since the establishment of a democratic government in 1994, South African society, including the property sector, remains characterised by racially based income and social services inequalities. This is not only unjust but inhibits South Africa's ability to achieve its full economic potential;
 - 1.1.2 The property sector believes that a positive and proactive response through the implementation of the principles enshrined in the draft aligned Property sector code would address inequalities in the sector, unlock the sector's potential, and enhance growth;
 - 1.1.3 The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, in particular section 9 thereof, (relating to equality and unfair discrimination), states the imperative of redressing historical and social inequalities; and
 - 1.1.4 Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) is a mechanism aimed at addressing inequalities and mobilizing the potential of all South Africans. It will contribute towards sustained economic growth, development and social transformation in South Africa.
- 1.2 This draft aligned Property sector code ("aligned sector code") supports the commitment of all the stakeholders within the property sector that strive for transformed property relations in South Africa and to promote a vibrant and growing property sector that reflects the South African nation as a whole. It contributes towards development and the establishment of an equitable society.
- 1.3 This draft aligned sector code:
- 1.3.1 Constitutes a framework and establishes the principles upon which B-BBEE will be implemented in the property sector;
 - 1.3.2 Establishes targets and qualitative undertakings in respect of each element of B-BBEE; and
 - 1.3.3 Outlines processes for implementing the commitments contained in the draft aligned sector code, as well as mechanisms to monitor and report on progress.

2. THE CHALLENGES FACING THE PROPERTY SECTOR

- 2.1 Immovable property (“*property*”) ownership and the complex system that has evolved around it is the foundation of wealth creation in the world today. Historically, property has been viewed as a right. In South Africa, however, black people were denied access to productive land through the Native Land Act, 27 of 1913, and subsequent discriminatory policy and legislation.
- 2.2 Black people could not own property nor could they effectively trade in the same. In many cases land was held by the Government in trust for the various tribes, which precluded people living on tribal land from obtaining title deeds. These laws affected the ability of Black people to create or accumulate wealth.
- 2.3 Consequently, significant numbers of South Africans have never in the history of their families experienced formal property ownership and its wealth creation benefits. This has had a fundamental impact on the economic potential of South Africa and Black people in particular.
- 2.4 Despite legislative and policy interventions to eradicate these inequalities, in practice skewed patterns of ownership, participation and benefit remain.
- 2.5 Black people continue to be significantly under-represented in the ownership of property, whilst administrative, and financial constraints restrict the ability of black people to participate in the property market.
- 2.6 Commercially, direct property ownership is dominated by institutional investors, large private owners, collective investment schemes, and listed property entities, with Government being the largest commercial player.
- 2.7 The ownership of commercially driven activities surrounding property, including development, management and sales, rests largely in white hands. There is insufficient financing available to address the skewed patterns of ownership. This situation is exacerbated by legal and administrative obstacles to property ownership.
- 2.8 There is limited participation of Black people, particularly women, in control that have authority and have power to influence the strategic & operational direction of the businesses in the property industry.

- 2.9 Enterprises in the sector have not adequately addressed employment equity, with the result that the sector continues to be under-represented in terms of race and gender.
- 2.10 There is limited investment and commitment in skills development and workplace training.
- 2.11 At tertiary education level, property is inadequately supported as a profession, combined with a lack of appreciation of property as a career.
- 2.12 There has been some reasonable efforts by some companies to implement preferential procurement whilst some enterprises have not been able to demonstrate any progress in increasing spend on targeted suppliers or implementing appropriate preferential procurement policies.
- 2.13 The sector has only recorded limited progress in the growth of sustainable enterprises through enterprise development support.
- 2.14 There has been some reasonable efforts in investing in property development in under-resourced areas, with effort to address service inequalities and improve tradability of properties and consequently the wealth and capital creation potential of those properties. The investment must be defined broader than just development of retail shopping centres, and the aim is to allow the local community member to be the targeted beneficiaries of that development impacting ownership, control, management, employment equity and skill development; and
- 2.15 When investments are made especially shopping centres, local people in those areas are sometimes excluded, including those who would like to participate as tenants.

3. GENDER TRANSFORMATION

- 3.1 The sector continues to reflect vast inequalities in representation of women in general and Black women in particular in ownership, control, management and in skilled professions in the sector.
- 3.2 In acknowledging the cross-cutting nature of gender across all elements of B-BBEE and its integral nature to transformation of the sector, the parties to this draft sector code commit to:
- 3.2.1 Enhance gender awareness in the workplace and promote a conducive and empowering environment for women in general;
 - 3.2.2 Target skills development and employment equity for women particularly in areas that are presently male dominated;
 - 3.2.3 Design targeted enterprise and supplier development programmes which increase the participation of women as owners in business and property assets in the sector;
 - 3.2.4 Identify barriers for Black women advancement and design targeted programmes to increase the representation and the empowerment of black women in the sector as outlined in all elements of this draft aligned code; and
 - 3.2.5 Promote policies on gender that address the above objectives.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROPERTY SECTOR CODE

- 4.1 This draft aligned sector code aims to promote the objectives contained in the B-BBEE Amendment Act as these relate to the property sector and, in particular, but without limitation:
- 4.1.1 Promote economic transformation in the property sector in order to enable meaningful participation of Black people including women, the youth and people with disabilities;
 - 4.1.2 Unlock obstacles to property ownership and participation in the property market by black people;
 - 4.1.3 Promote development and investment in under-resourced areas which enhances basic infrastructure, encourages investment and supports micro and small enterprises;
 - 4.1.4 Achieve a substantial change in the racial and gender composition of ownership, control and management and enhance the participation of Black people (including Black women) and designated groups in the property sector;
 - 4.1.5 Promote the effective advancement of employment equity in the property sector and encourage diverse organisational cultures;
 - 4.1.6 Increase the pool of intellectual capital amongst Black people, particularly black women, in the sector by focusing on attracting new entrants and developing appropriate curricula;
 - 4.1.7 Address skills development in a manner that accelerates the advancement of black people (especially Black women and Black people with disabilities) with increased investment in the skills development and training of new entrants;
 - 4.1.8 Enhance entrepreneurial development and increase the number of B-BBEE firms and SMMEs providing services and products to the sector whilst promoting sustainable growth of such firms;
 - 4.1.9 Increase the procurement of goods and services from B-BBEE compliant suppliers;

- 4.1.10 Facilitate the accessibility of finance for property ownership and property development;
- 4.1.11 Encourage good corporate citizenship amongst enterprises in the sector, including participation in corporate social investment projects and adherence to triple bottom line accountability;
- 4.1.12 Promote investment in and contribute to growth of the sector; and
- 4.1.13 Enhance uniformity and consistency in the application of the principles contained in the aligned sector code.

5. REGULATORY ISSUES

- 5.1 It is acknowledged that the amended Codes of Good Practice will govern the measurement of B-BBEE. In this regard the stakeholders acknowledge that to the extent that the measurement principles contained in the amended Codes of Good Practice differ materially from those in the draft aligned sector code, the measurement principles in the amended Codes of Good Practice, will take precedence over the content of this draft aligned sector code.
- 5.2 To the extent that any of the amended Codes of Good Practice specify further measurable elements of B-BBEE, the stakeholders commit to apply the utmost good faith in seeking to ensure that such elements are integrated into this draft aligned sector code.
- 5.3 The parties to the draft aligned sector code commit to review on an ongoing basis any legislation, policy and standards which may have a direct impact on the empowerment outcomes of the draft aligned sector code with intention to ensure that the property sector remains committed to the attainment of the national B-BBEE objectives and priorities.
- 5.4 This could include, but would not be limited to, government's regulatory framework in respect of property transactions where and whenever they have to apply for rights or ask for consent from government, including access to development land and rights and zoning rights and transactions.

6. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

- 6.1 This draft aligned sector code (including the scorecard incorporated herein) applies to all privately owned and public enterprises within the property sector. In addition it is binding to all organs of state and public entities, organized labour and communities involved with or interested in the Property Sector.
- 6.2 The scope of this draft aligned sector code is applicable but not limited to commercial activities in the following industries:
- 6.2.1 Residential property industry, which includes:
- 6.2.1.1 Housing;
 - 6.2.1.2 Community schemes; and
 - 6.2.1.3 Land zoned for development.
- 6.2.2 Commercial property industry, which includes:
- 6.2.2.1 Office property industry;
 - 6.2.2.2 Industrial property industry;
 - 6.2.2.3 Leisure property industry;
 - 6.2.2.4 Retail property industry; and
 - 6.2.2.5 Land zoned for development.
- 6.2.3 Including other Property value chain areas in Property Sector (but not limited to):
- 6.2.3.1 Property Development
 - 6.2.3.2 Property Ownership
 - 6.2.3.3 Property Services
 - 6.2.3.3.1 Property Management
 - 6.2.3.3.2 Facility Management
 - 6.2.3.3.3 Broking
 - 6.2.3.3.4 Estate Agents
 - 6.2.3.4 Professionals
 - 6.2.3.4.1 Property Valuation
 - 6.2.3.5 Regulators (in Property Sector)
 - 6.2.3.6 Organs of state

7. FOCUS OF APPLICATION

- 7.1 This draft aligned sector code applies to the South African property sector, and in particular to all enterprises engaged in property ownership or the provision of property services, and includes without limitation, practitioners and enterprises engaging in property development. It does not include any property enterprise outside the borders of Republic of South Africa.
- 7.2 The stakeholders all acknowledge that the scope defined in this paragraph 7.1 represents a basis for delineation of the property sector based upon common commercial characteristics.
- 7.3 Subject to any provisions to the contrary contained in any provision of the amended codes of good practice issued under the B-BBEE Amendment Act:
- 7.3.1 This draft aligned sector code will be applicable to a subsidiary of a holding company or a division or business unit of a company if the primary business of the subsidiary, division or business unit of that company (“the entity”) is dealing in property or providing property services (“the services”), even if the company or holding company has to comply with provisions of another code issued in terms of Section 9(1) of the B-BBEE Act as amended. Notwithstanding the above, where a company or holding company has to comply with the provisions of another code issued in terms of Section 9(1) of the B-BBEE Act as amended and the entity of such company or holding company provides the services, this code shall not apply to such entity if the services provided by such entity:
- 7.3.1.1 relate to the internal business requirements of such entity, company or holding company;
- 7.3.1.2 relate to an in-house function of such entity, company or holding company; and
- 7.3.1.3 does not compete in the open market with services provided by entities to which this code applies.
- 7.3.1.4 For the avoidance of doubt this code shall, among other, not apply to the following activities undertaken by entities such as but not limited to: mortgage loans, securitisation of mortgage loans,

properties in possession of banks, properties owned, leased or otherwise used for the conducting of the business of the company or holding company and in-house property management services.

- 7.3.1.5 In case of doubt, please refer to the technical guideline and verification manual.
- 7.4 All Measured Entities falling within the scope of the aligned Property Sector Code as set out in 6 above may only be measured for compliance in accordance with this aligned Property Sector Code once gazetted as a Section 9(1) Code.
- 7.5 A section 9(1) code is legally binding on the applicable sector, organ of state or public and private entities.
- 7.6 The determining factor for a holding company/group of companies or subsidiary compliance with the aligned Property sector code is the scope of application of the aligned Property sector code and/or revenue. If a holding company/group of companies of subsidiary derives over 50% of its revenue and/or have its significant core from “this sector” then such measured entity will be measured in accordance with the scorecard of this aligned Property sector code.

