

(21 July 2015 – to date)

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE ACT 13 OF 2004

(Gazette No. 26446, Notice No. 714, dated 10 June 2004. Commencement date: 1 April 2006 [Proc. No. R15, Gazette No. 28652, dated 31 March 2006]).

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE APPLICATION FOR AND PAYMENT OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND THE REQUIREMENTS OR CONDITIONS IN RESPECT OF ELIGIBILITY FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

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The Minister of Social Development has, in terms of section 32 of the Social Assistance Act, 2004 (Act No. 13 of 2004), and with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, made the regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

1. Definitions

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ELIGIBILITY TO QUALIFY FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

2. Persons eligible for older person's grant
3. Persons eligible for disability grant
4. Persons eligible for war veteran's grant
5. Persons eligible for grant-in-aid
6. Persons eligible for child support grant
7. Persons eligible for foster child grant
8. Persons eligible for care dependency grant
9. Persons eligible for social relief of distress

CHAPTER 2

APPLICATION FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

10. Procedure to be followed in application for social grant
11. Documents to accompany application for social grant
12. Date of application for social grant
13. Notification of outcome
14. Procedure to be followed in application for social relief of distress
15. Documents to accompany application for social relief of distress
16. Determination of amount and period of social relief of distress
- 16A. Exceptional circumstances under which social relief of distress may be provided
17. Date of application for social relief of distress

CHAPTER 3

DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL CRITERIA

18. Determination of financial criteria for older person's grant, disability grant, war veteran's grant, child support grant, foster child grant and care dependency grant
19. Determination of means
20. Permissible deductions when calculating applicant's income

CHAPTER 4

PAYMENT OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

21. Method of payment of social assistance
22. Payment of reduced social grant to person maintained in certain institution
23. Conversion of social grant
24. Appointment of procurator
25. Conditions of appointment of welfare organization or person by Agency
26. Appointment of person to receive and manage social grant in case of abuse of social grant
- 26A. Circumstances under which deductions may be made directly from social assistance grants

CHAPTER 5

REVIEW OF SOCIAL GRANTS

27. Power of Agency to suspend, increase or decrease amount of grant on review
28. Lapsing of social grant
29. Procedure to be followed for suspension or cancellation of social assistance

CHAPTER 6

SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR CONTINUATION OF PAYMENT OF SOCIAL GRANT

30. Information to be furnished to Agency by financial institution
31. Payment of social grant to beneficiary who is absent from Republic

CHAPTER 7

STANDARD RULES AND PROCEDURE APPLICABLE AT AGENCY OFFICES AND PAY-POINTS

32. Prohibition of credit providers and other persons conducting and marketing credit provider services within areas of Agency offices and pay-points
33. Prohibition of credit providers and other persons enforcing credit agreements within areas of Agency offices and pay-points
34. Approval for person accompanying beneficiary to pay-point
35. General obligation of person accompanying beneficiary to pay- point
36. Accreditation of certain organizations and persons attending pay- out at pay-point

CHAPTER 8

GENERAL PROVISIONS

37. Application for unclaimed benefits

37A. Penalties

38. Repeal of regulations

39. Commencement

ANNEXURES

Annexure A: Determination of financial criteria for older person's grant, disability grant and war veteran's grant.

Annexure B: Determination of financial criteria for child support grant.

Annexure C: Determination of financial criteria for foster child grant.

Annexure D: Determination of financial criteria for care dependency grant.

1. Definitions

In these Regulations, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have the meaning so assigned and unless the context otherwise indicates -

“assessment” means -

- (a) the medical examination by a medical officer of a person or child in order to determine disability or care-dependency for the purposes of recommending a finding for the awarding of a social grant, and **“assess”** has a corresponding meaning; or
- (b) the evaluation of information set out in a medical assessment form or medical report by a medical officer in the absence of the patient;

“assets” means assets referred to in regulation 19(3);

“biometric identification” means a fingerprint or palm print;

“birth certificate” means a birth certificate as referred to in the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1992 (Act No. 51 of 1992), and includes a birth certificate issued by a country other than the Republic, if the child is not a South African citizen;

“breadwinner” means a person who generates the main or sole source of income in the immediate family household;

“card” means a pocket-sized Agency branded card with embedded integrated circuits, which is able to store data, process payment and communicate with a Card Reader;

(Definition of “card” inserted by regulation 1 of Government Notice R621 in Government Gazette 39007 dated 21 July 2015)

“Child Care Act”

(Definition of “Child Care Act” substituted by the definition of “Children’s Act” by regulation 2 of Government Notice R621 in Government Gazette 39007 dated 21 July 2015)

“Children’s Act” means the Children’s Act, 2005 (Act No. 38 of 2005) as amended;

(Definition of “Children’s Act” inserted and replaced the definition of “Child Care Act” by regulation 2 of Government Notice R621 in Government Gazette 39007 dated 21 July 2015)

“children’s court” means every magistrate’s court as defined in the Magistrates’ Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944);

“cluster foster care scheme” means a cluster foster care scheme as defined in the Children’s Act, 2005 (Act No. 38 of 2005) as amended;

(Definition of “cluster foster care scheme” inserted by regulation 3 of Government Notice R621 in Government Gazette 39007 dated 21 July 2015)

“credit provider” means credit provider as defined in the National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005) as amended;

(Definition of “credit provider” inserted by regulation 4 of Government Notice R621 in Government Gazette 39007 dated 21 July 2015)

“designated officer” –

(a) means an official in the employ of the Agency; and

(b) for purposes of social relief of distress means any person designated as such by the Agency;

(Definition of “designated officer” substituted by regulation 2 of Government Notice R67 of 2009)

“designated place” means a place designated by the Agency by notice in the *Gazette* for making applications for social assistance, or for the payment of social assistance;

“financial institution” means -

(a) a bank as defined in section 1(1) of the Banks Act, 1990 (Act No. 94 of 1990), or a mutual bank as defined in section 1(1) of the Mutual Banks Act, 1993 (Act No. 124 of 1993);

(b) a long-term insurer as defined in section 1 of the Long Term Insurance Act, 1998 (Act, No. 52 of 1998);

(c) a short-term insurer as defined in section 1 of the Short Term Insurance Act, 1998 (Act No. 53 of 1998); or

- (d) any other institution or body deemed or declared to be a financial institution in terms of any other law;

“identity document” means the identity card referred to in the Identification Act, 1997 (Act No. 68 of 1997) and unless inconsistent with the provisions of that Act, includes an identity document referred to in section 25(1) or (2) of that Act, and further includes an identity document issued to a refugee in terms of section 30 of the Refugees Act, 1998 (Act No. 130 of 1998);

“income” means income as contemplated in regulation 19;

“institution funded by the state” means a prison, a psychiatric hospital, a home for older persons, a treatment centre as defined in section 1 of the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act, 1992 (Act No. 20 of 1992) or a child and youth care centre as described in section 191(1) of the Children's Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 41 of 2007), which is wholly funded by the State;

(Definition of “institution funded by the state” substituted by regulation 2 of Government Notice R208 of 2009)

“life certificate” means an affidavit in a format prescribed by the Agency, made and signed by a beneficiary under oath or affirmed before a commissioner of oaths or a designated officer to prove that he or she is alive;

“manual payment” means a payment in cash to a beneficiary at a designated place;

“means” for the purposes of the older persons grant, disability grant, war veterans grant and social relief of distress, excluding social relief of distress as contemplated in regulation 9(1)(d)(iv), means the income and assets of -

