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Our mission is to be an outstanding teaching and research university, educating for life and addressing the challenges facing our society.

Educating for life means that our educational process must provide:

- a foundation of skills, knowledge and versatility that will last a lifetime, despite a changing environment;
- research-based teaching and learning;
- critical enquiry in the form of the search for new knowledge and better understanding; and
- an active developmental role in our cultural, economic, political, scientific and social environment.

Addressing the challenges facing our society means that we must come to terms with our past, be cognisant of the present, and plan for the future. In this, it is central to our mission that we:

- recognise our location in Africa and our historical context;
- claim our place in the international community of scholars;
- strive to transcend the legacy of apartheid in South Africa and to overcome all forms of gender and other oppressive discrimination;
- be flexible on access, active in redress, and rigorous on success;
- promote equal opportunity and the full development of human potential;
- strive for inter-disciplinary and inter-institutional collaboration and synergy; and
- value and promote the contribution that all our members make to realising our mission.

To equip people with lifelong skills we must and will:

- promote the love of learning, the skill of solving problems, and the spirit of critical enquiry and research; and
- take excellence as the benchmark for all we do.

We are committed to academic freedom, critical scholarship, rational and creative thought, and free enquiry. It is part of our mission to ensure that these ideals live; this necessarily requires a dynamic process of finding the balance between freedom and responsibility, rights and obligations, autonomy and accountability, transparency and efficiency, and permanence and transience, and of doing this through consultation and debate.
The visioning exercise that began in the first three months of my tenure last year took further shape at the beginning of the year with formal support from Senate and Council for a series of strategic objectives that have come to be known as Vision 2001 and Beyond. To recall, the vision committed the UCT community to the following goals:

- Growing UCT’s global profile, focusing in particular on building relationships in Africa
- Consolidating UCT’s research identity
- Committing to innovation and profiting from research
- Positioning UCT firmly within the Higher Education sector
- Building a diverse, high quality academic staff profile
- Creating a rich student experience
- Effecting the AIMS implementations, particularly the proposals around organisational design and governance
- Securing long-term financial stability for UCT
- Giving effect to the UCT HIV/AIDS policy
- Committing to the Western Cape and developing collaborative initiatives; and
- Ensuring effective internal and external communication.

Several of these goals anticipated major changes in the external environment of higher education as expressed in the National Plan for Higher Education released by the Ministry of Education in March. The plan focuses on the need for a rapid increase in the number of black students (Africans in particular) in the student population of South Africa’s higher education institutions; increasing throughput rates in the system; enhancing knowledge production through heightened research activity, and building continental relationships particularly within the SADC countries. Furthermore, the Minister of Education set up a National Working Group to recommend how South African institutions of higher education...
could be reduced from 36 to 21 institutions in order to achieve systemic efficiencies, as well as redesign the inherited apartheid institutional landscape.

In the course of the year, the following achievements placed UCT in a good position to play a leading role in the transformation of higher education:

• In seeking to establish an ethos of shared and distributed leadership in a modern context, I constituted the Senior Leadership Group, a team of some 23 senior officers of the University comprising Deputy Vice-Chancellors, Deans, the Director of the Graduate School of Business, Executive Directors and myself. This group met every two months with the goal of laying strong foundations for sustainable team work and engaging in continuous discussion in order to achieve strategic alignment across the University’s academic and support functions. The group also participated in strategic decision-making through the University Strategy Committee and, in the process, considerably enhanced levels of institutional trust.

• October saw us holding an historic two-day conference involving the Senior Leadership Group and the academic heads of departments. The main intention was to examine the need to restore the historic centrality of heads of departments in providing academic leadership in the University through a strong promotion of their respective disciplines in a contemporary South African context. The conference was preceded by interviews with all heads of academic department, so that any interventions would be based on a thorough knowledge of the experience of departmental heads at UCT during the last decade or so. The conference was a great success, opening the way for heads of departments to rediscover the meaning of their work in the delicate balance between management and academic leadership in a university in South Africa today. Both this conference and the strategy workshops of the Senior Leadership Group confirmed for me the enormous talent and commitment at UCT. The next few years should see us building on this initiative as part of changing the institutional culture of UCT to reflect a university in tune with its times.

• In line with my goal of ensuring effective internal communication, I completed my visits to all faculties and also had my first communication meetings with academic staff and students. I suggested to both staff and students that the key institutional challenge for UCT today was to effect a far-reaching change in institutional culture. This would call for UCT to “reinvent” itself in order to function effectively in today’s world, in a country that has successfully reinvented itself. This change would call for new academic and social identities.

• The Senate and Council accepted far-reaching plans to introduce a quality assurance culture at UCT. A framework policy on quality assurance will lead the process of continuous improvement in the design and assessment of curricula and ensure consistency. Here too, we can report much satisfactory progress. The programme-based approach to curriculum design is being continuously refined and attention is increasingly being given to questions of assessment and integration.

• As part of the process to secure long-term financial sustainability for the University, we adopted a medium-term budget framework for all budget units of the University in order to eradicate our budget deficit and to achieve a surplus by December 2003. The year saw us making very good progress in this regard as the year-end results show.

• In response to the National Plan for Higher Education, UCT (as with all other institutions of higher education) was required to indicate its proposed Programme and Qualification Mix (PQM) to ensure programme and qualification relevance for a new society. After extensive and rigorous discussions within the Senior Leadership Group and the University Strategy Committee, the Senate and Council approved a PQM that was built around nine strategic focus areas that take advantage of UCT’s current strengths, projecting them into the future as centres of excellence in research, teaching, and outreach. These are:
  — Biotechnology
  — Environmental Studies
  — Development-directed Social Science
  — Information and Communications Technology
Overlay of Key Issues

• We again met our enrolment targets during 2001. We registered 17,878 students of which 5,291 were postgraduates. We continued along the road of ongoing transformation that preceded government legislation. We were particularly proud that 68% of our students were registered in the faculties of Engineering & the Built Environment, Science, Commerce and Health Sciences. Our student body included 2,260 international students from 74 different countries. Of these 1,798 were from Africa and 1,603 were from the Southern African Development Community.

• UCT continued to play an important part in higher education in general. Early in the year I was elected onto the Executive Board of the Association of African Universities (AAU). This has brought me into contact with important role players in higher education in Africa, paving the way for UCT to be an active partner in addressing the pressing issues facing higher education in Africa. In this regard, the AAU general conference held in Kenya in February adopted a “Declaration on the African University in the Third Millennium.” Later in the year, I was also elected to a two-year term as Chair of the South African Universities’ Vice-Chancellors’ Association (SAUVCA).

• In 2001 UCT vigorously committed itself to overcoming the HIV/AIDS pandemic that is devastating youth in South Africa. An HIV/AIDS Unit was established to give effect to the expanded UCT HIV/AIDS policy, drawn up in 2000. The HIV/AIDS Unit is responsible for the prevention and care of HIV and AIDS among UCT students and staff, and collaborates on HIV/AIDS prevention projects with schools and communities that our resources are able to reach. The Unit is involved with incorporating HIV and AIDS material in the UCT academic curricula across the faculties; training student HIV/AIDS peer educators at UCT and other tertiary institutions; providing extra curricula lifeskills and HIV/AIDS education for UCT students and staff,
school pupils and community groups; providing treatment literacy education; producing and distributing HIV/AIDS communication materials; organising awareness events; distributing condoms; evaluating all Unit interventions and encouraging referrals to UCT Student Health and the UCT Infectious Disease Unit for testing, counselling and treatment. UCT is committed to producing graduates who are capable of responding effectively to the AIDS pandemic individually, as well as in the communities in which they live, and the workplaces into which they are assigned in the future. Through dedicated endeavours, 2001 has also seen a rapid growth in HIV and AIDS research by UCT staff and students across all the faculties. An innovative masters programme in HIV and AIDS in the Humanities Faculty was initiated during this year and students will be admitted for this course in mid-2002.

• To derive further benefits from our huge investment in the Audit and Integration of Management Systems (AIMS) which began in 2000, I established the Operations Management Advisory Group that brings together key administrative units to participate in the coordination and integration of measures to bring about sustainable efficiency across the University. The efficiency gains are beginning to be visible among the players, but will need to be projected institutionally.

The year 2001 also saw us say goodbye to two of our Deputy Vice-Chancellors. Prof Dan Ncayiyana was appointed as Vice-Chancellor of ML Sultan Technikon in Durban and Dr Sibusiso Sibisi became the President of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). In both colleagues we lost talented and capable individuals, but we are proud that they will continue to make a tremendous contribution to national higher education and research initiatives. We face 2002 with an opportunity to restructure my office for optimal efficiency and effectiveness by building a strong, committed team of outstanding individual leaders.

I hope the picture that emerges of UCT in 2001 will show an institution actively seeking to establish and define closely the major cardinal points of its vision, in readiness for a concerted period of implementation beginning in the course of 2002.

As we go forward into 2002, it is important to cement our commitment to academic freedom, critical scholarship, rational and creative thought and free enquiry. The value of a university as a space for free intellectual enquiry is crucial for us to underscore early in our new democracy, as there is a potential danger of easy consensus on a range of issues which can compromise intellectual rigour.

We need to ensure that we find a balance between pursuing academic excellence in the global arena, our responsibility to ensure leadership in scholarly endeavours, on the one hand, and on the other, accountability in seeking solutions to socio-political and economic challenges facing our country and our continent. I have no doubt that the UCT community will rise to the challenge.
The most significant external event of 2001 was the release in March of the National Plan for Higher Education by the Ministry of Education, with its strong emphasis on stabilising the higher education system after many years of rolling policy development; on efficiency and cost-effectiveness; on the promotion of research and postgraduate studies; and on institutional differentiation according to existing strengths and special opportunities. Each institution was required to submit a five-year plan describing its preferred niche and programme mix, extrapolated realistically into the future. UCT drew up its submission in a four-month, fully participatory process driven by the University Strategy Committee and the Planning Department, eventually providing a document which combined faculty-based niches and programme mixes with a set of cross-faculty priority “themes”: the environment; biotechnology; development-directed social science; information and communications technology; people’s health; film and new media; performing arts; mathematics and science education; and entrepreneurship.

The Minister of Education soon afterwards appointed a National Working Group to develop proposals for reconfiguring the institutional landscape of South African public higher education institutions. UCT and its regional neighbours developed proposals for a purposeful programme of regional academic planning and rationalisation based on the notion of dividing up the total provision of all educational programmes across the five institutions into “manageable segments” called “jointly planned platforms”, for each of which a defensible and affordable provision plan is to be fashioned over a period of three to five years to provide effective access and articulation routes; high quality; wide choice; and lowest cost, compatible with excellence. Systemic administrative mechanisms were designed to facilitate this progressive form of active cooperation between independent institutions.

A number of “manageable segments” were also
identified for pilot development: postgraduate medical specialisation; teacher training; information and communications technology; visual arts and design; and performing arts. A compact committing all three universities and two technikons in the region to this ambitious programme was signed by all five Vice-Chancellors and widely publicised late in the year.

The implementation by South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) and its various structures of the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) has not gone smoothly in university education, despite impressive progress being made under the leadership of the South African Universities Vice-Chancellors’ Association (SAUVCA) through the project entitled “the Generic Qualifications Standards-Setting Project” (convened by myself at national level). The overall intention is to mobilise university educators to generate appropriate standards for high-volume degrees offered at all universities such as the BA, BSc, BCom, BScEng and LLB (chosen as pilots) so that provider diversity can be embedded in registered outcomes and standards of applied competence across the system. The Ministers of Education and Labour appointed a Focused Study Group to review the implementation of the NQF; its report has been anxiously awaited throughout the year. UCT was also prominent in the preparation of a consolidated submission by the universities to the Study Group.