8. ELIGIBILITY AS AN EXEMPTED MICRO ENTERPRISE (EME)

- 8.1 Any enterprise with an annual total revenue of R10 Million or less qualifies as an Exempted Micro-Enterprise.
- 8.2 Despite 8.1 measurement of B-BBEE Exempted Micro Enterprise (EME) for the below mentioned property segments, will apply as shown in the table below:

Exempted Micro Enterprises		ASSET BASED	SERVICE BASED	ESTATE AGENCIES/ BROKING/ VALUATION COMPANIES
	Net Assets	Less than R 80 M		
Turnover		Less than R10M	Less than R2.5M	

- 8.3 An Exempted Micro-Enterprise is deemed to have a B-BBEE Status of "Level Four Contributor" having a B-BBEE recognition level of 100% as per the revised Codes of Good Practice recognition level.
- 8.4 Enhanced B-BBEE recognition level for an Exempted Micro-Enterprise:
- 8.4.1 Despite paragraphs 8.3 an EME which is 100% Black owned qualifies for elevation to "Level One Contributor" having a B-BBEE recognition level of 135%.
- 8.4.2 Despite paragraph 8.3 and 8.4.1, an EME which is at least 51% Black owned qualifies for elevation to "Level Two Contributor" having a B-BBEE recognition level of 125%.
- 8.5 Despite paragraphs 8.3 and 8.4 an EME is allowed to be measured in terms of the QSE scorecard should they wish to maximise their points and move to a higher B-BBEE recognition level.

- 8.6 An EME is only required to obtain a sworn affidavit or Certificate from the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) on an annual basis, confirming the following:
- 8.6.1 Annual total revenue based on the EME threshold table above.
 - 8.6.2 Level of Black ownership.
- 8.7 Any misrepresentation in terms of Para 8.3 above constitutes a criminal offence as set out in the B-BBEE Act as amended.

9. ELIGIBILITY AS A QUALIFYING SMALL ENTERPRISES (QSE)

9.1 Measurement of B-BBEE in Qualifying Small Enterprises for the below mentioned property segments, will apply as shown in the table below.

Qualifying Small Enterprises		ASSET BASED	SERVICE BASED	ESTATE AGENCIES/ BROKING/ VALUATION COMPANIES
	Net Assets		Less than R400M	
Turnover			Less than R50M	–Less than R35M

9.2 A QSE must comply with all of the elements of B-BBEE for the purposes of measurement.

9.3 Enhanced B-BBEE recognition level for QSE:

9.3.1 A QSE which is 100% Black owned qualifies for an elevation to Level One contributor of B-BBEE recognition level.

9.3.2 A QSE which is at least 51% Black owned qualifies for an elevation to Level Two contributor of B-BBEE recognition level.

9.3.3 A QSE is only required to obtain a sworn affidavit or Certificate from the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) on an annual basis, confirming the following:

9.3.3.1.1 Annual total revenue based on the QSE threshold table above.

9.3.3.1.2 Level of black ownership.

9.4 Any misrepresentation in terms of Para 9.3 above constitutes a criminal offence as set out in the B-BBEE Act as amended.

10. THE DRAFT ALIGNED PROPERTY SECTOR CODE SCORECARD

- 10.1 The Ownership element, measures effective ownership of entities by Black people.
- 10.2 The Management Control element for the draft aligned Property sector code has been split into Management Control and Employment Equity, measures the effective control of entities Black people and the Employment Equity measures initiatives intended to achieve equity in the workplace under the Act, and the Employment Equity Act.
- 10.3 The Skills Development element, measures the extent to which employers carry out initiatives designed to develop the competencies of Black employees and Black people internally and externally.
- 10.4 The Enterprise and Supplier Development element, measures the extent to which entities buy goods and services from Empowering Suppliers which are EME or QSE Suppliers with at least 51% Black Ownership. This element also measures the extent to which enterprises carry out supplier development and enterprise development initiatives intended to assist and accelerate the growth and sustainability of black enterprises.
- 10.5 The Socio-Economic Development and Sector Specific Contributions element, measures the extent to which entities carry out initiatives that promote access to the economy for Black people contributing towards Socio-Economic Development or Sector Specific initiatives.
- 10.6 The Economic Development element is the unique element of the draft aligned Property sector code, measures the extent to which entities contribute towards development in under resourced areas.

11. THE B-BBEE DRAFT ALIGNED PROPERTY SECTOR CODE QSE SCORECARD

11.1 The draft aligned Property QSE Sector code scorecard element weighting is as follows:

ELEMENT	CODE NUMBERS	WEIGHTING
DRAFT ALIGNED PROPERTY SECTOR CODE		
Ownership	Code 701	27 points
Management Control	Code 702A	9 points
Employment Equity	Code 702B	11 points
Skills Development	Code 703	17 points
Enterprise and Supplier Development	Code 704	35 points
Socio-Economic Development	Code 705	2 points
Economic Development	Code 706	4 points
TOTAL		105 points

12. THE B-BBEE DRAFT ALIGNED PROPERTY SECTOR CODE GENERIC SCORECARD

12.1 The draft aligned Property sector Generic Code scorecard element weighting is as follows:

ELEMENT	CODE NUMBERS	WEIGHTING
DRAFT ALIGNED PROPERTY SECTOR CODE		
Ownership	Code 100	30 points
Management Control	Code 200A	9 points
Employment Equity	Code 200B	13 points
Skills Development	Code 300	19 points
Enterprise Supplier Development	Code 400	39 points
Socio-Economic Development	Code 500	2 points
Economic Development	Code 600	5 points
TOTAL		117 points

- 12.2 All bonus points must be added in the numerator whilst the denominator remains 117.
- 12.3 The B-BBEE recognition level of a property sector enterprise will be recognised based on the status framework as indicated in the DTI Codes, Code 000: BEE Status.
- 12.4 In case of doubt, refer to the sector code technical guidelines to workout the recognition level based on a varying denominator.

13. ROLE OF COUNCIL

13.1 The Property Sector Charter Council (*“the Charter Council”*) represents all stakeholders in the sector. The mandate of the Charter Council includes:

- 13.1.1 To constitute an executive structure with adequate capacity;
- 13.1.2 To oversee and monitor the implementation of the sector code;
- 13.1.3 To receive, consider and approve annual enterprise B-BBEE reports;
- 13.1.4 To issue guidance notes on the interpretation and application of the sector code; and
- 13.1.5 To prepare annual reports on progress in implementing the sector code.

14. MONITORING AND REPORTING

- 14.1 Measured entities within the property sector will be encouraged to contribute towards funding the Charter Council in accordance with the budget and the amended codes.
- 14.2 Each enterprise will submit a B-BBEE report annually to the Charter Council. The report, which will be publicly accessible, must contain the enterprise's scorecard, verified by an accredited BEE verification agency and an account of progress in achieving the qualitative undertakings outlined in the aligned sector code.
- 14.3 The first annual report will be for the enterprise's first full financial year after the effective date of the code and must be submitted to the sector charter council within two months after the request from the Charter Council office.
- 14.4 Once the sector code is gazetted, it will be binding and enforceable and the verification certificate acquired before the gazetting of the sector code will remain valid for 12 months.
- 14.5 The Charter Council will comprehensively review progress on the implementation of the sector code after five (5) years from the effective date of this sector code or at the review of the Codes of Good Practice – which ever one comes first.
- 14.6 Subject to any provisions to the contrary contained in the DTI Codes, the performance of a generic enterprises will be measured out of 117 points and QSE enterprise will be measured out of 105 points in the sector code scorecard.

STATEMENT 000:
**GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND GENERAL SCORECARD AS APPLIED
TO THE DRAFT ALIGNED PROPERTY SECTOR CODE**

**Issued under section 9(5) of the Broad-Based Black Economic
Empowerment act of 2003 as amended**

1. OBJECTIVES OF THIS STATEMENT

All the objectives indicated in the DTI codes, Code 000 will be applicable to the Property sector code.

2. KEY PRINCIPLES

- 2.1 The fundamental principle for measuring B-BBEE compliance is that substance takes precedence over legal form.
- 2.2 Where 'this code' is silent in terms of certain provisions then the amended Codes of Good Practice will apply.
- 2.3 In interpreting the provisions of the Codes any reasonable interpretation consistent with the objectives of the B-BBEE Act as amended and the B-BBEE strategy must take precedence.
- 2.4 The basis for measuring B-BBEE initiatives under this sector code is the B-BBEE compliance of the Measured Entity at the date of measurement.
- 2.5 Any misrepresentation or attempt to misrepresent a Measured Entity's true BBEE Status will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions as set out in the B-BBEE Act as amended,
- 2.6 Initiatives which split, separate or divide a Measured Entity as a means of ensuring eligibility as an Exempted Micro-Enterprise, a Qualifying Small Enterprise or a Start-Up Enterprise may constitute an offence and will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions as set out in the B-BBEE Act as amended.
- 2.7 Any representation made by an entity about its B-BBEE compliance must be supported by suitable evidence or documentation. A Measured Entity that

does not provide evidence or documentation supporting any initiative must not receive any recognition for that initiative.

- 2.8 Wherever a Standard Valuation Method applies to measuring an indicator, the same standard should apply, as far as reasonably possible, consistently in all other applicable calculations in this statement.

3. APPLICATION OF THE CODES

3.1. The following Entities are measurable under this code:

3.1.1. All measured entities that are scoped under this sector code;

3.2. The basis for measuring the B-BBEE compliance of an entity in terms of paragraph 3.1 is:

3.2.1. Using the eligibility of Exempted Micro-Enterprise;

3.2.2. The Generic Scorecard and QSE Scorecard, in the case of other Measured Entities.

3.2.3. A measured entity in a sector in respect of which a sector code has been issued in terms of Section 9(1) of the B-BBEE Act as amended, may only be measured for compliance in accordance with this code.

3.3. **PRIORITY ELEMENTS, SUBMINIMUM AND DISCOUNTING PRINCIPLE**

3.3.1. The Priority Elements are as follows:

3.3.2. **Ownership:**

The sub-minimum requirement for Ownership is 40% of Net Value based on the property owning company time based graduation factor.

3.3.3. **Skills Development:**

The sub-minimum requirement for Skills Development is 40% of the total weighting points for Skills Development excluding bonus points.

3.3.4. **Enterprise and Supplier Development:**

The sub-minimum requirement for Enterprise and Supplier Development is 40% for each of the three weighting points, within the Enterprise and Supplier Development element, namely Preferential Procurement; Supplier Development And Enterprise Development.

3.4. **COMPLIANCE TO PRIORITY ELEMENTS**

- 3.4.1. A Large Enterprise is required to comply with all the Priority Elements;
- 3.4.2. A Qualifying Small Enterprise is required to comply with Ownership as a compulsory element, and either Skills Development or Enterprise and Supplier Development.

	Applicable area	Sub-Minimum Requirement	Generic	QSE
Ownership	Net Equity	40%	4	4
Skill Development	Total Weighting	40%	7.6	6.8
Enterprise & Supplier Development	Preferential Procurement	40%	9.6	10
	Supplier Development	40%	4	2
	Enterprise Development	40%	2	2

3.5. DISCOUNTING PRINCIPLE EFFECT

- 3.5.1. Non-compliance with the 40% sub-minimum requirements of any of the priority elements, will result in the following outcomes for both Large Enterprises and Qualifying Small Enterprises:
- 3.5.1.1 The discounted level that the Measured Entity achieved because of non-compliance with the 40% sub-minimum requirements will be recognised by the Verification Agency ("the Recognition Level");
- 3.5.2. Notwithstanding the recognition in the point above, the Measured Entity's B-BBEE status level will be discounted by one level down;
- 3.5.3. The requirement to submit data to the Department of Labour under the Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998 as amended from time to time is only applicable to 'designated employers' who employ 50 or more employees or are above the threshold as gazetted in the Amendments to the Employment Equity Act

4. START-UP ENTERPRISES

- 4.1 Start-up Enterprise incorporated within 12 months must be measured as an Exempted Micro-Enterprise under this statement for the first year following their formation or incorporation. This provision applies regardless of the expected total revenue of the Start-up Enterprise.
- 4.2 Start-up Enterprise is deemed to have the qualifying B-BBEE Status in accordance with the principles of eligibility of an Exempted Micro Enterprises (EME).
- 4.3 In order to qualify as a Start-up Enterprise, the enterprise must provide an independent confirmation of its status.
- 4.4 Despite paragraph 4.1 and 4.2, a Start-up Enterprise must submit a QSE scorecard when tendering for any contract, or seeking any other economic activity covered by Section 10 of the B-BBEE Act as amended, with a value higher than R10 million but less than R50 million. For contracts of R50 million or more they should submit the Generic scorecard. The preparation of such scorecards must use annualised data.