- (a) an applicant; or

- (b) an applicant and his or her spouse;

“medical officer” means any medical practitioner in the service of the State, or a person appointed under a contract to perform the functions or render the services of a medical officer in terms of the Act;

“medical practitioner” means any person referred to as a medical practitioner or intern under the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974) or a person mentioned in section 24A of that Act;

“pay-point” means a place designated by the Agency for the payment of social assistance;

“permanent resident” means a person who is lawfully and permanently resident in the Republic;

“person” for the purpose of social relief of distress in the event of a disaster means the head of the household or any person within the household acting on his or her behalf;

(Definition of “person” inserted by regulation 5 of Government Notice R621 in Government Gazette 39007 dated 21 July 2015)

“refugee” means a person referred to in section 1 of the Refugee Act, 1998 (Act No. 130 of 1998);
(Definition of “refugee” substituted by regulation 2 of Government Notice R269 of 2012)

“representative” means an authorised representative of a non-profit organisation registered as a child protection organisation managing a cluster foster care scheme;
(Definition of “representative” inserted by regulation 6 of Government Notice R621 in Government Gazette 39007 dated 21 July 2015)

“review” means to verify whether or not a grant recipient still complies with the requirements for social assistance;

“SASSA Act” means the South African Social Security Agency Act, 2004 (Act No. 9 of 2004);

“service provider” means any person, excluding employees of the Agency, rendering social assistance or providing any service for the rendering of such social assistance on behalf of the Agency;

“sign” means the appending of a signature or affixing of a biometric identification and “signature” has a corresponding meaning;

“social assistance” means “social assistance” as defined in section 1 of the Act;

“social grant” means “social grant” as defined in section 1 of the Act;

“social worker” means a social worker registered as such in terms of section 17 of the Social Service Professions Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978);

“spouse” means a person who is the spouse or partner of a person in accordance with the Marriage Act, 1961 (Act No. 25 of 1961), the Recognition of Customary Marriages Act, 1998 (Act No. 120 of 1998) or the Civil Union Act 2006 (Act No. 17 of 2006) or the tenets of any Asiatic religion and “spousal relationship” has a corresponding meaning;

“temporary safe care” means temporary safe care as defined in the Children’s Act, 2005 (Act No. 38 of 2005) as amended;

(Definition of “temporary safe care” inserted by regulation 7 of Government Notice R621 in Government Gazette 39007 dated 21 July 2015)

“the Act” means the Social Assistance Act, 2004 (Act No. 13 of 2004); and

“**verify**” means the scrutinising of any document, report, completed application or any other evidence to determine whether or not a person qualifies for social assistance.

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ELEGIBILITY TO QUALIFY FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

2. Persons eligible for older person's grant

A person is eligible for an older person's grant if he or she -

- (a) is a person contemplated in section 10 of the Act;
- (b) meets the requirements of the financial criteria set out in Annexure A;
- (c) subject to regulation 5, does not derive a benefit for himself or herself from any other social grant;
- (d) is not maintained in any institution funded by the State; and
- (e) is a South African citizen, permanent resident or a refugee.

(Regulation 2(e) substituted by regulation 3 of Government Notice R269 of 2012)

3. Persons eligible for disability grant

In addition to the requirements set out in section 9 of the Act and in regulation 2(b), (c), (d) and (e), a person is eligible for a disability grant if he or she is a disabled person who has attained the age of 18 years and -

- (a) he or she is a South African citizen, permanent resident or a refugee;
- (b) the disability is confirmed by an assessment which indicates whether the disability is -
 - (i) permanent, in that the disability will continue for a period of more than 12 months; or
 - (ii) temporary, in that the disability will continue for a continuous period of not less than 6 months or for a continuous period of not more than 12 months as the case may be:

Provided that the assessment must, at the date of the application, not be older than three months;

- (c) he or she is unable to enter the open labour market or to support himself or herself in light of his or her skills and ability to work;

- (d) he or she does not unreasonably refuse to accept employment which is within his or her capabilities and from which he or she can generate income to provide fully or partially for his or her maintenance; and
- (e) he or she does not, without good reason, refuse to undergo the necessary medical or other treatment recommended by a medical officer.

4. Persons eligible for war veteran's grant

In addition to the requirements contemplated in regulation 2 (b), (c) and (d), a person is eligible for a war veteran's grant if he or she satisfies the requirements contemplated in section 11 of the Act.

5. Persons eligible for grant-in-aid

In addition to the requirements contemplated in section 12 of the Act,

- (1) a person is eligible for a grant-in-aid if -
 - (a) he or she is in receipt of an older person's grant, disability grant or a war veteran's grant, and
 - (b) he or she is, due to his or her physical or mental condition, certified by a medical officer or medical practitioner as requiring regular attendance by another person as contemplated in section 12 of the Act.
- (2) A grant-in-aid is not payable to a person maintained in any institution subsidised by the State.

6. Persons eligible for child support grant

- (1) In addition to the requirements contemplated in section 6 of the Act, a primary care giver is with effect from 1 January 2010, eligible for a child support grant if-
 - (a) the child was born after 31 December 1993;
(Regulation 6(1)(a) substituted by regulation 2 of Government Notice R193 of 2010)
 - (b) the child in respect of whom the application for the grant is made is his or her own child: Provided that if the child in respect of whom the application for the grant is made is not his or her biological or legally adopted child, he or she shall be entitled to such grant in respect of a maximum of six children;
 - (c) he or she meets the requirements of the financial criteria set out in Annexure B;

- (d) he or she is not formally or informally employed to take care of the child;
- (e) the child concerned is not resident in an institution funded by the State;
- (f) he or she or any other person is not already in receipt of a social grant in respect of that child;
and
- (g) he or she is a South African citizen, permanent resident or a refugee.

(Regulation 6(1)(g) substituted by regulation 4 of Government Notice R269 of 2012)

- (2) A primary care giver who has applied for and has been granted a child support grant in terms of this regulation, shall, subject to subregulation (6)(1), continue to receive such grant until the child reaches the age of 18 years.
- (3) The primary care giver must continue to be a primary care giver of the child concerned for the duration of the period that he or she receives the child support grant or until substituted by another primary care giver in accordance with the provisions of section 19(3)(b) of the Act or upon the death of the primary care giver.
- (4) If more than one person claims to be the primary care giver of the child, the Agency must, after having taken into account all factors contemplated in regulation 11 (3)(b), determine one of the persons to be the primary care giver for purposes of eligibility for a child support grant.
- (5) The primary care giver must:
 - (a) in respect of a child between the ages of seven and 18 years, cause such a child to be enrolled at and to attend school;
 - (b) within one month of approval of a child support grant in respect of a child referred to in paragraph (a), provide proof of school or an educational institution enrolment and attendance to the Agency;
 - (c) every six months after the period referred to in paragraph (b), submit to the Director-General of the National Department of Social Development that child's recent school or educational institution report signed by the principal or head of that school or institution; and
 - (d) where a child referred to in paragraph (a) is not enrolled or fails to attend school, notify the Director-General of the National Department of Social Development, in writing.
- (6) The Head of Department, as defined in section 1 of the South African Schools Act, 1996 (Act No. 84 of 1996) must, in addition to the provisions of section 3(5) of Act No. 84 of 1996, notify the Director-

General of the National Department of Social Development, in writing, of any child referred to in regulation 6(1) who is not enrolled at or fails to attend a school.

