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Mr A Campbell  
Chairperson  
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P O Box 245  
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2052

Dear Mr A Campbell

**SKILLS DEVELOPMENT ACT (ACT NO 97 OF 1998) AS AMENDED (THE SDA):  
REQUEST FOR AMENDMENT OF THE FOOD AND BEVERAGES MANUFACTURING  
SECTOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING AUTHORITY CONSTITUTION**

Thank you for your application requesting approval for the amendment made to the FoodBev SETA constitution.

Having considered your motivation for the recommendations made for amendments, I am pleased to inform you that your establishment's request for the amendment of the constitution has been approved.

Yours sincerely

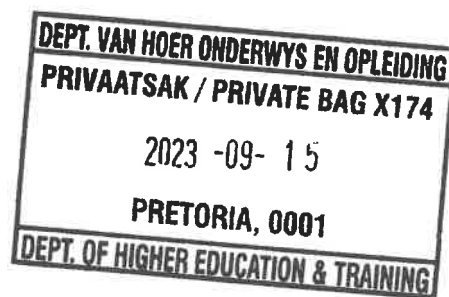
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'DR BE NZIMANDE', written over a horizontal line.

**DR BE NZIMANDE, MP  
MINISTER OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND INNOVATION  
DATE: 02/06/2023**



**CONSTITUTION OF  
FOOD AND BEVERAGES MANUFACTURING  
SECTOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING AUTHORITY  
(FoodBev SETA)**

**Revision date: March 2020**



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## 1. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

In this Constitution, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, bears that meaning and unless the context indicates otherwise—

Term	Description
Act	means the Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No. 97 of 1998).
Accounting Authority	means the highest decision-making structure referred to as the Board of the FoodBev SETA appointed by the Executive Authority for a period of five (5) years, with a role of governing and managing the SETA in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act, the Skills Development Act, the Skills Development Levies Act and any other applicable legislation.
Alternate	means a person contemplated in clause 8 (8) of this constitution.
Chairperson	means the Chairperson of the Accounting Authority contemplated in clause 14 of this constitution.
Chief Executive Officer	means the highest-ranking official in the SETA, whose primary responsibilities include making major corporate decisions, managing the overall operations and resources of a company, acting as the main point of communication between the Accounting Authority (the board) and Department of Higher Education and Training as contemplated in clause 16 of this constitution.
Committee	means any permanent, ad-hoc or subcommittee of the SETA established by the Accounting Authority in terms of this constitution.
Constituency	means organised labour, organised employers, government departments, professional bodies, bargaining councils and organisations contemplated in section 11(2) of the Act and listed in Annexure 4.
Constitution	includes the Annexure to this constitution.
Designated groups	means black people, women and people with disabilities.
Executive Authority	means the Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology, who, in terms of the Act, is accountable to Parliament for skills development.
Executive Committee	means the Executive Committee established in terms of clause 9 of this constitution.
Industry Associations	means recognised organisations within the Food and Beverages Manufacturing sector that serve as a line between the industry, government and the public by providing a unified voice in legislative and regulatory matters. They provide networking, marketing and educational opportunities to the sector. This gives reference to organisations such as amongst others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The South African Chamber of Baking (SACB)</li> <li>b) SA Fruit and Vegetables Canners Association (SAFVCA)</li> <li>c) Milk South Africa (MSA)</li> <li>d) The South African Liquor Brand Owners Association (SALBA)</li> </ul>



Term	Description
Member	means a natural person appointed as a member of the Accounting Authority or any of its chambers or committees.
Levy Paying Employers	means employer with identifiable interest with eh sector which pays levies in terms of the Skills Development Levy Act, representing the interests of the its employees within the sector.
NQF Act	means the National Qualification Framework Act, 2008 (Act No. 67 of 2008).
NSA	means the National Skills Authority established by section 4 of the Act
NSDS	means the national skills development strategy referred to in section p) 5(1)(a)(ii) of the Act.
organised employers / levy paying employers	means: a) any employers' organisation in the Sector that is registered in terms of the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No. 66 of 1995), b) any other association of employers in that Sector that represents the interests of its members as employers c) includes a State Department referred to in Schedule 1 of the Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation No. 103 of 1994), as an employer in that Sector.
organised labour / representative trade unions	means any trade union or federation of trade unions in the Sector that is registered in terms of the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No. 66 of 1995), and any other association of employees in the Sector that represents the interests of its members as employees.
PFMA	means the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999)
SDLA	means the Skills Development Levies Act, 1999 (Act No. 9 of 1999).
Sector	means the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Sector determined by the Minister in terms of section 9(2) of the Act.
SETA	means the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Sector Education and Training Authority (FoodBev SETA), established by the Minister in terms of section 9(1)(a) of the Act or reestablished by the Minister in terms of section 9 (1) (b) of the Act and referred to in clause 4(1).
SLA	means the service level agreement contemplated in section 10A of the Act.

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## 2. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF CONSTITUTION

- 2.1 The Act makes provision for the establishment or re-establishment of SETAs for each national economic sector. The Minister determined the discrete Sector of the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Sector Education and Training Authority FoodBev SETA in terms of section 9 of the Act.
- 2.2 This constitution was drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Act and provides an institutional framework for the SETA to develop and implement national, sectoral and work-place strategies in order to develop and improve the skills of the South African workforce.
- 2.3 The SETA pursues the development of a skilled workforce in order to provide an improved service to the people of South Africa. The SETA is inspired by the vision of an appropriately skilled workforce, who is empowered to render quality services, which are comparable with world-class standards.

## 3. EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

- 3.1 The Executive Authority must exercise its powers and responsibilities in order to ensure that the implementation of the objectives and execution of the functions of the SETA comply with both the Act and the policies of the Executive Authority.
- 3.2 In executing its accountability and responsibility functions, the Executive Authority must exercise its powers in terms of the Act, the PFMA, this constitution and any other relevant legislation.

## 4. IDENTIFICATION OF SETA

### 4.1 Name

The name of this SETA is the Food and Beverages Manufacturing Sector Education and Training Authority, situated at No 13 Autumn St, Rivonia, 2128 and referred to in this constitution as the SETA.

### 4.2 Scope of coverage

The national economic sector for which the SETA is established is the Food and Beverages Manufacturing Sector. Its scope of coverage, determined by the Minister in terms of section 9(2) of the Act, is recorded in Annexure 1, as amended from time to time.

### 4.3 Constituencies in Sector

Organised labour / representative trade unions, organised employers / levy paying employers, government departments, professional bodies, bargaining councils and organisations contemplated in section 11(2) of the Act are listed in Annexure 4.

### 4.4 Legal status

- (a) The SETA is a statutory body and juristic person.
- (b) The SETA, through the Accounting Authority, may authorise any person or persons to act on its behalf, to sign all documents and to take all steps that may

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be necessary in connection with any legal proceedings brought by or against the Authority.

- (c) The SETA and its Accounting Authority are governed by the Act, the PFMA, the SDLA, this constitution and any other relevant legislation.

## 5. OBJECTIVES OF SETA

In performing its functions contemplated in the Act and in this constitution, the SETA seeks to promote the objectives contemplated in sub items (5.1) to (5.3).

### 5.1 General objectives

The general objectives of the SETA are to:

- (a) facilitate, coordinate and monitor the implementation of the NSDS in the Sector.
- (b) identify skills shortages in the Sector.
- (c) support the development of the skills of employees in the Sector.
- (d) support the improvement of the quality of life and labour market prospects of employees in the Sector.
- (e) strengthen the institutional capacity of the SETA, in order to improve productivity and the quality of the services it provides to its stakeholders.
- (f) through the skills development levy, increase the levels of investment in skills development and improve returns on such investment.
- (g) support improved performance and productivity in the workplaces in the Sector, as well as the competitiveness of employers.
- (h) support the improvement of the employment prospects of persons previously disadvantaged by unfair discrimination.
- (i) in liaison with employment services, assist work seekers to gain access to work experience.
- (j) in liaison with employment services, assist retrenched workers to re-enter the labour market.
- (k) liaise with employers in respect of skills development programmes.
- (l) promote the development of skills aimed at self-employment.
- (m) support skills development in the informal sector, cooperatives and other income-generating initiatives for the unemployed.
- (n) support and promote the development of artisans, technicians, professionals and persons in other categories.
- (o) support, facilitate and promote the quality of occupation-based learning in the Sector.
- (n) promote effective communication between, and participation by bodies involved in skills development — both inside and outside the Sector.
- (p) co-operate with and support the QCTO in matters relating to QCTO functions and operations referred to in section 10 of the Act; and
- (o) to cooperate with and support the functions of other agencies in matters related to skills development.