The University Strategy Committee completed its first year of operation in 2001, overseeing the preparation of a comprehensive scan of the external operating environment; strategic plans for all the faculties and support departments; and (jointly with the University Finance Committee) a budget supporting a medium-term budget framework designed to bring overall operational expenditure within the university into such a relation with incoming revenues that strategic reserves will be available in future to support new ventures and to grasp new opportunities.

Amongst the important strategic reviews completed in the year was that of the Graduate School of Business, now firmly set on an imaginative new path building on its well-developed strengths – recognised by international accreditation by the European Quality

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<th>Faculty</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>B (Hons)</th>
<th>MASTERS</th>
<th>PhD</th>
<th>DIPLOMAS</th>
<th>CERTIFICATES</th>
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<td>298</td>
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<td>110</td>
<td>1 244</td>
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<td>444</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>4 255</td>
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Improvement System (EQUIS) during the year. A second important review dealt with postgraduate studies at UCT, from which a large number of recommendations flowed which are being implemented systematically across all faculties and the GSB. There will henceforth be a Board for Graduate Studies, coordinating the work of “Graduate Schools” (or equivalent) in each faculty.

The funding of postgraduate studies will be overseen and supported by a new committee incorporating the Scholarships Committee, while beneficial reforms will be introduced in all facets of research and other postgraduate degree programmes.

An unresolved problem for academic planning and resourcing has been addressed through the acceptance by Senate and Council of a policy framework underpinning the “Generic Job Description” for academics; this has shifted the unit of measurement from the unsatisfactory one of counting “contact hours” to the normative one of estimating “hours of teaching-related work”, aimed at bringing about a better balance between staff and student contributions to the learning and development process. This policy will be a valuable tool for equitably planning and resourcing the work of departments and faculties. It will also bring about staff development and the consolidation of research time and opportunity, in addition to establishing qualified norms for teaching and student support.

The implementation of the Organisational Design and Governance workstream of the AIMS project in the area of academic process was associated with the review of the implementation of UCT’s Academic Planning Framework with its associated programme system: the basic principles and requirements of the framework were re-affirmed by Senate, but attention is being given to a number of problem areas.

An extensive system of delegated authorities for Deans in the academic, human resource and financial management areas was also adopted during the year.

The number of qualifiers in 2001 (4,255) increased significantly when compared with 2000 (3,747), reflecting particularly higher graduation rates from large undergraduate programmes in most faculties (see table on page 9). While UCT has called for (and made constructive proposals to achieving) a more nuanced approach to the use of “through-put” rates as a measure of institutional efficiency, the qualifier numbers show that serious attention is being paid to restricting study periods to the minimum compatible with the achievement by each qualifier of the specified (high) outcomes standard of the qualification concerned. Many undergraduates are enrolled at UCT for planned “extended curriculum” versions of degree courses, and the “through-put” rates for such students must take this fact into account. A significant number of students have been able to qualify in shorter times through obtaining credits from the innovative Summer Term, managed on the University’s behalf by the Faculty of Humanities.
My responsibilities in the year under review consisted of student affairs, student admissions and financial aid, university libraries, international relations and temporary responsibility for the Faculty of Humanities.

The first few months of 2001 brought my term as Acting Dean of the Faculty of Humanities to a conclusion. I was able to leave the Faculty in improved financial shape, with a clear path ahead in terms of curriculum changes, and with some exciting developments on the drawing-board, notably in the areas of social science research and plans for a new film school. I was delighted to hand over the Deanship to the distinguished sociologist, Professor Robin Cohen, and to ensure a smooth transition over the rest of the year. The Faculty is well set under his leadership.

The Dean of Students’ report on the general student affairs portfolio appears on page 39 and I will report on admissions and financial aid.

UCT exceeded its targets for new students by 3%, which was very gratifying given the very competitive higher education environment. We enrolled a record 3 590 new undergraduate students, 53% of whom came from outside the greater Cape Town area. The school-leaving results of new students also improved, with 48% achieving an A or B aggregate.

Overall our numbers grew to 17 878 students, 12 587 undergraduates and 5 291 postgraduates. UCT continues to attract a highly diverse student body. The number of black students increased by 5% over last year to 8 577, or 48% of the student body. The number of women students has also increased to 48% of the total number of students. International student numbers have also continued to grow to their current 13% of all students.

UCT’s commitment to funding talented but disadvantaged students has been a key factor in the transformation of the student body. In 2001 we were able to guarantee a financial aid package to all students
who met our means test, and who were offered an academic place. A total of 1,845 undergraduates received financial aid packages, of whom 92% were black, and of whom no fewer than 55% had an assessed family income of below R30,000 per annum. With our strong Entrance Scholarship programme, approximately one in three of all new students received some form of funding from UCT.

International activities continued to be a distinguishing feature of UCT during 2001. A survey conducted by the International Academic Programmes Office (IAPO) of academic departments indicated that there are well over 800 active research linkages with over 68 countries. These are in addition to the selective formal inter-institutional linkages managed by IAPO. These formal agreements become increasingly important as a means of enabling UCT staff and students to travel overseas despite currency depreciation.

Bringing international students to the campus is another way in which UCT is linking with the rest of the world. In 2001 UCT had 2,260 students from 74 different countries registered for UCT degrees, and 253 Semester Study Abroad students spent a semester here. IAPO has been putting increased effort into providing services and pre-arrival information to full degree students and has presented talks and workshops in the residences. A priority continues to be the social integration of international and local students, and a growing number of local students volunteer to be trained as IAPO orientation assistants.

USHEPIA, our partnership programme with seven other African universities in Southern and Eastern Africa continues to be a flagship programme. Additional funds were received for another cohort of science and engineering fellows, and at the request of the Rockefeller Foundation, IAPO organised six research planning workshops involving researchers at the partner universities to chart the possible future development of the programme into the priority areas of Food Security and Health Equity.

Opened in May 2000, the new Upper Campus library was officially named the Chancellor Oppenheimer Library in a ceremony in October, honouring the many contributions of Mr Harry Oppenheimer to the University. A fully wired building, it provides an ideal physical environment for the 21st-century university library, with its mix of electronic and print resources and differentiated services for undergraduate and postgraduate students and researchers.

Other events marked progress in further development of the Chancellor Oppenheimer Library and support from the corporate community: The Nedbank Commerce Library was officially launched in March; and the Knowledge Commons was renamed the “ABSA Knowledge Commons” in July.

Use of the pioneering “Knowledge Commons” – a “one-stop shop” for undergraduates, providing computing facilities, electronic resources, and intensive staff assistance – has grown beyond all expectations. Plans are under way to double its size, in order to accommodate ever-increasing student demand to work in this fully supported, wired environment. Of particular importance are our well-trained “student navigators” who support the professional staff and provide a peer interface for students. Many among this very diverse group of students have skills in African languages. The “student navigator” concept has been
so successful that the Libraries have expanded their use outside the Knowledge Commons into other service areas.

From places of relative quiet and stability, the UCT Libraries have grown into rapidly changing information management centres – busy with more users (up over 30% in 2001), asking more reference questions (up about 32%), and using more resources. While circulation of books and journals remained fairly stable, use of electronic resources skyrocketed. On a typical day, there were over 3 000 successful requests for pages from the UCT Libraries website. The number of interlibrary loan transactions approached 30 000 – a figure comparable to that of some major North American university libraries.

The Libraries’ website provides direct access to a large and growing array of resources, including more than 100 databases and 4 000 electronic journals. Thanks in part to the Mellon Foundation’s continuing support for libraries in South Africa, UCT was able to acquire JSTOR, a vast electronic archive of back issues of journals. These are of immense value – particularly to scholars in the humanities and social sciences.

High levels of use and the increase in the number of electronic resources made available during the last two years have led to higher expectations, particularly from the research community. The serious decline of the rand has impacted all university libraries quite heavily. Further declines could lead to a rapid depletion in the availability of scholarly resources in South African universities. UCT Libraries have affiliated with their tertiary sector colleagues, in both the Western Cape and the country as a whole, to strengthen consortia and try to exercise price leverage insofar as possible. While this will not resolve the problem, it will certainly have some impact; and the future of information provision in South Africa will certainly depend to an increasing extent on increased cooperation among many kinds of institutions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Student Enrolment</th>
<th>Prop of UCT Enrolment</th>
<th>Prop of Black Students in 1st year</th>
<th>Overall Prop of Faculty Students</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>5 155</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>43%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engineering &amp; the Built Env.</td>
<td>2 643</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>57%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>53%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Sciences</td>
<td>2 655</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>48%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humanities</td>
<td>4 874</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>48%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>2 116</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18 337</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>48%</td>
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As discussed at the beginning of this report, a key component of Professor Njabulo Ndebele’s vision for UCT is the need for the University to consolidate its position as a research-led institution. This objective forms a central element in the identification of strategic research objectives, and in developing the means through which research has a closer, symbiotic relationship with teaching activities.

The view of UCT as a research-led university is evident in the submission to the Department of Education on the University’s proposed mix of programmes and niche areas. The proposal identified nine major strategic themes: in Biotechnology, Developmental-directed Social Sciences, Environmental Studies, Information and Communications Technology, Science and Mathematics Education, Film and New Media, Performing Arts, People’s Health, and Entrepreneurship. These themes span teaching and research activities, are largely inter-disciplinary, and are in some cases intended to be developed at a regional level. They reflect UCT’s collective capacity and high-level scholarship in the relevant areas, and recognise national needs. For example, the Biotechnology thrust has already been established as a regional initiative, and is underpinned by planning at the national level through the National Strategy for Biotechnology. It is hoped that government’s plans to fund the establishment of one or more centres of excellence in Biotechnology will be realised, and it is expected that one such centre will be based in the Western Cape, with UCT as a key participant.

A scan of the external and internal environments revealed changing – and in some instances disconcerting – developments that have a direct impact on research activities at UCT. The weak rand and shrinking pool of national funding for research have had a deleterious effect on research activities, especially in those disciplines that rely heavily on the importation of specialised equipment.
In spite of these difficulties the University has nevertheless managed successfully to increase research income, largely due to a substantial increase in the volume of contract research. Research income in 2001 amounted to R241-million, compared with R187-million in 2000, and is derived from agency funding, contracts and gifts. The graph below reflects this growth, which is due largely to the growth in contract research income; agency income actually decreased in 2001 when compared with 2000.

The latest annual Department of Education count of accredited publications, for 2000, revealed a substantial increase in peer-reviewed output, with UCT increasing its count from 578 units in 1999 to 766 units in 2000. This translates into approximately R5-million in additional state subsidy for the institution. Nationally there has been an increase in publication output over the same period, from 4,934 units in 1999 to 5,384 in 2000, so that UCT alone has accounted for around 40% of the total increase.

The publication count remains an important national benchmark of research activity, and a means for comparing the quantity of research output among universities in the country. In order to gain an accurate assessment of quality, which is not provided by the publication count, the University has obtained from the Institute of Scientific Information a database of publications of leading South African universities for a twenty-year period. This data is in the process of being analysed, with a view to gaining insight into the quality of research output, as measured by citations of articles and journal impact factors, for publications emanating from UCT and other South African universities.

As the volume of contract research work has increased, the demands of these activities on university resources have also increased, accelerating the need to revisit the current research levy system. After extensive consultation and investigation, recommendations were made to phase out the existing levy system and to introduce a new cost recovery-based approach to research contract pricing. The new system will be phased in over the next few years.