- (7) The Director-General must, upon receipt of a notice as contemplated in subregulation (5)(d) or (6) or a school report as contemplated in subregulation (5)(c) indicating that a child is not attending school or where he or she has not received such a report:
- (a) cause a social worker to investigate, in consultation with the National Department of Basic Education, and report to him or her the circumstances which lead to such a child not to be enrolled at or fail to attend school; and
 - (b) upon receipt of report as contemplated in paragraph (a) take appropriate steps to ensure that the child is enrolled at and attends school.

(Regulation 6 substituted by regulation 2 of Government Notice R1252 of 2009)

7. Persons eligible for foster child grant

- (1) In addition to the requirements contemplated in section 8 of the Act, a foster parent or representative is eligible for a foster child grant if :–
- (a) the foster parent is:
 - (i) a South African citizen, a permanent resident, or a refugee; and
 - (ii) resides in the Republic.
 - (b) the cluster foster care scheme is registered by the Head of the Provincial Department of Social Development;
 - (c) the child is placed and remains in the care of the foster parent or cluster foster care scheme in terms of the Children's Act; and
 - (d) the child is not admitted to an institution funded by the State.
- (2) A foster parent may not be eligible for a foster child grant for more than six children except where the children are siblings or blood relations or the court considers this for any reason to be in the best interest of all the children as contemplated in section 185(1) of the Children's Act.
- (3) A registered cluster foster care scheme may be eligible for a foster child grant for more than 6 children as contemplated in section 185(2) of the Children's Act.

(Regulation 7 substituted by regulation 8 of Government Notice R621 in Government Gazette 39007 dated 21 July 2015)

8. Persons eligible for care-dependency grant

In addition to the requirements contemplated in section 7 of the Act, a parent, primary care-giver or foster parent is eligible for a care-dependency grant in respect of a care-dependent child if -

- (a) an assessment confirms that the child, due to his or her physical or mental disability, requires and receives permanent care or support services; and
- (b) he or she meets the requirements of the financial criteria set out in Annexure D.
- (c) he or she is a South African citizen, a permanent resident or a refugee.

(Regulation 8(c) added by regulation 2 of Government Notice R556 of 2011)

9. Persons eligible for social relief of distress

- (1) Subject to the provisions of the Act, a person or representative of a cluster foster care scheme in need of temporary assistance qualifies for social relief of distress if he or she –

- (a) has insufficient means; and
- (b) is a South African citizen or a permanent resident or a refugee and resides in the Republic and complies with any of the following conditions-
 - (i) is awaiting payment of an approved social grant; or
 - (ii) the breadwinner –
 - (aa) has been assessed to be disabled for a period of less than six months;
 - (bb) of that household has died and an application is made within 12 months following the death of the breadwinner; or
 - (cc) of that household has been admitted to a public or private institution for at least one month.

- (2) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (1), a person may qualify for social relief of distress if refusal of the application may cause undue hardship as contained in the Procedure Manual for Social Relief of Distress as approved by the Minister.

- (3) A person is not entitled to a social grant in respect of himself or herself and social relief of distress simultaneously.
- (4) Where a person has received both social relief of distress and a social grant for the same period, the value paid for social relief of distress must, subject to the provisions of subregulation (5), be recovered from any social grant payment, including an arrear payment.
- (5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), in the event of a declared or undeclared disaster:
 - (a) a person may qualify for social relief of distress if that household has been affected by a disaster as defined in the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002).
 - (b) the value of social relief of distress paid to a person as a result of a disaster referred to in paragraph (a), may not be recovered from any social grant payment, including an arrear payment.
 - (c) a list of households affected by a disaster as verified by the Provincial or Local Disaster Management Response Unit will be regarded as the final list for the provision of immediate humanitarian relief.

(Regulation 9 amended by regulation 2 of Government Notice R232 of 2011)

(Regulation 9 substituted by regulation 9 of Government Notice R621 in Government Gazette 39007 dated 21 July 2015)

CHAPTER 2

APPLICATION FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

10. Procedure to be followed in application for social grant

- (1) A person or his or her procurator applying for a social grant must present himself or herself at an office of the Agency or any other designated place, in order to complete the relevant application forms in the presence of a designated officer.
- (2) The Agency must assist the person or his or her procurator to complete an application form if he or she is, for whatever reason, unable to complete the application form.
- (3) The application form must be accompanied by all the necessary documentation contemplated in regulation 11.
- (4) The application form must be signed by the person or his or her procurator in the presence of a designated officer who must certify that all the application requirements have been complied with.

- (5) The certification contemplated in subregulation (4) must be verified by another designated officer.
- (6) The person or his or her procurator must be furnished with an acknowledgement of receipt which must -
 - (a) be dated;
 - (b) be stamped with the official stamp of the Agency;
 - (c) reflect the name and identity number of the person; and
 - (d) reflect the name of the designated officer.
- (7) The Agency must keep a register of all applications received, which register must record the -
 - (a) identifying particulars of the applicant;
 - (b) date of application;
 - (c) type of social grant applied for; and
 - (d) name of the designated officer.

11. Documents to accompany application for social grant

- (1) The following original documents or certified copies thereof, must accompany an application for a social grant:
 - (a) an identity document of the applicant and of his or her spouse; and
 - (b) in the case of a child support grant, a care-dependency grant or a foster child grant, an identity document or a valid birth certificate of each child, care-dependent child or foster child in respect of whom an application for a social grant is made; or
 - (c) proof of spousal relationship status.

Provided that if no valid proof is obtainable, a sworn statement or an affidavit in a format prescribed by the Agency may be accepted.

- (2) An application for an older person's grant, disability grant or war veteran's grant must, in addition to the documents required in terms of subregulation (1), be accompanied by the following documents -

- (a) A sworn statement or an affidavit in a format prescribed by the Agency, indicating the income and assets of the applicant, together with any supporting documents that may be deemed necessary and in the case of a spousal relationship, that of his or her spouse. In the absence of supporting documents an applicant may submit a sworn statement or an affidavit in a format prescribed by the Agency, stating that the applicant does not have supporting documents.
 - (b) in respect of a disabled person, an assessment; and
 - (c) in the case of a war veteran, proof of service as contemplated in the Act.
- (3) An application for a child support grant must be made on the relevant form and in addition to the documents required in terms of subregulation (1), be accompanied by the following documents -
- (a) A sworn statement or an affidavit in a format prescribed by the Agency, indicating the income of the applicant, together with any supporting documents that may be deemed necessary and in the case of a spousal relationship, that of his or her spouse. In the absence of supporting documents an applicant may submit a sworn statement or an affidavit in a format prescribed by the Agency, stating that the applicant does not have supporting documents.
 - (b) proof that the applicant is the primary care-giver of the child, which may take the form of any of the following -
 - (i) an affidavit from a police official;
 - (ii) a report from a social worker;
 - (iii) an affidavit from a biological parent of the child; or
 - (iv) a letter from the principal of the school attended by the child.
- (4) An application for a foster child grant must be made on the relevant form and in addition to the documents required in terms of subregulation (1), be accompanied by the court order placing the child in foster care.
- (5) An application for a care dependency grant must be made on the relevant form and in addition to the documents required in terms of subregulation (1), be accompanied by the following documents
- (a) A sworn statement or an affidavit in a format prescribed by the Agency, indicating the income of the applicant, together with any supporting documents that may be deemed necessary and in the case of a spousal relationship, that of his or her spouse. In the absence of supporting documents an applicant may submit a sworn statement or an affidavit in a format prescribed by the Agency, stating that the applicant does not have supporting documents.