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## **5.2 Objectives in relation to employers in Sector**

The objectives of the SETA in relation to employers are to encourage them to—

- (a) identify skills needs in the workplace.
- (b) provide employees with opportunities to acquire new skills.
- (c) use their workplaces and facilities to create active learning environments.
- (d) develop their capacity to manage and provide occupation-based learning.
- (e) facilitate new entrants to the labour market by providing them with opportunities to learn through exposure to work experience during learnerships, internships, apprenticeships and other programmes that provide learning in the workplace.
- (f) support occupation-based learning interventions, linked to the objectives and mechanisms of the Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act No. 55 of 1998).
- (g) ensure occupation-based learning of quality in the workplace; and
- (h) to develop appropriate partnerships with other public, private and non- governmental organisations in promoting skills development.

## **5.3 Objectives in relation to employees in Sector**

The objectives of the SETA in relation to employees are to encourage them to—

- (a) participate in learnerships, apprenticeships, professional training, skills development programmes and other learning programmes.
- (b) take responsibility for their learning by utilising the learning opportunities offered to them; and
- (c) to provide input into, and feedback on occupation-based learning programmes that they undertake.

## **6. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF SETA**

### **6.1 SETA functions**

The SETA must perform its functions in accordance with the Act, the SDLA, the PFMA, any other relevant legislation and this Constitution.

6.1.1 The SETA must, in accordance with any prescribed requirements:

- (i) develop a Sector Skills Plan within the NSDS framework.
- (ii) implement its Sector Skills Plan by:
  - a) establishing learning programmes.
  - b) approving work-place skills plans and annual training reports.
  - c) allocating grants, in the prescribed manner and in accordance with any prescribed standards and criteria, to employers, skills development providers and workers, and
  - d) by monitoring the quality of occupation-based learning in the Sector.

6.1.2 promote occupation-based learning programmes that include work experience by:

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- (i) identifying workplaces for practical work experience.
  - (ii) supporting the development of learning materials.
  - (iii) improving the facilitation and assessment of learning; and
  - (iv) by assisting with conclusion of agreements for learning programmes.
- 6.1.3 perform any function delegated to it by the QCTO in terms of section 26I of the Act.
- 6.1.4 support and form partnerships with other agencies on matters related to skills development.
- 6.1.5 when required to do so, as contemplated in section 7(1) of the SDLA, collect and disburse the skills development levies, allocated to it in terms of sections 8 and 9 of the SDLA, in its Sector.
- 6.1.6 liaise with the National Skills Authority on—
- (i) the national skills development policy.
  - (ii) the national skills development strategy; and
  - (iii) its sector skills plan.
- 6.1.7 liaise with the provincial offices of the Department, the provincial skills development forums and any relevant education bodies, established in terms of any law regulating education and training in the Republic, to improve information about placement opportunities and between skills development providers and the labour market.
- 6.1.8 formulate policies and procedures of the SETA.
- 6.1.9 appoint the employees necessary for the performance of its functions.
- 6.1.10 promote the national standard, established in terms of section 30B of the Act; and (l) perform any other functions:
- (i) imposed on it by the Act, the SDLA, any other relevant legislation and this
  - (ii) constitution, or
  - (iii) that are consistent with the purposes of the Act, the SDLA, any other
  - (iv) relevant legislation and this constitution.

## **6.2 SETA powers**

The SETA has all the powers referred to in section 10(2) of the Act and such other powers conferred on the SETA by the SDLA and this constitution.

## **7. SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT AND STRATEGIC PLAN OF SETA**

- 7.1 The SETA must conclude an SLA for every financial year with the Director- General in accordance with section 10A of the Act, concerning:
- (i) the SETA's performance of its functions in terms of the Act and the NSDS.
  - (ii) the SETA's annual Strategic Plan.
  - (iii) any assistance that the Director-General is to provide to the SETA in order to enable it to perform its functions.
  - (iv) any assistance that the SETA is to provide in terms of the Act to assist the Minister in complying with his or her responsibility in accordance with the policy determined by the President relating to service delivery and relating to the functions of the relevant SETA.
  - (v) any other prescribed matters.
- 7.2 The SLA must be concluded in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed period.

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7.3 If the SETA and the Director-General are unable to agree on the contents of the SLA within the prescribed period, the Minister must determine the contents of the SLA after consulting the NSA.

7.4 The SETA must submit a Strategic Plan in terms of Regulation 30 of the Treasury Regulations.

## **8. ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY**

### **8.1 Duties of Accounting Authority**

The Accounting Authority must:

- (i) govern and manage the SETA in accordance with the PFMA, the Act and any other applicable legislation.
- (ii) ensure that the SETA achieves the objectives contemplated in clause 5.1; 5.2 and 5.3 performs the functions contemplated in clause 6.1
- (iii) provide effective leadership and to ensure that the SETA implements the goals of the NSDS and the Performance Agreement with the Minister.
- (iv) provide a strategic direction for the SETA.
- (v) liaise with stakeholders.
- (vi) ensure that the SETA complies with the relevant statutory requirements and the requirements of this constitution.
- (vii) manage institutional risk.
- (viii) monitor the performance of the SETA.
- (ix) ensure that its members and the members of the committees established by it, comply with the Code of Conduct set out in Annexure 2.

### **8.2 Powers of the Accounting Authority**

The Accounting Authority may:

- (i) exercise all the powers necessary in order to enable it to perform its functions in terms of the Act, this constitution and any other relevant legislation.
- (ii) exercise any other powers conferred on it by the Act, the PFMA, the SDLA, any other relevant legislation and this constitution.
- (iii) take decisions on any matter related to the performance of its functions in terms of the Act and this constitution.
- (iv) establish committees of the SETA to assist it in performing its functions; and
- (v) establish chambers of the SETA contemplated in section 12 of the Act.

### **8.3 Delegation of functions**

8.3.1 The Accounting Authority may delegate any of its functions to:

- (i) the Executive Committee.
- (ii) the Chief Executive Officer; or
- (iii) to any other committee or chamber of the SETA.



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8.3.2 A delegation by the Accounting Authority is subject to such conditions as the Accounting Authority may impose and must be in writing, must state the terms and conditions of the delegation and must be recorded.

8.3.3 Subject to any rights that may have vested as a consequence of the delegation, a delegation under paragraph (8.3.1) -

- (i) does not divest the Accounting Authority of the function delegated and the Accounting Authority may at any time review, amend or set aside any decision made under the delegation.
- (ii) does not prevent the performance of the function by the Accounting Authority itself.
- (iii) may be revoked by the Accounting Authority at any time.

#### **8.4 Size of Accounting Authority**

- (i) Except if the Minister approved a deviation to the number of members in accordance with section 13 of the Act, the composition of the Accounting Authority may not exceed 15 persons.
- (ii) The Accounting Authority consists of a chairperson and 14 members.

#### **8.5 Composition of Accounting Authority**

8.5.1 :-

- (i) The Minister, after consultation with the NSA, must appoint a person as Chairperson of the Accounting Authority of the SETA.
- (ii) The Chairperson has no voting rights, but in the case of an equality of votes the Chairperson has a casting vote.

8.5.2 :-

- (i) Subject to subparagraph 8.2 (ii) and section 13(2) of the Act, the Minister must appoint 14 persons as members of the Accounting Authority of the SETA.
- (ii) The members referred to in subparagraph (i) have full voting rights and
  - (aa) Six (6) persons nominated by organised labour.
  - (bb) Six (6) persons nominated by organised employers including small business or government departments that are employers; and
  - (cc) Two (2) persons nominated by—
    - (a) government departments that have an interest in the sector, but the departments are not an employer as contemplated in subsection 8.2 (ii).
    - (b) any interested professional body.
    - (c) any bargaining council with jurisdiction in the sector; or
    - (d) organisation of community which have an identifiable interest in skills development in the sector.

8.5.3 Each constituency represented on the Accounting Authority must be represented by persons who are sufficiently representative of designated groups.

8.5.4 The members of the SETA are listed in clause 2 (4) of Annexure 4.

8.5.5 The Accounting Authority may, on good cause shown, recommend to the Minister the removal of any trade union or employer organisation listed in clause 2.4(i) (ii) of Annexure 4.



