

Academic Newsletter

Dates to look out for:

- Academic Program Recommencing — 4 May 2020*

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The novel coronavirus has completely changed our world. With it forcing us to put most of our lives on hold, and stay home, going to campus is no longer an option, for the time being.

That creates a problem. How do we continue learning without going to campus? Thankfully, the internet is here to save the day.

The University of Pretoria has adopted a fully online learning approach. Lecturers will be uploading slides and videos, in the place of our usual contact lectures.

Lecturers will also be using features such as Blackboard Collaborate to host interactive classes with students.

Of course, our country faces very unique socio-

economic challenges. With that in mind the University has done a few things to ensure no student is left behind with this forced switch to online learning.



Firstly, students who are in financial need will soon receive internet enabled devices, which will allow them to access academic content, when the academic program resumes on May 4 2020.

Secondly, students will be able to access a zero-rated UP portal, UP Connect. Students who use MTN, Vodacom, Cell C and Telkom will be able to access the UP website, Clickup, Library services, Library Search, Library Guides as well as their Tuks Gmail accounts for free, with no data being used. Access the site by typing <https://connect.up.ac.za> into your device's internet browser, and choose which service you need to access.

This is a huge step forward, and will allow all students to remain on track to proceed with the 2020 academic program.

Follow us on our Social Media!!



@house_ca



HouseCAUP



houseca10@gmail.com



<https://www.up.ac.za/house-ca>



EMS 2.88

(next to Accounting One Stop)



Articles in Banking — What you need to know

Traditionally, when students consider a training contract, or articles, an auditing and professional services firm is usually what comes to mind. In the past, the more popular route was to complete ones training contract by securing a place at the “Big 4” audit firms, Deloitte, PwC, EY or KPMG. But is that the only option? Banks have become a more popular route to complete ones articles, with the largest banks offering some of the most exclusive CA programs in the country. House CA interviewed two UP Accounting Sciences Alumni, Thato and Buhle, who are currently doing their articles at FirstRand, the largest banking and financial services company in Africa.



FIRSTRAND

Interviewee 1:

Name: Thato Moloi

Study: Bcom Accounting at the University of Pretoria

Year: Graduated 2017 and Academic Trainee 2018

Question: What is the difference between working in a bank versus an accounting firm?

Answer: In South Africa, you can either do your articles through the TIPP (Training In Public Practice) which is the traditional accounting/audit firm route or you can do training through the TOPP (Training Outside Public Practice) route which will include training at banks, SARS, consulting firms and other commerce and industry companies. Working in a bank is industry driven and the scope of the work will be driven by the environment in which you work. As a bare minimum the scope of work covered in a banking CA program will involve:

Assisting in the compilation of financial statements and other equivalent financial reports.

Assisting in the compilation of regulatory reports to South African Reserve bank.

Assisting in the compilation of budgets and forecasting of various business units.

Assisting in other strategic projects such as assisting in the implementation of new accounting standards, strategic reviews of business units, performing industry research on new potential clients.

Assisting the internal audit function and risk functions of the bank in order to ensure that the risks of the bank are suitably

identified, ranked and mitigated. In addition, the internal audit function will regularly perform independent reviews of the various business units within the bank.

Filling tax returns to SARS and drafting tax opinions on group restructures, cross-border transactions, preference share transactions/equity transactions, leveraged buyout transactions etc.

Working as a credit analyst in which you manage a portfolio of clients by performing annual reviews, performing financial statement analyses and monitoring covenants. In addition, credit analysts will present credit papers to various credit committees in the bank.

Working as a deal maker (transactor) in the various front office (deal-making) teams in the bank. A deal-maker will typically perform industry and company analyses, financial modelling, pitching to clients, structuring transactions and identifying new clients.



Question: What are the advantages of working in finance, and a typical day in the life of a Chartered Accountant in finance?

Answer: In addition, to the core competencies covered in the banking environment (as mentioned above), working in finance provides a trainee with the platform to harness their professional skills such as communicating effectively, being a key partner in delivering significant projects for the bank, been given huge responsibilities at a relatively early stage in one's career and adopting an owner-manager mindset (i.e. taking responsibility for one's own career). A trainee in finance will also be exposed to a good overview of the financial services sector which will enable a trainee to work in any function of the financial services sector which includes insurance, transacting, lending, asset management amongst others. In addition, due to the small number of trainees that are recruited in finance related training programmes, an individu-

al will be exposed to leading corporate social initiatives, recruitment initiatives for the programme, running vac-work programmes and leading social activities for trainees.