(b) an assessment referred to in regulation 8(a).

- (6) An application for a grant-in aid must be made on the relevant form and in addition to the documents required in terms of subregulation (1), be accompanied by a medical certificate as contemplated in regulation 5(1)(b).

12. Date of application for social grant

- (1) The date on which an application for a social grant is signed in accordance with regulation 10(4) is deemed to be the date on which the application is made.
- (2) Despite the provisions of subregulation (1), the date on which a child is placed in foster care in terms of a court order is deemed to be the date of application for the foster child grant.
- (3) A social grant, if approved, must be paid from the date on which the application was made: Provided that a person contemplated in regulation 2 (d) may apply for a social grant at the time when he or she is in an institution funded by the State: Provided further that the social grant may only be paid from the date when he or she is no longer in an institution funded by the State.

13. Notification of outcome

- (1) The Agency must, within three months of the date of the application for a social grant notify the applicant of the approval or rejection of the application for the social grant.
- (2) A notification contemplated in subregulation (1) must be delivered to the applicant by -
- (a) hand, against signature by the applicant, or at the address furnished by the applicant at the time of application; or
 - (b) pre-paid registered post to the address furnished by the applicant at the time of application.
- (3) Upon approval of an application for a social grant, the Agency must inform the applicant in writing of such approval and
- (a) of the payment details;
 - (b) of the obligations of the applicant to notify the Agency of a change in circumstances;
 - (c) in the case of refugees, the date of lapsing of the social grant; and

- (d) in the case of a temporary disability grant, the reasons therefor, the duration of the social grant and the date upon which it lapses.
- (4) Upon refusal of a social grant application, the Agency must inform the applicant in writing of such refusal and of -
 - (a) the reasons for such refusal; and
 - (b) the applicant's right to appeal the decision and the mechanism and procedure to lodge an appeal.

14. Procedure to be followed in application for social relief of distress

- (1) An application for social relief of distress must be made on the relevant form and be-
 - (a) completed by the applicant in the presence of a designated officer, or with the assistance of the designated officer; and
 - (b) signed, certified or confirmed by the applicant in the presence of the designated officer.
- (2) The Agency must approve or reject the application for social relief of distress immediately.
- (3)
 - (a) The designated officer must inform the applicant for social relief of distress that if the documentation required in terms of regulation 15(1) is not available when the application is made, such documentation must be produced before any subsequent payments are made.
 - (b) The applicant for social relief of distress must be furnished with a receipt or notification of outcome for the application for social relief of distress which must be dated and stamped with the official Agency stamp and must contain the name of the applicant, the designated officer and the date of the application.
- (4) Where an application for social relief of distress is approved, the Agency must inform the applicant in writing of such approval, the amount or form of relief and date on which such approval is granted.
- (5) Where an application for social relief of distress is rejected, the Agency must inform the applicant in writing of such rejection and of-
 - (a) the reasons for such rejection;
 - (b) the applicant's right to request the Agency to reconsider its decision; and

- (c) the applicant's right, if he or she disagrees with the reconsidered decision, to lodge an appeal in writing with the Independent Tribunal; and
 - (d) the mechanism and procedure to lodge such an appeal.
- (6) With regard to the extension of social relief of distress, the Agency may request a social worker or any other designated person to investigate the circumstances of an applicant and to submit to the Agency a written report containing a recommendation whether social relief of distress should be extended.
- (7) The Agency must keep a register of all applications for social relief of distress that are received in which the following must be recorded, where applicable–
- (a) identifying particulars;
 - (b) the date of application;
 - (c) the date on which social relief of distress is granted for the first time;
 - (d) the form of social relief of distress granted, whether in cash or in any other form and the value thereof; and
 - (e) the date to which social relief of distress is extended.

(Regulation 14 substituted by regulation 10 of Government Notice R621 in Government Gazette 39007 dated 21 July 2015)

15. Documents to accompany application for social relief of distress

- (1) The following documents or certified copies thereof must, subject to regulation 14(3)(a), accompany an application for social relief of distress, where applicable–
- (a) the identity document or birth certificate or any other document acceptable to the Agency, which proves the identity of –
 - (i) the applicant;
 - (ii) his or her spouse; and
 - (iii) children dependent on the applicant;
 - (b) proof of spousal relationship;

- (c) proof of insufficient means, by way of a declaration of assets and income;
- (d) proof of admission of the breadwinner to a public or private institution;
- (e) proof of temporary medical disability; or
- (f) alternative proof to that contemplated in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) as may be approved by the Agency; and
- (g) in the case of a disaster, the list of households affected by a disaster as verified by the Provincial or Local Disaster Management Response Unit.

(Regulation 15 substituted by regulation 11 of Government Notice R621 in Government Gazette 39007 dated 21 July 2015)

16. Determination of amount and period of social relief of distress

- (1) Subject to the provisions of the Act, the value of social relief of Distress, may, in the case of –
 - (a) a single person, not exceed the maximum amount payable per month in respect of an older person's grant;
 - (b) a person in a spousal relationship, where both spouses living together apply, not exceed the maximum amount payable per month in respect of an older person's grant for each spouse;
 - (c) a child, not exceed the maximum amount payable per month in respect of a child support grant for the child concerned: Provided that in the case of a child awaiting the payment of an approved care dependency grant, the amount must not exceed the maximum amount of the care dependency grant payable per month for the child concerned: Provided further that in the case of a foster parent awaiting the payment of an approved foster child grant, the amount must not exceed the maximum amount of the foster child grant payable per month for the child concerned;
 - (d) a disaster –
 - (i) a once off payment for each affected household which may not exceed the amount payable per month for an older person's grant, for each affected household; or
 - (ii) an amount determined by the Agency to provide humanitarian relief to the displaced person.

- (2) Social relief of distress must be issued monthly but may not be paid for a period exceeding three successive months.
- (3) Social relief of distress may, at the end of the period contemplated in sub-regulation (2), and on the recommendation of a social worker or any other person designated by the Agency, be extended for a further period not exceeding three months.
- (4) Subsequent applications for social relief of distress within one calendar year from the date of application must be supported by a report from a social worker.
- (5) The Agency may provide non-financial assistance or relief to eligible applicants for social relief of distress.

(Regulation 16 substituted by regulation 12 of Government Notice R621 in Government Gazette 39007 dated 21 July 2015)

16A. Exceptional circumstances under which social relief of distress may be provided

- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 6(1)(d), regulation 9(2) and (3) and regulation 16(1)(c) and (4) of the Regulations, social relief of distress may be provided to a child where-
 - (a) the prevailing economic circumstances in the Republic warrants the provision of social relief of distress; or
 - (b) failure to provide such social relief of distress would cause undue hardship to the child.

(Regulation 16A(1) substituted by regulation 3 of Government Notice R208 of 2009)

- (2) The provisions of subregulation (1) only apply in respect of the amount of R500 million appropriated to the Department of Social Development for social relief of distress as part of the 2008/2009 Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure.
- (3) Upon the amount of money contemplated in subregulation (2) being exhausted, the provisions of regulation 16A will cease to apply.