The old Office of Industry Liaison (OIL) in the Department of Research Development has been restructured to become UCT-Innovation, a registered company whose purpose is to facilitate the commercialisation of research outputs from UCT.
The groundwork for several major commercialisation initiatives has been laid in 2001.

The need to extend the base of funding opportunities has led to a thorough investigation of international databases and the acquisition of the Community of Science (COS) Service, a world-renowned database of international funding opportunities and expertise. The system, containing more than 400,000 funding opportunities, is updated daily, and UCT researchers receive a weekly 'funding alert' that is customised to provide grant information in the area of expertise of the researcher. The database of expertise, which facilitates exchange and collaboration, is also a versatile research management tool, and UCT is in the process of negotiating a national licence with all the major universities and the NRF as beneficiaries. This drive to improve research management at UCT has also led to the development of an in-house customised software package (University Office), which will permit the tracking, measuring and reporting of all research-related activities.

UCT has also contributed to the national research and innovation agenda by playing a key role in the formation of SARIMA, the Southern Africa Research and Innovation Management Association, which had its first workshop in November at UCT. Consultation with a wide range of stakeholders (including DoE, DACST, DTI, the NRF and all the universities) has underpinned this initiative throughout. Our Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ndebele, Dr K Mokhele (President, NRF) and Dr S Sibisi (President, CSIR) have agreed to act as patrons of the new association.

In 2001, the Postgraduate Scholarships Office administered 2,386 awards to a total of R31,087,645, with the bulk of funding sourced from the National Research Foundation and by individual departments to support research in their departments and units.

The University's Equity Development Programme, designed to retain excellent women and black students for academic careers, utilised R5,802,249 on split-site Fellowships to 80 students, locally and abroad, during 2001.

As part of the recommendations coming from the AIMS Project, the Postgraduate Scholarships Office, assumed responsibility for the administration of all Postdoctoral Fellowships at UCT. 84 Fellows received Fellowships totalling R3,806,428.

In 2001, the Vice-Chancellor tasked Senior Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Professor Gevers to investigate the ways in which to consolidate UCT's research identity.

A Project Group was set up and concluded its investigations late in 2001 with several recommendations that will be effected in 2002. Amongst these, is the establishment of a Graduate Centre, intended to house the Postgraduate Funding Office, a Graduate Common Room and a Graduate Seminar Room. The designated space for the establishment of these facilities will be in the historical Otto Beit Rooms, which will be completely renovated and restored to their former condition.
The year 2001 marked an important rite de passage in my academic life with a move from the Northern to the Southern Hemisphere. For me this marked a huge break with personal tradition and habit. This report represents an important point on which to reflect impressions on this personal ‘paradigm shift’.

The legacy of my predecessor Brian Kantor was a Faculty well attuned to the developmental issues of the emerging South African democracy, whose sense of social mission and responsibility towards previously disadvantaged students was (and is) exemplary and whose teaching output is formidable. The continuing challenge is to build on these strengths, increase our research output and earnings, and continuously improve our teaching performance – all within the compass of a complex transitional society replete with social problems. It is the twin challenge of excellence and equity which galvanises my thinking and assures me that the decision to join the UCT Faculty was precisely the right decision taken at the right time!

2001 again saw the Faculty with a significant complement of students. Numbers in the Faculty amounted in total to over 5 000 full time equivalent students. Of this figure, undergraduates approached 4 000 while the postgraduate number peaked at over 1 000. The Faculty continued to be a destination of first choice for significant numbers of potential students.

Large numbers of well qualified applicants applied and the take-up rate for two of our key undergraduate offerings (Bachelor of Business Science and Bachelor of Commerce) was 72.6% and 57.8% respectively. The Faculty proactively sought good students through its policy of offering entrance scholarships to students with high academic standing at the grade 12 level. 54 such scholarships were offered amounting in financial terms to over a million rand. Equity concerns
remained high on the Faculty agenda. Extended programmes both in the BCom and BBusSci degrees were aimed at addressing the problems faced by students from previously disadvantaged backgrounds. The Gensec and ADP programmes, specifically designed to fit equity needs continued to signal Faculty commitment to deal with social imbalance through mentorship and individual support. This commitment will remain high on the Faculty’s strategic agenda. Consistent with the University’s mission of being a ‘world-class African’ institution, the Faculty continued to attract a significant cohort of international students both at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

Again, numbers were matched by quality. It is pleasing to report that, once again, students distinguished themselves in the annual qualifying examinations of the Public Accountants and Auditors Board (PAAB).

Actuarial Science continued to excel with its students outperforming their peers from every other university in South Africa. Indeed, it is worthy of note that results in the postgraduate professional paper in Actuarial Science averaged 75% as compared with the UK and overseas figure of 45%. Bradley Shearer was awarded the Actuarial Society of South Africa (ASSA) prize for the best actuarial honours project in South Africa.

Much interest was shown in the development projects of top Information Systems students at a function at Wesgro supported by the Cape Information Technology Initiative (CITI) and Viadata. Economics hit a high note with the bravura performance of Damian Hattingh whose outstanding achievement of a distinction in the Business Science degree was matched by similar distinctions in economics and piano!

The Department of Accounting was quality audited by the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants Education Committee which commended the Department’s commitment to developing students’ lifelong skills rather than simply narrow technical knowledge.

New and innovative course developments included the launch of a postgraduate diploma in enterprise management in the School of Management Studies — the beginnings of a major Faculty initiative in the area of entrepreneurship. Students on this diploma are required, in addition to their normal academic work, to establish and run their own businesses during the course of the academic year. In the area of tourism, efforts continued to pay dividends in terms of internship links with major organisations in the industry. Management Studies in partnership with ‘Business Beat’ involved 85 student projects in putting together business strategies for local small enterprises.

The Faculty continued to develop strong research initiatives. The Unilever Institute of Strategic Marketing broke new ground with the production of video case studies and a virtual book on Marketing in South Africa. Economics again turned in a strong performance with five scholarly books and a number of international journal articles. The Mellon Foundation rewarded continued high research output in the department with the establishment of the Centre for Social Science Research, the development of the programme in Demography and support for research in the area of South African Poverty and Inequality.

The Information Systems Department once again demonstrated their leading-edge position by contributing six out of 26 papers at the influential SAICSIT conference while a record number of papers were accepted for international conferences.

The Department of Accounting continued to be a clear leader in producing South African accounting texts and won the prestigious PriceWaterhouseCoopers prize for the best research paper presented at the SAAA conference. Strong demand continues in both academic and professional communities for the research reports produced by the Department.

The Centre for Actuarial Research was established within Actuarial Science and produced a steady stream of reports and independent research in key areas such as HIV/AIDS, Healthcare Financing and Social Security. This is currently the only unit of its kind at an African university. Professor Rob Dorrington was awarded the Swiss Re prize for an outstanding paper in the area of risk.

The work of the Faculty includes the significant contribution made by the Graduate School of Business (see overleaf).
Last year was an eventful and successful year overall for the Graduate School of Business (GSB). Our three academic programmes – the full-time and part-time MBA, the Associate in Management and the Executive MBA – all maintained their high standards and distinctive reputations and consequently continued to flourish. Once again, the School’s MBA was ranked with that of the Wits Business School (though this time a little below it) as by far the best such programme in the country.

The initial highlight of the year was the launch in February of the UCT Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurship based at the School. Funded initially by grants from the Liberty Group, World Bank Group and the Gatsby Charitable Foundation, the Centre went from strength to strength throughout the year.

Its many activities included offering several pioneering new electives on the MBA programme while continuing with the highly successful “Supporting Emerging Enterprises” elective which revolves around working with township entrepreneurs; acting as business mentors to 21 township entrepreneurs and providing the conduit for injection of capital to grow their businesses; teaching entrepreneurship in several departments in the faculties of Science and Engineering & the Built Environment; and publication in November of the South African report in the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor 2001, a prestigious multi-country comparative study on entrepreneurial activity.

Our GEM report attracted much interest (and has continued to do so). As a consequence the original sponsors – the Liberty Group, Standard Bank and South African Breweries – along with two new sponsors – Khula Enterprise Finance Limited and Ntsika Enterprise Promotion Agency – agreed before the year-end to fund the School’s conduct of the 2002
survey as well as a range of additional and complementary research in order to better interpret the findings and to provide a more robust foundation for the policy implications for the promotion of entrepreneurship in the country.

The year ended on a similarly high note. At the end of November the Council of the European Foundation for Management Development awarded the GSB the European Quality Label EQUIS (European Quality Improvement System), which gives the School formal international branding and recognition.

In between these two highlights there were many notable achievements and many new activities which are too numerous to recount even in summary. Amongst these it is worth noting the continuing success of the GSB/Financial Mail Distinguished Speakers Programme which included exceptional contributions by Meyer Feldberg (Dean of Columbia Business School), Patricia de Lille MP, Jacko Maree (CEO of Standard Bank), Aslam Dasoo (CEO of the Board of Healthcare Funders) and Barry Davison (Chairman of Anglo Platinum). The year also saw the revival of the Donald Gordon Visiting Fellowship scheme, and we had the pleasure of being host to Professor Bill Bradford, former Dean of the School of Business Administration at the University of Washington in Seattle, who ran an outstanding elective on entrepreneurial finance. There was a resurgence of vitality in the executive short course area, with delivery of the first courses for the Old Mutual Business School – a joint venture with the Old Mutual and London Business School – and overall a revenue growth of some 50% compared with the previous year, which was a significant cause of our achievement of a financial surplus for the first time in a number of years. And on quite a different note, we embarked on our first proactive marketing initiatives into East Africa.

Over and above these and other particular activities, one set of developments stood out as being of special strategic significance for the School. In April 2000 a task team, convened by the Vice-Chancellor, reported on the future role of the GSB in the University. This report, broadly endorsed by the University Strategy Committee, articulated a new vision for this School based on the interconnected premises of the centrality of business to the success of an emerging economy and transitional society such as South Africa, the increasingly cerebral and multi-disciplinary nature of business and the important interactions a graduate business school necessarily has with corporate and other sectors.

The report provided the springboard and rationale for the School to embark on a growth strategy and to secure conditional approval for a fundraising campaign. At a conceptual level, the report provided the basis for continuing work by the School in articulating a new vision. This vision is to pioneer a new model of the business school, one appropriate to the circumstances of the world’s developing economies and transitional societies (and particularly of Africa) for which South African institutions – as interactive intellectual conduits between the Third and the First Worlds – are uniquely placed to formulate a relevant orientation and agenda. This model goes beyond the “regular” first world model because of its attention to the socio-political environment in which business is conducted and to the wider responsibilities of business in an emerging economy. It also emphasises the need for an interdisciplinary approach to problem-solving and for new methods of adult learning that enable leaders, managers and entrepreneurs to deal with contemporary complexities locally and internationally.

By year-end the School had made significant progress in articulating this concept and in exploring and dealing with its many implications across the range of its activities. In a world in which it is no longer possible to argue that “the business of business is business” – and it is not even good business sense to do so – we believe we will derive competitive advantage by adopting this richer even if more complex approach to development of internationally competitive leaders, managers and entrepreneurs of tomorrow.
The Faculty of Engineering & the Built Environment enjoyed another active and successful year during 2001, continuing to strengthen its research activities, explore possibilities for new modernised undergraduate programmes, increase its international collaborations and develop its ties with the local community.

The Faculty researchers attracted a total of about R28-million of research income during 2001. The Faculty was involved, through the Bioprocessing Unit in Chemical Engineering, in the development of a major new thrust in biotechnology in the Western Cape. The Chemical and Mechanical Engineering Departments continued to strengthen ties with Sasol through research in catalysis and advanced fuels testing.