A typical day in the life of a CA finance will typically depend on the function that CA operates in and will typically cover any of the activities identified above. In addition, the finance sector is dynamic and the work required on each day will also depend on stakeholder demands, client engagements and the economic cycle that the CA operates in.

A little bit of background information to the FirstRand CA training program;

FirstRand's CA(SA) training programme started in 1998 with one trainee and was initially designed to assist existing employees in qualifying as CA(SA)'s. To date more than 100 CA (SA)'s have qualified with FirstRand, many of whom have gone on to have highly successful careers inside and outside of the FirstRand group. FirstRand looks for well-rounded individuals that seek an innovative owner-manager culture, and while great academic results will always be important, leadership qualities, other interests and achievements are also considered.

Interviewee 2:



Name: Buhle Tshasilanye

Study: Bcom Accounting at the University of Pretoria

Year: Graduated 2018

Question: What is the difference between working in a bank versus an accounting firm?

Answer: Working in a bank differs in the sense that Part C of the Code of Professional Conduct is applicable, therefore you work as CA in business. A CA in business is more involved in the business in various aspects. A simple way to break down the roles in finance is by categorizing them into back office, middle office and front office.

Back office provides a supporting finance function to busi-

ness through monthly reporting, preparation of financial statements and providing accounting considerations to business regarding potential transactions and products. Front office has a more client facing role as they are responsible for bringing new business to the bank. Middle office maintains sight of all the risks the entity is exposed to and ensures that risks taken are tolerable and within the agreed risk limits.

It is important to highlight that banking is an aspect of financial services as the offering of financial services is much wider than banking therefore the exposure is also quite wide. There is also a great exposure to various industries and sectors because financial services are a function of the economy.

Question: What are the advantages of working in finance, and a typical day in the life of a Chartered Accountant in finance?

Answer: Working in finance is advantageous as the various teams are smaller and allow for focused and accelerated career development and growth which is important if you consider that you career will span over decades therefore that individualised attention to your development is key. The team dynamics, skill and knowledge sharing across business units within the finance industry also exposes you to the strategic considerations involved in the decision making that will later filter into the content of the financial statements. It is a great space to be in if you have an entrepreneurial spirit and want to attain professional, strategic and personal skills to run your own company.

A typical day in the life of a CA in finance is difficult to answer as no day is the same as the other and it depends where you are in finance. The finance space is very dynamic and requires you to be open to it. It challenges you in the most rewarding way. Your expertise and opinions are also valued and it is important to be in an environment that recognises the efforts of the employees.

My favourite part of my days in finance are the meetings I get invited to where strategic discussions are had - to have insights to such conversations in a room full of people with a wealth of knowledge and experience is something I value immensely.

FirstRand Bank Limited — Opportunities for Students

Talented individuals who love challenges, are motivated to add value and have innovative ideas will always find a home at FirstRand.

FirstRand is a leading African financial services business with brands well known for their entrepreneurship and innovation: FNB, RMB, WesBank and Ashburton Investments. Each of the brands is united by a shared philosophy and a unique owner manager culture that empowers and mandates teams to make a serious impact in the financial services field – and on the world.

We select exceptional students for our unique programme that gives them hands on, on the job experience in all aspects of banking, investments, finance and financial services: A 4-in-1 experience for exposure, experience, skills and knowledge.



CA Training Programme

Self-starters who appreciate substance over form and take pride in going beyond expectations and pushing the limits of personal potential – take note.

You've heard all the spin... you've heard what is expected of you. But for some, just going with the flow is just not good enough. How about a diverse and comprehensive programme that gives you wide exposure, experience, contacts and dedicated training in all SAICA specified competencies (with specific focus on Financial Management, Tax and Management Decision Making).

Submission Requirements: Applicants are required to attach a Motivation letter, CV and Academic Transcript.

Our website details: www.my4in1.com

CA Bursary: We offer bursaries to students from final year to Honours in BCom Accountancy, BusSci Accounting, CTA & PDGA programme. Applications are opened throughout the year

FinChat: Lockdown Learning — Monetary Policy



Monetary Stimulus and the effect of Repo Rate cuts.