(Regulation 16A inserted by regulation 3 of Government Notice R67 of 2009)

17. Date of application for social relief of distress

The date on which an application for social relief of distress is signed before a designated officer is deemed to be the date on which the application is made.

CHAPTER 3 DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL CRITERIA

18. Determination of financial criteria for older person's grant, disability grant, war veteran's grant, child support grant, foster child grant and care dependency grant

- (1) The financial criteria in terms of which applicants for an older person's grant, a disability grant, a war veteran's grant, a child support grant, a foster child grant and a care dependency grant, respectively, qualify are set out in Annexures A, B, C and D, respectively.
- (2) The income of an applicant and his or her spouse must be taken into account irrespective of whether the couple is married in or out of community of property under the Marriage Act, 1961 or any provisions contained in an ante-nuptial contract.
- (3) The Agency must, if it is satisfied that an applicant has been deserted by his or her spouse for a continuous period of at least three months, and the spouse is unwilling to support the applicant, grant approval for the means of that spouse not to be taken into consideration when determining the means of the applicant.

19. Determination of means

- (1) For the purposes of determining means, in respect of social assistance, except for a grant in-aid and the foster child grant, the income of the applicant is deemed to be the annual income for an applicant not in a spousal relationship, or half the annual income of the applicant and his or her spouse, where the applicant is in a spousal relationship, and "income" means -
 - (a) any compensation payable to an applicant or his or her spouse or dependent child in cash or otherwise;
 - (b) any profits, withdrawals or other benefits derived from a business concern or farm of which the applicant or his or her spouse or dependent child is the owner or holds property rights in respect thereof;
 - (c) any payment which an applicant or his or her spouse or dependent child receives from a trust or inheritance or as an employee;
 - (d) any payment which an applicant or his or her spouse or dependent child derives from property rights;
 - (e) any pension or annuity payable to an applicant or his or her spouse or dependent child in terms of the provisions of a pension or provident or retirement annuity fund established in terms of any Act, but excluding benefits received in terms of the Act;

- (f) any ex gratia amount received in cash or otherwise by an applicant or his or her spouse or dependent child;
- (g) any rental payable to an applicant or his or her spouse or dependent child for providing accommodation;
- (h) any profits, withdrawals or other benefits derived from farming activities where fixed property is rented by an applicant or his or her spouse or dependent child;
- (i) any maintenance received from a person obliged in law to provide such maintenance;
- (j) any other income, not mentioned in these regulations including interest and dividends, generated from assets of an applicant or his or her spouse or dependent child; and
- (k) any income or financial support derived from a South African or international organisation, excluding social assistance.

(2)

- (a) The provisions of subregulation (1)(a),(b) and (c) apply with the necessary changes if the applicant or his or her spouse donated or relinquished income in order to obtain a social grant.
- (b) Despite the provisions of paragraph (a) the income contemplated in paragraph (a) must not be taken into account after a period of five years has lapsed from the date of donation or relinquishment.

(3) Regarding the assets of the applicant and his or her spouse, in the case of an older person's grant, disability grant and a war veteran's grant, the following must be taken into account -

- (a) the municipal value of any property owned but not occupied by the applicant and his or her spouse: Provided that any outstanding bond amount must be deducted;
- (b)
 - (i) immovable property owned by the applicant or his or her spouse, or property held under leasehold;
 - (ii) cash investments, bonds or loans or any outstanding debts in favour of the applicant or his or her spouse;
 - (iii) shares, share capital or interest in assets of a company or other institution; and
 - (iv) endowment policies after maturity date and cash in hand or in any account with a financial institution;

- (c) any property rights held by the applicant or his or her spouse; and
 - (d) any lump sum invested by the applicant or his or her spouse in a company or a financial institution with the aim of procuring an annuity.
- (4) Despite subregulation (3) the value of immovable property owned and occupied by the applicant and his or her spouse must not be taken into account when regard is had to the assets of the applicant and his or her spouse, in the case of an older person's grant, a disability grant and a war veteran's grant.
- (5) The Agency must, if it is of the opinion that an applicant or his or her spouse impoverished himself or herself or relinquished assets to obtain a social grant, take such assets into account, which may include any property or asset donated, transferred or sold below market value by either the applicant or his or her spouse to a connected party.

20. Permissible deductions when calculating applicant's income

When determining the income of an applicant and his or her spouse in the case of a social grant, the Agency must, on submission of acceptable documentary proof, allow the following deductions or contributions -

- (a) current obligatory contributions of an employee to a pension, provident or retirement annuity fund established in terms of an Act or, in the absence of such an obligatory contribution, another contribution which does not exceed 22 percent of the net income of the applicant;
- (b) current deductions in respect of an employee's tax or standard income tax;
- (c) current membership fees to an approved medical scheme in the Republic, established in terms of the Medical Schemes Act 1998 (Act No. 131 of 1998), paid from income generated from services rendered or income from any other source; and
- (d) current contributions to the unemployment insurance fund paid from income generated from services rendered.

CHAPTER 4 PAYMENT OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

21. Method of payment of social assistance

- (a) electronic transfers into an account of the beneficiary or institution where the beneficiary resides, subject to written authorization by the beneficiary; or

- (b) manual payments at a designated place.
- (2) Social assistance must be paid monthly by the Agency or a person appointed by the Agency for that purpose in terms of section 4 of the SASSA Act.
- (3) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2) -
 - (a) in the case of manual payments a beneficiary must -
 - (i) identify himself or herself by means of an identity document or biometric identification;
 - (ii) personally or via a person appointed by the beneficiary or the Agency, take receipt of the social assistance payable to him or her; and
 - (iii) sign an acknowledgement of the amount received, if he or she receives payment of his or her social assistance manually;
 - (b) a beneficiary's signature or biometric identification serves as acknowledgement of receipt for the amount received, unless the amount of the social assistance is credited to an account held at a financial institution.
 - (c) where the beneficiary is unable to personally receive social assistance due to illness or temporary incapacity the beneficiary may apply and complete an application form for the authorisation of the grant to be paid to a person duly authorised by him or her for a period not exceeding three consecutive months.

22. Payment of reduced social grant to person maintained in certain institutions

- (1) If a beneficiary of an older person's grant, disability grant or war veteran's grant is admitted to an institution that has a contract with the State to care for and maintain such beneficiary, the relevant social grant must be reduced to an amount equal to 25 percent of the maximum amount of the social grant with effect from the first day of the fourth month following the month of the beneficiary's admission to that institution.
- (2) A social grant reduced in terms of subregulation (1) must be reinstated immediately from the date of discharge of the beneficiary from the institution contemplated in that subregulation.

23. Conversion of social grant

- (1) A social grant payable to a disabled person must be converted to an older person's grant as soon as that person qualifies for an older person's grant.

- (2) If a person who receives an older person's grant or disability grant qualifies for a war veteran's grant, the person may request that the older person's grant or disability grant, as the case may be, be converted to a war veteran's grant subject to the following conditions:
- (a) the request must be accompanied by the necessary documents; and
 - (b) the date of conversion may not be earlier than the date of the request.