5. DURATION OF THE B-BBEE CODES

- 5.1 A Code remains in effect until amended, substituted or repealed under Section 9 of the B-BBEE Act as amended.

6. OWNERSHIP

- 6.1. To date the commercial activities surrounding property continue to reflect inequalities in ownership, with little transformation having taken place. The situation is further exacerbated by skewed ownership patterns of property in general.
- 6.2. There are two Ownership generic scorecards: Property owning companies and all other companies. The All other companies ownership scorecard is as indicated in the DTI Codes.
- 6.3. This code aims to address the low levels of black ownership in property enterprises (including property services enterprises), as well as deal with obstacles to ownership by black people of property assets.
- 6.4. Each property sector enterprise commits to achieve the following targets:
- at least 27% ownership and economic interest held by black people and 27% plus one vote exercisable by black people in such enterprises;
- at least 10% ownership and economic interest held by black women and 10% votes exercisable by black women in such enterprises;
- at least 3% participation in ownership and economic interest held by broad-based ownership schemes and/or designated groups; and
- at least 3% participation in ownership and economic interest held by new entrants.
- 6.5. For property owning companies only, the following measurement of net equity (realisation points) will be applied as indicated in the table below, whilst for the all other companies in the property sector the measurement of net equity (realisation points) as indicated in the DTI Codes will apply.

Year	Percentage
Year 1	3%
Year 2	7%
Year 3	10%
Year 4	15%
Year 5	19%
Year 6	24%
Year 7	30%

Year 8	36%
Year 9	43%
Year 10	50%

6.6. Given that the majority of the listed share register have a mandated investments that are far beyond 40%, a special consent is given for only property listed companies and property unit trusts or REITS companies to cap the mandated investment at 50%. Despite this provision, the cap shall be 40% as in the Generic Codes for those listed companies and property unit trusts, unless there is consistent evidence of 50% or more of the mandated investment ownership from the time the measured entity got listed or three years prior to being verified of their B-BBEE status.

6.7. The Property Listed industry is such that there is high level of dilution of Economic Interest than in any other listed companies. To address the excessive dilution of BEE shareholdings in property listed companies relative to other listed corporate companies, as a result of frequent equity capital raisings a normalisation formula has been created:

- The formula seeks to calculate the deemed number of shares in issue. The deemed number of shares in issue is calculated as:

$$Y \times (1+X)^n$$

- Where:
 - **Y**= number of shares in issue at the time of doing direct BBBEE deal
 - **X**=Average 10 year compounded increase in number of shares in issue for the top 50 listed companies (excluding real estate)
 - **n**= year of Measurement
- X in the formula will be calculated by an independent external party and published by the PSCC at the beginning of every year
- X=0.8% applicable from 1 November 2015-December 2016 and thereafter the number will be independently calculated and published every year, to be applied at the beginning of each calendar year.

- 6.8. Peculiar cases will be reviewed and assessed on a case to case basis via an application to the Sector Charter Council office and the DTI (BEE Unit). The application would have to provide detailed and full justification that warrants a special concession.
- 6.9. Property Sector commits to providing financial support to Black owned and controlled companies with at least 51% black ownership (level 1-3) measured as a percentage of development/redevelopment spend on properties not currently owned by the measured entity. The target to graduate over a period of time as follows:
- 6.9.1. 1% from the first to the end of third calendar year (1-3 year) after commencement;
- 6.9.2. 2% from the first calendar day of the fourth year to the last calendar day of the fifth year (4-5 year) after commencement;
- 6.10. The financial support sub-element in ownership is subject to the measured entity doing development or redevelopment at any given year.
- 6.11. Where the measured entity has not done any form of development or redevelopment, it will calculate its overall performance based on the total maximum points minus the weighting allocated the financial support sub-element.
- 6.12. Black people and designated groups including black women, black youth, black people with disabilities and black people living in rural areas who are already involved in the sector should be given preference in case of any competitive bids for equity ownership opportunities in enterprises within the property sector.
- 6.13. The funding structures should facilitate the transfer of full economic interest to the black partners and longer term shareholder-type relationships.
- 6.14. Any provisions in Code 100 relating to the recognition of ownership contributions arising from the sale of shares, businesses or assets by enterprises, shall apply to enterprises in the property sector, provided that the sale itself is not counted under enterprise development.
- 6.15. The parties to the code commit to devise mechanisms to remove the obstacles that restrict the ability of black people to own property and to participate in the property market. These would include but not be limited to the following:

- 6.15.1. Address administrative and other constraints to ownership, in partnership with the relevant government departments at national, provincial and local level;
- 6.15.2. Design partnerships with the financial sector and government to enhance access to finance for property ownership and property development initiatives;
- 6.15.3. Meet asset disposal targets as outlined in the Ownership bonus section of this code;
- 6.16. The Charter Council will follow and apply the DTI Codes regarding indirect ownership. If there is any matter relating to scorecards and/or measuring of enterprises in this codes, the generic DTI Codes shall take precedence over the charter code 100.
- 6.17. All principles under Ownership in the revised codes as amended time to time (for both generic and QSE) are applicable.

CODE 100 OWNERSHIP GENERIC SCORECARDS – 30 POINTS

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP INDICATOR	WEIGHTING POINTS		COMPLIANCE TARGET	
		Property Owning companies	All other companies	Property Owning Companies	All other companies
Voting Rights	Exercisable Voting Rights in the Enterprise in the hands of Black people	4	5	27% vote	25% +1 vote
	Exercisable Voting Rights in the Enterprise in the hands of Black women	2	2	10%	10%
Economic Interest	Economic Interest of Black people in the Enterprise	4	5	27%	25%
	Economic Interest of Black women in the Enterprise	2	2	10%	10%
	Economic interest of the following black natural persons in the measured entity 1. Black designated groups; 2. Black participants in Employee share ownership Schemes Programme; 3. Black beneficiaries of Broad based Ownership Schemes; or 4. Black participants in Co-operatives.	4	4	2.5%	2.5%
Realization points	New Entrants	2	2	2%	2%
	Net equity Value	8	10	Yr 1 – 3% Yr 2 – 7% Yr 3 – 10% Yr 4 – 15% Yr 5 – 19% Yr 6 – 24% Yr 7 – 30% Yr 8 – 36% Yr 9 – 43% Yr 10 50%	Yr 1 =10% Yr 2=20% Yr 3 = 40% Yr 5 = 60% Yr 7 = 80% Yr 9 = 100%
Financial Support	Financial support to Black owned and controlled companies with at least 51% black ownership (level1-3) measured as a % of development/redevelopment spend on properties not currently owned by the measured entity	4		<u>1-3yrs</u> 1%	<u>4-5yrs</u> 2%

OWNERSHIP BONUS POINTS FOR GENERIC SCORECARD

- 6.18. There has been limited support by the sector of entrepreneurial development and both public and private sector disposal strategies have in general inadequately incorporated B-BBEE objectives
- 6.19. The sector commits to utilise property disposals to increase property ownership amongst black people and to contribute towards the growth of sustainable enterprises. In pursuit of this commitment, when an enterprise engages in the above activity in the sector, it commits to target 35% of disposals to Level One (1) to Level Three (3) B-BBEE enterprises which are black owned over a five year period from the effective date of this sector code. The enterprises should be independent from the measured entity and the disposed assets must result in the creation of sustainable businesses or business opportunities in the hands of black people as well as the transfer of specialised skills or productive capacity to black people. A sale of fixed property may not be simultaneously counted towards the ownership score, regardless of the fact that an actual business unit may have been sold.

CRITERIA	BONUS POINTS	BONUS TARGETS
Disposal of assets to Black owned and controlled company with at least 51% Black ownership (level1-3) as a % of total asset disposal	3	35%

CODE 701: OWNERSHIP QSE SCORECARD - 27 POINTS

The following table represents the indicators and method for calculating score for Ownership used this statement:

MEASUREMENT CATEGORY INDICATOR	WEIGHTING POINTS		COMPLIANCE TARGETS	COMPLIANCE TARGETS
	Property Owning Companies	All other companies	Property owning companies	All other companies
1.1 Voting Rights				
1.1.1 Exercisable voting rights in the enterprise in hands of Black people	5	5	25% + 1 vote	25% + 1 vote
1.1.2 Exercisable voting rights in the enterprise in the hands of Black women	2	2	10%	10%
1.2 Economic interest				
1.2.1 Economic Interest of Black people in the enterprise	5	5	25%	25%
1.2.3 Economic Interest of Black women in the enterprise	2	3	10%	10%
1.2.3 New entrants or Black designated groups	3	3	2%	2%
1.3 Realisation Points				
1.3.1 Net Value	10	10	Y 1 = 3% Y 2 = 7% Y 3 = 10% Y 4 = 15% Y 5 = 19% Y 6 = 24% Y 7 = 30% Y 8 = 36% Y 9 = 43% Y 10 = 50%	Y 1 = 10% Y 2 = 20% Y 3 = 40% Y 5 = 60% Y 7 = 80% Y 9 = 100%

7. MANAGEMENT CONTROL

- 7.1. Black people, Black women and designated groups continue to be under-represented at board level and in executive management in the sector.
- 7.2. Enterprises in the sector therefore commit to achieve the following
- 7.2.1 50% of voting rights for Black people at board level;
 - 7.2.2 25% of voting rights for Black females at board level;
 - 7.2.3 50% Black executive directors as a percentage of all executive directors;
 - 7.2.4 25% Black female executive directors as a percentage of all executive directors;
 - 7.2.5 60% Black executive management as a percentage of all executive management; and.
 - 7.2.6 30% Black female executive management as a percentage of all executive management
- 7.3. All principles under Management Control that covers Board Participation and other Executive Management in the revised codes as amended from time to time (for both generic and QSE) are applicable.

CODE 200A: MANAGEMENT CONTROLS GENERIC SCORECARD – 9 POINTS

MEASUREMENT CATEGORY & CRITERIA	WEIGHTING POINTS	COMPLIANCE TARGETS
2.1 Board participation:		
2.1.1, Exercisable voting rights of Black Board members as a percentage of all Board members	2	50%
2.1.2 Exercisable voting rights of black Female Board members as a percentage of all Board members	1	25%
2.1.3 Black executive directors as a percentage of all executive directors	2	50%
2.1.4 Black female executive directors as a percentage of all executive directors	1	25%
2.2 Other executive management		
2.2.1 Black executive management as a percentage of all executive management	2	60%
2.2.2 Black female executive management as a percentage of all executive management	1	30%

MANAGEMENT CONTROL BONUS POINT FOR GENERIC SCORECARD - 2 POINTS

MEASUREMENT CATEGORY & CRITERIA	WEIGHTING POINTS	TARGET
2.1 Board participation:		
Black executive directors as a percentage of all executive directors	1	60%
Black female executive directors as a percentage of all executive directors	1	30%

7.4. Recognising that residential estate agencies, Broking and valuation companies do not differentiate various board level participation, these segments therefore commit to achieve the board participation targets in line Code 200A as shown below.