On Friday the 17th of April we discussed the two options of increasing monetary flow through monetary policy. These options include Quantitative Easing or Reducing the Repurchase Rate (Repo rate) of the South African Reserve Bank (SARB). This discussion was sparked by the recent further repo rate cut of 100bps after significant economic contraction was projected by the SARB.



Ep 1: Private Equity in South Africa with **Thomas Prins**



By **Joshua Prins**

Technical Explanations:

Monetary Stimulus: Process of increasing monetary flow in the economy by boosting borrowings to stimulate economic activity and improve economic growth. It is also used as a countermeasure to economic contraction.

Quantitative easing: The process of the SARB printing money and buying government bonds from the secondary market (like the JSE) with the printed money, and thereby injecting money into the economy to increase monetary flow.

Repo Cut: The reduction in the repurchase rate that results in a reduced borrowing rate for the economic participants. It is done with the goal to increase borrowings, which would, as a result of the multiplier effect of debt, inject more money into the economy.

Consensus

The suggestion Quantitative Easing (QE) is the last resort of monetary stimulus. The South African Rand is flimsy as it is and the introduction of QE would severely deteriorate the standing of the Rand in the foreign exchange market which could result in a severe

devaluation of the Rand and into hyper-inflation. This could be extremely detrimental to the large poor population of South Africa. If the SARB gets to the last resort to protect the consumer from hyperinflation, price regulation would need to be introduced which could further demotivate foreign direct investment.

The consensus, therefore, is that economic stimulus should only be done through the use of interest rate cuts. When the repo rate is cut, it reduces the prime lending rate, which is the rate that the general public borrow at. The rate cut would also reduce the rate that corporate companies borrow at, namely Jibar. The expected result from a rate cut is the increase in borrowing activity which would facilitate the multiplier effect of debt to introduce money in the market.

The multiplier effect could be explained through the following example:

Depositor A deposits R100 in Bank A. Bank A then takes the R100 and borrows R90 of it to Depositor B, who invests the R90 into a fixed deposit in Bank B. Bank B then takes the R90 and borrows out R81 of the fixed deposit to Depositor C, and so forth. Now from the initial R100 deposit, R271 ($R100 + R90 + R81$) is employed in the market, i.e. the increase in monetary flow. Over time these monies get paid back when interest rates increase and borrowing activity decreases.

Therefore interest rate cuts could result in a quick injection of monetary flow into the market that reduces over time again, curbing the risk of hyperinflation.

The negatives of a rate cut include:

1. Immediate devaluation of the Rand, this is a result of foreign investors that often invest in Rand based debt as assets to receive interest as a return and come to emerging markets such as South Africa to receive higher interest rate, so naturally, when interest rates are cut, foreign investors sell their rand based investments and sell their Rand for their own local currency which creates an over-supply of the Rand in the foreign exchange markets and ultimately the devaluation of the Rand. Over the long term, the Rand would strengthen due to interest rate parity through arbitrage in the international borrowing market.
2. Reduction in return made by financial institutions such as Banks and Assets managers which could result in the reduction in the available financing to be employed in the market to assist companies in distress due to COVID-19.
3. A fall in financial asset prices on the JSE.

4. The increase in monetary flow due to borrowing activity could result in accelerated inflation.

5. There is a possibility that interest rates could move closer to the 0% mark which would mean money is borrowed for free, however, the risk of hyperinflation is very high in these circumstances.

Conclusion

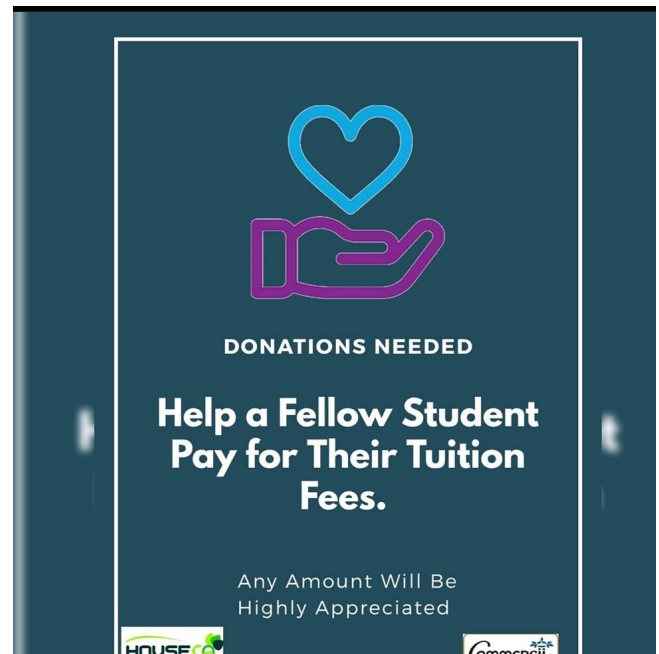
Therefore repo rate cuts are the only option for the SARB to increase monetary flow in the market. It will take more than monetary policy to manage South Africa out of this dire economic environment; however, we have full confidence in Mr. Kganyago, the governor of the SARB, to implement sound monetary policy.