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## **8.6 Nomination and appointment of members of Accounting Authority**

- 8.6.1 At least three (3) months before the expiry of the term of office of the members of the Accounting Authority, the Chief Executive Officer must invite nominations for members for the forthcoming term of office, from organised labour, organised employers and the categories of role-players referred to in section 11(2)(b) of the Act within the Sector.
- 8.6.2 Any person nominating another person for appointment as a member of the Accounting Authority must consider the provisions of section 14(4) of the Act set out in clause 3.1 (i) (ii) (iii) of Annexure 5.
- 8.6.3 The Minister must by notice in the Gazette invite nominations for the position of Chairperson of the Accounting Authority of the SETA from interested parties in the Sector.
- 8.6.4 The Chief Executive Officer must provide members appointed to the Accounting Authority with formal letters of appointment on the SETA letterhead and must set out in the letter the duties and responsibilities of the members.
- 8.6.5 Members must accept their appointment and declare in writing that they accept, and will be bound by, the Code of Conduct of the SETA on or before the induction date referred to in sub clause (8.10).

## **8.7 Consultation on proportional representation**

- 8.7.1 Organised employers must, by means of consultation, endeavor to reach agreement on the proportional division of members to represent the organised employers on the Accounting Authority.
- 8.7.2 Organised labour must, by means of consultation, endeavor to reach agreement on the proportional division of members to represent organised labour on the Accounting Authority.
- 8.7.3 If organisations cannot reach agreement on the proportional allocation of members then the principle of proportionality must be applied on the basis of the formula provided in clause 4 of Annexure 4.

## **8.8 Alternates for members of Accounting Authority**

- 8.8.1 The organisations contemplated in sub clause (8.5.2) (ii) may nominate an alternate for each member in the same manner as nominations for members.
- 8.8.2 The number of alternates at any meeting may be no more than one third of the (iii) number of members contemplated in Annexure 4.
- 8.8.3 A member and his or her alternate may not attend the same meeting.
- 8.8.4 An alternate for a member has voting rights in the absence of the member he or (f) she represented.
- 8.8.5 A SETA may nominate the alternate members contemplated in paragraph (8.8.1) by nominating—
  - (i) one alternate for each member; or
  - (ii) such number of alternates per category of members contemplated in section 11(3)[a] to (c) of the Act as the SETA may determine and any of

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the alternates identified in a specified category may represent any member in that category who cannot attend a meeting.

## **8.9 Term of office of members of Accounting Authority**

8.9.1 Subject to sub-clause (8.13), the term of office of the member of the Accounting Authority may not exceed the period for which the SETA is established

8.9.2 A member is eligible for reappointment upon expiry of that member's term of office, but reappointed members may not exceed one third of the members of the Accounting Authority in any one term.

## **8.10 Induction and capacity building of members and alternates**

The Accounting Authority must ensure that—

8.10.1 within one (1) month of taking office, the appointed members and alternates of the Accounting Authority attend an induction session that covers the purpose, mandate, management structures and processes, operations and governance practices of the Accounting Authority.

8.10.2 within three (3) months of taking office, members attend a training session that covers the role and responsibilities of —

- (i) the Accounting Authority; and
- (ii) the role and responsibilities of Members and how to discharge their duties.

8.10.3 members receive training on an ongoing basis to enhance or update their understanding of the operations of the Accounting Authority and matters relevant thereto

## **8.11 First meeting at each new term of office of Accounting Authority**

8.11.1 The Chief Executive Officer must set a date for the first meeting of the term of office of a new Accounting Authority, which must be convened within two (2) months of the establishment of the Accounting Authority.

8.11.2 The Chief Executive Officer must notify the members of the Accounting Authority, in writing, of the date, time, venue and agenda of the first meeting.

8.11.3 At that meeting, the members must—

- (i) set the dates for forthcoming meetings during that year; and
- (ii) take such other decisions as are necessary in order to ensure the prompt and effective functioning of the SETA.

8.11.4 In the event that the Chairperson has not yet been appointed, the Chief

8.11.5 Executive Officer presides over the first meeting of the Accounting Authority, where after the members must choose a chairperson from their own ranks, for each meeting convened until such time as the Chairperson has been appointed by the Minister.



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## **8.12 Suspension of members of Accounting Authority**

8.12.1 The Accounting Authority may, on reasonable grounds and subject to sub clause (8.13) (3), (4) and (5), recommend to the Minister the suspension of a member.

## **8.13 Vacation of office by members of Accounting Authority**

8.13.1 A member of the Accounting Authority vacates office if that member—

- (i) resigns by written notice, addressed to the Accounting Authority and the Minister.
- (ii) no longer satisfies the eligibility requirements contemplated in Annexure 4; (iii) is removed from office in terms of paragraph (8.13.2).

8.13.2 On the recommendation of the Accounting Authority, the Minister may remove a Member —

- (i) upon the written request of the organisation represented by that Member.
- (ii) who is absent from three consecutive meetings of the Accounting Authority without prior and written permission of the Accounting Authority, unless the member shows good cause why he or she should not be removed.
- (iii) due to permanent incapacity.
- (iv) for serious misconduct.
- (v) for failure to comply with any provision in the Code of Conduct contained in Annexure 2.
- (vi) for conduct that undermines the Accounting Authority or brings the Accounting Authority or any of its members into disrepute; or iii on good cause shown.

8.13.3 Before recommending the removal of a member, the Accounting Authority must-

- (i) give notice of its intention to do so to that member.
- (ii) give reasons for the intention to recommend removal; and
- (iii) give the member reasonable opportunity under the circumstances to make representations to the Accounting Authority.

8.13.4 The Chairperson must inform the member in writing and in sufficient detail of—

- (i) the allegations against the member; and
- (ii) refer the matter to the Minister for an inquiry.

8.13.5 The member must be given adequate time to prepare for the inquiry and may be represented at the inquiry by a person of his or her choice.



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## **8.14 Filling vacancies in Accounting Authority**

- 8.14.1 Subject to paragraph (8.14.2), if a member of the Accounting Authority dies or vacates office before the expiry of that member's term of office in accordance with subclause (8.13), the procedure contained in subclause (8.6) applies with the necessary changes.
- 8.14.2 The replacement member must be from the same sector of the constituency from which the original member was appointed.

## **8.15 Application to Accounting Authority by new organisation**

- 8.15.1 Any organisation that meets the criteria stated in subclause (8.5.2) and that are not listed in Annexure 4, may apply to the Accounting Authority to be so listed.
- 8.15.2 The Accounting Authority must list the organisation if the Minister has determined that that organisation belongs in the Sector.

## **9. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY**

### **9.1 Establishment of Executive Committee of Accounting Authority**

- (i) The Accounting Authority must establish an Executive Committee with the approval of the Minister.
- (ii) The Executive Committee may not consist of more than five (5) members and must include the Chairperson.

### **9.2 Composition of Executive Committee**

- (i) Organised labour and organised employers must have equal representation in the Executive Committee.

### **9.3 Term of office of members of Executive Committee**

- (i) A member of the Executive Committee holds office for the period of that member's term of office as a member of the Accounting Authority.

### **9.4 Functions of Executive Committee**

- (i) Subject to the directions of the Accounting Authority, the Executive Committee must oversee the management of the SETA.
- (ii) Without limiting its functions contemplated in paragraph (a), the Executive Committee must—
- a) Supervise the proper management of all financial matters.
  - b) Coordinate and supervise the implementation of the Accounting Authority's policies.
  - c) Monitor national policy issues and developments and must make recommendations regarding the adoption of policies by the Accounting Authority.

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- d) Coordinate the functioning of committees, chambers and structures of the SETA and must monitor their activities, in order to ensure that they act within the terms of any powers delegated to them by the Accounting Authority.
  - e) Oversee staff employment issues.
  - f) Determine budgets and business and operational plans.
  - g) Monitor the relations and interactions of the SETA with other SETAs and other agencies on matters related to skills development.
  - h) Reviewing and approving corporate goals that are relevant to the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer
  - i) Determining the Chief Executive Officer's compensation in accordance with applicable rules and regulations set by DHET.
  - j) Evaluating the Chief Executive Officer's performance against set goals and objectives
  - k) Responsible for ensuring that good corporate governance, ethics and high standard are enforced within the organisation.
  - l) Responsible for ensuring that there is a clear developmental plan for the CEO
  - m) Ensures that decisions of the Board are implemented.
  - n) Perform any other function, delegated to it by the Accounting Authority.