The multi-disciplinary Minerals Processing Research Unit was closely involved with the very successful “Celebrate South Africa” event in London in May 2001, our Faculty being the only South African one participating in the showcasing of South Africa’s mining and minerals processing achievements. The Unit continued its strong collaboration with almost 40 mining companies world-wide and with the University of Queensland and McGill University.

The Department of Electrical Engineering saw a major growth in its activities in the area of power engineering. One of the most significant outputs was a report on “Options for a basic electricity support tariff” which was met with wide acclaim. The multi-disciplinary project team was led by Professor CT Gaunt, head of the power engineering research group, who was also responsible, in collaboration with the Energy Development Research Centre, for an evaluation of the national electrification programme for DBSA and DME.

The Energy Research Institute continues to attract significant national and international investment.
Dr George Vicatos of the Department of Mechanical Engineering made a major contribution to biomedical research by virtue of a collaboration with oncologists at the Groote Schuur Hospital, in which he developed a titanium leg prosthesis.

Within the Department of Electrical Engineering, the acquisition of open research platforms in 2001 has led to collaborative projects with academics from Washington University in Missouri. This included work on evaluation tools for ATM networks. Similarly, in collaboration with the Technical University of Berlin, a programme in medium access control in wireless networks began in 2001.

Thanks to a very generous donation from the Charl van der Merwe Foundation, the Civil Engineering Department acquired new testing equipment for its structures and materials. The Faculty now possesses across its Civil, Mechanical and Chemical Engineering departments a highly sophisticated suite of instruments for solids testing and characterisation.

During 2001 the engineering programmes were accredited according to outcomes-based criteria. This was the first such accreditation of engineering programmes in South Africa. The visit by a large team of accreditors from the Engineering Council of South Africa took place during May 2001. During August 2001 the Royal Institute of British Architects also visited the Faculty for their five-yearly accreditation of the architecture programmes. In both cases all programmes were accorded full accreditation.

Slow but significant progress was made during 2001 in establishing a common view of the type of programmes which should be offered in the built environment disciplines, appropriate to the challenges facing these disciplines in the context of a developing economy, and consistent with best practice worldwide. The Faculty continued to make excellent progress in implementing its vision of ensuring that all its graduates are exposed, during their undergraduate studies, to both project management and entrepreneurship or “new venture planning”.

The Electrical and Computer Engineering programme continues to grow dramatically and this has led to further growth within the Electrical Engineering
Department during the past year. The Faculty continues
to actively pursue its vision of a larger postgraduate
cohort among its student body and this has been
aided by virtue of the creation of new postgraduate
programmes across a broad range of disciplines. These
include new programmes within the Chemical Eng-
ingineering Department, and the School of Architecture
and Planning where a two-year, part-time MPhil
programme in collaboration with other African
universities and two Norwegian universities (funded
by the Norwegian Government) has been established.
A new programme was developed during 2001 in
Transportation Studies for implementation in 2002.

Within the School of Architecture and Planning
a postgraduate elective in sustainable develop-
ment was launched. The School began collaboration
with the Department of Geomatics in heritage
and conservation studies. More inter-departmental
collaboration occurred and students from Civil
Engineering and Planning were involved in a design
project which investigated engineering planning in
the Fish Hoek/Noordhoek valley.

As mentioned earlier, the Faculty continues to
develop strong collaborations with companies and
universities both in South Africa and internationally.
During 2001 the research activities in this Faculty
were funded by 101 South African-based and 26
overseas-based companies. Active collaborations existed,
both at the undergraduate programme level as well as
at research level, with 27 universities internationally.

Meritous achievements by members of the
School of Architecture and Planning during the past
year included recognition of the work of:

• Professors Dewar, Todeschini and Watson who
were recognised for their various contributions in the
area of regional urban management and economic
integration;

• Professor le Grange of the School of Architecture,
who played a key role in the design of the Nelson
Mandela Gateway and was a member of the design
team for the new Cape Town International Convention
Centre; and

• Professor Noero who received a number of prizes
from both the Cape Town City Council and the Cape
Institute of Architects.

The Faculty continues to be active nationally and
internationally in the area of engineering education
research. Members of the Centre for Research in
Engineering Education, which enjoys an excellent
national and international reputation, played key
roles in a number of important engineering education
conferences that took place during 2001. During
2001 four members of the Faculty – Professors Ekama,
Dewar, Rüther and Noero – were elected as members
of the Academy of Science of South Africa and
Professor Rüther was elected as a Fellow of the
University of Cape Town. Two members of the Civil
Engineering Department, Professor Alexander and
Dr Armitage were elected as Fellows of the South
African Institution of Civil Engineering. A number
of students won prizes for their presentations at various
conferences during 2001 and Miss M Mazula of the
Centre for Materials Engineering was the recipient
of a Sainsbury Scholarship enabling her to spend a
year at Oxford University.

The Departments of Civil Engineering, Geomatics,
Architecture and Planning and Construction
Economics and Management continued in-depth
discussions with a view to developing new, exciting
and modern curricula in these ‘Built Environment’
disciplines which are appropriate to the challenges
facing us as a society in a developing context but also
ensuring that we sustain a globally competitive edge
to our programmes.
The broad strategic objectives to which the Faculty committed itself in its first strategic plan produced in 1998 were:

- To maintain our reputation as a world-class faculty of excellence
- To ensure that transformation promotes the development of a faculty of equity, reflecting the diversity of society
- To promote equity in health care through the adoption of the primary health care approach
- To become an African institution of relevance
- To promote efficiency through sound governance and management practices by means of an optimum structure, size and infrastructure; and
- To remain financially viable.

These objectives dovetail well with our Vice-Chancellor’s “Vision 2001 and Beyond”. In reflecting on our progress towards our common objectives in 2001, our Faculty’s Senior Management Team, in its annual report to Faculty, made mention of the following:

The year started off with the introduction of a new Faculty structure in January 2001, following an extensive internal consultation process about the rationalisation of the Faculty during 2000. The purpose of restructuring was to promote, consolidate and formalise the increasing collaboration amongst related disciplines; identify and plan support for strategic niche areas; and review governance, management and support structures to ensure that they best support our core functions and strategic objectives. The restructuring process led to the amalgamation of the Faculty’s 42 departments into 11 new departments that now fall under five new schools: Adult Clinical Medicine; Child & Adolescent Health, Health &
Rehabilitation Sciences; Public Health & Primary Health Care; and Biomedical Sciences.

Discussions also commenced towards the end of 2001 about collaboration at regional level. This followed the publication of a report by a national Task Group to the Minister of Education on the proposed restructuring of the tertiary education system in South Africa. In terms of this report, the Faculties of Health Sciences at UCT and the University of Stellenbosch would remain separate institutions, but the two faculties were required to explore collaboration at specialist and sub-specialist training level.

The launch of our new Institute for Infectious Disease & Molecular Medicine in November 2001 represented a new research niche that positioned the Faculty to become a major player, both in UCT’s initiative to define Biotechnology as a strategic priority, and the government’s National Biotechnology Strategy for South Africa, to which it has committed R180-million per annum. The Institute will focus its research on diseases prevalent in Africa – viral diseases such as HIV/AIDS, bacterial diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria and other parasitic diseases, as well as major cancers and regionally prevalent genetic disorders. Faculty researchers also contributed to identifying collaborative research projects in Sub-Saharan Africa suitable for major international funding, at workshops sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation and arranged under the banner of USHEPA (an association of eight universities in seven countries in sub-Saharan Africa).

As usual, many of our researchers achieved international distinctions and received major awards and research grants. One key achievement was the identification of the gene and genetic defect which causes a form of Retinitis Pigmentosa by Professors Raj Ramesar and Jacquie Greenberg of the Human Genetics Division, in collaboration with international researchers.

Important steps were taken towards streamlining research procedures and structures. A new Human Research Ethics Committee and an Animal Research Ethics Committee were set up, with mandates to enforce guidelines approved by the Faculty Board. We revised the composition and terms of reference of our Faculty Research Committee, appointed Departmental Research Committees and introduced new research policies and guidelines. A Management Board was appointed for the Faculty’s Animal Unit and funding secured to upgrade the Unit.

The Faculty also addressed the need to maximise its potential to benefit – financially and otherwise – from the proper management of research and related commercial activities by appointing a Business Development Manager. His key task is to help set up a Faculty of Health Sciences company, and he will play an important role in helping us improve our research infrastructure and develop research capacity.

In line with our objective of maintaining world-class standards in health sciences education, our MBChB curriculum design team proposed to the Faculty Board a new medical curriculum, for introduction in 2002. This represented the culmination of two years of work by a Faculty Curriculum Working Group led by the Acting Director of the Faculty’s newly established Education Development Unit (EDU).

Members of our curriculum design team had visited some of the best medical schools abroad to inform our curriculum reform process. We are fully confident that the new degree programme will produce graduates who can hold their own in a competitive international environment whilst meeting the health care training demands of our own developing country and the requirements of the South African Health Professions Council.

We established a new Director of Education post at professorial level and appointed Prof Trevor Gibbs as Education Director and Head of the EDU. Prof Gibbs’s initial task will be to roll out the new MBChB curriculum, but he will also increasingly oversee postgraduate education and the support and development of postgraduate students.
Significant progress was made with the further development of the Clinical Skills Centre at Groote Schuur Hospital, which will serve our undergraduate programmes. A business plan for the Centre was formulated in 2001 and a fundraising drive initiated. A specialist nurse was appointed as clinical skills tutor and the skills training of students was commenced. A new skills training centre was also set up at Red Cross Children’s Hospital, following a donation by the Children’s Hospital Trust for this purpose.

The implementation of the Primary Health Care approach suffered a set-back with the tragic and untimely death of Professor Dumo Baqwa, Professor of Primary Health Care. Still, some progress was made in 2001 with the upgrading of off-campus teaching facilities. An undergraduate student resource centre was set up at Victoria Hospital, and facilities were upgraded and safety measures installed for the overnight accommodation of obstetrics students at Somerset Hospital, St Monica’s (Mowbray Maternity) Hospital, and Mitchell’s Plain Maternity Outpatients Unit. Our Site Development Committee reviewed all off-campus teaching sites with a view to identifying a smaller number of key sites for upgrading, in consultation with the provincial administration. Off-campus teaching is a costly affair, requiring transport and a suitable teaching and learning infrastructure that includes appropriate equipment, learning materials and security measures. It is vital that we use our scarce resources in a focused manner.

The Faculty runs an extensive and very successful undergraduate student support system. In 2001 our Student Development & Support Working Group arranged a comprehensive orientation programme for new students and set up a Student Mentor Programme, which trains second- and third-year students to become mentors to first-year students. Academic staff members were appointed as Student Advisors, and students with academic or personal problems were proactively identified and assisted. Workshops were offered on an on-going basis to help develop study, IT and life skills and to address important issues such as HIV/AIDS.

At postgraduate level we identified and obtained University approval of strategically important new niche programmes - a Postgraduate Diploma and a coursework Master of Philosophy (MPhil) in Palliative Medicine, a coursework MPhil in Emergency Medicine (both of which are unique to South Africa and possibly the African continent) and a coursework Master of Science in Nursing. We also streamlined postgraduate committee structures to improve quality control by establishing a central Postgraduate Programmes Accreditation Committee and departmental programme committees.