24. Appointment of procurator

- (1)
- (a) When the person applying for or receiving social assistance cannot personally apply for or receive social assistance or if it will cause undue hardship for the person to apply for or receive the social assistance in person, the person may appoint, by way of a power of attorney, a procurator to apply or receive social assistance on his or her behalf.
 - (b) Where the person applying for or receiving social assistance is unable to appoint someone to apply or receive social assistance on his or her behalf, the Agency may nominate a person to apply or receive social assistance on behalf of the person unable to do so.
- (2) A procurator contemplated in subregulation (1) may not receive social assistance on behalf of more than five beneficiaries.
- (3) A beneficiary may appoint a person as a procurator, only if -
- (a) that person has an identification document;
 - (b) that person is not younger than 18 years of age;
 - (c) that person is permanently resident in the Republic;
 - (d) that person is not an unrehabilitated insolvent;
 - (e) that person is willing to be appointed as the procurator of the beneficiary; and
 - (f) the applicant or beneficiary is not indebted to the procurator.
- (4) Upon appointment of the procurator by the beneficiary, in terms of section 15(1) of the Act, such procurator must furnish proof of identification, a life certificate in respect of the beneficiary and an affidavit to the effect that social assistance will be handed over to the beneficiary.

- (5) Whenever a beneficiary terminates the services of the procurator appointed by him or her in terms of section 15(1) of the Act, the beneficiary must -
- (a) notify the Agency in writing of such termination and the effective date thereof; or
 - (b) where the beneficiary is unable to read or write, the Agency may obtain a sworn statement from such beneficiary.
- (6) A procurator whose power of attorney is being or has been terminated must, upon becoming aware or gaining knowledge of the termination or the intention of the beneficiary to terminate the power of attorney -
- (a) immediately give notice in writing of such termination to the Agency; and
 - (b) within 10 days of such termination, transfer to the beneficiary any money belonging to the beneficiary still in the procurator's possession.

25. Conditions of appointment of welfare organization or person by Agency

Whenever the Agency considers the nomination of a welfare organisation or an adult person in terms of section 15(3) of the Act, the Agency must ensure that the organisation or person concerned -

- (a) is, with regard to the organisation, prior to such appointment, registered as a welfare organisation;
- (b) has the financial and administrative capacity to act as contemplated in section 15(3) of the Act;
- (c) will not require the person for whom he or she is nominated, to pay any fees, surcharges, bank or administration charges or make any contribution in any form to the welfare organization concerned;
- (d) operates an account with a financial institution into which social assistance will be paid; and
- (e) acts in the best interests of the applicant or beneficiary.

26. Appointment of person to receive and manage social grant in case of abuse of social grant

- (1) Whenever the Agency appoints a person to receive a social grant on behalf of a beneficiary in terms of section 19(2) of the Act, it must ensure that the person acts in the best interest of the applicant or beneficiary.

- (2) Whenever the Agency appoints a person contemplated in terms of subregulation (1), the provisions of regulation 24 (2) apply with the necessary changes.
- (3) Upon the appointment of a person contemplated in subregulation (1), the person so appointed must furnish the Agency with proof of identification, a life certificate in respect of the beneficiary and an affidavit to the effect that the social grant will be used in the best interest of the beneficiary.
- (4) The Agency may of its own accord or at the request of any person investigate the conduct of a person appointed in terms of section 19(2) of the Act.
- (5) The Agency must terminate the appointment contemplated in subregulation (1) if the person is not acting in the best interests of the beneficiary.
- (6) The Agency must inform the person of the termination contemplated in subregulation (5) and provide reasons to that person for the termination in writing.
- (7) The person whose appointment is terminated in terms of subregulation (5) must within 10 days of such termination, transfer to the beneficiary any money belonging to the beneficiary still in his or her possession.

26A. Circumstances under which deductions may be made directly from social assistance grants

- (1) The Agency may allow deductions for funeral insurance or scheme to be made directly from a social grant where the beneficiary of the social grant requests such deduction in writing from the Agency.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (1), the Agency may only allow deductions to be made directly from a social grant where the insurance company requiring such deduction or to whom the money resulting from the deduction is paid, is a financial services provider as defined in section 1 of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002 (Act No. 37 of 2002) and authorised to act as a financial services provider in terms of section 7 of that Act.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-regulation (1), the Agency may only authorise one deduction for a funeral insurance or for a funeral scheme not exceeding ten percent of the value of the beneficiary's social grant.

(Regulation 26A inserted by regulation 2 of Government Notice R591 of 2009)

CHAPTER 5

REVIEW OF SOCIAL GRANTS

27. Powers of Agency to suspend, increase or decrease amount of social grant on review

- (1) The Agency must, within 90 days of the date on which a social grant will be reviewed, inform the beneficiary in writing of the date of such review.
- (2) The Agency must review the social grant -
 - (a) at any time where it has reason to believe that changes in the beneficiary's financial circumstances may have occurred;
 - (b) on expiry of the validity of the identity document of a beneficiary, if the beneficiary is a refugee; or
 - (c) in case of a foster child grant, on expiry of the court order.
- (3) The Agency must, in writing request a beneficiary to submit a life certificate annually to prove that he or she is still alive: Provided that a beneficiary who receives a social grant personally from a service provider who utilises biometric identification does not need to submit a life certificate.
- (4) If a beneficiary fails to provide the requested information or documentation contemplated in section 4(1)(b) of the SASSA Act, the Agency may within 30 days of notifying the beneficiary thereof in writing, suspend payment of the social grant, in which case the beneficiary must, by completing the relevant documents, apply within 90 days of the suspension for the restoration of such social grant.
- (5) If an application is made for the restoration of a social grant contemplated in subregulation (4), the Agency may restore the social grant from the date on which the social grant was suspended.
- (6) If a beneficiary applies for a social grant to be increased and the Agency is satisfied that it should be increased, the social grant must be increased with effect from the date of application for such increase.
- (7)
 - (a) When a beneficiary informs the Agency of a change in financial circumstances and the social grant is to be decreased as a result of the change, the decrease will be effected from the first day of the month following the change in the beneficiary's financial circumstances.
 - (b) The beneficiary must be informed in writing of the decrease, the reasons therefor and of the 90 day period for application to review the decision to decrease his or her social grant.
- (8)
 - (a) Where evidence exists that changes in the medical or financial circumstances of a permanently disabled person have or may have occurred, the review of the social grant may be done in accordance with subregulation 8(b).

- (b) The Agency, may, at any time from the date of application for a disability grant, request the beneficiary to undergo an assessment in terms of regulation 3(a).

28. Lapsing of social grant

- (1) An older person's grant, a disability grant and a war veteran's grant lapse -
 - (a) on the last day of the month in which the beneficiary dies;
 - (b) when a beneficiary is admitted to an institution contemplated in regulation 2(d);
 - (c) six months after the date on which the beneficiary was admitted temporarily to a psychiatric hospital for observation or treatment and such beneficiary remains so admitted;
 - (d) when the period of temporary disability has expired in the case of a temporary disability grant; or
 - (e) if a refugee ceases to be a refugee.
- (2) A child support grant lapses on the last day of the month-
 - (a) in which the child in respect of whom the child support grant is paid, dies;
 - (b) in which the child in respect of whom the child support grant is paid, attains the age of 18 years;
 - (c) in which the child is no longer in the custody of the primary care-giver; or
 - (d) if a primary care giver, in respect of that child, ceases to be a refugee.
(Regulation 28(2) amended by regulation 3 of Government Notice R193 of 2010)
(Regulation 28(2) substituted by regulation 5 of Government Notice R269 of 2012)

Lapsing of social grant

- (3) A foster child grant lapses –
 - (a) on the last day of the month in which the foster child dies;
 - (b) on the last day of the month in which the last living foster parent dies or ceases to be a refugee;
 - (c) on the last day of the month in which the foster child, in terms of the Children's Act, is no longer in the care of the foster parent or a cluster foster care scheme; or

- (d) at the end of the calendar year in which the foster child attains the age of 18 years.
- (e) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (3)(b), (c) and (d) the Agency may continue payment of a foster child grant:
 - (i) in respect of a foster child under the age of 18 years to an alternative caregiver or designated child protection organisation on the recommendation of a social worker for an interim period not exceeding 6 months pending placement; or
 - (ii) in respect of a foster child who has attained the age of 18 years, provided that the provincial head of social development allows such a person to remain in the care of the current alternative care-giver to enable the person to complete his or her education or training.
- (f) Subject to the provisions of sub regulation (3)(e)(ii) a foster child grant may be payable until the end of the calendar year in which the person attains the age of 21 years provided that the provincial head of social development's decision that the person remain in the care of the current alternative care-giver be submitted to the Agency annually.