## **10. AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE OF SETA**

### **10.1 Establishment, composition and accountability of Audit and Risk Committee**

- (i) The Accounting Authority must establish an Audit and Risk Committee as an independent committee, which reports to the Accounting Authority.
- (ii) The Audit and Risk Committee must be constituted in terms of section 77 of the PFMA, read with Chapter 9 of the Treasury Regulations made in terms of the PFMA.
- (iii) The Accounting Authority must compile written Terms of Reference that describe the membership, authority and duties of the Audit and Risk Committee.
- (iv) The Audit and Risk Committee must be constituted in terms of the requirements of sound corporate governance and it must operate within that framework.
- (v) The Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee must—
  - a) be an independent person and may not be the Chairperson; and
  - b) be knowledgeable about the status of the position and must have the requisite financial, business, leadership and communication skills.
- (vi) The majority of the members of the Audit and Risk Committee must be independent persons and must be financially literate.
- (vii) One member of the Audit and Risk Committee must be nominated by members representing organised employers and one member must be nominated by members representing organised labour.
- (viii) The Chairperson, the members of the Executive Committee and the Chief Executive Officer may not be members of the Audit and Risk Committee but they may attend Audit and Risk Committee meetings by invitation, if this is considered necessary by the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee.



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- (ix) The Audit and Risk Committee has explicit authority to investigate any matter within its Terms of Reference, and it must be provided with the required resources to access required information.
  - (x) The Audit and Risk Committee may not perform any management functions or assume any management responsibilities.
  - (xi) The Accounting Authority must periodically review and evaluate the Audit and Risk Committee's decisions and effectiveness and must review and confirm the Audit and Risk Committee's Terms of Reference on an annual basis.

## **10.2 Functions of Audit and Risk Committee**

- (i) The Audit and Risk Committee must perform the functions of an audit and risk committee in terms of the PFMA.
- (ii) The Audit and Risk Committee must monitor and reinforce the effectiveness of both the internal control system and the internal audit function.
- (iii) The Audit and Risk Committee must review and make recommendations in respect of—
  - a) the functioning and overall efficiency and effectiveness of the internal control system.
  - b) the functioning of the Internal Audit Department.
  - c) the risk areas of the SETA's operations, which are to be covered by the scope of internal and external audits.
  - d) the adequacy, reliability and accuracy of the financial information provided to the Accounting Authority.
  - e) the scope and results of the external audit and its cost-effectiveness, as well as the independence and objectivity of the external auditors.
  - f) the cooperation and coordination between the internal and external audit
  - g) functions, and their cooperation and coordination pertaining to the management of the SETA.
  - h) any accounting or auditing concerns identified through internal and external audits and by the Auditor-General.
  - i) the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management processes followed and the development, maintenance and enhancement of fraud prevention plans.
  - j) the effectiveness of the system for monitoring compliance with laws, regulations and policies, and the results of management's investigation and follow-up action (including disciplinary action) of any instance of non-compliance; and
  - k) the SETA's compliance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and its Code of Conduct and the action taken to address any violations.
- (iv) The Audit and Risk Committee must review the annual financial statements and establish whether the statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFMA and related Treasury Regulations, including the applicable accounting framework.
- (v) The Audit and Risk Committee must review and confirm the Internal Audit Department's Charter and the Internal Audit Plan and must review and confirm the resources required to implement such plan.
- (vi) The Audit and Risk Committee must develop a direct, strong and candid relationship with the external auditors and its communication with the external auditors must facilitate independence from the management of the SETA and encourage the external auditors to speak freely, regularly and confidentially with the Audit Committee.

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- (vii) The Audit and Risk Committee must draw up a recommendation for the Accounting Authority regarding the appointment and removal of the internal and external auditors.
  - (viii) The Audit and Risk Committee must recommend such measures as may be necessary to ensure the reliability, integrity and objectivity of the SETA.

## **11. FINANCE AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE**

### **11.1 Establishment and composition of the Finance and Remuneration Committee**

The Accounting Authority must establish a Finance and Remuneration Committee consisting of a suitable number of persons with the knowledge and skills needed to perform the functions of the Committee.

### **11.2 Functions of the Finance and Remuneration Committee**

The Finance and Remuneration Committee must perform all functions referred or delegated to it by the Accounting Authority, in order to ensure that the SETA meets the requirements of the Act, the SDLA, PFMA and the Treasury Regulations that relate to finance and the remuneration of the Board and Committee members and staff.

- (i) The Finance and Remuneration Committee must evaluate and make recommendations to the Accounting Authority in respect of the following financial matters of the SETA-
  - a) the budget, cash flow and financial statements.
  - b) the financial policies and the Finance Division operational plan.
  - c) actions to implement the recommendations of the Auditor-General's Report, as well as the internal and external audit reports.
  - d) the execution of the legally mandated financial functions; and
  - e) the financial implications of policies, decisions and changes to the budget and Business Plan of the SETA
- (ii) The Finance and Remuneration Committee must advise the Accounting Authority on any matters relating to remuneration, in order to enable the Accounting Authority to develop consistent, fair and impartial strategies, policies, procedures and processes for the compensation of its members and staff, so as to attract, motivate and retain talented people.
- (iii) The Finance and Remuneration Committee must evaluate and make recommendations to the Accounting Authority in respect of the following issues relating to the remuneration of the staff of the SETA -
  - a) Developing guidelines on and reviewing the compensation and performance of staff members of the SETA.
  - b) Review and reassess the adequacy of the remuneration policy and recommend any changes to the Accounting Authority for approval.
  - c) Ensuring that the board and committee members' remuneration is in accordance with the requirements of the PFMA and the Treasury Regulations.
- (iv) The Finance and Remuneration Committee must present to the Audit and Risk Committee the quarterly management accounts, and half yearly and annual financial statements.



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## **12. GOVERNANCE AND STRATEGY COMMITTEE**

### **12.1 Establishment and Composition of Governance and Strategy Committee**

The Accounting Authority must establish a Governance and Strategic Committee consisting of a suitable number of persons with the knowledge and skills needed to perform the functions of the Committee.

### **12.2 Functions of Governance and Strategy Committee**

The Governance and Strategy Committee must—

- (i) development policies, principles, criteria and guidelines that are necessary for the governance and strategy function for the SETA.
- (ii) promote good governance.
- (iii) report to the Accounting Authority on such matters as it deems necessary; and
- (iv) develop the skills development strategy for the Sector.

## **13. CHAIRPERSON OF ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY**

### **13.1 Appointment of Chairperson of Accounting Authority**

- (i) Only the Minister may appoint the Chairperson.
- (ii) The Chairperson may not be a member of the Audit Committee.

### **13.2 Term of office of Chairperson**

- (i) The term of office of the Chairperson may not exceed the period for which the SETA is established
- (ii) The person appointed as Chairperson may not serve for more than two (2) terms of office in the SETA

### **13.3 Functions of Chairperson**

The Chairperson of the Accounting Authority—

- (i) must preside at meetings of both the Accounting Authority and the Executive Committee.
- (ii) must conduct such meetings in accordance with clause 14.
- (iii) may perform such other functions as are generally associated with the position of chairperson.
- (iv) The Chairperson is responsible for ensuring that there is effective communication, between the Chairperson and the CEO, the Minister of DHET and other stakeholders.
- (v) The Chairperson is responsible for ensuring that the developmental needs of each Board member are identified, and that the development plan is implemented.
- (vi) The Chairperson is responsible for ensuring that the induction of new Board and committee members takes place, around the constitution, policies and legislations.



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- (vii) The Chairperson is responsible for representing the organisation at strategic meetings with the Minister and to deploy members to represent the organisation all relevant forum.

#### **13.4 Temporary absence or incapacity of Chairperson**

If the Chairperson is temporarily absent or incapacitated, the meeting ordinarily presided over by the Chairperson must appoint a person from its own ranks to preside over such meeting.

#### **13.5 Vacating of office of Chairperson**

The Chairperson must vacate office if he/she—

- (i) is removed as a member in terms of clause 8.13.
  - a) is unable to attend meetings or business of the Accounting Authority and Executive Committee for a consecutive period of six (6) months; or
  - b) if the Minister, on good cause shown, decides to terminate his or her appointment.
- (ii) If the Chairperson has vacated office, the same process followed to appoint the Chairperson applies to the appointment of a new chairperson.

### **14. MEETING PROCEDURES**

#### **14.1 Meetings of Accounting Authority**

The Accounting Authority must meet at least once every three (3) months.