MANAGEMENT CONTROL FOR ESTATE AGENCIES. PROPERTY BROKERS, VALUATION COMPANIES SCORECARD – 9 POINTS

MANAGEMENT CONTROL INDICATOR	WEIGHTING POINTS	COMPLIANCE TARGETS
Board participation		
Exercisable voting rights of Black Board members as a percentage of all voting Board members	4	50%
Exercisable voting rights of Black Female board members as a percentage of all voting Board members	2	25%
Other executive management		
Black executive management as a percentage of all executive management	2	60%
Black Female executive management as a percentage of all executive management	1	30%

MANAGEMENT CONTROL BONUS POINTS FOR ESTATE AGENCIES, PROPERTY BROKERING, VALUATION COMPANIES GENERIC SCORECARD – 2 POINTS

MEASUREMENT CATEGORY & CRITERIA	WEIGHTING POINTS	COMPLIANCE TARGET
Other executive management		
Black Executive Management as a percentage of all executive Management	1	70%
Black Female executive Management as a percentage of all executive management	1	40%

CODE 702A: MANAGEMENT CONTROLS FOR QSE SCORECARD – 9 POINTS

MEASUREMENT CATEGORY & CRITERIA	WEIGHTING POINTS	COMPLIANCE TARGET
Executive management		
Black representation at executive management as a percentage of all executive management	4	50%
Black Female representation at executive management as a percentage of all executive management	2	25%
Non-Executive management		
Black representation at non-executive management as a percentage of all non- executive management	3	60%
Black Female representation at non-executive management as a percentage of all non-executive management	1	30%

8. EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

- 8.1 Despite the introduction of the Employment Equity Act, 55 of 1998, racial and gender representation in the property sector, especially in the various management categories, is not representative of the demographics of the country.
- 8.2 Consequently, each property sector enterprise undertakes to:
- 8.2.1 Implement transformation programme in its workplace and eradicate inequalities and disparities;
 - 8.2.2 Promote a non-racial, non-sexist environment and enhance cultural diversity and gender sensitivity; and
 - 8.2.3 Ensure reasonable accommodation and access for applicants of employment and employees with disabilities within the sector.
- 8.3 In addition to obligations in terms of employment equity, enterprises in the sector commit to achieve the following targets of the draft aligned sector code:
- 8.3.1 60% Black senior management employees as a percentage of all senior management;
 - 8.3.2 30% Black female senior management employees as a percentage of all senior management
 - 8.3.3 75% Black employees in middle management as a percentage of all middle management;
 - 8.3.4 38% Black female employees in middle management as a percentage of all middle management;
 - 8.3.5 88% Black employees in junior management as a percentage of all junior management;
 - 8.3.6 44% Black female employees in junior management as a percentage of all junior management;
 - 8.3.7 2% Black disabled employees as a percentage of all employees.

- 8.4 All principles under management control that covers Senior, Middle, Junior management as well as black employees with disability in the revised codes as amended from time to time (for both generic and QSE) are applicable.

CODE: 200B EMPLOYMENT EQUITY FOR GENERIC SCORECARD - 13 POINTS

MEASUREMENT CATEGORY & CRITERIA	WEIGHTING POINTS	COMPLIANCE
SENIOR MANAGEMENT		
Black employees in Senior Management as a percentage of all Senior Management	4	60%
Black Female employees in Senior Management as a percentage of all Senior Management	2	30%
MIDDLE MANAGEMENT		
Black employees in Middle Management as a percentage of all Middle Management	3	75%
Black Female employees in Middle Management as a percentage of all Middle Management	1	38%
JUNIOR MANAGEMENT		
Black employees in Junior management as a percentage of all Junior Management	1	88%
Black Female employees in Junior Management as a percentage of all Junior Management	1	44%
EMPLOYEES WITH DISABILITY		
Black Disabled Employees as a percentage of all employees	1	2%

EMPLOYMENT EQUITY BONUS POINTS FOR – GENERIC SCORECARD BONUS POINTS – 2 POINTS

MEASUREMENT CATEGORY & CRITERIA	BONUS POINTS	COMPLIANCE TARGET
SENIOR MANAGEMENT		
Black employees in Senior Management as a percentage of all Senior Management	1	70%
Black Female employees in Senior Management as a percentage of all senior management	1	40%
MIDDLE MANAGEMENT		
Black employees in Middle Management as a percentage of all Middle Management	0.5	85%
Black Female employees in Middle Management as a percentage of all Middle Management	0.5	50%

8.5 Recognising that residential estate agencies, property brokers and valuation companies do not differentiate various management levels, residential estate agencies, Brokers and valuation companies in the sector commit to achieve the following targets from the effective date of the sector code.

8.5.1 50% Black practitioners as a percentage of total practitioners

8.5.2 50% Black female practitioners as a percentages of total practitioners

8.5.3 35% Black people in management as a percentage of total Management.

8.5.4 18% Black women in management as a percentage of total Management

8.6 The stakeholders acknowledge that, on the issuing of the Code of Good Practice 300 on Employment Equity, the charter council has:

8.6.1 Considered the extent to which the targets or weightings in respect of employment equity in Code 300 exceed those specified in this charter, and accordingly the lower targets and/or weightings in this charter have been aligned on the basis of sound economic principles; and

CODE 200B: EMPLOYMENT EQUITY SCORECARD**(For Estate agencies, Broking and valuation companies)**

MEASUREMENT CATEGORY & CRITERIA	WEIGHTING POINTS	COMPLIANCE TARGET
Black practitioners as a percentage of total practitioners	5	50%
Black Female practitioners as a percentage of total practitioners	4	35%
Black people in Management as a percentage of total Management	3	35%
Black women in Management as a percentage of total Management	1	18%
Black people in administration as a percentage total administrators	1	30%
Black Females in administration as a percentage of total administrators	2	40%

EMPLOYMENT EQUITY BONUS POINTS FOR ESTATE AGENCIES, PROPERTY BROKING AND VALUATION COMPANIES – 3 POINTS

MEASUREMENT CATEGORY & CRITERIA	WEIGHTING POINTS	COMPLIANCE TARGET
Black practitioners as a % of total practitioners	1	60%
Black people in management as a % of total practitioners	1	60%
Black Females in Management as a % of total Management	1	60%

CODE 702B: EMPLOYMENT EQUITY FOR QSE – 11 POINTS

The following table represents the indicators and method for calculating score for Employment Equity used this statement:

MEASUREMENT CATEGORY & CRITERIA	WEIGHTING POINTS	COMPLIANCE TARGET
Non-Executive Management		
Black representation managers as a percentage of all management	8	60%
Black Female representation managers as a percentage of all management	3	30%

9. SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

- 9.1 Enterprises in the sector are not adequately investing in skills development and consequently there are limited levels of workplace development and continued professional training. There are also an insufficient number of structured and accredited training programmes or curricula in property related professions.
- 9.2 The parties to the charter commit by gazetting the aligned draft aligned sector code to address the backlog in structured skills development. This programme will be designed in partnership with the sector, the SETA, the Estate Agency Affairs Board (*“the EAAB”*) the South African Council of Property Valuers Profession (SACPVP) and any other sector regulatory bodies, academic institutions and government.
- 9.3 Enterprises in the sector commit to achieve the following targets:
- 9.3.1 5% of leviable expenditure of learning programmes, specified in the learning matrix for black people as a percentage of leviable amount and, in addition to the skills development levy;
 - 9.3.2 0.3% skills development expenditure on learning programmes, specified in the learning matrix for black employees with disabilities as a percentage of leviable amount;
 - 9.3.3 2.5% of the total employees that are black people participating in Learnerships, Apprenticeships and Internships; and
 - 9.3.4 2.5% of total employees that are unemployed black people participating in Learnerships, Apprenticeships and Internships.
 - 9.3.5 You may not count individuals you counted in 10.3.3 under 10.3.4
- 9.4 In addition to the above, enterprises in the sector will:
- 9.4.1 Implement internships in terms of which academically qualified individuals work under supervision of qualified professionals to upgrade the professionalism in the sector;

9.4.2 Focus on recognition of prior learning to determine the level of competency in the sector and promote further development and training to improve the level of competency in the sector; and

9.4.3 Promote continuous professional development in the sector.

9.4.4 Mandatory training for the “Estate agents” or “Property practitioners” only as defined by Estate Agency Affairs Board (EAAB) regulator’s Act, will qualify as skill development contribution.

9.5 All principles under Skill Development (Code 300) in the revised codes as amended time to time (for both generic and QSE) are applicable.

9.6 CODE 300: SKILLS DEVELOPMENT GENERIC SCORECARD – 19 POINTS

MEASUREMENT CATEGORY & CRITERIA	SKILLS DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT	WEIGHTING POINTS	COMPLIANCE TARGET
Skill Development expenditure on any programme specified in the learning programme matrix for Black people as a percentage of leviable amount			
Matrix	Skills Development Expenditure on Learning Programmes, specified in the Learning Programme Matrix for Black people as a percentage of leviable amount	8	5%
Matrix	Skills Development Expenditure on Learning Programmes, specified in the Learning Programme Matrix for black people with disabilities as a percentage of Leviable Amount	3	0.3%
Learnerships, apprenticeships and internship			
Learnerships/Apprenticeship and Internship	Number of black employees participating in Learnerships, Apprenticeships and Internships as a percentage of total employees	4	2.5%
	Number of unemployed black people participating in Learnerships, Apprenticeships and Internships as a percentage of total employees	4	2.5%

Refer and use as specified in the Learning programme Matrix in the revised Code of Good Practice

SKILL DEVELOPMENT BONUS POINTS SCORECARD – 3 POINTS

MEASUREMENT CATEGORY & CRITERIA	BONUS POINTS	COMPLIANCE TARGET
Number of black people in any sector absorbed by the measured entity and industry entity at the end of the learnership programme	3	100%

CODE 703: SKILLS DEVELOPMENT FOR QSE SCORECARD- 17 POINTS

The following table represents the indicators and method for calculating score for Skill Development used this statement:

MEASUREMENT CATEGORY & CRITERIA	WEIGHTING POINTS	COMPLIANCE TARGET
Skills development expenditure on learning programmes specified in the learning programme matrix for Black people as a percentage of leviable amount	12	3%
Skills development expenditure on learning programmes specified in the learning programme matrix for Black Females as a percentage of leviable amount	5	1%

10. ENTERPRISE AND SUPPLIER DEVELOPMENT

- 10.1 To date there has been limited implementation of preferential procurement practices in the sector: The signatories to this charter commit themselves to:
- 10.1.1 80% of B-BBEE Procurement Spend from all Empowering Suppliers based on the B-BBEE Procurement Recognition Levels as a percentage of Total Measured Procurement Spend;
 - 10.1.2 15% B-BBEE Procurement Spend from all Empowering Suppliers that are Qualifying Small Enterprises based on the applicable B-BBEE Procurement Recognition Levels as a percentage of Total Measured Procurement Spend
 - 10.1.3 15% of B-BBEE Procurement Spend from all Empowering Suppliers that are Exempted Micro-Enterprises based on the applicable B-BBEE Procurement Recognition Levels as a percentage of Total Measured Procurement Spend
 - 10.1.4 40% of BBEE Procurement Spend from all Empowering Suppliers that are at least 51% black owned;
 - 10.1.5 12% of B-BBEE Procurement Spend from all Empowering Suppliers that are more than 30% black women-owned based on the applicable B-BBEE Procurement Recognition Levels as a percentage of Total Measured Procurement and
 - 10.1.6 Spend 40% of procurement spend on property service Enterprises (level 1-3) as a percentage of total property Services spend.
- 10.2 There are numerous micro and small businesses in the sector; however few of these have significant levels of black ownership and control.
- 10.3 The property sector commits itself to invest in, support, facilitate and foster new and existing small and micro enterprises possessing that are black owned, through the implementation of comprehensive enterprise development programmes. The parties to the charter therefore commit to achieve the following targets

10.4 2% of annual value of NPAT on all supplier development contributions
Consequently each enterprise in the sector commits to achieve a target of
1% of annual value NPAT on enterprise development contributions and
sector specific .