Back An Accounting Buddy

A fellow Accounting Sciences student, Kudzai Charangwa, who is currently completing his CTA, is requesting financial assistance. Due to the current economic situation in Zimbabwe, it has become difficult for his family to pay for his tuition.

Please visit the BackABuddy page, at <https://www.backabuddy.co.za/kudzai-charangwa>, to find out more and to donate.

Any amount would be appreciated. A big thank you for your help.



The Hoodies — An Update

Thank you for ordering a CA hoodie.

Unfortunately with the Coronavirus outbreak, our supplier could not finish our hoodie order in time. With the uncertainty going forward, we do not know when the hoodies will be ready for collection. We will inform you when they are ready, hopefully in about 2 weeks from the end of the lock down.

Stay safe and thank you for your patience.

Should you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact us.



Lockdown Alert Levels

Following the address by President Ramaphosa on the 23rd of April, a new revised set of regulations have been announced.

Starting Friday, 1 May 2020, the country will adopt a dynamic lockdown system, which consists of 5 levels, with varying degrees of mobility and activity being allowed in each level. Level 5 is the hard lockdown which we have experienced, and we will move to level 4 from Friday, 1 May 2020. Each province, district and municipality will be able to adopt a different level, depending on various circumstances.

With that in mind, it is important to continue observing social distancing, and to wash your hands regularly. Wear a face mask when leaving home. For more info please go to www.stateofthenation.gov.za. Stay safe.

[@PresidencyZA](https://twitter.com/PresidencyZA) | www.stateofthenation.gov.za

The following restrictions will remain in place

PROHIBITED Bars and shebeens

PROHIBITED Conference and convention centres

PROHIBITED Entertainment venues, including cinemas, theatres, and concerts

PROHIBITED Sporting events

PROHIBITED Religious, cultural and social gatherings

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A phased easing of the lockdown

As the full national lockdown ends, South Africa will shift to a system of alert levels at the provincial and, in some cases, the district level.

Clear criteria based on the rate of infection as well as health system capacity will be used to determine the alert level in each area. Where the alert level is lower, economic activity can resume more quickly.

The National Command Council will review the alert level at each meeting, and will impose a lower or higher level as necessary.

Many restrictions on public life and gatherings, as well as higher risk activities, will remain regardless of the alert level.

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How the alert system works

The level of alert at any given time will be decided based on the rate of transmission, as well as the capacity of the health system to provide care to those infected.

Different parts of the country may be at different levels simultaneously.

It is possible to move up and down levels, as well as to skip levels if necessary.

Essential goods and services will continue to be available at all levels.

Some precautions will remain in place at all levels, including social distancing guidelines and safe hygiene practices.