- (i) The business of the Accounting Authority includes—
  - a) the discussion of any matter referred to it or arising from the financial statements or reports.
  - b) the discussion of any matter of which notice has been given to the Chairperson at least 10 days before the date of notice regarding the meeting.
  - c) the transaction of such other business as is required to be transacted by the Accounting Authority in terms of the Act, the PFMA, the SDLA or this Constitution.
  - d) the delegation of its functions to members, employees or committees.
- (ii) An Annual General Meeting must be held and must be advertised in the media at least 30 days before the meeting.
- (iii) The business of the Accounting Authority at the Annual General Meeting must include consideration of—
  - a. the annual financial statements of the Accounting Authority.
  - b. an Annual Report on the Accounting Authority's affairs.
  - c. the report of the Auditor-General on the Accounting Authority; and acceptance, for recommendation to the Director-General, of the SETA's
  - d. annual budget and business plan.

#### **14.2 Meetings of Executive Committee**

- (i) The Executive Committee must meet at least once a month or may meet more when necessary.



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- (ii) Meetings of the Executive Committee must comply with the procedures contemplated in clause 14.

#### **14.3 Special meetings of Accounting Authority, Executive Committee and other committees**

- (i) The Chairperson may, on grounds of urgency, call a special meeting of the Accounting Authority or Executive Committee on at least 48 hours' notice, whether in the form of a physical meeting or by using any electronic medium.
- (ii) If the Chairperson receives a request for a meeting, signed by at least 50 percent of the members of the Accounting Authority or the Executive Committee, the Chairperson must, as soon as is practicable, give notice of a special meeting of the Accounting Authority or the Executive Committee, as the case may be, and that special meeting must be held within 15 working days of receiving such request.
- (iii) The Chairpersons of any committee of the Accounting Authority may, on grounds of urgency, call a special meeting on at least 48 hours' notice, whether in the form of a physical meeting or by using any electronic medium.

#### **14.4 Meeting procedures for all committee**

- (i) In respect of meetings of the Executive Committee or any other committee established by the Accounting Authority listed in Annexure 5, whether in the form of a physical meeting or by using any electronic medium, the relevant chairperson must—
  - a) give at least 10 working days written notice of the proposed meeting to members.
  - b) include an agenda with such notice.
- (ii) A quorum at a meeting, whether in the form of a physical meeting or by using an electronic medium, consists of at least 50 per cent of the total number of members plus one member provided that at least 50 per cent of the members representing organised labour and at least 50 per cent of the members representing organised employers are present.
- (iii) If, within one hour of the time fixed for the meeting, a quorum is not formed—
  - a) that meeting must stand adjourned to another day; and
  - b) the members present at the follow-up meeting held within 14 days thereafter will constitute a quorum for the purposes of that meeting.
- (iv) When a Member is unable to attend a meeting that member must inform the relevant Chairperson accordingly no later than 48 hours before the meeting takes place but in unforeseen circumstances the relevant Chairperson must be informed as soon as possible.
- (v) The voting procedures and decision-making procedures at meetings are as follows:
  - a) Each member present has a single vote on any matter serving before a meeting for its decision.
  - b) Votes by proxy are not allowed.
  - c) Any decision at a meeting requires the support of at least 50 per cent plus one of the members present.
  - d) Decisions must be taken by way of a show of hands or, if at least 50 per cent of the members present so require, by way of a closed ballot.

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- e) In the event of an equality of votes, the Chairperson has a casting vote.
  - f) The Chairperson must ensure that—
    - aa) the minutes of each meeting are taken.
    - bb) the minutes are forwarded to the members within two (2) weeks of the meeting.
    - cc) the minutes are tabled at the next meeting for approval by the members; and the minutes that are approved, are retained in a record system.
  - (vi) The Chairperson must sign the approved minutes as confirmation of their approval.

## **15. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND OTHER EMPLOYEES**

### **15.1 Appointments by Accounting Authority**

- (i) The Accounting Authority must—
  - a. within six (6) months of taking office, after following a transparent process,
  - b. recommend to the Minister the names of three suitable qualified candidates for appointment to the position of Chief Executive Officer; and
  - c. consider the suitable qualified candidates in accordance with fair and reasonable criteria acknowledged in labour law before making the recommendation in terms of subparagraph (i) (a).
- (ii) Subject to paragraph (c), the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer is linked to the term of office of the Accounting Authority.
- (iii) The Chief Executive Officer may be retained for a further six (6) months in the event that the SETA is re-established in accordance with section 9(1)(b) of the Act.

### **15.2 Duties of Chief Executive Officer**

- (i) The Chief Executive Officer must—
  - a) implement the decisions of the Accounting Authority.
  - b) execute the strategic and management operations of the SETA.
  - c) attend the meetings of the Accounting Authority and the Executive Committee.
  - d) promote strategic planning and policy development.
  - e) ensure strict and responsible control of the finances of the SETA, in compliance with the financial management requirements of the PFMA.
  - f) supervise and direct employees of the SETA; and
  - g) perform such other functions as determined by the Accounting Authority or the Executive Committee.

## **16. FINANCES**

### **16.1 Sources of finance**

The sources of finance for funding the activities of the SETA as set out in section 14(1) of the Act are—



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- (i) 80 per cent of the skills development levies, interest and penalties collected in respect of the SETA, allocated in terms of sections 8(3)(b) and 9(b) of the SDLA.
  - (ii) grants, donations and bequests received.
  - (iii) income earned on surplus money deposited or invested.
  - (iv) income earned on services rendered; and
  - (v) money received from any other legitimate source.

## **16.2 Investments**

The money received by the SETA in terms of section 14(2) of the Act must be paid into a bank account at any registered bank and may only be invested in—

- (i) savings accounts, permanent shares or fixed deposits in any registered bank or other financial institution provided for in terms of the PFMA; and
- (ii) any other manner approved by the Minister.

## **16.3 Purpose for which funds may be used**

The money received by the SETA may be used only in accordance with section 14(3) of the Act in order to—

- (i) fund the performance of its functions; and
- (ii) pay for its administration.

## **16.4 Financial records of SETA**

- (i) The Accounting Authority must—
  - a) prepare annual budgets, Annual Reports and financial statements in accordance with Chapter 6 of the PFMA.
  - b) furnish the Director-General with copies of all budgets, reports and statements contemplated in this Constitution and any other information that the Accounting Authority must submit in terms of the PFMA.
  - c) keep full and proper records of the SETA's financial affairs.
  - d) prepare financial statements for each financial year in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and in line with the requirements of the Auditor General.
  - e) submit the financial statements referred within two (2) months after the end of the financial year to the Auditor-General for auditing; and
  - f) within five months of the end of a financial year and after adoption by the Accounting Authority, submit to the Minister the Annual Report on its activities during that financial year, the financial statements for that financial year after the statements have been audited and the Auditor- General's report on those statements.
- (ii) The Annual Report and financial statements must—



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- a) be a fair representation the SETA's state of affairs, its business, its financial results, its performance against predetermined objectives and its financial position as at the end of the financial year in question.
  - b) include particulars of any—
    - (aa) material losses through criminal conduct or irregular, fruitless or wasteful expenditure and must reflect criminal proceeding instituted or disciplinary steps taken as a consequence of such losses.
    - (bb) losses recovered or written off.
    - (cc) financial assistance received from the State and any commitments made by the State on its behalf; and
    - (dd) any other matters that the Accounting Authority deems necessary to include.

### **16.5 Audit of SETA**

- (i) The Auditor-General must—
  - a) audit the accounts, financial statements and financial management of the SETA in terms of the PFMA and other relevant legislation; and
  - b) report on that audit to the Accounting Authority and to the Minister and, in that report express an opinion as to whether the SETA has complied with the provisions of the PFMA, the Act and this constitution with regard to financial matters.
- (ii) Paragraph (i) does not prevent the appointment of an independent auditor by the Minister and the Department to do a forensic audit on the accounts and financial statements of the SETA.

### **16.6 Financial responsibility of Executive Committee**

The Executive Committee must ensure that the SETA complies with the financial requirements of the Act, the PFMA, other applicable legislation and this constitution.

### **16.7 Signatories to accounts**

- (i) The Accounting Authority must appoint at least three people, including the Chief Executive Officer, as signatories for each account of the SETA.
- (ii) At least two (2) of the three (3) signatories, which must include the Chief Executive Officer, is required to authorise any payment made by the SETA.

## **17. CODE OF CONDUCT**

- 17.1 Members of the Accounting Authority, committees and chambers established by the Accounting Authority are bound by the Code of Conduct set out in Annexure 2.
- 17.2 The Code of Conduct binds members in the performance and execution of their functions and duties.