(Regulation 28 amended by regulation 6 of Government Notice R269 of 2012)

(Regulation 28(3) substituted by regulation 13 of Government Notice R621 in Government Gazette 39007 dated 21 July 2015)

(4)

- (a) A care dependency grant lapses on the -
 - (i) last day of the month in which the care dependent child dies;
 - (ii) last day of the month in which the care dependent child attains the age of 18 years and becomes eligible for a disability grant; or
 - (iii) first day of the seventh month following the date on which the care dependent child was admitted to an institution funded by the State as contemplated in section 7 (b) of the Act.
 - (iv) if a parent, primary care-giver or foster parent ceases to be a refugee.
- (Regulation 28(4)(a)(iv) added by regulation 7 of Government Notice R269 of 2012)*
- (b) The Agency may, on the recommendation of a medical officer or social worker authorize the continuation of the payment of a care dependency grant to a person other than the beneficiary for an interim period not exceeding 12 months, pending placement of the care dependent child.

- (5) Any social grant lapses if the beneficiary has not claimed the social grant for a period of three consecutive months: Provided that where the beneficiary applies for the restoration of the social grant within 90 days after the lapsing of the social grant, and the Agency is satisfied that failure to claim the social grant was due to circumstances beyond the control of the beneficiary, the Agency must direct that the social grant be restored from the date on which it was last claimed.

29. Procedure to be followed for suspension or cancellation of social assistance

- (1) The Agency may suspend or cancel social assistance if the social assistance was -
- (a) obtained fraudulently or through misrepresentation by any person contemplated in section 21 of the Act; or
 - (b) approved and granted in error.
- (2) Except for the circumstances contemplated in subregulation 1(a) the Agency must before suspending or cancelling social assistance give a beneficiary 90 days written notice of its intention to suspend or cancel the social assistance, and provide the beneficiary with the following information -
- (a) the effective date of the intended suspension or cancellation;
 - (b) the reasons for the intended suspension or cancellation;
 - (c) the right to make a representation contemplated in subregulation (5); and
 - (d) the right and procedure for appealing against the decision of the Agency.
- (3) The notice of suspension or cancellation of social assistance contemplated in subregulation (2) must be delivered to the beneficiary or the procurator by hand or sent by registered post to the last known address of the beneficiary or procurator.
- (4) The Agency must, prior to suspending or cancelling any social assistance, investigate, obtain and verify all the facts and circumstances surrounding the social assistance.
- (5) The Agency must afford a beneficiary an opportunity to show cause why the social assistance should not be suspended or cancelled by -
- (a) requiring the beneficiary to appear in person before the Agency or a person designated by the Agency;
 - (b) requiring the beneficiary to submit any reports or certificates as the Agency may direct; and

- (c) ensuring that the beneficiary obtains the necessary assistance to make representations to the Agency including, but not limited to, referring the beneficiary to any organisation or institution that may assist the beneficiary to make representations.

CHAPTER 6

SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR CONTINUATION OF PAYMENT OF SOCIAL GRANT

30. Information to be furnished to Agency by financial institution

A financial institution must, at the request of the Agency and with the consent of the beneficiary, furnish the Agency with the following information:

- (a) cash investments, bonds or loans or any outstanding debts in favour of the applicant or his or her spouse;
- (b) any interest in shares, share capital or assets of a company or other institution;
- (c) any endowment policies after maturity date and cash on hand or in any account with a financial institution;
- (d) any property rights held by the applicant or his or her spouse; and
- (e) any lump sum investment by the applicant or his or her spouse in a company or financial institution with the aim of procuring an annuity.

31. Payment of social grant to beneficiary who is absent from Republic

- (1) The Agency may continue payment of a social grant to a beneficiary who is absent from the Republic for a period not exceeding 90 days under the following circumstances -
 - (a) where the beneficiary is outside the Republic for purposes of receiving medical attention;
 - (b) where the beneficiary is absent from the Republic and is certified by a medical practitioner to be unfit to travel back to the Republic; or
 - (c) where the Agency is satisfied that, for reasons beyond the control of the beneficiary, he or she is unable to return to the Republic: Provided that the Agency shall not accept as a reason the lawful arrest and detention of a beneficiary outside the Republic.
- (2) The Agency may require any person who is absent from the Republic as contemplated in subregulation (1) and who continues to receive a social grant to -

- (a) report at such frequency as the Agency may determine, to a South African mission or office designated by the Agency for purposes of identification; or
- (b) present any qualifications as the Agency may determine for purposes of verifying any information in connection with the beneficiary.

CHAPTER 7

STANDARD RULES AND PROCEDURE APPLICABLE AT AGENCY OFFICES AND PAY-POINTS

(Heading of Chapter 7 (incorrectly referred to in the Gazette as the heading of Regulation 32) amended by regulation 14 of Government Notice R621 in Government Gazette 39007 dated 21 July 2015)

32. Prohibition of credit providers and other persons conducting and marketing credit provider services within areas of Agency offices and pay-points

- (1) Subject to the provisions of section 20(1) and (2) of the Act-
 - (a) A person, must not market or offer any form of credit, whether or not that person is registered as a credit provider, within any Agency offices or pay-point for the purposes of soliciting or enticing a beneficiary to engage in any form of credit or credit granting, funeral scheme or life insurance scheme.
 - (b) The Agency branded card must not be ceded, pledged or retained to secure a loan, repayment of debt or payment of a funeral or insurance premium.

(Regulation 32 substituted by regulation 15 of Government Notice R621 in Government Gazette 39007 dated 21 July 2015)

33. Prohibition of credit providers and other persons enforcing credit agreements within areas of Agency offices and pay-points

Subject to the provisions of section 20(1) and (2) of the Act-

- (1) A credit provider, credit agent or any person must not-
 - (a) enter any Agency office or any pay-point premises, building or place on any day or any time during the payment of social assistance for the purposes of engaging or offering to engage in any form of credit or concluding a credit agreement or contract or collecting from any such beneficiaries any money owing in terms of any verbal or written credit agreement or contract;
 - (b) accompany a beneficiary or a procurator to any Agency office or pay-point on any day or at any time during which a beneficiary or a procurator is to receive payment of social

assistance for the purposes of engaging or offering to engage in any form of credit, concluding a credit agreement, funeral policy, life insurance policy or collecting money owing to such person by the beneficiary in terms of any form of credit agreement; or

- (c) be within 100 metres of any pay-point for purposes of engaging or offering to engage in any form of credit, concluding a credit agreement, funeral policy, life insurance policy or collecting money owing to such person by the beneficiary in terms of any form of credit agreement.

