South African education system described and compared with the Dutch
This document provides information about the education system of South Africa. It also includes the Dutch comparison of qualifications obtained in South Africa.

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Education system South Africa

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**Foundation Phase (incl. Reception Phase)**  
(primary education, grade R – grade 3)  

**Intermediate Phase**  
(primary education, grade 4 – 6)  

**Senior Phase**  
(secondary education: general education and training phase, grade 7 – 9)  

**National Senior Certificate – NSC**  
(secondary education: further training and education phase, grade 10-12)  

**Undergraduate**  
Bachelor  
Bachelor Honours  
Bachelor  

**Postgraduate**  
Master  
PhD

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**Education level**

**Duration of education**

Click here to view a sample of the diploma.
### Evaluation chart

The left side of the chart below lists the foreign degree, followed by the Dutch equivalent on the right along with the corresponding reference levels in the Dutch and European qualifications frameworks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree or qualification and NQF level</th>
<th>Dutch equivalent and NLQF level</th>
<th>EQF level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Senior Certificate</td>
<td>4 HAVO diploma</td>
<td>4 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with minimal requirements for admission to a bachelor's degree programme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Diploma</td>
<td>7 3 years of HBO</td>
<td>6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor</td>
<td>7 3 years of HBO</td>
<td>6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3 years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor</td>
<td>8 HBO bachelor's degree or 2 years of WO</td>
<td>6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4 years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree architecture</td>
<td>8 WO bachelor's degree</td>
<td>6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5 years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree dentistry</td>
<td>8 At least a WO bachelor's degree</td>
<td>6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5½ years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor</td>
<td>8 At least a WO bachelor's degree</td>
<td>6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6 years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor Honours</td>
<td>8 HBO bachelor's degree or 2 years of WO</td>
<td>6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master</td>
<td>9 HBO or WO master's degree</td>
<td>7 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1-2 years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NB**

- The information provided in the table is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.
- The evaluation of a foreign qualification in terms of the EQF/NLQF does not necessarily mean that all of the learning outcomes associated with these levels have been achieved.
• The information regarding international study programmes at VMBO and MBO level is issued by SBB, the foundation for Co-operation on Vocational Education, Training and the Labour Market).
Introduction

Since the constitutional amendment of 1994, the federal republic of South Africa has consisted of 9 provinces. The official name of the republic is Republic of South Africa in English and Republiek van Suid-Afrika in Afrikaans. Each province has a premier and an executive council consisting of 10 persons.

The administrative capital of South Africa is Pretoria. It is the seat of the central government and the ministries. Central government is responsible for education in South Africa as a whole and issues national education guidelines, while each of the 9 provinces has its own education department which enjoys a reasonable degree of autonomy and implements national policy.

On 10 May 2010 the previous central Ministry of Education was split to make provision for a Ministry of Higher Education and Training and a Ministry of Basic Education. The latter ministry is now responsible for all school education, while the Ministry of Higher Education and Training oversees higher and post-school education and training, including the college sector.

Education in South Africa consists of the following 3 components:

1. General Education and Training (GET): grade R up to and including grade 9 comprise the compulsory school-age years (Grade R – the reception year – is not part of compulsory schooling);
2. Further Education and Training (FET): grade 10 up to and including grade 12 comprise further academic schooling, as well as intermediate vocational education at technical colleges, community colleges and private colleges;

South Africa has 11 official languages: Afrikaans, English, IsiNdebele, IsiXhosa, IsiZulu, Northern Sotho, Sesotho, Setswana, SiSwati, Tshivenda and Xitsonga. Government policy regarding the language of education states that Primary school pupils have the right to be educated in the home language when admitted to school. This home language must be one of the 11 official languages. From grade 3, pupils are obliged to take another approved language in addition to their language of education. All official languages may be taken as the home language, first additional language and second additional language. These terms indicate the various level gradations for languages in the South African education system. From grade 4 upwards, education is exclusively in English and Afrikaans.

The South African constitution states that everyone has the right to basic education, as well as to adult education and secondary education. Education in South Africa is compulsory for children between 6 and 15 years of age (or up to grade 9, depending on

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1 Source: South African Qualifications Authority.
which is first attained). This obligation to attend school is secured in the South African Schools Act 1996.

The South African academic year runs from January up to and including December (approx. 200 school days), and is divided into 4 blocks. The first block runs from mid-January to the end of March or beginning of April. The second block begins in mid-April and runs until June. The third block begins in mid-July and runs until around mid-September and the fourth block runs from the beginning of October until early December.