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- 17.3 Serious or continuous neglect of duties or any misconduct may result in a member being removed from office or his or her termination of membership of a committee or chamber of the SETA.

## **18. DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

- 18.1 Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this constitution must be determined in accordance with Annexure 3.

## **19. INDEMNIFICATION**

- 19.1 The SETA indemnifies members of the Accounting Authority and its committees, and employees of the Accounting Authority, against any claim that may be made against them that may arise during the course and scope of their employment or the performance of their duties as long as such claim did not arise as a result of dishonesty, fraud, breach of trust, willful default or willful breach of duty, or a contravention of the SETA's Code of Conduct.

## **20. AMALGAMATION AND DISSOLUTION OF SETA**

- 20.1 The Minister may, after consulting with the NSA and the Accounting Authority, and subject to section 9(2) of the Act, amalgamate the SETA with one or more other SETAs in accordance with section 9A of the Act.
- 20.2 The Minister may, after consultation with the NSA and the Accounting Authority, dissolve the SETA if the SETA is unable to continue performing its functions
- 20.3 Any assets remaining after all liabilities of the SETA have been met, must be dealt with in terms of section 9A (6) of the Act.

## **21. TAKING OVER ADMINISTRATION OF SETA**

- 21.1 The Minister may, in terms of section 15 of the Act, after consultation with the NSA and the Accounting Authority, if any, by a notice in the Government Gazette, direct the Director-General to appoint an Administrator to take over the administration of the SETA or to perform the functions of the SETA, if—
- (i) the SETA fails to perform its functions.
  - (ii) there is mismanagement of the SETA's finances.
  - (iii) the Accounting Authority's membership no longer substantially represents the composition contemplated in section 11 of the Act.
  - (iv) the SETA has failed to comply with its SLA; or
  - (v) that the Accounting Authority has failed to comply with an instruction by the Minister in terms of section 14A of the Act.
- 21.2 The Director-General must by notice in the Government Gazette appoint an Administrator and, in that notice, the Director-General—
- (i) must determine the powers and duties of the Administrator, which may include the Administrator's performance of the Accounting Authority's functions in terms of the PFMA.



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- (ii) may suspend or replace one or more of the members of the Accounting Authority for any reason contemplated in sub clause (21.1).
  - (iii) may suspend the operation of the SETA's constitution; and
  - (iv) may direct the transfer of all or some of the funds in the SETA's bank accounts to the National Skills Fund.
- 21.3 If a notice is published in the *Government Gazette* 'in terms of sub clause (21.2), the Minister may—
- (i) amend the constitution in question.
  - (ii) reinstate any of the members of the Accounting Authority; and
  - (iii) withdraw or amend any provision of the notice referred to in sub clause (21.2) and may impose such conditions as may be appropriate in order to ensure that the SETA resumes the performance of its functions.
- 21.4 The Minister may act in terms of sub clause (21.1) without consulting the NSA and the Accounting Authority if there is financial mismanagement of the SETA and the delay caused by such consultation would be detrimental to the SETA's capacity to perform its functions.

## **22. AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION**

- 22.1 Subject to section 13 of the Act and after consultation with the Accounting Authority, the Minister may approve an amendment of the constitution.
- 22.2 The Chairperson must give notice of any proposed deviation from the standard constitution at least 30 days before any meeting of the Accounting Authority is convened to discuss an amendment to the constitution.
- 22.3 The Accounting Authority may propose an amendment to the constitution by a resolution supported by at least 75 per cent of its members.
- 22.4 If the Accounting Authority has adopted a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, such proposal must be submitted to the Minister for consideration and a decision and must be accompanied by reasons for the proposed amendment.
- 22.5 The SETA's Chief Executive Officer must ensure that copies of the text of the proposed amendment, notifications of the meeting and the agenda are dispatched to all members of the Accounting Authority at least 30 days before to the meeting at which the amendment to the constitution is to be proposed and considered.
- 22.6 The full procedure for proposing and effecting amendments to this constitution is described in Annexure 9. For the purposes of this item, any amendment of an Annexure must be regarded as a deviation of this Constitution.

## ANNEXURE 1: SCOPE OF AUTHORITY

### 1. Scope of Coverage

The scope of coverage of the SETA as determined by the Minister is indicated in the table below:

SIC code	Sub-sector	Constituents
301	Production, Processing and preserving of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables, oils and fats	3011: Production, processing and preserving of meat and meat products
		3012: Processing and preserving of fish and fish products
		3013: Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables
		3014: Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats
302	Dairy Manufacturing	3020: Manufacture of dairy products
303	Manufacture of Grain Mill Products, Starches and Starch Products and Prepared Animal Feeds	3031: Manufacture of grain mill products
		3032: Manufacture of starches and starch products
		3033: Manufacture of prepared animal feeds
304	Manufacture of Other Food Products	3041: Manufacture of bakery products
		3042: Manufacture of sugar, including golden syrup and castor



SIC code	Sub-sector	Constituents
		<p>3043: Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionary</p> <p>3044: Manufacture of macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products</p> <p>3049: Manufacture of other food products</p>
<b>305</b>	<b>Beverage Manufacturing</b>	<p>3051: Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits; ethyl alcohol production from fermented materials; manufacture of wine</p> <p>3052: Manufacture of beer and other malt liquors and malt</p> <p>3053: Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters</p>



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## ANNEXURE 2: CODE OF CONDUCT

### 1. Introduction

This document outlines the SETA's Code of Conduct (the Code).

### 2. Application of the Code

- 2.1 All Members of the Accounting Authority, the chambers and any committee established by the Accounting Authority are subject to this Code of Conduct and are required to comply with both the letter and the spirit of the Code.
- 2.2 The Members of the Accounting Authority, the chambers and any committee established by the Accounting Authority—
- a) stand in a fiduciary relationship to the SETA.
  - b) must comply with all the applicable laws and regulations that regulate the activities they are engaged in for and on behalf of the SETA.
  - c) must perform their functions fairly, honestly and in good faith, giving full effect to the obligations and spirit of the Act and this Constitution.
  - d) must protect and promote the reputation of the SETA and promote goodwill towards it.
  - e) must perform their duties conscientiously and in the best interest of the SETA.
  - f) conduct themselves ethically and in accordance with the principles of good governance
- 2.3 In order to ensure the proper execution of its mandate and effective compliance with the applicable legislative and policy framework, the Accounting Authority must ensure that the staff of the SETA and members of all committees and chambers, adhere to the following principles of governance:
- a) Effectiveness and efficiency in the execution of their specified mandates, which require clearly formulated purpose statements, objectives, roles and responsibilities.
  - b) Accountability for meeting their specified mandates, which requires effective accountability mechanisms, proper management, control and the safeguarding of finances and resources, as well as regular and accurate performance reviews, assessments and reporting.
  - c) Integrity and honesty in the management of finances and resources, which require observing and promoting high standards of ethical conduct, proper execution of fiduciary duties, independence from vested interests and avoiding undue influence and a conflict of interests.
  - d) Transparency and openness, which require fair, transparent and accessible rules, processes and procedures; the consistent application of these rules, processes and procedures; transparent and motivated decision-making; and timely and accurate provision of information to a higher authority, stakeholders and the public.
  - e) Participation in the development and implementation of public policies, where appropriate, which requires the active involvement of beneficiaries, stakeholders and other affected groups in the formulation of policies and programmes;

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promoting ownership of policies and programmes; stakeholder commitment to their success; and consultation with, and representation on institutional structures; and

- f) The capacity and resources to execute their mandate, which require appropriate selection and capacity-building, in order to ensure that Members and staff have the necessary skills, knowledge and experience.

### **3. Conflict of Interests**

- 3.1 A person may not be appointed on the Accounting Authority, unless the necessary disclosure has been made that—
- (a) such person, directly or indirectly, whether personally or through his or her spouse, partner or associate, has a direct or indirect financial interest in the SETAs; and
  - (b) such person or his or her spouse, partner or associate, holds an office in or is employed by any SETA, organisation or other body, whether corporate or incorporate, which has a direct or indirect financial interest of the nature contemplated in paragraph (a).
- 3.2 If at any stage during the course of any proceedings before the Accounting Authority, it appears that any member of the Accounting Authority has or may have an interest which may cause such conflict of interest to arise on his or her part—
- a) such member must forthwith fully disclose the nature of his or her interest and leave the meeting so as to enable the remaining members to discuss the matter and determine whether such member is precluded from participating in such meeting by reason of a conflict of interest; and
  - b) such disclosure and the decision taken by the remaining members regarding such determination must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting in question.
- 3.3 If any member fails to disclose any interest required by subsection (3.2) or, subject to the provisions of that subsection, if he or she is present at the venue where a meeting of the Accounting Authority is held or in any manner whatsoever participates in the proceedings of the Accounting Authority, the relevant proceedings of the Accounting Authority is be null and void.