10.5 All principles under Supplier and Enterprise Development (Code 400) in the
revised codes as amended time to time (for both generic and QSE) are
applicable

**CODE 400: ENTERPRISE and SUPPLIER DEVELOPMENT GENERIC SCORECARD – (39
POINTS)**

MEASUREMENT CATEGORY & CRITERIA	WEIGHTING POINTS	COMPLIANCE TARGETS
2.1 PREFERENTIAL PROCUREMENT		
BBEE Procurement Spend from all Empowering Suppliers based on the B-BBEE Procurement Recognition Levels as a percentage of Total Measured Procurement Spend	2	80%
B-BBEE Procurement Spend from all Empowering Suppliers that are Qualifying Small Enterprises based on the applicable B-BBEE Procurement Recognition Levels as a percentage of Total Measured Procurement Spend	2	15%
B-BBEE Procurement Spend from all Empowering Suppliers that are Exempted Micro-Enterprises based on the applicable B-BBEE Procurement Recognition Levels as a percentage of Total Measured Procurement Spend	2	15%
B-BBEE Procurement Spend from all Empowering Suppliers that are at least 51% black owned Micro-Enterprises based on the applicable B-BBEE Procurement Recognition Levels as a percentage of Total Measured Procurement Spend	8	40%
B-BBEE Procurement Spend from all Empowering Suppliers that are more than 30% black women-owned based on the applicable B-BBEE Procurement Recognition Levels as a percentage of Total Measured Procurement Spend	4	12%
Percentage of procurement spend with Black owned Property Service enterprises (level 1-3) as a percentage of the total property services spend	6	40%
2.2 SUPPLIER DEVELOPMENT		
Annual value of all Supplier Development Contributions made by the Measured Entity as a percentage of the target.	10	2% of NPAT
2.3 ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT		
2.3.1 Annual value of Enterprise Development Contributions and Sector Specific Programmes made by the Measured Entity as a percentage of the target.	5	1% of NPAT

ENTERPRISE & SUPPLIER DEVELOPMENT BONUS POINTS SCORECARD – BONUS POINTS - 4 POINTS

MEASUREMENT CATEGORY & CRITERIA	BONUS POINTS	COMPLIANCE TARGETS
BEE Procurement Spent from designated group suppliers that are at least 51% Black Owned	2	2%
Bonus points for graduation of one or more Enterprise Development beneficiaries to the Supplier Development level	1	
Bonus points for creating one or more job directly in the beneficiary entity as a result of supplier Development or enterprise development initiatives by the measured entity	1	

CODE 704: ENTERPRISE AND SUPPLIER DEVELOPMENT FOR QSE- 35 POINTS

MEASUREMENT CATEGORY & CRITERIA	WEIGHTING POINTS	COMPLIANCE TARGETS
PREFERENTIAL PROCUREMENT		
B-BBEE Procurement Spend from all Empowering Suppliers based on the B-BBEE procurement Recognition Levels as a percentage of a Total measured Procurement Spend	17	60%
B-BBEE Procurement Spend from Empowering Suppliers that are at least 51% black owned based on the applicable B-BBEE Procurement Recognition Levels as a percentage of Total Measured Procurement Spend	8	15%
SUPPLIER DEVELOPMENT		
Annual value of all Supplier Development Contributions made by the Measured Entity as a percentage of the target	5	1% of NPAT
ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT		
Annual value of Enterprise Development Contributions and Sector Specific Programmes made by the Measured Entity as a percentage of the target	5	1% of NPAT

10.6 Enterprise development programmes may include but are not limited to the following

- 10.6.1 Management, business development and technical skills transfer;
- 10.6.2 Technology transfer, establishment of administrative systems, cost control systems and infrastructure support;

- 10.6.3 Development of entity credit resources with suppliers; and
- 10.6.4 Development of entity financial capacity and/or financial assistance.
- 10.7 Enterprise development plans should promote sustainability and must provide for the measurement of enterprise growth.
- 10.8 Refer to the enterprise matrix in the revised codes of good practice for a comprehensive list enterprise development programmes that are calculated for points

11. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- 11.1 The property sector has but reasonable effort towards implementation of socio economic development initiatives, although more can be done.
- 11.2 The parties to this charter commit to utilising the resources at their disposal to initiate and contribute to socio economic development projects that benefit black groups, communities and individuals and that promote transformation and development.
- 11.3 In the planning of socio economic development projects, the parties undertake to consult with beneficiaries and in particular immediate communities to ensure that their developmental needs will be met.
- 11.4 The parties commit to ensuring that projects go beyond the financial contribution by including monitoring and evaluation of impact in their socio economic development.
- 11.5 The parties to this charter undertake to form partnerships with other appropriate private sector organisations, within and outside the property sector, and with government structures to enhance assistance and support to communities.
- 11.6 Parties to this charter will commit a target of 1% of NPAT of average annual value of all socio-economic development contributions made by the measured entity.

CODE 500: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GENERIC SCORECARD – 2 POINTS

MEASUREMENT CATEGORY & CRITERIA	WEIGHTING POINTS	COMPLIANCE TARGET
Annual value of all socio-Economic Development Contribution made by measured entity as a percentage of the target	2	1% of NPAT

CODE 705: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR QSE SCORECARD- 2 POINTS**THE QSE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SCORECARD**

MEASUREMENT CATEGORY & CRITERIA	WEIGHTING POINTS	COMPLIANCE TARGET
Annual value of all Socio-Economic Development Contributions made by the Measured Entity as a percentage of the target	2	1% of NPAT

11.7 Socio economic development projects may include but will not be limited to:

- 11.7.1 Support for community education facilities;
- 11.7.2 Programmes at secondary and tertiary education level which promote the sector;
- 11.7.3 Bursaries and scholarships which are oriented towards property related professions;
- 11.7.4 Consumer education and information on property ownership and property practice;
- 11.7.5 Training : community training, building related trades and skills development for unemployed school leavers and adult basic education and training in communities;
- 11.7.6 Development programmes for black youth and other black designated groups;
- 11.7.7 Environment: support of conservation projects, community clean-up projects, urban agriculture and food security, garden initiatives; environmental preservation of flora and fauna in areas where the biodiversity is put at risk due to property development;
- 11.7.8 Arts & culture: support of development programmes for new talent and provision of more public culture centres;
- 11.7.9 Health: HIV and AIDS awareness, support of community clinics and access to health care;
- 11.7.10 Sport: support of developmental programmes; and

11.7.11 Job creation.

12. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- 12.1 There is a lack of investment and property development in under-resourced areas, perpetuating service inequalities and exacerbating the limited tradability of properties in these areas.
- 12.2 The parties to the charter acknowledge their role in directing investment into under-resourced areas. Consequently, property enterprises will participate in property development and transformational infrastructure projects that support development and empowerment of micro and small enterprises and contribute towards equitable access to economic resources in under-resourced areas.
- 12.3 An enterprise that engages in property development commits to spend 10% of its total new property development in under-resourced areas. The Draft aligned Property Sector Code must use the Transformational Infrastructure Index to categorise under resourced areas as referred to in the Financial Sector Charter (FSC) over a five-year period.
- 12.4 A measured entity can contribute 10% of cumulative total annual investment to Economic Development as defined on average over a five year period
- 12.5 There has been limited support by the sector of entrepreneurial development and both public and private sector disposal strategies have in general inadequately incorporated B-BBEE objectives
- 12.6 As part of the process, the parties will design appropriate risk mitigating measures and risk sharing arrangements with Government and its development finance institutions and the Financial Sector Charter Council.
- 12.7 National, provincial and local government will identify property for development purposes in line with integrated development plans and combine zoning rights with development requirements.
- 12.8 For defining under resourced area, we will use the infrastructure municipality index developed by Financial Draft aligned sector code (FSC). The Infrastructure municipality index is included as an annexure A

CODE 600: PROPERTY CODE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SCORECARD

MEASUREMENT CATEGORY & CRITERIA	WEIGHTING POINTS	COMPLIANCE TARGET
Economic Development Investment in under-resourced areas as a % of total annual investment	5	10%
AND/OR		
Contribution towards any Economic Development Programme as a % of total annual investment	5	5%

CODE 706: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SCORECARD FOR QSE SCORECARD – 4 POINTS**THE QSE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SCORECARD**

MEASUREMENT CATEGORY & CRITERIA	WEIGHTING POINTS	COMPLIANCE TARGET
Economic Development Investment in under-resourced areas as a % of total annual investment	4	10%

12.9 For QSE's, the Economic Development element will be subject the measured engaging in property development.

12.1. Where the QSE measured entity, has not done any form of property development that year, it will calculate its overall performance based on the total maximum points minus the weighting allocated to the Economic Development element.

13. COMPLEX STRUCTURE

13.1. Where an enterprise is exempt from an indicator in the scorecard because of the nature of its trade it will calculate its overall performance based on total maximum points minus the weighting allocated to the indicator from which it is exempt. For example any enterprise that does not own properties which it could dispose of or make investments in property related developments will be exempt from performing under those categories of the scorecard and

consequently scored out of commensurately less. This is illustrated on the table below.

13.2. Each tick represents an indicator of the scorecard that an enterprise needs to comply with.

COMPLEX STRUCTURE TABLE

	APUTS Property Unit Trust/ REITS (external)	PLSA Property Loans Stock (external management)	Asset Management	Property Owners/REITS External Management	Property Managers Services	Internal Management with PLSA/REITS	Unlisted Public Mandated Collective Investment Scheme	Estate Agents
Ownership	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Management Control	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Employment Equity	X	X	√	X	√	√	√	√
Skill Development	X	X	√	X	√	√	√	√
Enterprise & supplier Development	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Socio- Economic Development	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Economic Development	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	X

14. THE SCORECARD

- 14.1. The scorecard provides an objective and broad-based set of measurement indicators for purposes of measuring B-BBEE progress in and between property enterprises, in different sub-sectors and in the property sector as a whole.
- 14.2. The scorecard contains the following:
- 14.2.1. Elements: The core elements of the draft aligned sector code, derived from the B-BBEE Act as amended and DTI Codes;
 - 14.2.2. Indicators: The area of measurement pertaining to an element of B-BBEE;
 - 14.2.3. Targets: Quantifiable measurement of transformational initiatives;
 - 14.2.4. Weightings: A number on the scorecard against which an enterprise's performance in terms of a particular target will be calculated; and
 - 14.2.5. Bonus points: It is possible to earn bonus points. In all instances these bonus points are aimed at incentivising enterprises to broaden the effect of their transformation programmes.
- 14.3. The B-BBEE status of a property sector enterprise, after calculating its score in terms of this scorecard, will be classified as per the BEE status matrix in this charter

15. MEMBERS OF THE PROPERTY CHARTER COUNCIL ARE:

1. Association of Property Unit Trust Management Companies (APUTMC);
2. Black Professional Valuers Association (BPVA);
3. Estate Agencies Affairs Board (EAAB);
4. Institute of Estate Agents of South Africa (IEASA);
5. National Association of Managing Agents (NAMA)
6. National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC);
7. National Department of Public Works (NDPW);
8. National Property Forum (NPF)
9. National Association of Youth Empowerment in Construction (NAYEC)
10. Real Estate Business Owners of South Africa (REBOSA)
11. South African Forum of Real Estate (SAFRE)
12. South African Black Technical and Allied Career Organisation (SABTACO);
13. South African Council of Property Valuers Profession (SACPVP);
14. South African Council of Shopping Centres (SACSC);
15. South African Facilities Managers Association (SAFMA);
16. South African Forum of Real Estate (SAFRE);
17. South African Institute of Black Property Practitioners (SAIBPP);
18. Property Loan Stock Association (PLSA);
19. South African Property Owners Association (SAPOA); and
20. Women's Property Network (WPN).