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STAY HOME
SAVE SOUTH AFRICA

SUMMARY OF ALERT LEVELS

5 ALERT LEVEL	ALERT LEVEL 4	ALERT LEVEL 3	ALERT LEVEL 2	ALERT LEVEL 1
OBJECTIVE				
Drastic measures to contain the spread of the virus and save lives.	Extreme precautions to limit community transmission and outbreaks, while allowing some activity to resume.	Restrictions on many activities, including workplaces and socially, to address a high risk of transmission.	Physical distancing and restrictions on leisure and social activities to prevent a resurgence of the virus.	Most normal activity can resume, with precautions and health guidelines followed at all times. Population prepared for an increase in alert levels if necessary.
SECTORS PERMITTED				
Only essential services as per existing regulations.	All essential services, plus a limited number of sectors with a low rate of transmission and high economic or social value.	A wider range of sectors permitted with a low to moderate risk of transmission that can be effectively mitigated.	Most sectors permitted, with limitations remaining where the risk of transmission is high.	All sectors permitted.
RETAIL PERMITTED (including stores, e-commerce and informal traders)				
Only essential goods, including food, medical products, cleaning and hygiene products, fuel, and winter goods such as blankets and heaters.	All essential goods, as well as books, stationery and office equipment. Alcohol may be sold within restricted hours, and in limited quantities, for off-site consumption. Restaurants and fast food outlets may open for delivery only.	All retail permitted at levels 5 and 4, as well as clothing stores and hardware stores.	All retail permitted. Restaurants and fast food outlets may open for delivery and take-away.	All retail permitted. Restaurants may open, with stringent social distancing measures.
MOVEMENT				
You must stay at home unless you are an essential worker. You may leave home only to purchase essential goods or seek medical care.	You must stay at home except to go to work, do shopping where necessary, or seek medical care.	All South Africans are encouraged to stay at home as far as possible, and limit their interactions with others.	All South Africans are encouraged to stay at home as far as possible, and limit their interactions with others.	You may leave home, but take precautions while interacting with others.
No inter-provincial movement of people, except for transportation of goods and exceptional circumstances (e.g. funerals).	No inter-provincial movement of people, except to return to usual place of residence, for transportation of goods and exceptional circumstances (e.g. funerals).	No inter-provincial movement of people, except to return to usual place of residence, for transportation of goods and exceptional circumstances (e.g. funerals).	Movement between provinces at levels 1 and 2. Movement from provinces at a higher level to those with a lower level may be restricted.	Interprovincial movement allowed, with restrictions on international travel. Curfew lifted.
Curfew in place between 7pm and 5am. Walking, jogging and cycling permitted.				
GATHERINGS				
All public gatherings are prohibited.	All public gatherings are prohibited.	All public gatherings are prohibited.	All public gatherings are prohibited.	All public gatherings are prohibited.
TRANSPORT				
Bus services, taxi services, e-hailing and private motor vehicles may operate at restricted times, with limitations on vehicle capacity and stringent hygiene requirements.	Passenger rail, bus services, taxi services, e-hailing and private motor vehicles may operate subject to directions.	Limited domestic air travel, with a restriction on the number of flights per day and authorisation based on the reason for travel.	Limited domestic air travel, with a restriction on the number of flights per day and authorisation based on the reason for travel.	Domestic air travel restored.
EDUCATION Directions to be issued by the Minister of Basic Education and Minister of Higher Education, Science and Innovation				

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Public health guidelines should be followed at all times

Those above the age of 60, and those with underlying conditions should remain at home and take additional precautions to isolate themselves.

Social distancing should be maintained, and you should keep a distance of at least two metres from other people.

You should wear a cloth mask whenever you leave home.


You should wash your hands regularly for at least 20 seconds, with soap and water or sanitiser.

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Updated University of Pretoria Calendar



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

2020
(Amended April 2020)
Start 4 May - Complete Q1

Disclaimer: This calendar contains information relating to the academic activities of the University applicable at the time of publishing. Amendments to, or updating of the information contained in this calendar may be made from time to time without prior notification. The accuracy, correctness, or validity of the information contained in this calendar is not guaranteed by the University at any given time and is always subject to verification. All staff and students are kindly requested to, at all times, verify the correctness of the published information with the University. Failure to do so will not give rise to any claim or action of any nature against the University by any party whatsoever.

January							February							March								
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
1							5							1	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2							6	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3							7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	12	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
4	19	20	21	22	23	24	8	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	13	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
5	26	27	28	29	30	31	9	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	14	29	30	31				
April							May							June								
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
				1	2	3	18						1	2	23		1	2	3	4	5	6
	5	6	7	8	9	10	19	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	24	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	12	13	14	15	16	17	20	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	25	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	26	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	26	27	28	29	30		22	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	27	28	Tu	30				
							23	31														
July							August							September								
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
			1	2	3	4	31						1	36		1	2	3	4	5		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	32	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	37	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	33	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	38	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	34	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	39	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28	29	30	31	35	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	40	27	28	29	30			
							36	30	31													
October							November							December								
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
				1	2	3	45	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	49		1	2	3	4	5	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	46	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	50	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	11	12	13	14	15	16	47	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	51	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	18	19	20	21	22	23	48	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	52	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	25	26	27	28	29	30	49	29	30						1	27	28	29	30	31		