### **4. Gifts and Benefits**

- 4.1 Gifts, hospitality and entertainment may only be offered to a third party if they are consistent with accepted practice, modest in value, not in contravention to the Public Financial Management Act and where public disclosure thereof would not embarrass the SETA.
- 4.2 Members should not accept gifts, hospitality or other favours from suppliers of goods or services.
- 4.3 Members may not accept personal favours or other preferential treatment that might place the recipient under any obligation.
- 4.4 The Accounting Authority must, within six (6) months of taking office, develop or review policy guidelines for inclusion in this Code of Conduct which are in line with the deviation processes of the constitution.



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## 5. SETA Resources

- 5.1 Members may not abuse the financial and other resources of the SETA.
- 5.2 Members must at all times ensure that the SETA's financial and other resources are used for legitimate business purposes only.
- 5.3 When funds are to be spent, it is the responsibility of Members to use sound judgment and to ensure that appropriate value is received by the SETA for such expenditure.
- 5.4 Members, who become aware that the SETA's funds or property have been used, are being used or may be used in a fraudulent or improper manner, must immediately and in confidence advise the Chairperson.

## 6. Accounting Standards

- 6.1 The SETA's financial books and records must reflect all transactions in an accurate and a timely manner and in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.
- 6.2 Non-disclosure of revenue, expenses, assets or liabilities is not permitted.
- 6.3 Members responsible for accounting and record-keeping functions are expected to be diligent in enforcing proper accounting practices.

## 7. Security of Information and Intellectual Property Rights

### 7.1

- a) Only information necessary for SETA business may be collected, used and retained.
- b) Personal information of members should be obtained directly from the person or organisation in question.
- c) Only reputable and reliable sources should be used to supplement information contemplated in this sub-item.

### 7.2

- a) No privileged or confidential information may be disclosed by any member without prior authorisation by the Executive Committee or the Chairperson, including but not limited to information regarding products, plans, transactions, personal information and salaries.
- b) Such information may only be disclosed if it must be disclosed in terms of the Act, the SDLA, any other applicable law or by an order of the court.

- 7.3 Members of the SETA may not copy or reproduce, by any means, confidential or privileged information acquired during the performance of their functions for use other than for the execution of their functions in terms of the Act, the SDA, any other relevant legislation or this Constitution.

### 7.4

- a) Upon termination of their term of office members must hand over all documents, drawings, plans, electronic records, samples, models and other information to the Chairperson, as well as equipment and accessories in their possession or under their control, which may contain confidential or privileged information, or relate to or are in any way connected to the business and affairs of the SETA.



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- b) Members are required, free of any consideration, to forthwith disclose to the SETA the discoveries, processes and inventions relating to, or that are useful to any business conducted by the SETA, that were made or conceived by them in the course and within the scope of their involvement in any of the affairs of the SETA, whether individually or in conjunction with others.

## **8. Contravention of Code**

- 8.1 Any contravention of the Code is a serious offence and, depending on the circumstances, may result in criminal charges being laid.
- 8.2 Any member who believes that he or she may have contravened the Code must advise the Chairperson immediately.
- 8.3 In the event that the Chairperson believes that the member has contravened the Code the Chairperson must immediately advise the Minister and other members of the Accounting Authority in writing of the alleged contravention.
- 8.4 Any member who believes that a contravention of the Code by another member has taken place must report this, in writing, to the Chairperson, who must maintain confidentiality and must ensure that the matter is investigated impartially.
- 8.5 Any member who believes that a contravention of the Code by the Chairperson has taken place must report this, preferably in writing, to the Minister.
- 8.6 A contravention of the Code may result in disciplinary action being taken, which could result in a member being removed from office or termination of employment or membership of a committee or chamber of the SETA.



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### ANNEXURE 3: DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- 1.1 Any party to a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Constitution must refer the dispute to the Chief Executive Officer for forwarding to the Executive Committee.
- 1.2 The referral must—
  - (i) be in writing.
  - (ii) adequately describe the dispute; and
  - (iii) be delivered to every other party to the dispute by the party referring the dispute
- 1.3 The Chief Executive Officer must, as soon as is reasonably practicable, refer the dispute to the Executive Committee, which must endeavor to resolve the dispute by conciliation as soon as possible, but nevertheless within 30 days of the referral.
- 1.4 If the Executive Committee fails to resolve the dispute within 30 days of its referral, any party to the dispute may refer it for arbitration by an arbitrator appointed by the Director-General of the Department in terms of the Arbitration Act, 1965 (Act No. 42 of 1965).
- 1.5 Within 14 days of the conclusion of the arbitration proceedings—
  - (i) the arbitrator must issue a signed arbitration award with reasons; and
  - (ii) the Chief Executive Officer must provide a copy of the award to every party to the dispute.
- 1.6 The costs of the arbitration must be borne equally by the parties to the dispute, but the arbitrator may make a different and appropriate awarding of costs, if—
  - (i) a party to the dispute, without reasonable cause, refuses or fails to attend the arbitration proceedings, or unduly delays arbitration proceedings; or
  - (ii) the arbitrator finds that a party pursuing or resisting the dispute did so vexatiously or frivolously or had no reasonable prospect of succeeding.



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## **ANNEXURE 4: REPRESENTATION ON ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY**

### **1. Constituency in Sector**

The labour organisations, employer organisations and category of role players contemplated in section 11(3)(c) of the Act in the Sector are as follows:

- (i) Labour organisations / Representative Trade Unions.
  - a) Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU)
  - b) National Union of Food Beverage Wine Spirits and Allied (NUFBWSA)
  - c) Federal Council of Retail and Allied Workers (FEDCRAW)
  
- (ii) Employer organizations / Levy Paying Employers from the following sectors.
  - a) Production, processing and preservation of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oil and fats
  - b) Manufacture of breakfast products
  - c) Manufacture of dairy products
  - d) Manufacture of food preparation products
  - e) Manufacture of beverages
  
- (iii) The following categories of role players:
  - a) Government departments that have an interest in the Sector but that are not an organised employer contemplated in sub clause (2) - Not applicable
  - b) Interested professional bodies, registered associations in the food and beverages manufacturing sector
  - c) Bargaining councils with jurisdiction in the Sector - Not applicable
  - d) Organisations of communities and non-levy paying organisations that have an identifiable interest in skills development of beneficiaries in the food and beverages manufacturing sector

### **2. Members of Accounting Authority**

2.1 The Accounting Authority consist of—

- (i) a Chairperson.
- (ii) not more than 14 members comprising—
  - a) six (6) members representing organised labour within the scope of the SETA.
  - b) six (6) members representing organised employers within the scope of the SETA; and
  - c) two (2) members representing the role-players contemplated in clause 1(iii) within the scope of the SETA.

2.2 The Chairperson is appointed by the Minister.

2.3 Notwithstanding sub clause(1)(ii), the Minister may approve a deviation to the number of members subject to section 13 of the Act.

2.4 The Accounting Authority consists of the following—

- (i) organised employers / levy paying employers:



The production, processing and preservation of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oil and fats	2 seats in the Accounting Authority
The manufacture of dairy products	1 seat in the Accounting Authority
The manufacture of breakfast products	1 seat in the Accounting Authority
The manufacture of other food preparation products	1 seat in the Accounting Authority
The manufacture of beverages	1 seat in the Accounting Authority

(ii) organised labour / representative trade unions:

Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU)	4 seats in the Accounting Authority
National Union of Food Beverage Wine Spirits and Allied (NUFBWSA)	1 seat in the Accounting Authority
Federal Council of Retail and Allied Workers (FEDCRAW)	1 seat in the Accounting Authority

### 3. Eligibility criteria for Accounting Authority members

#### 3.1 Minimum requirements for Members of the Accounting Authority

- (i) Members of the Accounting Authority must be able to participate in the decision-making processes, understand the consequences of such decisions, and share in the accountability as Members of the Accounting Authority.
- (ii) Members nominated for the Accounting Authority should comply with the following minimum requirements:
  - a) They must represent the interest identified in the NSDP; (ii) If taken as a whole, they must achieve—
    - (aa) gender representation.
    - (bb) demographic representation.
    - (cc) representation of disadvantaged persons or communities that have been prejudiced by past racial and gender discrimination in relation to skills development programs; and
    - (dd) a blend of knowledge, skills and experience require for the effective funding of the SETA.
  - (iii) They must be drawn from the ranks of senior officials in the organisation
    - a) They should have an appropriate blend of knowledge, skills and experience required for the functioning of the SETA.