16. DEFINITIONS

<i>Acceptable Valuation Standard</i>	<i>Valuation of an asset, an economic interest, an enterprise or any other instrument or right relevant to measurement under Statement 100 of the Codes. All such valuations shall be undertaken in accordance with normal valuation methods that represent standard market practice.</i>
<i>Accredited BEE Verification Agencies</i>	<i>An enterprise that has been accredited by SANAS, or any other body authorised by the Minister to undertake accreditation of verification agencies, on behalf of the DTI, who meet the minimum technical and black economic empowerment criteria for rating agencies and whose main role is to provide an independent opinion on the BBBEE status of an enterprise.</i>
<i>BBBEE enterprises</i>	<i>Enterprises whose BBBEE score in terms of a sector scorecard which has been issued as a code of practice or in terms of the DTI's generic scorecard is greater than or equal to 30% and has been verified by an accredited verification agency.</i>
<i>Benefit scheme</i>	<i>A Broad-Based Ownership Scheme in which more than 50 natural persons:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>-are intended to benefit from an Economic Interest received by the scheme or by the fiduciaries of the scheme; and</i> <i>- the economic benefits paid from the Economic Interest received is not distributed but rather applied to the benefit of the scheme's Deemed Participants.</i>
<i>Black Aged People</i>	<i>Black people who are also aged people as defined in the Aged Persons Act 81 of 1967, as amended or substituted.</i>
<i>Black disabled people</i>	<i>Black people who also satisfy the criteria in the definition of 'persons with disabilities' set forth in paragraph 5.1 of the "code of good practice on the employment of people with disabilities" (as amended or substituted from time to time) issued in terms of section 54(1)(a) of the Employment Equity Act, 1998;</i>
<i>Black New Entrant</i>	<i>A black participant(s) (which includes without limitation, black participants in broad-based ownership schemes) holding in aggregate in excess of 2% of the total voting rights and economic interest in a measured enterprises who has not, prior to their acquisition of their equity interest in a measured enterprise, concluded similar transactions in respect of any other enterprise, which in aggregate have a cumulative value of R50million measured in accordance with an acceptable valuation standard.</i>
<i>Black people</i>	<i>Africans, Coloureds and Indians in terms of the BBBEE Act, 53 of 2003. In terms of the DTI Codes of Good Practice persons who are also:</i> <i>Citizens of the Republic of South Africa by birth or descent; or</i> <i>Citizens of the Republic of South Africa by naturalisation before the commencement date of the Constitution of the Republic of South Act of 1993; or</i> <i>became citizens of the Republic of South Africa after the commencement date of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act of 1993, but who, but for the apartheid policy that had been in place prior to that date, would have been entitled to acquire citizenship by naturalisation prior to that date.</i>
<i>Black Unemployed People</i>	<i>Black people who are unemployed and are not attending or are not required by law to attend an educational institution and who are not awaiting admission to an educational institution.</i>
<i>Black Women</i>	<i>Black people who are women.</i>
<i>Black Youth</i>	<i>Black persons who are also youth as defined in the National Youth Development Agency Act 54 of 2008, as amended or substituted from time to time;</i>

<i>Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment</i>	<i>The economic empowerment of all black people including women, workers, Youth, people with disabilities and people living in rural areas through diverse but integrated socio-economic strategies that include, but are not limited to –</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increasing the number of black people that manage, own and control enterprises and productive assets; - Facilitating Ownership and management of enterprises and productive assets by communities, workers, co-operatives and other collective enterprises; - Targeted procurement; and investment in enterprises that are owned or managed by black people; - Human resources and skills development; - Achieving equitable representation in all occupational categories and levels in the workforce; - Facilitating the provision of additional skills to black employees at all levels in the workforce.
<i>Commissioned agent</i>	<i>A person who only earns commission, receives no salary.</i>
<i>Community Scheme</i>	<i>Any scheme or arrangement in terms of which the shared use of and responsibility for part of land and building, including but not limited to sectional title development scheme, share block company, home owners association and a housing scheme for retired persons. And scheme has the same meaning.</i>
<i>Deemed current value</i>	<i>The result of the formula in paragraph 17.6 of DTI Code 100, Statement 100. The formula is: the value of the instrument(s) to which a black Participant's Economic Interest attaches minus the carrying value of any third party rights or claims that may exist against that black Participant as a result of the financing of the acquisition of the instrument(s) divided by the current value of the Measured Enterprise. All values to be upon the date of measurement.</i>
<i>Deemed participant</i>	<i>A natural person entitled to receive a distribution or benefit from a broad-based ownership scheme.</i>
<i>Designated groups</i>	<i>a) Means unemployment black people not attending and not required by law to attend an educational institution and not awaiting admission to an educational institution b) Black people who are youth as defined in the National Youth Commission Act of 1996; c) Black people who are persons with disabilities as defined in the Codes of Good Practice on employment of people with disability issued under Employment Equity Act; d) Black people living in rural and under-developed areas.</i>
<i>Development in under resourced areas</i>	<i>Only new stock is considered in this case as development excluding any upgrades, any improvements and/or extensions of existing stock</i>
<i>Distribution scheme</i>	<i>A Broad-Based Ownership Scheme in which more than 50 natural persons are intended to receive distributions from the scheme that are payable from the Economic Interest received by the scheme or by the fiduciaries of the scheme.</i>
<i>Economic Development</i>	<i>Investment and property development in under-resourced areas based on the infrastructure municipality index developed by Financial Draft aligned sector code (FSC).</i>

<i>Economic Interest</i>	<p><i>A Participant's Claim against the Enterprise representing a return on ownership of the Enterprise, measured in accordance with the Flow-Through and Modified Flow-Through Principles. In this regard, a Participant's entitlement to receive any payment or part payment on the Participant's Claim from a Measured Enterprise that is not in the nature of a return on ownership in that Measured Enterprise, will be treated as an Economic Interest if such payment is:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>not arms-length;</i>- <i>not market-related;</i>- <i>mala fide; or</i>- <i>without a commercial rationale; or</i>- <i>intended to circumvent the provisions of this statement or the objectives of the Act.</i>
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Estate Agent	<p>a) means any person who for the acquisition of gain on his own account or in partnership, in any manner holds himself out as a person who, or directly or indirectly advertises that he, on the instructions of or on behalf of any other person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sells or purchases or publicly exhibits for sale immovable property or any business undertaking or negotiates in connection therewith or canvasses or undertakes or offers to canvass a seller or purchaser therefor; or • Let's or hires or publicly exhibits for hire immovable property or any business undertaking or negotiates in connection therewith or canvasses or undertakes or offers to canvass a lessee or lessor therefor; or • Collects or receives any moneys payable on account of a lease of immovable property or any business undertaking; or • Renders any such other service as the Minister on the recommendation of the board may specify from time to time by notice in the Gazette; <p>b) for purposes of section 3(2)(a), includes any director of a company or a member who is competent and entitled to take part in the running of the business and the management, or a manager who is an officer, of a close corporation which is an estate agent as defined in paragraph (a);</p> <p>c) for purposes of sections 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 26, 27, 30, 33 and 34B, includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any director of a company, or a member referred to in paragraph (b), of a close corporation which is an estate agent as defined in paragraph(a); and • any person who is employed by an estate agent as defined in paragraph (a) and performs on his behalf any act referred to in subparagraph (i) or (ii) of the said paragraph; • for the purposes of section 7, 9(1)(a), 16, 26, 27, 28 and 33, includes any person who is employed by an attorney or a professional company as defined in section 1 of the Attorneys Act, 1979 (Act No. 53 of 1979), otherwise than as an attorney or an articulated clerk, and whose duties consist wholly or primarily of the performance of any act referred to in subparagraph (i) or (ii) of paragraph (a) on behalf of such attorney or professional company; <p>d) does not include an attorney who, on his own account or as partner in a firm of attorneys or as member of a professional company, as defined in section 1 of the Attorneys Act, 1979 (Act No. 53 of 1979), or an articulated clerk as defined in the said section of that Act, who performs any act referred to in paragraph (a), in the course of and in the name of and from</p>
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<i>Effective Date</i>	<i>The date on which this Sector code is gazetted as a sector charter</i>
<i>Eligible Procurement</i>	<i>All expenditure to acquire goods and/or services, including capital expenditure, but excluding: procurement spending where there is a monopoly as a result of government regulation; all salaries and wages; investments in or loans to enterprises supported in terms of enterprise development initiatives claimed in a BBBEE scorecard; donation through initiatives measured in terms of the residual element of the scorecard; and importation of all goods and services, including capital goods, provided that it can be demonstrated there is no local production of the specific imported goods or services.</i>
<i>Employee scheme</i>	<i>A Broad-Based Ownership Scheme in which a group of employees representing more than 90% of the employees of an Enterprise or 90% of the employees in a particular occupational category(ies) (as referred to in form EEA9 the Employment Equity Act) within an Enterprise. Employee Schemes may have the characteristics of Benefits Schemes or Distribution Schemes or hybrids of both.</i>
<i>Employment Equity</i>	<i>As defined in the Employment Equity Act 1998 means to promote equal opportunity and fair treatment in employment through the elimination of unfair discrimination and the implementation of affirmative action measures to redress the disadvantages in employment experienced by designated groups, in order to ensure their equitable representation in all occupational categories and levels of the workforce. It obliges employers with over 50 employees to prepare Employment Equity plans and report on a yearly or bi-yearly basis to the Department of Labour (DoL).</i>
<i>Enterprise</i>	<i>The person(s) conducting a business, trade or profession in the Republic of South Africa</i>
<i>Equity Interest</i>	<i>The entitlement of a participant to receive an economic interest and to exercise a voting right in an Enterprise.</i>
<i>Generic Scorecard</i>	<i>The balanced BEE scorecard included in the DTI Code 000 Statement 000.</i>
<i>Global Policy</i>	<i>Globally applied restriction or regulation to which an enterprise is bound, which inhibits the enterprise from selling equity.</i>
<i>Internships</i>	<i>A process whereby an academically qualified individual performs work for a specified period under the supervision of a qualified professional, with the end result of qualifying as a professional</i>
<i>Joint venture</i>	<i>Normally, unincorporated bodies, regarded in law as partnerships in which the partners are jointly and severally liable for the acts, neglects and omissions of the partnership. A Joint venture is a venture normally formed ad-hoc for a specific project, in which two or more parties share obligations, risks and rewards. Joint ventures in the Procurement context are formed to realise commercial opportunities made available through the award of contracts</i>
<i>Learnership</i>	<i>As defined in the Skills Development Act, a structured learning component which: includes practical work experience of a specified nature and duration; would lead to a qualification registered by the South African Qualifications Authority and related to an occupation; and would be registered with the Director-General in the prescribed manner.</i>
<i>Listed property</i>	<i>A listed property fund is a company that derives its income from property and property related sources. A listed property fund is an income fund because it pays out almost all its income, while normal listed companies retain anything up to 80% of their income.</i>
<i>Management (estate agencies only)</i>	<i>For the purposes of this charter, in the case of estate agencies, anyone earning more than R360,000 a year and possessing a level of authority. This salary threshold will be increased in line with the consumer price index ("CPIX") on the first day of January each year.</i>