### Primary and secondary education

#### Pre-school education

There are few kindergartens in South Africa. The majority of kindergartens are in the private sector. All kindergartens must be registered with the local authorities. Children may attend kindergarten from the age of 3.

#### Primary education

South Africa has more than 15,000 primary and 5,000 secondary schools, as well as almost 5,000 combined and intermediate schools. Of these 1,400 are recognized independent and/or private schools. Schools that are subsidized by the state have a teacher-to-pupil ratio of 1:30. In private schools, this ratio is 1:17.

From the year children turn 7 (and are therefore obliged to attend school), they start primary school. Primary education consists of 2 phases:

- the foundation phase and
- the intermediate phase

The foundation phase starts in grade R (reception year, or grade 0) and lasts 4 years (up to and including grade 3). Education in this phase focuses on basic skills such as reading, writing and arithmetic, and the development of language skills. In this phase, children also start learning a second language.

The intermediate phase starts in grade 4 and lasts 3 years (up to and including grade 6). The focus in this phase is more on reading and speaking skills in the home language as well as in the second language. The pupils also study mathematics, history, geography, general sciences and handicrafts. No certificate is awarded upon completion.

#### Secondary education

Secondary education consists of 2 phases:

- the senior phase (grades 7 up to and including 9) and
- the further education and training phase (grades 10 up to and including 12).

The senior phase concludes the so-called General Education and Training Phase, that comprises the foundation, intermediate and senior phase. After completing this phase, a
The pupil is no longer required to attend school. No certificate is awarded upon completion of the General Education and Training Phase.

The further education and training phase comprises the senior-secondary phase of secondary education. Vocationally-oriented programmes within secondary education also fall under this phase. Pupils take examinations for the National Senior Certificate (NSC) after completing grade 12. Subjects available in the NSC examination are divided into the following fields of learning: Agriculture; Arts and Culture; Business, Commerce and Management Studies and Services; Languages, Manufacturing, Engineering and Technology; Human and Social Sciences; Physical, Mathematical, Computer and Life Sciences.

Within the South African National Qualifications Framework (NQF) structure, the NSC is on level 4 and bears 130 credits (representative of 1300 notional learning hours). To obtain an NSC, pupils must score at least 40% in 3 subjects, including one language at the level of the home language and excluding Life Orientation, which is a non-examinable subject. They must also score at least 30% in 4 other subjects, or a completed portfolio of evidence in respect of any one subject failed.

An overview of the requirements that apply for the NSC is provided below:
- one language at the home language level;
- one additional language at the home language level or at the first additional language level;
- mathematics or mathematical literacy;
- life orientation;
- 3 elective subjects.

Pupils are not allowed to choose 2 ‘overlapping’ subjects, such as, for example, mathematics and mathematical literacy, consumer studies and hospitality studies, or computer applications technology and information technology. Pupils are also not allowed to select the same language at multiple levels, such as, for example, Afrikaans at both the home language and first additional language levels.

In terms of level, the National Senior Certificate (NQF level 4), which indicates that the pupil concerned meets the minimum requirements for admission to bachelor’s degree programmes, is comparable to a HAVO diploma in the Netherlands.

For a full description of NQF levels refer to: www.saqa.org.za/docs/misc/2012/level_descriptors.pdf
Admission to higher education

The general requirements for admission to higher education in South Africa are set out in the Higher Education Amendment Act No. 39 of 2008.

The NSC generally indicates that a candidate meets the requirements for admission to higher education. A distinction is made, however, between higher education programmes that lead to the National Higher Certificate, a National Diploma or a bachelor’s degree:

- Admission to National Higher Certificate programmes requires that pupils obtain an NSC score of at least 30% in the language of education of the higher education institution.

- For admission to National Diploma programmes, pupils must obtain an NSC ‘achievement rating’ of 3 (i.e. moderate, between 40% and 49%) in 4 20-credit subjects, including 1 official language at home language level and excluding Life Orientation. In addition a pupil must obtain a score of at least 30% in 2 more subjects, which may include Life Orientation. Also the language requirement for further study at the particular higher education institution must be met. More information about the achievement rating can be found under Assessment Systems.