On-going budget cuts by the Health Department of the Provincial Administration of the Western Cape over the past few years have had a deleterious impact on the Faculty’s infrastructure and capacity to maintain its world-class standards. We countered the detrimental effect on the training of our specialists and subspecialists in key specialities by setting up a new UCT Medical Centre in 2001, and completed the
refurbishment of part of Groote Schuur Hospital to accommodate the Centre. The Centre is a joint venture between the German company Rhön-Klinikum and UCT, and is fully equipped with state-of-the-art equipment.

In terms of transformation and equity the Faculty made significant improvements in the recruitment of black registrars (specialists in training), in liaison with Faculty Departments and the Provincial Administration of the Western Cape, and in appointments made to professorial posts. Of the 11 new Chairs filled, nine were with persons of colour. The Faculty streamlined its selection committee procedures and collaborated with UCT’s Employment Equity Unit to secure a number of development posts funded by the Unit. The composition of the Faculty’s Transformation and Equity Workgroup was reviewed and a new committee appointed which included a representative from each Department. Recommendations emanating from meetings with the Directors of Research and of Education were drafted to develop a research culture amongst students and to enhance capacity-building amongst black and female researchers and mentor students.

A Reconciliation Process in the Faculty was launched in June 2001. Research projects initiated in support of the process included interviews with current black and female students and staff, and with staff and alumni who were at UCT during the apartheid period. A draft Faculty Declaration was presented to Faculty to kick-start a process of departmental consultations and discussions to inform feedback. The Process will culminate in a Faculty Assembly in May 2002, where the results of the Reconciliation research and the Faculty Declaration will be presented for adoption. Other issues arising during consultation will be written into a Faculty Constitution to help shape institutional culture.

In support of the Faculty’s efforts to ensure that its physical infrastructure does justice to its world-class teaching and research activities, many building and refurbishing projects were undertaken in 2001. These included the design and establishment of a new Student Learning Centre in anticipation of the introduction of the new MBChB curriculum in 2002. The Centre contains 20 small-group tutorial rooms to facilitate case-based, problem-oriented learning, a lecture theatre and a new computer laboratory.

Our Health Sciences campus was made more secure by the installation of a new campus security access system; the campus was fenced in, vehicle and pedestrian access control was introduced, television monitors were installed and staff employed to monitor campus areas on a round-the-clock basis.
The Faculty of Humanities was constituted in its present form in 1999. After the resignation of its first Dean, Deputy Vice-Chancellor Martin West ably held the fort as acting Dean until I took office in April 2001. The official opening of the Graduate School in Humanities in mid-April 2001 signalled a new phase in the Faculty’s development. The Faculty has pioneered the University’s shift to an enhanced graduate profile, about a third of all UCT’s graduates being registered in our Faculty.

With regard to undergraduate numbers our earlier plans for zero growth were overturned by an unexpected surge in demand for humanities programmes in January 2002. To manage demand at an undergraduate level, we have lifted our entry standards and intend to do so further, so long as this does not jeopardise the recruitment of non-traditional applicants.

Our aim is to recruit and retain first-choice, high quality students.

The Faculty sustains undergraduate education in many major fields in the humanities, but offers specialised training and promotes internationally reputable research in a more targeted range of disciplines and fields. The performing and creative arts are particularly strong. Fine Art and Music have an excellent reputation and Dance is uniquely offered in the Western Cape tertiary sector. It is also appropriate to note that our well-regarded History department will be celebrating its centenary next year.

The research of the Faculty is generally of good quality. Eight journals of international repute are housed in the Faculty and publication levels in recognised outlets are satisfactory. Perhaps the most pleasing statistic is that during the last reporting year members of the Faculty published 54 books, most with UK and US-based publishers. The research of the Faculty is, however, by no means confined to conventional publication. Works of art, creative writing,
drama and dance productions, musical composition and performance are just some of the ways in which our Faculty delivers work of high quality. Our diversity has also led to new, hybrid modes of research – for example in the digitalisation of fine art, the curating of exhibitions and the standardisation and quantification of ethnographic data.

The expression ‘glocal’, coined a decade ago by the sociologist Roland Robertson, has now entered the University’s planning vocabulary. The Faculty greatly contributes to the ‘glocal’ character of UCT, offering a mix of national, regional and international languages and literatures. We attract a significant number of the University’s overseas students and do most of the teaching on study-abroad programmes. We sustain and produce local art, music, film, literature and drama, showing highly innovative ‘glocal’ fusions.

The Faculty needs to continue to strengthen its international linkages, particularly with other African institutions and actively supports such initiatives.

We also strongly support the University’s commitment to becoming an enriched contact university where students should have frequent interaction with academic staff in respect of curriculum advice, feedback on essays, seminar and tutorial discussions and formal supervision. Well-equipped libraries, laboratories, computer work stations, lecture and seminar rooms should link the various activities of the University. Web-based learning and other means of delivering academic information should be part of, but not dominate, the contact character of UCT. Regrettably, given our surge in numbers, we are not confident that we can meet these desiderata adequately without substantial further investment in teaching staff, the library, classrooms and computer facilities.

Within our tight financial constraints, the Faculty has initiated one major new development – in film and media. The Faculty already has an investment in this area in excess of R4-million a year. A new Masters programme and an Institute for Film and New Media will be based on the Orange Street Campus (Hiddingh Campus), close to the industry. This is where the ‘new’ or digital arts are centred and where production, postgraduate and short-course development can take place. We are grateful to our colleagues in the Development Office for undertaking fundraising for the IFNM. The first cohort in the Masters in Fine Art (Film and New Media) will register in January 2003.

It is perhaps worth saying a little about the employment opportunities available to Humanities graduates. Like other cosmopolitan cities all over the world, Cape Town is in the course of generating a new ‘cultural economy’, based on tourism, leisure, arts festivals and productions, and the film and media industries. Employment in the social services, non-governmental organisations, education and government is also significant. Our graduates are well placed to fill these positions. At the same time we must also remember that many traditional vocational choices are subject to sudden downturns in the formal economy. The ‘new economy’ needs graduates with transferable skills, creativity, communication skills, languages and adaptable and flexible attitudes. In an era where the public sector is under-financed and large private employers are reducing core staff, enterprising, self-motivating graduates can generate small enterprises and self-employment, spotting innovative niches and new opportunities. Our Faculty is committed to producing such graduates.

Beyond this enriched notion of utility is our Faculty’s wider commitment to producing ideas, concepts, insights and fresh knowledge without which complex societies cannot thrive, even if they survive. We need to treasure, cultivate and protect those who challenge conventional wisdom through critique and intellectual engagement. Universities must, as their name implies, defend universal values, encourage outsiders and nurture the human spirit. Though these tasks fall to the University as a whole, the Faculty of Humanities will have a special role in realising them.

I must, finally, take this opportunity to thank our Deputy Deans, Heads of Departments and everyone in the Faculty Office for their loyal service and unstinting support.
After the disruption occasioned by the Faculty’s move to the Middle Campus in mid-2000, the year under review could fairly be described as one of “settling in”. Amidst the completion of the unpacking process in academic offices, research spaces and the Library, the Faculty also brought to fruition the Oliver Tambo Moot Court project, a tangible demonstration of its commitment to the transformation of personnel, physical space, teaching resources and outlook. This magnificent facility, which contains state-of-the-art electronic equipment, set in richly-textured furnishings drawn from different parts of Africa, was formally opened in August by the son of the late Dr Tambo, Mr Dali Tambo, in the presence of Mrs Adelaide Tambo and other dignitaries. The Moot Court has already proved to be a valuable resource for teaching skills to our students, for holding small workshops and for transcontinental teaching and video-conferencing sessions.

This ceremony coincided with the Faculty’s first Open Day, when its work and achievements were displayed to school pupils, members of the legal profession and other guests. We hope to hold such an event annually. In this way we are able to showcase both the core work done in educating law graduates of proven quality at both Bachelors and Masters level, as well as the exciting research and socially-beneficial extension work undertaken throughout the Faculty, of which more below. The objective remains to impart knowledge of the law, critically and in comparative context, so as to instill the importance of public service, and to enhance the skills of students in oral presentation, argument, written work, computer literacy and such like. In other words, we aim to produce well-rounded graduates, able to compete effectively, both within and outside the legal profession, and in South Africa and abroad.
The academic year was formally opened by one of our distinguished alumnae, Justice Kate O’Regan of the Constitutional Court, whose words emphasised the importance of the above approach. This visit set the pattern for a year in which we were privileged to welcome a great number of eminent visitors, across all disciplines in the law and from many parts of the world. Two groups of such visitors bear special mention. In the first semester, about fifteen Scottish lawyers spent at least a week each with us, as part of a collaborative research project which sought in unusual ways to compare the foundations and modern developments in several areas of private law. The fruits of which will appear in book form in the course of 2002, but the lessons of which are already influencing teaching and research in South Africa and Scotland. The second significant group of visitors was drawn from the leading law faculties of English-speaking Africa, such as Botswana, Dar Es Salaam, Ibadan, Makerere and Malawi. No fewer than six senior academics spent from two to four weeks with us, using the time to research, do a little teaching and establish collaborative contacts with our own staff. This programme is set to continue in 2002, and it is hoped that this will lead to greater cooperation between these faculties at an institutional level.

Involvement with legal education in southern Africa took a different but equally significant turn during 2001. Consequent on the signing of a formal academic exchange agreement with the Law Faculty of the University of Namibia, the Faculty spearheaded a unique academic project in labour law, as a joint enterprise between the University of Namibia, the National University of Lesotho and ourselves, backed by the International Labour Organisation and the Swiss government. The Postgraduate Diploma in Conciliation and Arbitration is perhaps the prototype of future such collaborative qualifications in the sub-continent, through which the Faculty is able to play its part in socio-economic development. In this respect, mention should be made of the valuable work also being done by the Institute for Development and
Labour Law in the legal regime governing social security in the SADC region, and of the pilot project in training court officials from Botswana that was undertaken by the Faculty. Further innovative academic qualifications offered for the first time in 2001 were the Postgraduate Diploma in Electronic Law and the Certificate in Legal Writing, both of which have proved highly attractive to students.

On the staff front, the second contingent of participants on the academic development programme started their three-year contracts, three of whom moved off to study abroad in the second half of the year. We look forward to welcoming them back to the Faculty as lecturers towards the end of 2002.

The beginning of the year saw the appointment of Professors Jonathan Burchell and P J Schwikkard in the Department of Criminal Justice, and the promotion of Jan Glazewski to full Professor and Anton Fagan to Associate Professor. Professor John Gibson took up the Chair of Marine Law midway through the year. Esther Steyn’s outstanding contributions were recognised by her promotion to Senior Lecturer as well as a Distinguished Teachers Award, while Professor John Hare received the LLD (by published work).

In the area of extension services, I will not repeat the wide range of activities which have been set out in previous reports, but rather focus on those which were implemented for the first time in 2001. Professor Schwikkard took a leading role in the Law Commission’s work on simplifying the law of Criminal Procedure, while Ms Steyn likewise contributed to proposals on the revision of security legislation in a democratic South Africa. Associate Professor Wilfried Schärf was active in efforts to transform policing, not only in South Africa but elsewhere in Africa, while Lee Anne de la Hunt’s work in Refugee and Immigration Law proved influential.

The Law, Race and Gender Unit continued with its sterling work in raising issues of race and gender with the magistracy, and produced an extraordinary training book, entitled “Ideological Virgins and other myths”, which is sure to be creatively controversial. The Unit played host to two senior magistrates from rural areas, in a sort of sabbatical from which we learnt a great deal, while a valuable study on the predicament of deaf people in our courts was also produced. The Institute of Criminology and the Centre for Socio-Legal Research continued with their important work, an example of which can be seen in the study by the former of the first effects of the Domestic Violence Act.