<i>Management -Senior Management</i>	<i>Managers who plan, direct and co-ordinate the activities of a business and who have the authority to hire, discipline and dismiss employees and have a cost to company package (excluding bonuses) to the employer of R450,000 per annum or more, but excludes all employees who fall within the definition of Executive Management. The salary bands will be increased in line with the consumer price index ("CPIX") on the first day of January each year.</i>
<i>Management -Middle Management</i>	<i>The level of management below Senior Management and includes people who possess a high level of professional knowledge and experience in their chosen field with a cost to company package (excluding bonuses) to the employer of between R225,000 and R450,000 per annum. The salary bands will be increased in line with the consumer price index ("CPIX") on the first day of January each year.</i>
<i>Management -Junior Management</i>	<i>The level of management below Middle Management and includes academically qualified workers who possess technical knowledge and experience in their chosen field and have a cost to company package (excluding bonuses) to the employer of between R150,000 and R225,000 per annum. The salary bands will be increased in line with the consumer price index ("CPIX") on the first day of January each year.</i>
<i>Mentorship</i>	<i>The process of assisting others to gain further knowledge, experience and skills. It is an activity that can be successfully used where senior employees develop people within a company to enhance their job development.</i>
<i>Net Asset value</i>	<i>Entities 'value minus its liabilities</i>
<i>Payroll</i>	<i>Means salary and wages or similar remuneration payable by an employer to an employee, but does not include any bonus, incentive or commission.</i>
<i>Practitioners</i>	<i>Practicing commercial property brokers /estate agents</i>
<i>Property</i>	<i>Zoned Land and/or improvements</i>
<i>Property brokerages</i>	<i>Enterprises participating in the sale and leasing of commercial property.</i>
<i>Property development</i>	<i>Development of commercial or residential property.</i>
<i>Property ownership</i>	<i>A right or title, in part or whole, either in the form of a unit, land or building, where the owner derives economic benefit. It may include, but is not limited to, freehold title, sectional title, shares, leasehold property.</i>
<i>Property sector</i>	<i>For the purposes of this charter the property sector refers to all enterprises that participate in property ownership including but not limited to all property owning enterprises (and/or the assets themselves), property services enterprises and residential property enterprises.</i>
<i>Property services enterprises</i>	<i>Includes but not limited to: Facilities management, Property management, Asset Management, Valuers, Conveyancers and other professional service providers in the property sector</i>
<i>Property Unit Trust</i>	<i>Property Unit Trust, a collective investment scheme in property which invests in a portfolio of investment grade properties that is held for its rental income and capital appreciation.</i>
<i>Residential property enterprises</i>	<i>Any enterprise involved in facilitating the selling, renting or managing of residential property.</i>

<p><i>Real Estate Investment Trust – REITS</i></p> <p><i>NPAT for REITS</i></p>	<p><i>REITS - is a company that owns, and often operates, income-producing property. - is a listed property investment vehicle that is similar to internationally recognised REIT structures from around the world. Listed Company REITs or Trust REITs are publically traded on the JSE REIT board and qualify for the REIT tax dispensation.</i></p> <p><i>Company REITs may be internally managed or externally managed. Trust REITs are externally managed.</i></p> <p><i>Therefore in defining the terms within the Property Sector Charter which are relevant to REITs, it is important to align the definitions exactly up as per tax legislation.</i></p> <p><i>NPAT is not defined within section 25BB and therefore with respect to REITs, the correct calculation “Taxable Income (as calculated in terms of S25BB of the Income Tax Act) after tax”.</i></p>
<p><i>SETA</i></p>	<p><i>Means a Sector Education and Training Authority established in terms of section 9(1) of the Skills Development Act 97 of 1998.</i></p>
<p><i>Share register</i></p>	<p><i>A Share registry is an entity that provide the following services to the shareholders on behalf of the listed companies: Share register maintenance, receiving, validating and processing of share transfers, Dividend distribution by all modes. Registration of new shareholders, handling general enquiries and handling IPO's.</i></p>
<p><i>Skills Development</i></p>	<p><i>The transfer or gaining of technical knowledge, related skills, values and attitudes in order to develop proficiency and to develop a person's natural aptitudes and other abilities to improve his/her capabilities as a worker. Training, which generally takes place outside formal educational institutions, is more often than not directed towards the needs of a specific employer or group of employers. Skills development spend refers to the direct cost, excluding peripheral costs, incurred by a company for accredited or sector acknowledged training and development including costs related to learnerships and bursaries and excluding the skills levy as per the skills development legislation.</i></p>
<p><i>SOE</i></p>	<p><i>State-owned enterprise, being an enterprise, owned or controlled by government.</i></p>
<p><i>Spend</i></p>	<p><i>The previous 12 months orders at the time of measurement. All expenditure should be counted at the time of invoicing.</i></p>
<p><i>Staff</i></p>	<p><i>Includes all employees and for the purposes of this charter commissioned agents.</i></p>
<p><i>Subsidiary</i></p>	<p><i>A company controlled by another usually a large corporation. When that control or ownership is not shared, it is termed a wholly-owned subsidiary. Subsidiaries are distinct legal entities for purposes of taxation and other forms of regulation.</i></p>
<p><i>Superannuation scheme</i></p>	<p><i>A “provident fund”, a “pension fund” and a “retirement annuity fund” as defined in Schedule 2 of the Tax Act 58 of 1962.</i></p>
<p><i>Under-resourced areas</i></p>	<p><i>Areas, which did not receive adequate infrastructure development investment or attention from the previous dispensation or the private sector. As defined in the Transformational Infrastructure document by Financial Sector Charter).</i></p>
<p><i>Unlisted public mandate collective investment schemes</i></p>	<p><i>Unlisted public company wholly owned by mandated investments and public entities</i></p>

<i>Transformational infrastructure</i>	<i>Also known as bulk service contributions. These projects stimulate development efforts in under-resourced areas. Projects that support economic development in under-resourced areas and contribute towards equitable access to economic resources. Such infrastructure projects could be in the following sectors: transport; telecommunications; water, waste water and solid waste; energy; social infrastructure such as health, education, and correctional services facilities; and municipal infrastructure and services</i>
<i>Triple bottom line</i>	<i>A business concept that refers to corporate attainment of balanced and integrated economic, social and environmental performance.</i>
<i>Value of Enterprise</i>	<i>As Average Annual or such other mechanism as defined in Codes of Good Practice</i>

ANNEXURE A **MEASUREMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN UNDER RESOURCED AREAS**

TRANSFORMATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

1. INTRODUCTION

The property sector recognises their role to contribute to development in under resources areas – where communities have historically been denied equitable access to economic resources. The definition of Transformational Infrastructure (“TI”) was intended to focus development efforts by entities that provide infrastructure that unlocks and increase the potential for economic growth and development in South Africa. We have therefore through official permission of the Financial Sector Charter Council used their Transformational Infrastructure model.

Infrastructure development projects are also known as bulk service contributions. These stimulate development efforts in an area appropriately. These projects support economic development area and contribute towards equitable access to economic resources.

Such infrastructure projects could be in the following sectors:

- Transport
- Telecommunication
- Water, waste water and solid waste
- Energy
- Social infrastructure such as health, education and correctional service facilities
- Municipal infrastructure and services

2. OBJECTIVES

The objective of the document is to provide a Transformational Infrastructure Municipal Index.

3. TARGET MARKET

TI will be any infrastructure that will promote the social and equitable economic development of a specific location, community, region or district. This includes but is not limited to:

- Education which includes schools, learning centres, higher education, etc.
- Road and rail infrastructure which will include new access roads, upgrading of existing roads, etc.
- Community infrastructure such as water, electricity, sewerage, drainage, purification and treatment, amongst others, except those that are specific to Affordable Housing projects in which case they will be included under that sub-element.

- Safety and security, which includes police stations, prisons, etc.
- All telecommunications infrastructure whether that be land, cellular, or data.
- Health, which includes hospitals and clinics etc.
- Municipal infrastructure and services including Government buildings.
- Industrial Development Zone type infrastructure including logistics hubs.

4. MUNICIPAL INDEX

The Measurement and calculation of Transformational Infrastructure (TI) projects will be through the use of a Municipal Index.

A	Municipal Code	2012 Weighting
Abaqulusi (KZN)	KZN263	43,45%
Aganang (Lm)	LIM352	33,75%
Albert Luthuli (Mp)	MP301	33,03%
Alfred Nzo District (EC)	DC44	54,42%
Amahlathi (EC)	EC124	39,10%
Amajuba District (KZN)	DC25	29,52%
Amathole District (EC)	DC12	38,07%
Ba-Phalaborwa (Lm)	LIM334	20,59%
Baviaans (EC)	EC107	16,33%
Beaufort West (WC)	WC053	8,14%
Bela-Bela (Lm)	LIM366	20,55%
Bergrivier (WC)	WC013	7,60%
Bitou (WC) {Plett}	WC047	14,94%
Blouberg (Lm)	LIM351	36,39%
Blue Crane Route (EC)	EC102	21,89%
Bojanala District (NW)	DC37	23,32%
Breede Valley (WC)	WC025	10,55%
Buffalo City Metropolitan (EC)	EC125	23,02%
Bushbuckridge (Mp)	MP325	30,96%
C		
Cacadu District (EC)	DC10	16,85%
Camdeboo (EC)	EC101	7,83%
Cape Agulhas (WC)	WC033	8,33%
Cape Winelands District (WC)	DC2	25,68%
Capricorn District (Lm)	DC35	29,21%
Cederberg (WC)	WC012	11,82%
Central Karoo District (WC)	DC5	25,62%
Chris Hani District (EC)	DC13	42,75%

City of Cape Town Metropolitan (WC)	CPT	8,88%
City of Johannesburg Metropolitan (Gt)	JHB	12,38%
City of Matlosana (NW) {Klerksdorp}	NW403	17,87%
City of Tshwane Metropolitan (Gt)	TSH	17,82%
D		
Dannhauser (KZN)	KZN254	34,55%
Dihlabeng (FS)	FS192	17,42%
Dikgatlong (NC)	NC092	25,44%
Dipaleseng (Mp)	MP306	24,01%
Ditsobotla (NW)	NW384	28,79%
Dr JS Moroka (Mp)	MP316	30,35%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda District (NW)	DC40	19,64%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District (NW)	DC39	28,49%
Drakenstein (WC)	WC023	12,67%
E		
Eden District (WC)	DC4	12,09%
eDumbe (KZN)	KZN261	43,86%
Ehlanzeni District (Mp)	DC32	27,17%
Ekurhuleni Metropolitan (Gt)	EKU	16,10%
Elias Motsoaledi (Lm)	LIM472	39,14%
Elundini (EC)	EC141	65,94%
Emadlangeni (KZN)	KZN253	50,06%
Emakhazeni (Mp) {Highlands}	MP314	16,62%
Emalahleni (EC)	EC136	33,68%
Emalahleni (Mp)	MP312	27,58%
Emfuleni (Gt)	GT421	13,21%
Emnambithi/Ladysmith (KZN)	KZN232	30,53%
Emthanjeni (NC)	NC073	12,74%
Endumeni (KZN)	KZN241	18,84%
Engcobo (EC)	EC137	65,18%
Ephraim Mogale (Lm)	LIM471	28,08%
Ethekwini Metropolitan (KZN)	ETH	14,35%
Ezingoleni (KZN)	KZN215	38,45%
F		
Fetakgomo (Lm)	LIM474	39,42%
Fezile Dabi District (FS)	DC20	14,38%
Frances Baard District (NC)	DC9	16,48%
G		
Gamagara (NC)	NC453	10,61%