- For admission to bachelor’s degree programmes, pupils must achieve an NSC score of at least 30% in 2 subjects supplemented with an achievement rating of at least 4 (i.e. adequate, between 50% and 59%) in 4 subjects from the following list:
  - Accounting
  - Agricultural Sciences
  - Business Studies
  - Dramatic Arts
  - Economics
  - Engineering Graphics and Design
  - Geography
  - History
  - Consumer Studies
  - Information Technology
  - Languages, including the language of instruction at an institution and 2 other recognized language subjects
  - Life Sciences
  - Mathematics
  - Mathematical Literacy
  - Music
  - Physical Sciences
  - Religion Studies
  - Visual Arts
The Matriculation Board is responsible to administer the minimum requirements that are set for admission to bachelor’s degree programmes on the basis of the NSC. Universities, however, have a mandate to set additional requirements for admission to specific study programmes.

## Higher education

As a result of the reforms in higher education from 2005 onwards, South Africa has 23 public higher education institutions: 11 universities, 6 comprehensive universities and 6 universities of technology.

The distinction between these different types of universities is as follows:

- **Comprehensive universities**: these – in most cases new – institutions are a combination of the traditional academic universities and universities of technology. These institutions include more professionally-oriented programmes among the very wide range of study programmes they offer.

- **Universities of technology**: these are the old technikons. These institutions are highly professionally oriented and offer study programmes with a more practical focus in a wide variety of fields, which include experiential or work integrated learning. Research, which is undertaken from the BTech level, is of a more applied nature.

- **Universities**: these are the traditional academic universities. These institutions offer academic type degree programmes, including bachelor’s, honours, master’s and doctoral degree programmes, and are more pure research focused.

In addition to these universities, South Africa has National Institutes of Higher Education. These institutions are located in the only 2 provinces without universities, Mpumalanga (with the capital Nelspruit, or Mbombela) and the Northern Cape (Kimberley). These institutions have agreements with existing universities and offer affordable programmes to the inhabitants of the provinces.

Higher education is also offered by private institutions, which receive no state funding and are owned by companies and individuals. The private institutions are obliged to be registered with the Department of Higher Education and Training and the programmes they offer must be accredited by the Council on Higher Education. See Quality Assurance and Accreditation. South Africa has a rapidly growing number of recognized institutions of this type offering courses and programmes in IT, management, communication, religion, nursing and secretarial skills.

Higher education in South Africa starts at NQF level 5 and is offered at nursing colleges, agricultural colleges, comprehensive universities, universities of technology and universities. The length of higher professional education programmes can vary from 1 to 6 academic years, depending on the qualification to be obtained on the conclusion of a particular programme. Higher education in South Africa makes a distinction between
undergraduate and postgraduate programmes. At the undergraduate level, programmes lead to a bachelor's degree, a diploma or a higher certificate. At the postgraduate level, programmes lead to an honours bachelor's degree, a postgraduate diploma, a master's degree or a doctoral degree.

### University and higher professional education

Higher education in South Africa makes a distinction between undergraduate and postgraduate programmes. At the undergraduate level, programmes lead to a bachelor’s degree, a diploma or a higher certificate. At the postgraduate level, programmes lead to an honours bachelor's degree, a postgraduate diploma, a master's degree or a doctoral degree.

#### National diploma

Universities in South-Africa offer higher professional programmes. These programmes have a duration of 1, 2, or 3 years and lead to respectively the *National Certificate*, the *National Higher Certificate* or the *National Diploma*.

The *National Diploma* offers the possibility to continue with a bachelor’s programme.

In terms of level, the *National Diploma* following a nominal 3-year programme (NQF level 7) is comparable to 3 years of higher professional education (HBO) in the Netherlands. For a full description of NQF levels refer to:


#### Bachelor

Depending on the chosen specialization, the prescribed length of bachelor’s degree programmes is 3 to 6 years. Study programmes of a more generic nature in the humanities, commerce and science have a length of 3 years. In South Africa, there is a distinction between generic and professional bachelor's degrees. Study programmes in the final category allow participation in a specific profession, examples being *Bachelor of Nursing Science* (4 years), *Bachelor of Laws* (4 years), *Bachelor of Architecture* (5 years) and the *Bachelor of Veterinary Science* (6 years).