These are merely some of the highlights of another extremely full and absorbing year for the Faculty. All in all, it can be safely said that the Faculty of Law is maintaining its profile as one of the leading institutions of legal education on the continent, while seeking always to extend its horizons in adapting to an ever-changing and challenging context. We continue to approach these demands with energy and commitment.
The Faculty of Science continued in 2001 to make progress towards meeting key objectives in its core activities of teaching and research, and in its governance and operations.

The Faculty plan for admissions makes provision for growth at a steady rate. The Faculty met this goal in 2001, with record numbers of 520 new and 1,400 total enrolments, in undergraduate degree programmes. Postgraduate numbers also increased, consistent with Faculty plans, with a total enrolment of 700 Honours, Masters and Doctoral students. Black students accounted for 52% of undergraduate enrolments and for 46% of the total.

Altogether 247 students graduated with BSc degrees in 2001. This represents the highest number ever of BSc graduates in one year. In addition, 217 students received postgraduate degrees, 29 of them doctorates. Two of the graduands receiving PhD degrees, in Oceanography and Environmental Science, respectively, were Lynne and Debbie Shannon, daughters of Vere Shannon, an Honorary Professor in Oceanography.

A combination of factors have contributed towards the Faculty’s success in recruiting increasing numbers of students of high quality. Worthy of special mention in this regard is the work of the Marketing and Communication Committee, chaired by Associate Professor Julia Lee-Thorp, which is responsible for a range of initiatives aimed at conveying to high school pupils something of the excitement of Science, and the wealth of opportunities that a degree in Science offers for employment and further study. The initiatives include participation in science festivals, open days, public lectures and numerous school visits.

An outstanding example of the Faculty’s efforts to promote science is the annual UCT Mathematics Competition, which celebrated its 25th anniversary.
in 2001. The competition, coordinated by Professor John Webb in the Department of Mathematics and Applied Mathematics, began as a small initiative in local schools in 1977, and has become a major event in the academic calendar of Western Cape high schools. In 2001 a total of 6 000 pupils participated. Top performers at the UCT Mathematics Competition have, over the years, gone on to represent South Africa at the International Mathematical Olympiad.

A major change in the Faculty’s Departmental structure took place with the merger, in January 2001, of the former Departments of Biochemistry and Microbiology, to form the Department of Molecular and Cell Biology.

Members of the Faculty garnered honours, internally and externally. Dr Val Abratt, of the Department of Molecular and Cell Biology, was the recipient of a prestigious Distinguished Teacher’s Award, while Professor Doug Butterworth, in the Department of Mathematics and Applied Mathematics, was one of three UCT academics who were elected Fellows of the Royal Society of South Africa. Professor Jean Cleymans of the Department of Physics was one of three physicists who received a joint prize from the Polish Ministry of Education for their publications on the theoretical interpretation of heavy ion collisions.

The contributions of two members of the Science Faculty were included in a book, “The Hidden Edge”, on the hidden achievements of some of South Africa’s most innovative and technological minds. The work had been initiated by the Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology, Dr Ben Ngubane, and the Engineering Association. Featured in its pages were Professor George Ellis, of Mathematics and Applied Mathematics, and the Department of Chemistry’s Dr Kelly Chibale. Professor Ellis was described as the latest in a line of South Africans who have significantly influenced understanding of the cosmos, while Dr Chibale was recognised for his work in combinatorial chemistry, which has applications in the development of new drugs to treat tuberculosis.

Distinguished visitors to the Faculty in 2001 included Professor Neil Turok, a leading cosmologist, born in South Africa and now based at Cambridge University; Professor Roald Hoffmann, a joint recipient of the 1981 Nobel Prize for Chemistry, who spoke at a lecture hosted jointly by the Department of Chemistry and the Royal Society of Chemistry; and Dr Patrick Holford, the British nutritionist whose pioneering work on the link between nutrition and mental health and illness has earned him celebrity status in the United Kingdom.

Academics in the Science Faculty have continued to succeed in attracting major funding for research programmes. Dr Ed February and Professor William Bond of the Department of Botany received a grant
of US$400 000 from the Mellon Foundation to study savannah ecosystems in the Kruger National Park. The study will incorporate the training of postgraduate students. Associate Professor Felix Dakora, also of the Department of Botany, received research funding worth US$920 000 from the McKnight Collaborative Crop Research Programme, which seeks to increase food security in developing countries, for a four-year project on indigenous legumes. Professor Dakora’s proposal had the distinction of being one of only eight out of a possible 329 to be selected for funding.

The Department of Geological Sciences received software and services valued at R2.7-million from Landmark Graphics, an international supplier of exploration and production information systems and services. The software will be used as a teaching and research tool in the new Applied Geophysics course which forms part of the SA Petroleum Studies programme launched in 2000, in response to the needs of the South African oil and gas industry. Professor Edwin Blake of the Department of Computer Science was the recipient of an Innovation Fund Award worth R9.4-million, from the Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology, for a project on collaborative virtual environments and their associated software.

The Science Faculty continues to make an impact internationally, through the publications of its staff and their participation in conferences, but also in ways that are relevant to the broad public. For example, the Avian Demography Unit was a central participant in the penguin rescue operation following the sinking of the freighter Treasure in June 2000, and attracted attention worldwide through the satellite tracking of three penguins as they made their way from Port Elizabeth to Cape Town. In January 2001, the story featured on the front cover of National Geographic World, the children’s edition of National Geographic magazine.

Associate Professor John Bolton of the Department of Botany and Dr Rob Anderson of Marine and Coastal Management helped bring close on 350 scientists and industrialists from more than 50 countries to the 17th International Seaweed Symposium which was held at UCT. The world seaweed industry is conservatively estimated to be worth over US$6-billion annually, and the South African coastline is home to one of the richest seaweed floras in the world, boasting around 850 species.

Dr Neil Ravenscroft of the Department of Chemistry was appointed to a World Health Organisation (WHO) team that has been given the task of drawing up guidelines for new meningococcal conjugate vaccines.

Once the WHO adopts these guidelines, they will be used by all countries for the production and control of conjugate vaccines against meningitis. Dr Ravenscroft was also awarded the South African Chemical Institute’s Industrial Chemistry Medal for his contributions to the field of vaccine development.

Three Masters students in the Department of Statistical Sciences made a clean sweep of awards at a national competition hosted by the South African Statistical Association and Old Mutual for the best Honours projects of 2000. The competition winner, Ian Durbach, and classmates Peter Kao (second place) and Alistaire Davids (third), received their awards in 2001, for projects respectively on the prediction of mineral wealth in Africa using Kriging analysis, a fractal market analysis of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, and a study on the rate at which HIV-positive patients move through the clinical stages of infection.

As this necessarily selective review attempts to show, the Faculty of Science has risen to the challenge of maintaining a high standard in its teaching and research programmes, through careful planning and appropriate deployment of its resources in a constrained financial environment. The prospect of working towards full implementation of the Faculty’s plans, within the context of an exciting range of initiatives across the institution and an improved budgetary situation, provides cause for optimism.
The central role of the Centre for Higher Education Development (CHED) is to provide specialised educational expertise and functions that enable the faculties to meet UCT’s educational and strategic goals. As is happening across the world, the demands on higher education (HE) institutions in South Africa are becoming increasingly complex because of accountability requirements, competition, diminishing state funding, and rapidly-changing social and workplace conditions. As a result there is a growing need for professional educational skills and personnel to ensure that the University’s degree programmes are effective, relevant to contemporary needs and of high quality, and that they make optimum use of resources. Following are outlines of the work of CHED’s four units and some notable developments in 2001.

The Academic Development Programme (ADP)
The ADP has for two decades represented UCT’s central strategy for promoting equity in the student body. Core ADP functions include developing and running a range of programmes and courses designed to foster the access and success of students from disadvantaged educational backgrounds, as well as providing specialised assistance with assessment and programme design in general. The ADP’s operations fall into two main divisions:

(a) Faculty-based operations
There are ADP staff and programmes in all six faculties. The most widely-used and successful ADP strategy is the “extended curriculum”, in which foundational courses are integrated with the mainstream curriculum, resulting in a lengthened degree programme that allows educationally disadvantaged students to develop firm academic foundations. The ADP runs extended curriculum programmes in four faculties. They are all contributing substantially to the number of successful
black graduates, particularly in subject areas where Government has identified the greatest need, that is in Science, Engineering, Commerce and Economics.

The latest addition to the range of extended curricula is the Gensec programme linked to the Bachelor of Business Science, one of UCT’s most selective and prestigious qualifications. The Gensec programme accepted its first intake of students in 2001 and has shown early signs of success. Another significant development in 2001 was that ADP staff played a significant role in the design of the new MBChB curriculum being introduced in 2002. The programme will incorporate a new approach to catering for student diversity, the ‘intervention semester’, which may provide a model for innovation in other high-status programmes in years to come.

(b) Inter-faculty projects
Some key areas of educational development work, particularly those concerned with enabling students to develop the generic skills needed in contemporary society, cut across the faculties and are the responsibility of the ADP’s inter-faculty projects. As language and mathematical or numeracy skills remain central to so many areas of learning but are at the same time the main casualties of poor school education in South Africa, the ADP has invested substantially in its Language Development Group (LDG) and the Numeracy Centre.

The LDG has continued to strengthen its research-based teaching, curriculum design and outreach activities. In 2001 it was rewarded with a new grant from the Spencer Foundation of the USA, which will enable the group to carry out an ambitious coordinated programme of practice-orientated research and also to maintain its very fruitful contacts with partner bodies abroad.

In 2001 the Numeracy Centre, in collaboration with Princeton-in-Africa (a service-orientated project of Princeton University), launched a unique new project called the Quantitative Literacy Project, which brings recent Princeton graduates to South Africa to teach numeracy to employees of local companies as well as UCT undergraduates. The resources generated by the project will, it is hoped, make it possible for the Numeracy Centre to make significant progress towards UCT’s strategic goal that all its graduates should be ‘effectively numerate’.

The ADP’s other large inter-faculty project is the Alternative Admissions Research Project (AARP). The AARP’s main goal is to provide a means of access for educationally disadvantaged students whose school results do not reveal their potential to succeed in higher education. Over the past few years, many hundreds of these students have gained access who would not otherwise have been admitted to the institution on the basis of their school-leaving results; nevertheless, their graduation rate is substantially higher than that of comparable students who were accepted on the strength of their school results.

The Career Development Programme (CDP)
Career development, a key CHED responsibility, is crucial for students in all academic programmes. It can be understood as the process of connecting the formal academic curriculum with the external world in which learning will be applied. Effective career development involves working with students from the time they prepare for applying for university admission, through all their learning experiences at university, and on to their experience of the world of work after graduation.

The CDP has gone through major restructuring since its incorporation into CHED, and appointed a new director, Anne Short, in 2001. Its services are increasingly widely used. In 2001, the Careers Information Centre handled some 3 000 student inquiries and 800 individual careers counselling sessions. The new pre-admission services are also proving very popular; in 2001 the resource centre dealt with over 2 300 inquirers and 200 individual counselling sessions. The CDP’s magazine for students, Careering, runs to 10 000 copies per issue.
The Centre for Information Literacy (CIL)
CIL was established in 2000 out of the then-Department of Library and Information Studies in the Faculty of Humanities. The aim of the Centre is to ensure that graduates can develop and work within a complex information society. Apart from running specific courses and modules for undergraduates, CIL works with regular academic staff to find effective ways of integrating information literacy knowledge and skills development into undergraduate curricula.