Gariep (EC)	EC144	16,06%
Ga-Segonyana (NC)	NC452	23,38%
George (WC)	WC044	13,32%
Gert Sibande District (Mp)	DC30	28,52%
Govan Mbeki (Mp)	MP307	14,91%
Great Kei (EC)	EC123	34,01%
Greater Giyani (Lm)	LIM331	36,30%
Greater Kokstad (KZN)	KZN433	27,30%
Greater Letaba (Lm)	LIM332	31,95%
Greater Sekhukhune District (Lm)	DC47	37,45%
Greater Taung (NW)	NW394	30,12%
Greater Tubatse (Lm)	LIM475	39,28%
Greater Tzaneen (Lm)	LIM333	31,18%
H		
Hantam (NC)	NC065	12,77%
Hessequa (WC) {Langeberg}	WC042	8,38%
Hibiscus Coast (KZN)	KZN216	23,80%
Hlabisa (KZN)	KZN274	56,34%
I		
Ikwezi (EC)	EC103	21,24%
iLembe District (KZN)	DC29	40,30%
Imbabazane (KZN)	KZN236	53,07%
Impendle (KZN)	KZN224	43,17%
Indaka (KZN)	KZN233	44,77%
Ingwe (KZN)	KZN431	62,96%
Inkwanca (EC)	EC133	16,68%
Intsika Yethu (EC)	EC135	63,29%
Inxuba Yethemba (EC)	EC131	12,42%
J		
Joe Gqabi District (EC)	DC14	46,85%
Joe Morolong (NC)	NC451	35,83%
John Taolo Gaetsewe District (NC)	DC45	25,23%
Jozini (KZN)	KZN272	55,87%
K		
Kagisano/Molopo (NW)	NW391	30,30%
Kai !Garib (NC)	NC082	26,48%
Kamiesberg (NC)	NC064	15,20%
Kannaland (WC)	WC041	13,05%
Kareeberg (NC)	NC074	21,38%

Karoo Hoogland (NC)	NC066	20,12%
Kgatelopele (NC)	NC086	12,21%
Kgetlengrivier (NW)	NW374	30,09%
Khâi-Ma (NC)	NC067	13,33%
Khara Hais (NC)	NC083	12,19%
Kheis (NC)	NC084	28,16%
King Sabata Dalindyebo (EC)	EC157	47,18%
Knysna (WC)	WC048	14,85%
Kopanong (FS)	FS162	15,77%
Kouga (EC)	EC108	13,47%
Kou-Kamma (EC)	EC109	22,43%
Kwa Sani (KZN)	KZN432	39,41%
KwaDukuza (KZN)	KZN292	22,04%
L		
Laingsburg (WC)	WC051	16,48%
Langeberg (WC)	WC026	10,13%
Lejweleputswa District (FS)	DC18	19,06%
Lekwa (Mp)	MP305	18,83%
Lekwa-Teemane (NW)	NW396	18,45%
Lepele-Nkumpi (Lm)	LIM355	30,52%
Lephalale (Lm)	LIM362	27,24%
Lesedi (Gt)	GT423	17,46%
Letsemeng (FS)	FS161	22,20%
Lukanji (EC)	EC134	19,98%
M		
Mafikeng (NW)	NW383	33,44%
Mafube (FS)	FS205	17,84%
Magareng (NC)	NC093	21,11%
Makana (EC)	EC104	14,42%
Makhado (Lm)	LIM344	28,47%
Makhuduthamaga (Lm)	LIM473	37,83%
Maletswai (EC)	EC143	22,63%
Maluti a Phofung (FS)	FS194	26,95%
Mamusa (NW)	NW393	23,02%
Mandeni (KZN)	KZN291	33,27%
Mangaung Metropolitan (FS)	FS172	16,10%
Mantsopa (FS)	FS173	20,51%
Maphumulo (KZN)	KZN294	64,92%
Maquassi Hills (NW)	NW404	30,23%

Maruleng (Lm)	LIM335	32,27%
Masilonyana (FS)	FS181	22,35%
Matatiele (EC)	EC441	51,84%
Matjhabeng (FS)	FS184	16,12%
Matzikama (WC)	WC011	10,85%
Mbhashe (EC)	EC121	72,52%
Mbizana (EC)	EC151	76,15%
Mbombela (Mp)	MP322	23,73%
Merafong City (Gt)	NW405	20,56%
Metsimaholo (FS)	FS204	12,74%
Mfolozi (KZN)	KZN281	43,86%
Mhlontlo (EC)	EC156	64,34%
Midvaal (Gt)	GT422	13,76%
Mier (NC)	NC081	23,63%
Mkhambathini (KZN)	KZN226	51,22%
Mkhondo (Mp)	MP303	33,57%
Mnquma (EC)	EC122	57,83%
Modimolle (Lm)	LIM365	22,45%
Mogalakwena (Lm)	LIM367	24,53%
Mogale City (Gt)	GT481	16,18%
Mohokare (FS)	FS163	27,52%
Molemole (Lm)	LIM353	32,73%
Mooi Mpofana (KZN)	KZN223	29,12%
Mookgopong (Lm)	LIM364	26,08%
Mopani District (Lm)	DC33	31,23%
Moqhaka (FS)	FS201	13,41%
Moretele (NW)	NW371	17,16%
Moses Kotane (NW)	NW375	15,48%
MosSEL Bay (WC)	WC043	9,84%
Msinga (KZN)	KZN244	77,17%
Msukaligwa (Mp)	MP302	22,31%
Mthonjaneni (KZN)	KZN285	53,06%
Mtubatuba (KZN)	KZN275	24,42%
Musina (Lm)	LIM341	23,69%
Mutale (Lm)	LIM342	41,47%
N		
Nala (FS)	FS185	27,10%
Naledi (FS)	FS171	19,23%
Naledi (NW)	NW392	28,76%

Nama Khoi (NC)	NC062	9,56%
Namakwa District (NC)	DC6	12,69%
Ndlambe (EC)	EC105	15,32%
Ndwedwe (KZN)	KZN293	61,30%
Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan (EC)	NMA	14,81%
Newcastle (KZN)	KZN252	18,69%
Ngaka Modiri Molema District (NW)	DC38	30,34%
Ngqushwa (EC)	EC126	30,68%
Ngquza Hill (EC)	EC153	64,19%
Ngwathe (FS)	FS203	16,77%
Nkandla (KZN)	KZN286	62,69%
Nkangala District (Mp)	DC31	23,81%
Nketoana (FS)	FS193	31,79%
Nkomazi (Mp)	MP324	29,70%
Nkonkobe (EC)	EC127	33,86%
Nongoma (KZN)	KZN265	68,91%
Nqutu (KZN)	KZN242	56,11%
Ntabankulu (EC)	EC152	70,18%
Ntambanana (KZN)	KZN283	59,00%
Nxuba (EC)	EC128	24,11%
Nyandeni (EC)	EC155	60,59%
O		
O.R.Tambo District (EC)	DC15	61,68%
of Madibeng (NW)	NW372	26,22%
Okhahlamba (KZN)	KZN235	51,20%
Oudtshoorn (WC)	WC045	9,54%
Overberg District (WC)	DC3	9,62%
Overstrand (WC)	WC032	7,75%
P		
Phokwane (NC)	NC094	23,96%
Phumelela (FS)	FS195	25,83%
Pixley Ka Seme (Mp)	MP304	23,59%
Pixley ka Seme District (NC)	DC7	17,59%
Polokwane (Lm)	LIM354	24,69%
Port St Johns (EC)	EC154	68,90%
Prince Albert (WC)	WC052	11,78%
R		
Ramotshere Moiloa (NW) {Zeerust}	NW385	27,16%
Randfontein (Gt)	GT482	21,04%

Ratlou (NW)	NW381	34,03%
Renosterberg (NC)	NC075	20,89%
Richmond (KZN)	KZN227	36,98%
Richtersveld (NC)	NC061	10,74%
Rustenburg (NW)	NW373	25,93%
S		
Sakhisizwe (EC)	EC138	40,41%
Saldanha Bay (WC)	WC014	5,69%
Sedibeng District (Gt)	DC42	13,65%
Senqu (EC)	EC142	42,42%
Setsoto (FS)	FS191	27,79%
Sisonke District (KZN)	DC43	31,40%
Siyancuma (NC)	NC078	18,52%
Siyanda District (NC)	DC8	21,70%
Siyathemba (NC)	NC077	14,85%
Sol Plaatjie (NC)	NC091	11,07%
Stellenbosch (WC)	WC024	8,12%
Steve Tshwete (Mp) {Middleburg}	MP313	14,29%
Sundays River Valley (EC)	EC106	20,27%
Swartland (WC)	WC015	7,74%
Swellendam (WC)	WC034	8,54%
T		
Thaba Chweu (Mp)	MP321	24,32%
Thabazimbi (Lm)	LIM361	25,37%
Thabo Mofutsanyane District (FS)	DC19	30,16%
The Big Five False Bay (KZN)	KZN273	58,48%
The Msunduzi (KZN)	KZN225	15,51%
Theewaterskloof (WC)	WC031	13,25%
Thembelihle (NC)	NC076	16,80%
Thembisile (Mp)	MP315	22,77%
Thulamela (Lm)	LIM343	31,23%
Tlokwe City Council (NW) {Potch}	NW402	14,65%
Tokolologo (FS)	FS182	29,00%
Tsantsabane (NC)	NC085	21,88%
Tsolwana (EC)	EC132	30,61%
Tswaing (NW)	NW382	26,18%
Tswelopele (FS)	FS183	21,97%
U		
Ubuhlebezwe (KZN)	KZN434	58,29%

Ubuntu (NC)	NC071	16,32%
Ugu District (KZN)	DC21	40,06%
Ulundi (KZN)	KZN266	43,73%
Umdoni (KZN)	KZN212	27,81%
UMgungundlovu District (KZN)	DC22	23,38%
Umhlabuyalingana (KZN)	KZN271	65,37%
uMhlathuze (KZN)	KZN282	18,05%
Umjindi (Mp)	MP323	20,23%
Umkhanyakude District (KZN)	DC27	56,01%
uMlalazi (KZN)	KZN284	54,99%
uMngeni (KZN)	KZN222	22,59%
uMshwathi (KZN)	KZN221	40,18%
Umsobomvu (NC)	NC072	18,09%
Umtshezi (KZN)	KZN234	33,94%
UMuziwabantu (KZN)	KZN214	43,53%
Umvoti (KZN)	KZN245	48,55%
Umzimkhulu (KZN)	KZN435	58,23%
Umzimvubu (EC)	EC442	57,31%
Umzinyathi District (KZN)	DC24	55,94%
Umzumbe (KZN)	KZN213	57,71%
UPhongolo (KZN)	KZN262	44,33%
Uthukela District (KZN)	DC23	41,19%
Uthungulu District (KZN)	DC28	38,60%
V		
Ventersdorp (NW)	NW401	27,60%
Vhembe District (Lm)	DC34	30,52%
Victor Khanye (Mp)	MP311	21,04%
Vulamehlo (KZN)	KZN211	59,74%
W		
Waterberg District (Lm)	DC36	24,58%
West Coast District (WC)	DC1	8,31%
West Rand District (Gt)	DC48	19,52%
Westonaria (Gt)	GT483	23,59%
Witzenberg (WC)	WC022	18,71%
X		
Xhariep District (FS)	DC16	21,02%
Z		
Zululand District (KZN)	DC26	49,44%