Public Holidays	UP Examinations	Special Lecture Days
Registration / Orientation First Year Students	UP Supplementary Examinations	INSYNC first year consent
Rag	UP Recess	# Choose UP Day
Spring Day		Engineering Test Weeks

S0004/19
(Amended April 2020)

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA Explanation of lecture days for 2020 (Amended April 2020) Start 4 May 2020 (Complete Q1)

Semester 1: 03 February – 29 June

Quarter 1: 03 February – 8 May

Mo = 8*, Tu = 7, We = 7, Th = 7, Fr = 7 (36 lecture days)
*Monday 4 May repeating Monday 16 March

Quarter 2: 11 May – 29 June

Mo = 8 Tu = 6, We = 7, Th = 7, Fr = 7 (35 lecture days)

Monday 29 June Tuesday timetable is followed

Semester 2: 3 August – 13 November

Quarter 3: 3 August – 21 September

Mo = 7 Tu = 7, We = 7, Th = 7, Fr = 7 (35 lecture days)

Quarter 4: 28 September – 13 November

Mo = 7, Tu = 7, We = 7, Th = 7, Fr = 7 (35 lecture days)

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

CALENDAR 2020 MAIN DATES (Amended April 2020) Start 4 May (Complete Q1 – July/Sept short Recess)

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1 January	New Year's Day
3 January	Academic year commences
6 January	Commencement of online registration for senior students
6-17 January	Summer School
13 January	Commencement of online registration for first year students
13-25 January	Assisted online registration for first year students at Hillcrest campus
24-26 January	Special orientation for non-RSA students
25 January	Welcome Day
27-31 January	1. Orientation programme for new first year students at Hatfield campus 2. Assisted online registration of senior students at Hillcrest campus
30 January	Closing date: Submission of final marks for Autumn Graduation (Students will receive degrees in absentia on the official graduation dates announced earlier)
1 February	INSYNC first year concert
3 February	Lectures commence for quarter 1 and semester 1
8 February	Rag
10 February	Anniversary of the University's founding
17 February	Closing date for amendments or cancellation of modules (quarter 1, 2 and semester 1)
17 March-3 May	University closed for face-to-face lectures and assessments due to the Coronavirus pandemic
21 March	Human Rights Day
10 April	Good Friday
13 April	Family Day
27 April	Freedom Day
1 May	Workers' Day
4 May	1. Lectures commence online after recess for quarter 1 and semester 1 2. Lectures end for quarter 1
8 May	Lectures commence online for quarter 2
11 May	Youth Day
16 June	1. Tuesday timetable is followed
29 June	2. Lectures end for quarter 2 and semester 1 3. Last day for discontinuation of modules
15 June-30 July	Cooling off period for all non-academic student activities before and during the examination period
1-21 July	Examinations of first-quarter, second-quarter and first-semester modules
22-28 July	S0004/19 Supplementary examinations of first-quarter, second-quarter and first-semester modules
30 July	Last day of submitting supplementary examination marks of first-quarter, second-quarter and first-semester modules
31 July	Closing date: Submission of final marks for spring graduation
29 July-2 August	July short recess due to COVID-19
3 August	Lectures commence for quarter 3 and semester 2
9 August	National Women's Day
10 August	Public Holiday in terms of legislation
15 August	# Choose UP day
18 August	Closing date for amendments or cancellation of modules (quarter 3, 4 and semester 2)
18 September	International Students Day
21 September	Lectures end for quarter 3
22 September	Spring day
23-27 September	September short recess due to COVID-19
24 September	Heritage Day
28 September	Lectures commence for quarter 4
2 November-12 December	Cooling off period for all non-academic student activities before and during the examination period
13 November	1. Lectures end for quarter 4 and semester 2 2. Last day for discontinuation of modules
16 November-5 December	Examination of third-quarter, fourth-quarter, second-semester and year modules
7-12 December	Supplementary examinations of third-quarter, fourth-quarter second-semester and year modules
12 December	Academic year ends
15 December	Last day for submission of supplementary examination marks of third-quarter, fourth-quarter, second-semester and year modules
16 December	Day of Reconciliation
23 December	University closes at 10:00
25 December	Christmas Day
26 December	Day of Goodwill
4 January 2021	Academic year commences

GRADUATION CEREMONIES 2020

28 September – 2 October
10 December

Spring Graduation Ceremonies
Graduation Ceremony for LL.M in Human Rights