In terms of level, the bachelor’s degree following a nominal 3-year programme (NQF level 7) is comparable to 3 years of higher professional education (HBO) in the Netherlands. For a full description of NQF levels refer to:

In terms of level, the bachelor’s degree following a nominal 4-year programme (NQF level 8) is comparable to an HBO bachelor's degree or 2 years of university education (WO) in the Netherlands, depending on the specialisation and content of the programme. For a full description of NQF levels refer to: www.saqa.org.za/docs/misc/2012/level_descriptors.pdf

In terms of level, the bachelor’s degree following a nominal 5-year programme (NQF level 8) in architecture is comparable to a WO bachelor’s degree in the Netherlands. For a full description of NQF levels refer to: www.saqa.org.za/docs/misc/2012/level_descriptors.pdf

In terms of level, the bachelor’s degree following a nominal 5½-year programme in dentistry (NQF level 8) is comparable to at least a WO bachelor’s degree in the Netherlands. For a full description of NQF levels refer to: www.saqa.org.za/docs/misc/2012/level_descriptors.pdf

In terms of level, the bachelor’s degree following a nominal 6-year programme (NQF level 8) is comparable to at least a WO bachelor’s degree in the Netherlands. For a full description of NQF levels refer to: www.saqa.org.za/docs/misc/2012/level_descriptors.pdf

**Bachelor Honours**

The minimum prescribed study duration of honours bachelor’s degree programmes is 1 year. To gain access to a bachelor honours degree programme, students must hold a regular bachelor's degree. Bachelor honours degree programmes deepen the knowledge students acquired during their bachelor’s degree programmes. In principle, an honours degree grants South African students access to master's degree programmes. The bachelor honours degree forms part of postgraduate education in South Africa.
In terms of level, the bachelor honours degree (NQF level 8) is comparable in the Netherlands to an HBO bachelor’s degree or 2 years of university education (WO), depending on the specialisation and content of the programme. For a full description of NQF levels refer to: www.saqa.org.za/docs/misc/2012/level_descriptors.pdf

**Master**
The minimum prescribed duration of master’s degree programmes is 1 or 2 years. To gain entry to a master’s degree programme, students must hold a bachelor honours degree or a bachelor’s degree following a nominally 4-6 year programme. In most cases, these programmes continue the specialization of the bachelor’s degree obtained previously. Master’s degree programmes are offered in the main specializations arts, science, commerce and social studies. A master’s degree in principle grants access to doctoral degree programmes. The programmes consist of either research and a dissertation or a package of taught subjects that is concluded with a final paper or research report.

In terms of level, the master’s degree (NQF level 9) is comparable in the Netherlands to an HBO or WO master’s degree, depending on the specialisation and nominal duration of the programme. For a full description of NQF levels refer to: www.saqa.org.za/docs/misc/2012/level_descriptors.pdf

**PhD**
The doctorate is awarded following a period of at least 2 years of research conducted during the doctorate degree programme. The titles that are awarded following successful completion of the doctorate degree programme are PhD and Doctor.
Assessment systems

A grade system of 1 up to and including 7 is used in secondary education. These grades are found on the NSC with the following percentages and descriptions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerical grade</th>
<th>In percentages</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>80 - 100%</td>
<td>Outstanding achievement</td>
<td>Outstanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>70 - 79%</td>
<td>Meritorious achievement</td>
<td>Very good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>60 - 69%</td>
<td>Substantial achievement</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>50 - 59%</td>
<td>Adequate achievement</td>
<td>More than satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>40 - 49%</td>
<td>Moderate achievement</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>30 - 39%</td>
<td>Elementary achievement</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0 - 29%</td>
<td>Not achieved</td>
<td>Fail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In higher education, bachelor's degrees and honours bachelor's degrees are classified according to the following grades:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In percentages</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75 – 100%</td>
<td>First class</td>
<td>Outstanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 – 74 %</td>
<td>Second class upper division</td>
<td>More than satisfactory – good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 – 69%</td>
<td>Second class lower division</td>
<td>Satisfactory - more than satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 – 59%</td>
<td>Third class</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower than 50%</td>
<td>Fail</td>
<td>Fail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Qualification frameworks

The South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) Act, promulgated in 1995, provided the legislative mandate to establish the National Qualification Framework (NQF). The NQF is a “comprehensive system approved by the Minister for the classification, registration, publication and articulation of quality-assured national qualifications” (NQF Act, 67 of 2008). The objectives of the NQF are to:

- create a single integrated national framework for learning achievements;
- facilitate access to, and mobility and progression within, education, training and career paths;
- enhance the quality of education and training;
- accelerate the redress of past unfair discrimination in education, training and employment opportunities.
Following the promulgation of the NQF Act of 2008, the framework structure, which previously comprised 8 levels (see chart below), has now changed to a 10-level structure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NQF Level</th>
<th>Band</th>
<th>Qualification Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Higher Education and Training</td>
<td>Post-doctoral research degrees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Doctorates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Master's degrees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Professional Qualifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Honours degrees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Higher / post graduate diplomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>National first degrees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>National diplomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>National certificates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Further Education and Training</td>
<td>National certificates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>General and further education remain in levels 1 to 4. Higher education and training now spans 6 levels; organised as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>General and further education remain in levels 1 to 4. Higher education and training now spans 6 levels; organised as follows:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Level 10: Doctoral Degrees
- Level 9: Master’s Degrees
- Level 8: Bachelor Honours Degrees, Postgraduate Diplomas
- Level 7: Advanced Diplomas, Bachelor’s Degrees
- Level 6: Advanced Certificates, Diplomas
- Level 5: Higher Certificates

For more information on the NQF levels see: [www.saqa.org.za/docs/misc/2012/level_descriptors.pdf](http://www.saqa.org.za/docs/misc/2012/level_descriptors.pdf)
Quality assurance and accreditation

In South Africa 3 councils are responsible for monitoring the quality of general, further and higher education: Umalusi, Council on Higher Education and Quality Council for Trade and Occupations.

- **Umalusi** is the organization that determines and monitors the quality requirements within the general and further education sector.

- The Council on Higher Education (CHE) is an independent body that is responsible for advising the Minister for Higher Education and Training on all higher education policy issues. The CHE has a permanent committee that is responsible for ensuring the quality of higher education in South Africa, the Higher Education Quality Committee (HEQC). The HEQC is responsible for the accreditation of study programmes within higher education. Accreditation is awarded on the condition that the programme concerned satisfies the rules and regulations as determined by the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA).

- The Quality Council for Trade and Occupations’ primary role is not only to monitor the design, and implementation of occupational qualifications, but also to oversee its assessment and certification.

If you wish to check if an institution is recognized, please visit the following websites:

  Website of Higher Education in South Africa (HESA), including an overview of all recognized public universities.

- [www.saqa.org.za](http://www.saqa.org.za)
  Website of the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA), including an overview of recognized private higher education institutions.

There are no official rankings in South Africa.

International treaties

The national Department of Education cooperates with a number of United Nations (UN) agencies to improve access to primary, secondary and higher education in South Africa. In addition, there is also cooperation with various partners and other countries aimed at achieving this objective.

The CHE has entered into cooperative agreements on quality assurance with, among others, the Australian Universities Quality Agency (AUQA) and the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) in India.


Addresses

www.che.ac.za
Website of the Council on Higher Education (CHE) and the Higher Education Quality Committee (HEQC). The CHE is the body that is responsible for advising the Minister for Higher Education and Training on all higher education policy issues. The HEQC is responsible for the accreditation of study programmes within higher education.

www.education.gov.za
Website of the Department of Education, the National Ministry of Education.

www.hesa.org.za
Website of the Higher Education South Africa (HESA), the body representing South Africa's 23 public universities.

www.hesa.org.za/he-enrolment-services/matriculation-board-admissions-regulation
Website of the Matriculation Board, the advisory committee concerning the minimum requirements for admission to higher education in South Africa.

www.gov.za
Website of the South African government that provides information on a range of subjects, including education.

www.saqa.org.za
Website of the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA), the body that is responsible for the development, implementation and quality assurance of the National Qualifications Framework (NQF).

www.umalusi.org.za
Website of Umalusi, the organization that determines and monitors the quality requirements within the general and further education sector.

Website of NQF, the South African National Qualifications Framework.

www.s-bb.nl
Website of SBB, the foundation for Co-operation on Vocational Education, Training and the Labour Market.
Composition of file

The *National Senior Certificate* is required for secondary education.

For tertiary education, all higher education diplomas obtained must be submitted together with transcripts and attached grade lists.

List of higher education institutions

Website of Higher Education in South Africa (HESA), including an overview of all recognized public universities.

[www.saqqa.org.za](http://www.saqqa.org.za)
Website of the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA), including an overview of recognized private higher education institutions.
National Senior Certificate

This candidate is awarded the National Senior Certificate and has met the minimum requirements for admission to bachelor’s degree, diploma or higher certificate study as granted for admission to higher education subject to the admission requirements of the higher education institution concerned.