In 2001, the Director of CIL, Professor Peter Underwood, continued to devote much of his time to coordinating the INFOLIT project of the Western Cape’s regional higher education body, the Adamastor Trust. Projects of this kind, which facilitate productive sharing of ideas and resources, have become increasingly significant in the light of Government’s commitment to regional rationalisation.

The Multimedia Education Group (MEG)
MEG, which is fully funded by a five-year grant from the Mellon Foundation, was established to develop computer-based learning resources for integration into mainstream undergraduate curricula and to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of using computer-based resources in higher education. MEG has to date produced a range of multimedia and computer-based courseware in close cooperation with the ADP and regular academic departments. In 2001 it made a particularly significant contribution to the Humanities Faculty’s Film and Media programme, a key niche area for UCT.

As UCT positions itself strategically for changing conditions, the effective and creative use of information and communication technology for educational purposes will inevitably become increasingly important. MEG is well placed to make a central contribution in this area.
While the main focus in 2000 was on the achievement of a more coherent and efficient departmental structure for the Student Development and Services Department (SDSD), one of the highlights in 2001 was the in-house professional staff development programme for the entire SDSD staff which was funded by the AW Mellon Foundation. The programme which ran into 2002 has enabled the entire staff of the SDSD to gain a greater understanding of their role as student services providers at a world-class institution. The staff were energised by this professional development programme to such an extent that they are now able to exploit opportunities for meaningful collaborations within UCT and with counterparts at other institutions, and are poised to deliver even higher levels of service to the University’s diverse student community.

The SDSD consists of some twelve units and between them they provide a wide range of student services, which are highlighted in this report, beginning with the enrolment of new students. Given the competition and the declining pool of matriculants, the Recruitment and Enrolment Management Office (REMO) continued to engage in highly targeted recruitment by employing all possible means, including marketing strategies, to recruit and enrol appropriate numbers of talented students from diverse backgrounds and nationalities into the University’s academic degree programmes at undergraduate level. The success of this aggressive marketing and recruitment drive assisted UCT in attaining and in some cases exceeding its targets in faculty enrolments. In addition, the Department of Communication & Marketing and REMO published its first prospectus, which contained highly professional and user friendly application and enrolment information, including career and subject choice advice.

**Doctor Loveness Kaunda**

*Dean of Students*

*STUDENT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES DEPARTMENT*
UCT believes that no talented student should be denied the opportunity of higher education because of a lack of funding. Financial Aid and Entrance Scholarships play a crucial role in the transformation of the student body. In 2001, UCT continued its commitment to provide guaranteed financial aid packages using funds from its general operating budget and from funds raised from donors. The National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) also makes significant loan money available as part of the packages. Entrance Scholarships are a powerful recruitment tool and are given to top school leavers who come to study at UCT. R12-million was awarded for this purpose to 1 300 new and returning students in 2001. Financial Aid packages were given to 1 954 students at a cost of R27-million from Council funds, R8-million from donors, R24-million with NSFAS loans and R0.5-million in Student Loan Funds.

As part of the restructuring of the department, the Workstudy Programme Office (WSPO) became part of the Undergraduate Funding Office (UFO). Its strategic role is to act as a centralised student employment agency for all UCT students and help those who may otherwise face financial exclusion or hardship. UCT is grateful to the major donors that make this possible, namely, the Desmond Tutu Trust, the Kellogg Foundation and the Gawith Bequest. There is always a need for more funding to meet the growing financial requirements of needy students.

Despite limited resources, the Orientation Office continued to perform its strategic function of coordinating, developing and promoting University-wide orientation activities for new students, thereby facilitating the adjustment and smooth transition of all first-time entering students. The third cohort of Orientation Assistants were trained over 12 weeks and deployed during the orientation period. The result was a highly successful orientation period offered by the University. Premises have now been identified to house the new Information and Orientation Centre where it is hoped expanded and year-long orientation programmes will be run for different categories of students.

The strategic role of the Student Counselling Service (SCS) includes the provision of high quality psychological assessment and therapy for students to ensure their good mental health. Due to the pressures of academic study, trauma and social adjustment problems, there will always be a demand for counselling and mental health interventions.

The services offered by the SCS ensure that psychosocial problems are identified early, appropriate interventions are planned and that the academic performance of students does not suffer. In this way, many students who were at risk were rescued from failure. In addition to responses that impact on student retention, the SCS is committed to preventing mental health problems and developing well-rounded and community-minded graduates. The SCS also engages in continuous research to assess student needs and evaluate the outcomes of its responses.

Many students do not have the resources and time to access general and private health care. Thus, UCT’s Student Health Service (SHS) offers a quality, accessible and cost-effective service for its student body. It does this by responding in an holistic and integrated way to health and well-being issues, which encourages students to present for early help and to proactively learn health-promoting skills. As such, the SHS also contributes to student retention, personal development and enhances academic performance. Many severe and ongoing difficulties from a variety of psychosocial sources often manifest themselves in health terms e.g. headaches, abdominal pains, recurrent colds and flu, depression and substance abuse. The SHS is able to detect the root causes, treat the symptoms and refer students for counselling. The SHS also offers free HIV/AIDS testing and counselling.

The Disability Unit (DU) remained true to its strategic role of promoting the capability and awareness within UCT to provide academically deserving, disabled people with an opportunity for a fair and
equal study and work experience at UCT. The DU provides vital information and service flows which promote UCT’s status as an equal opportunity, world-class African university. In 2001 the DU promoted and consolidated its national and international networks while perfecting its service delivery to students and staff on campus. The DU was proud to have played a vital part in making it possible for a blind international student to graduate with an Honours degree at the end of 2001.

The main role of the Student Development Office (SDO) is that of coordinating the development of student leadership potential and advising over 90 societies and organisations with approximately 6 000 registered members. In 2001 a number of capacity-building workshops were conducted for executive members of societies and other governance structures, including the SRC. The SDO also conducts and manages the SRC elections, and in 2001 history was made when eight women became members of the 15-strong SRC. In May 2001 a new office was established called the Discrimination and Harassment Office (DISCHO) as a way of showing the University’s commitment to deal with the “inevitable” issues of harassment and discrimination at UCT. Despite limited resources, this office succeeded in establishing a presence on campus and in providing a much-needed service to the UCT community.

The Student Treasury has the critical role of managing the finances of 90 student societies and organisations, 18 residence house committees, seven Faculty Councils and the Student Representative Council. Executive members of these student bodies are entrusted with large amounts of money by their peers which are generated from membership fees, university grants and sponsorships. It is the duty of the Student Treasury to train students to manage these funds. The Treasury also plays a monitoring role to ensure that student funds are not misused.

Everyone is aware of how hard the HIV/AIDS pandemic has hit southern Africa. It has been estimated that one in four students will be HIV positive by 2005.
if no steps are taken. The University invested R2.2-million towards funding UCT’s HIV/AIDS Unit and its activities. The Unit coordinates prevention and education programmes around HIV/AIDS issues which are aimed at staff and students at UCT and the community. Its work is supported by a broad-based but high-level management structures, such as the HIV/AIDS Working Group, and an Advisory Management Group that advises the Vice-Chancellor on how best UCT can respond to the pandemic and stimulate debate around HIV/AIDS. There were ongoing attempts to raise additional funds to conduct an evaluation of the work of the Unit as well as to fund various research units and academic programmes across campus.

The peer education group, SHARP, continued to play an important role in educating fellow students and changing behaviour patterns among students. UCT is one of the few institutions that have had a policy on HIV/AIDS for some time. Over 6 000 learners were reached with these workshops both at UCT and in surrounding schools.

There is no doubt about the strategic role of sports and recreation at UCT. Through the medium of sport we promote the physical and mental well-being of our students. There are over 6 000 registered members of sports clubs with a further 2 000 students making use of sports facilities on a social basis. The emphasis on student governance in sport and recreation enhances the students’ life experience in that student leaders acquire skills in financial management, organisation, administration and communication. Through sport we have also been able to promote the social values of equity, empowerment and excellence.

UCT remains a significant training ground for regional and national players in a variety of South African sporting teams. 2001 also saw the introduction of sports bursaries designed to attract sporting talent to UCT.

Student Housing plays a key and strategic role in enabling the recruitment and continued enrolment of a significant proportion of the student body at UCT, many of whom come from outside Cape Town. In 2001, students in both catering and non-catering residences numbered just under 5 000. The residence system has expanded quite rapidly over the last decade in order to meet the growing demand for accommodation close to the University.

Over the years, Student Housing has developed a well-planned system of staff and student governance structures that ensure a quality “living and learning” environment in the residences. The demand for student accommodation will always exceed supply, but UCT will endeavour to accommodate as many first year students as possible and assist others with finding private accommodation.
Development

Acting Director: Ms Shelagh Gastrow

During 2001 the Development Office experienced a shift in focus from fundraising to a maturing of its development functionality. Whilst fundraising continued for an increased number of projects and campaigns, with an annual income of approximately R120-million receipted in South Africa and abroad, the office began to plan for the development of long-term sustainable relationships with our key stakeholders in the private sector. These include companies, individuals, trusts and foundations. This has involved the restructuring of the office and the establishment of an external development relations unit under the leadership of Mr Robin Toli. This unit focuses on the strengthening of relationships with the private sector by making personal contact and improving our cultivation and recognition policies.

UCT has engaged fully with corporations and foundations, but we have recognised the need to expand our relationships with individuals, particularly our alumni. We are at present undertaking research amongst this key group of stakeholders to assess: their relationship with the University; their current views on tertiary education in South Africa; and their philanthropic interests. The results of the survey will inform our future marketing and development strategies. In the meantime, UCT has invested considerable resources into its Alumni Relations Department headed by Mr Patric Mellet.

This Department is now an integral part of the Development Office and major strides were made during 2001, including the launch of Alumni House by the Minister of Education, Dr Kader Asmal, in August. This included a permanent exhibit on the history of UCT with particular attention to alumni achievers. In addition, 2001 saw the launch of an
Alumni Benefit Card which is available for purchase by alumni, staff and students. It offers a wide range of benefits, depending on the status of the card purchased.

We continued to work with our partners abroad, including the UCT Fund Inc (USA) and the UCT Trust (UK), (see overleaf) which have continued to play a major role in obtaining support for the University. A lead gift of R6.5-million towards the new Institute for Infectious Disease and Molecular Medicine was made by Lord Wolfson from the UK, providing a major boost to the campaign.

Our thanks go to the UCT Trust’s Consultant Director, Mrs Sibylla Tindale, and former Vice-Chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, for their efforts in the United Kingdom and Europe. In addition, we would like to express our appreciation to Mr Vincent Mai, Chairman of the UCT Fund in the USA, who has overseen the restructuring of the Fund so that it is more cost-effective.

Following best practice in Development, the University has put in place systems to align fundraising more closely with the priorities of the institution and key projects are now identified for major support by the Development Office. During 2001 these included, *inter alia*, the new Chemical Engineering Building, various HIV/AIDS initiatives, the new Institute for Infectious Disease and Molecular Medicine and Equity Development programmes. Working more closely with faculty staff, we have seen the development of comprehensive proposals which have enabled UCT to secure key funding. This included a US$1-million grant from the Carnegie Foundation for a new Masters programme in Structural Biology which will be run jointly with the University of the Western Cape.

We are most grateful to the thousands of donors who continue to give support to the University. Each contribution enables the institution to advance towards its vision of being a world-class African university.