(Regulation 33 substituted by regulation 16 of Government Notice R621 in Government Gazette 39007 dated 21 July 2015)

34. Approval for person accompanying beneficiary to pay-point

- (1) The Agency may grant approval to either a non-profit organisation, a non governmental organisation or a faith-based organisation, a member of staff, a person acting on behalf of any such organisation or a community service worker to attend upon and be present during the payment of social assistance at a pay-point.
- (2) The Agency may grant approval to an organisation or person authorised by the Agency to render any service to a beneficiary for the comfort or well-being of the beneficiary.
- (3) An organisation or person contemplated in subregulation (2) must not require a beneficiary to -
 - (a) contribute financially or donate anything to such organisation or person in recompense for any such service rendered at the pay- point;
 - (b) do anything or act in any other manner inconsistent with the Act, any rule or procedure applicable to a pay-point in recompense for any such service;
 - (c) give any undertaking to support the activities of any such organisation or person.

35. General obligation of person accompanying beneficiary to pay-point

A person accompanying a beneficiary and authorised to enter upon the premises of a pay-point must at all material times conspicuously display any identification card provided for that purpose by the Agency.

36. Accreditation of certain organisations and persons attending pay-out at pay-point

- (1) The Agency may accredit an organisation, a member of staff, a person acting on behalf of any such organisation or a community service worker to attend upon and be present during the payment of social assistance at a pay-point for the purposes of -
 - (a) providing any service or assistance in any manner to a beneficiary to ensure the comfort and well-being of the beneficiary when receiving social assistance; and
 - (b) providing any meals or non-alcoholic drinks for the comfort and well-being of the beneficiary.
- (2) An organisation or person authorised by the Agency to render any service or assistance to a beneficiary for the comfort or well-being of the beneficiary must -
 - (a) comply with any law, rule or procedure for the rendering of any such service or assistance;
 - (b) at its own cost, obtain any such approval, authorisation or exemption as may be required in terms of any other law applicable to the rendering of any such service or assistance;
 - (c) when rendering a service or assistance in terms of these regulations, comply with any standards, procedures or rules applicable to a pay-point; and
 - (d) report to the Agency any act or conduct of any person at the pay- point, which act or conduct is contrary to the Act, any policy, rules or procedures made under or in terms of the Act.

CHAPTER 8

GENERAL PROVISIONS

37. Application for unclaimed benefits

Social assistance is payable until the last day of the month in which a beneficiary or child dies, and unclaimed benefits must be paid by the Agency to the person liable for the funeral expenses of the beneficiary or child: Provided that an application for such payment is made within six months after the death of the beneficiary or child.

37A. Penalties

A person who contravenes any provision of the regulations to the Social Assistance Act, 2004 will be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or imprisonment or both such fine and imprisonment.

(Regulation 37A inserted by regulation 17 of Government Notice R621 in Government Gazette 39007 dated 21 July 2015)

38. Repeal of regulations

Prepared by:

In partnership with:

- (1) The regulations published by Government Notice R.418 in *Government Gazette* 18771 of 31 March 1998, Government Notice R.813 in *Government Gazette* 20235 of 25 June 1999, Government Notice R.1233 in *Government Gazette* 22852 of 23 November 2001, Government Notice R.460 in *Government Gazette* 24630 of 31 March 2003, and Government Notice R162 in *Government Gazette* 27316 of 22 February 2005 are hereby repealed;
- (2) Despite regulation 38(1) of these regulations, regulations 4(4) (a) and 32(2)(b) of Regulation 8156 published in Government Notice R.162 in *Government Gazette* 27316 of 22 February 2005 remain in force until 31 December 2008.

39. Commencement

These Regulations come into effect on the date of publication of this notice.

ANNEXURE A

DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL CRITERIA FOR OLDER PERSONS GRANT, DISABILITY GRANT AND WAR VETERAN'S GRANT

- (1) The maximum amount of an older person's grant, disability grant or war veteran's grant shall from time to time be determined by the Minister with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance by notice in the *Gazette*.
- (2) The formula for the determination of the value of the older persons grant, disability grant and war veterans grant to be paid to an applicant is -

$$D = 1,6A - 0,4B$$

where -

- (i) A = the maximum social grant payable per annum as approved;
- (ii) B = the annual income of the applicant in accordance with regulation 19, which shall include the income from assets as determined in regulation 19(3), after permissible deductions contemplated in regulation 20 are effected;
- (iii) D = annual social grant amount payable, which must not exceed the amount equal to A.

(Annexure A(2) substituted by Government Notice R286 of 2011)

(Paragraph (2) of Annexure A substituted by regulation 2 of Government Notice 211 in Government Gazette 37474 dated 28 March 2014)

- (3) Where a person in a spousal relationship has been deserted by his or her spouse for a continuous period of at least three months and the spouse is unwilling to support that person, the applicant is to be regarded as not being in a spousal relationship for the purpose of determining the means as contemplated in regulation 19.
- (4) The Agency must, if it is convinced that a person in a spousal relationship was deserted by his or her spouse for a continuous period of at least three months, and the spouse is unwilling to support that person, grant approval to disregard the means of the spouse.
- (5) No grant amounting to less than R100 per month is payable.
- (6) No grant may be paid to any person not in a spousal relationship whose total assets as contemplated in regulation 19 exceeds 40 times A or to any person in a spousal relationship whose total assets exceeds 80 times A.

ANNEXURE B

DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL CRITERIA FOR CHILD SUPPORT GRANT

- (1) The amount payable in respect of a child support grant shall from time to time be determined by the Minister with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance by notice in the *Gazette*.
- (2)
 - (a) A primary care giver meets the financial criteria as contemplated in regulation 6(1)(a) if the income of the applicant, contemplated in regulation 19 after permissible deductions contemplated in regulation 20 are effected, is below the income threshold as referred to in paragraph (b).
 - (b) The formula for the determination of the income threshold for the child support grant is:

$A = B \times 10$; where -

- i. A = annual income threshold, and
 - ii. B = annual value of the child support grant
- (3) Where a person in a spousal relationship has been deserted for a period of at least three months by his or her spouse and the spouse is unwilling to support that person, the applicant is to be regarded as not being in a spousal relationship for the purpose of determining the means as contemplated in regulation 19.

ANNEXURE C

DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL CRITERIA FOR FOSTER CHILD GRANT

Prepared by:



In partnership with:



- (1) The amount payable in respect of a foster child grant shall from time to time be determined by the Minister with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance by notice in the *Gazette*.
- (2) A foster parent qualifies for a foster child grant regardless of such foster parent's income.

ANNEXURE D

DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL CRITERIA FOR CARE DEPENDENCY GRANT

- (1) The amount payable in respect of a care dependency grant shall from time to time be determined by the Minister with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance by notice in the *Gazette*.
- (2)
 - (a) A care dependency grant is not payable if the income of the applicant, contemplated in regulation 19, after the permissible deductions as prescribed in regulation 20, exceeds the income threshold as referred to in paragraph (b).
 - (b) The formula for the determination of the income threshold for the care dependency grant to be paid to an applicant is

$A = B \times 10$; where -

- i. A = annual income threshold, and
 - ii. B = annual value of the care dependency grant.
- (c) A foster parent qualifies for a care dependency grant regardless of such foster parent's income.