With effect from December 2013

Council for Quality Assurance in General and Further Education and Training
South Africa

National Senior Certificate

Achievement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English Home Language</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afrikaans First Additional Language</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Orientation</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Sciences</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Identity number 95

Chief Executive Officer

[Signature]

Council for Quality Assurance in General and Further Education and Training
South Africa

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Bachelor of Commerce (BComm)
Bachelor of Commerce (BComm) – transcript (page 1)
### Bachelor of Commerce (BComm) – transcript (page 2)

![Image of transcript](image-url)

**Student:**
- Name: [Name]
- Student Number: [ID number]

**Year Qualification:**
- Bachelor of Commerce (BComm)
- [Degree details]

**Final Mark Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Final Mark Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intro to Macro Economics</td>
<td>[Mark] PASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW 201</td>
<td>[Mark] PASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics General 102</td>
<td>[Mark] PASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Systems 102</td>
<td>[Mark] PASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics: exam</td>
<td>[Mark] PASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Concepts 102</td>
<td>[Mark] PASS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2014 Bachelor of Commerce: Honours:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Final Mark Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marketing Management</td>
<td>[Mark] PASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro Economics 201</td>
<td>[Mark] PASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic History A</td>
<td>[Mark] PASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic History B</td>
<td>[Mark] PASS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2013 Bachelor of Commerce: Honours:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Final Mark Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Logistics and Marketing Management</td>
<td>[Mark] PASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Ethics 201</td>
<td>[Mark] PASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Course Name]</td>
<td>[Mark] PASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Course Name]</td>
<td>[Mark] PASS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Overall:**
- [Overall comments or remarks]

---

*(This transcript contains detailed academic results and course descriptions, which are not transcribed here for brevity.)*

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Baccalaureus Legum (Bachelor of Law)
### Baccalaureus Legum (Bachelor of Law) – transcript

![Study Record](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW 101A</td>
<td>Introductory Law for Practice I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW 101G</td>
<td>Introduction to Law Practice I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW 102A</td>
<td>Introductory Law for Practice II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW 102G</td>
<td>Introduction to Law Practice II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW 201A</td>
<td>Law of Evidence I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW 201G</td>
<td>Introduction to Law of Evidence I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW 202A</td>
<td>Law of Evidence II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW 202G</td>
<td>Introduction to Law of Evidence II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW 301A</td>
<td>Law of Contract I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW 301G</td>
<td>Introduction to Law of Contract I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW 302A</td>
<td>Law of Contract II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW 302G</td>
<td>Introduction to Law of Contract II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW 401A</td>
<td>Law of Property I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW 401G</td>
<td>Introduction to Law of Property I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW 402A</td>
<td>Law of Property II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- The study record contains all the courses completed and grades earned during the student's academic year. It does not reflect any future courses or future academic years.
- The student's performance in all courses is based on a 100-point grading scale.
- Any inquiries related to the transcript should be directed to the School Office.
Bachelor of Commerce with Honours (BCommHons) (Economics)
Master of Commerce (MComm)

UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH

This is to certify that whereas

had complied with all the conditions prescribed
in the Act, Statute and Rules of the University,
the degree

MASTER OF COMMERCE
(MComm)
cum laude
(Mathematical Statistics)

with all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto was conferred on
him at a congregation of the University in March 2011.

RECTOR AND VICE-CHANCELLOR

DEAN

11 March 2011
Qualification South Africa

National Senior Certificate
(with minimal requirements for admission to bachelor’s programmes)

- general secondary education diploma
- grants access to all higher education programmes in South Africa

This qualification (NQF level 4) is comparable to a HAVO diploma in the Netherlands.

NB: This information is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.
Qualification South Africa

Bachelor
(3 years)

- first cycle higher education diploma
- grants access to Bachelor Honours degree programmes in South Africa

This qualification (NQF level 7) is comparable to 3 years of higher professional education (HBO) in the Netherlands.

NB: This information is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.
Qualification South Africa

Bachelor
(4 years)

- first cycle higher education diploma
- grants access to master’s programmes in South Africa

This qualification (NQF level 8) is comparable to an HBO bachelor’s degree or to 2 years of university education (WO) in the Netherlands, depending on the specialisation and content of the programme.

NB: This information is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.
Qualification South Africa

Bachelor Honours

- first cycle higher education diploma
- grants access to master’s programmes in South Africa
- has a nominal duration of 1 year

This qualification (NQF level 8) is comparable to an HBO bachelor’s degree or to 2 years of university education (WO) in the Netherlands, depending on the specialisation and content of the programme.

NB: This information is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.
Qualification South Africa

Master

- second cycle higher education diploma
- grants access to PhD programmes in South Africa
- has a nominal duration of 1-2 years

This qualification (NQF level 9) is comparable to an HBO or WO master’s degree in the Netherlands, depending on the specialisation and nominal duration of the programme.

NB: This information is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.