#### 3.2 Selection criteria for members of Accounting Authority

- (i) Constituencies must use the criteria listed in paragraph (3.1 (ii)) as guidelines when nominating their representatives in order to ensure that those representatives have the competence to make constructive contributions to the Accounting Authority.

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- (ii) Representatives should have knowledge, skills and expertise in the following
  - (iii) The functioning of the Accounting Authority in terms of the requirements relating to corporate governance and ethics.
  - (iv) Skills development legislation and the NSDP.
  - (v) The SETA's responsibility in respect of service delivery.
  - (vi) The PFMA and financial management.
  - (vii) The Sector and the constituency represented by the member.
  - (viii) The strategic leadership role of the Accounting Authority.
  - (ix) Education, training, skills development and human resources development.
  - (x) Quality assurance of learning provision.
  - (xi) General management and business skills.
  - (xii) Communication and marketing role of an entity in relation to its stakeholders; and
  - (xiii) Any other areas of expertise relevant to the Sector.

### 3.3 Disqualifying criteria

A person is disqualified from serving as a Member of the Accounting Authority if such person—

- (i) is not a citizen and is not a permanently resident in the Republic.
- (ii) is subject to an order of a competent court declaring such person to be mentally ill or disordered.
- (iii) is convicted whether in the Republic or elsewhere, of any offence for which such person is sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine.
- (iv) at any time prior to the date of commencement of the Skills Development Amendment Act, 2011, was convicted or, at any time after such commencement, is convicted—
  - a) in the Republic, of theft, fraud, forgery and uttering a forged document, perjury, or an offence in terms of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1958 (Act No. 6 of 1958), the Corruption Act, 1992 (Act No. 94 of 1992), Part 1 to 4, or section 17, 20 or 21 (in so far as it relates to the aforementioned offences) of Chapter 2 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004);
  - b) elsewhere, of any offence corresponding materially with any offence referred to in subparagraph (a); and
  - c) whether in the Republic or elsewhere, of any other offence involving dishonesty.
  - d) has been convicted of an offence under the Act.

### 3.4 Ensuring continuity in Accounting Authority

In nominating members for the Accounting Authority, constituencies must pay due consideration to the need for continuity and renewal in the membership of such Accounting Authority.



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#### 4. FORMULA FOR PROPORTIONAL ALLOCATION OF MEMBERS

##### 4.1

- (i) If organisations within a particular constituency cannot reach agreement on the allocation of seats per organisation, then the principle of proportionality must be applied on the basis of the formula provided in sub clause (4.2).
- (ii) The final number is subject to the maximum number of 15 members on the Accounting Authority contemplated in clause 8(4)(i).

##### 4.2 The formula is:

$$\frac{A}{B} \times \frac{C}{1} = D$$

**A** represents either—

- (a) the number of employees employed by the members of an employer's organisation listed in clause 1; or
- (b) the number of members of a trade union listed in clause 1.

**B** represents either—

- (c) the total number of employees employed by all the employers who are members of employers organisations listed in clause 1; or
- (d) the total membership of all the trade unions listed in clause 1.

**C** represents 10.

**D** represents either—

- (e) the number of members whom an employer organisation may nominate for the Accounting Authority; or
- (f) the number of members that a trade union may nominate for the Accounting Authority.

##### 4.3 For example, if there are only two trade unions, one with 600 members and the other with 1 000 members, they would be proportionally represented on the Accounting Authority as follows:

- (i) The trade union with 600 members would nominate 40 per cent of the five members representing organised labour.
- (ii) The trade union with 1 000 members would nominate 60 per cent of the five members representing organised labour.



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## **ANNEXURE 5: COMMITTEES OF SETA**

### **1. General Guidelines for all SETA Committees**

- 1.1 The Accounting Authority has the power to constitute and dissolve any of its committees.
- 1.2 The Accounting Authority has the power to determine, amend or revoke the terms of reference and organizational structures of any of its committees.
- 1.3 The Accounting Authority must ensure that all members of committees appointed by it act in accordance with the Code of Conduct in Annexure 2.
- 1.4 The membership of a committee—
  - (i) may comprise an equal number of members representing organised labour and organised employers; and
  - (ii) is not restricted to members of the Accounting Authority only.
- 1.5 Except for the Audit and Risk Committee, the Chairperson of a committee must be a member of the Accounting Authority.
- 1.6 Members of committees must have knowledge of, and experience in, matters relevant to the functions of the committees on which they serve.
- 1.7 The Accounting Authority may co-opt additional members, including persons who are not members of the Accounting Authority, who have expertise, knowledge and experience pertaining to matters relevant to the functions of the committee in question.
- 1.8 Meetings of any committee, established in terms of this Constitution, must comply with the procedures contemplated in clause 14.
- 1.9 All committees must meet as frequently as is reasonably required.
- 1.10 Committees established by the Accounting Authority must perform the functions identified in their terms of reference.

### **2. Committees to be established by SETA**

- 2.1 The Accounting Authority must establish the following committees:
  - (i) An Executive Committee established in terms of clause 9.
  - (ii) An Audit and Risk Committee, established in terms of section 77 of the PFMA, read with Chapter 9 of the Treasury Regulations made in terms of the PFMA.
  - (iii) A Finance and Remuneration Committee; and
  - (iv) A Governance and Strategy Committee.
- 2.2 The Accounting Authority may establish any other committee, including a committee on a temporary basis, that it deems necessary for the effective functioning of the SETA, and it may determine its composition, duties and functions. Such committees may include—
  - (i) a Skills Planning Committee.
  - (ii) a Learnership Committee.
  - (iii) Regional Committees.
  - (iv) a Quality Assurance Committee.



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## **ANNEXURE 6: CHAMBERS OF SETA**

### **1. Establishment of Chambers**

1.1 The SETA, with the approval of the Minister, established the following chambers:

- i) The production, processing and preservation of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oil and fats
- ii) The manufacture of dairy products
- iii) The manufacture of breakfast products
- iv) The manufacture of food preparation products
- v) The manufacture of beverages

1.2 The scope of coverage of the chambers is as follows:

- i) The production, processing and preservation of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oil and fats
- ii) The manufacture of dairy products
- iii) The manufacture of breakfast products
- iv) The manufacture of food preparation products
- v) The manufacture of beverages

### **2. Functions of Chambers**

- 3.1 The chambers must perform those functions of the SETA delegated to them by the Accounting Authority in terms of clause 8.1(ix).
- 3.2 The general guidelines for committees of the SETA contained in clause 1 of Annexure 4 also apply to chambers.
- 3.3 The terms of reference that govern the roles and responsibilities of the Chambers will be reviewed and approved every three years by each chamber unless there is a need for a review earlier as requested by each chamber



**ANNEXURE 7: PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING CONSTITUTION**

**1. Accounting Authority initiates amendment**

- 1.1 If the Accounting Authority of the SETA wishes to amend this constitution it must, in writing, submit the following to the Minister in duplicate:
  - (i) The text of the proposed amendment to the Constitution.
  - (ii) A Certified copy of its resolution approving the proposed amendments; and
  - (iii) A memorandum explaining the rationale for such amendments.
  
- 1.2 After considering the submission, after consultation with the Accounting Authority and subject to section 13 of the Act, the Minister may reject, wholly or in part, the amendments proposed by the Accounting Authority.

**2. The Minister initiates amendment**

- 2.1 If the Minister wishes to amend the SETA's constitution, the Minister must submit the following to the Accounting Authority:
  - (i) The text of the proposed amendment; and
  - (ii) a memorandum explaining the rationale for such amendment.
  
- 2.2 The Minister must allow the Accounting Authority 30 days to make written representations concerning any amendment proposed by the Minister.
  
- 2.3 After considering any representation made by the Accounting Authority and subject to section 13 of the Act, the Minister may, wholly or in part, effect the Minister's proposed amendment.

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**SIGNED FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY BY:**

ORGANISED LABOUR / REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS

\_\_\_\_\_

ORGANISED EMPLOYERS / LEVY PAYING COMPANIES

\_\_\_\_\_

OTHER RELEVANT STAKEHOLDER

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

Signed at \_\_\_\_\_ on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of March 2020

**Mr Alan Campbell**

CHAIRPERSON FULL NAMES:

SIGNATURE