Key donors during 2001 included the following:
- The Atlantic Philanthropies – Children’s Institute (Health Sciences); Equity Development Programmes (Faculties of Law and Science); the Moot Court (Law) and the Development Office.
- The Andrew Mellon Foundation – Centre for Social Science Research; the Zululand Grasslands Project; SALDRU; Ecological Training in the Kruger Park; Equity Development Programme.
- The Ford Foundation – The Vice-Chancellor’s transformation programme; AIDS in Society Research Unit; African Gender Institute.
- Nedcor Foundation – Upper Campus Project.
- Liberty Group – Graduate School of Business Bursary Fund.
- The Raith Foundation – Undergraduate bursaries; Honours Bursaries; Concert Grand Piano.
- The Joan St Leger Lindbergh Trust – Concert Grand Piano; Baxter Endowment Campaign and the Department of English.
- The Harry Crossley Foundation – Postgraduate Overseas Scholarships.
- The Nellie Atkinson Trust – Research Awards and Deaf Child Centre.
- The Claude Harris Leon Foundation – Doctoral and postdoctoral Scholarships.
- The Desmond Tutu Educational Trust – Centre for Higher Education Development; Work Study Programme.
- The Spencer Foundation – Fellowships and Literacy Conference.
- The Estate Late R.K. Gawith – Job Opportunities Bureau.
- The Frank Robb Charitable Trust – Baxter Endowment; UCT Blind Students programme; Bursaries.
- The Estate Late H Erkrath – Medical Research.
The University of Cape Town Trust in the UK

As previously mentioned, this UK charitable trust raises funds and support in the UK and Europe. The Trustees are eminent UCT alumni, chaired by Sir Aaron Klug OM FRS.

In its tenth year of operation the Trust received donations of £1.4-million (R21-million) with a further £53 000 (R800 000) donated directly in South Africa. This level of support would not be possible without the help of Dr Stuart Saunders who is pivotal to fundraising in Europe as UCT’s ‘ambassador’, and to Sir Aaron and Lady Klug.

About 40% of the gifts are aimed at capacity building at UCT to ensure that the quality of facilities, teaching and research help UCT achieve its vision as a world-class university. The balance is aimed at financial support for young people to provide bursaries and senior fellowships.

The highlights of the donations are:

- The Wolfson Foundation for the important Science & Engineering Library – and a further pledge of R6.5-million as a lead gift for the new Institute for Infectious Disease & Molecular Medicine.
- Lord Sainsbury for his continued, unique PhD Fellowships at UCT and top UK universities to develop black academic faculty – extended to a seven-year programme of support.
- The PF Charitable Trust for video-conferencing in the Faculty of Health Sciences.
- Garfield Weston Foundation for the new Humanities Library.
- The Reuters Foundation for the innovative Knowledge Commons.
- Dulverton Trust for a Student Learning Centre, and another from an anonymous UK benefactor.
- Robert Fleming for a 24-station computer lab in the Commerce Faculty.
- CHK Charities for the Directorship for Medical Education in the new Health Sciences curriculum.
- The Haniel Stiftung (Germany) extended its support for black MBAs and business studies graduates.
- The Rhodes Trust for over 90 undergraduate bursaries.
- Other notable support for bursaries for disadvantaged students from various UK alumni, foundations, corporates notably, Mr D Bock, Stevenson Family, Misys, NM Rothschild, Warburgs, Butterworths, Johnson Matthey, Pearsons, Cazenove, Daimler-Chrysler Stiftung (Germany).

We thank our UK alumni and generous benefactors for their superb commitment to UCT in helping it build world-class education and research.
Communication and Marketing

Executive Director: Ms Gerda Kruger

The year 2001 was a challenging but rewarding year for the Department of Communication and Marketing. It reached many of the objectives it had set, making a valuable impact in positioning UCT optimally and enabling us to reach our vision of being a world-class African university.

During 2001 the Department developed, implemented and monitored a range of professional and strategic initiatives across UCT and to all stakeholders to ensure the appropriate positioning of the institution in South Africa, Africa and the rest of the world.

Last year the Department walked away as the overall winner in the Unitech Excellence awards, awards designed to showcase work done in marketing and communication in all technikons and universities within South Africa.

This year the Department made history when our work was again rewarded – this time with four awards for excellence in communication, awarded by the South African Chapter of the International Association of Business Communicators (IABC).

The IABC is widely held to be the premier international knowledge networking association for professionals engaged in strategic business communication management and has more than 14 000 members in 55 countries.

As the winner of four of its eight Quill Awards UCT snatched the accolades away from some of the country’s biggest companies, becoming the first university to win these prestigious awards and the first organisation to walk away with so many awards in one year.

Added to this recognition, our weekly newspaper, the Monday Paper, was named the second best publication by a South African university or technikon at the Unitech Excellence awards for 2001.

In an attempt to ensure synergy and alignment in marketing initiatives across UCT, the Department developed and established Strategic Communications and Marketing Commitments (SCMCs) with all the faculties and some professional departments. These agreements allow a representative working group within each faculty to agree on strategic communication and marketing initiatives to be undertaken. An operational plan is then drawn up and our department – in collaboration with the faculty working groups – drives the process of delivery against targets set in the plan.

During 2001 we made enormous progress in establishing these commitments, drawing these working groups together and starting the debate on strategic communication and marketing initiatives. Some faculties are further on their way than others, and many challenges remain, but we are satisfied that we are making steady progress.

Another target set by the Department at the beginning of the year paid enormous dividends. We measured the year 2000’s printed media coverage on UCT at some R8.2-million. Setting our target a little higher than that at the beginning of 2001, we were proud to reach our target and ended the year 2001 with print media coverage on UCT worth R16.9-million. We had managed to double the coverage, making a profound impact in terms of the marketing of UCT.

If one considers that the coverage was 99.9% positive, mainly research related and that print media is estimated to be a third of the coverage received, it is clear that the Institution made a remarkable impact on the public and public debate through the media.

2001 was also a landmark year for UCT as it flighted its first ever television commercial in South Africa as part of a general UCT ‘awareness’ and marketing campaign. This went hand-in-hand with the production of some 18 annual marketing publications and the production of approximately 1 000 articles for the 38 editions of our weekly publication, Monday Paper.

The Department was proud to have assisted the Vice-Chancellor in completing an extensive and
successful introductory campaign, launched shortly after his arrival on campus in July 2000 and ending in December 2001.

The eighteen-month campaign saw the Vice-Chancellor involved in a series of in-depth consultative visits and face-to-face working sessions. He visited every faculty, many professional departments and numerous academic departments, institutes and units. We believe the campaign was successful in introducing the Vice-Chancellor to the UCT community, creating an opportunity to share milestones and challenges of key constituencies and forging productive and collegial relationships.

UCT, through the Department of Communication and Marketing, also hosted some 14 200 guests at formal annual functions and facilitated the stay of some 4 552 VIP-visitors to our institution.

On the budgetary front, a process to improve fiscal control in the Department was started in 2000 and saw significant progress during 2001. We were able to re-engineer our entire financial working methodology and are now in a position where all the necessary processes are in place and monitored, giving us greater fiscal security and insight.

Our challenge remains to ensure optimal synergy and alignment in all our marketing and communication efforts in a challenging environment. Our drive in 2002 will specifically focus on marketing UCT in Africa and internationally. Part of this drive will have to be to ensure that our website is creative, functional and suited to the times.

We also face a challenge in terms of the ever-changing Higher Education landscape. It is a challenge to stay abreast of all the changes and pressures and even more so in terms of continually adapting our communications to ensure clarity for internal and external audiences on UCT’s vision, initiatives and progress.

We look forward to next year’s challenge of positioning UCT in the minds of people across the globe as one of the top universities in the world.

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**Human Resources**

*Executive Director: Mr Dave van Eeden*

During 2000 and 2001 the University of Cape Town embarked on a major review of administrative effectiveness and efficiency, including a review of the role and contribution of the Human Resource (HR) function. This resulted in a set of recommendations designed to transform the HR function over a period of time from a primarily administrative, transactionally-based function to a professionally structured Human Resource function, offering excellent administrative service to the staff of the institution, as well as developing and providing appropriate advice and processes for optimal people development and utilisation.

I was appointed as Executive Director of Human Resources in August 2001 and began the process of re-focussing and restructuring the function.

A number of human resource needs were identified. One of the main needs was to significantly improve human resource administrative service and efficiency. I am happy to report that some progress has been made during 2001 in this regard and my staff and I will continue the process of achieving this objective.

Another crucial area of improvement has been in the provision of executive information pertaining to strategic people issues and relevant legislative reporting requirements, as well as a review of collective employee relationships and agreements. We have also worked towards improving operational and strategic Human Resource advice and service to academic, professional and administrative sectors of the University.

As mentioned above, a feature of 2001 was a number of reviews that looked at ways of improving the HR function at the University. One review looked at the improvement of Human Resource Development strategy and this led to action plans being drawn up to further improve skills
development and reporting. Another review appraised recruitment and selection practices, while performance management processes and procedures were also reviewed.

We also carried out reviews of leadership development practices and of both intrinsic and extrinsic remuneration and recognition practices including *inter alia*, reward policy and practice as well as the efficacy of various other benefits such as healthcare.

These reviews helped us gain a better understanding of past HR practices at UCT. We were also able to identify desired “best practices” to work towards. Considerable benchmarking, both nationally and internationally, is still planned.

Further progress was achieved in the following areas:

- Continued assistance on the implementation of employment equity and reporting thereon;
- The enhancement of existing HIV/AIDS strategy and action plans for staff; and
- The development of a comprehensive people strategy for the institution in support of the University vision and strategy.

Following the identification of these strategic priorities, a major process of restructuring the Human Resource function commenced so that practical effect could be given to the priority issues identified. Good progress was made during 2001 and this restructuring process will be completed during 2002. An externally facilitated departmental alignment process is in progress and this is directed at aligning all HR staff around the delivery of the recommended strategic contribution of the HR function to UCT.

In the year ahead, it is anticipated that significant progress will be made in implementing the plans designed to address the issues mentioned above. This would in no small measure be due to the commitment of the staff of the HR function who have endured significant change and turmoil during the period under review.

UCT continues to work hard to meet its equity targets, a process of ongoing transformation that preceded government legislation. It is a process that has many challenges and there are many factors responsible for the pace of transformation in this area. However UCT is committed to making progress and has put in place strategies and programmes to recruit and retain staff from the designated groups. The table below reflects UCT’s progress in this regard.

**Human Resources**

### Employment Equity (EE) profile of UCT and EE profiles of academic and support staff as at September 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Equity Variable</th>
<th>UCT (N = 4 112)</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Academic Staff (N = 1 674)</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Support Staff (N = 2 438)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>1 071</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>2 191</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1 214</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>971</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2 083</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>662</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1 491</td>
<td>61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:  

a) N = total number of staff within either UCT, the academic sector or the support sector.  
b) Proportions reflect proportions for that particular sector. For example 13% of all staff at UCT are African and 10% of all academic staff are African.  
c) The numbers for EE variables do not necessarily add up to the total number of staff in that area. This is because other “non-traditional” EE categories such as the proportion of international staff are not included in the table, and staff may fall into more than one of the EE categories represented in the table. A staff member can be female, black and have disability.
Finance

Executive Director: Prof Enrico Uliana

The financial management activities of the University are focused on supporting the key strategic themes identified by the University’s leadership and endorsed by Council, while ensuring appropriate levels of control and discipline in the various financial processes. The Finance Department aims to:

• Manage the University’s overall financial position so that it can pursue its strategic goals, in particular to generate an adequate surplus to provide sustainable resources for its activities and facilitate new developments, and to manage the financial risk.
• Assist in analysing activities for strategic insight.
• Create a financial planning and reporting infrastructure in which individuals are required to exercise fiscal discipline while at the same time encouraging them to be proactive in creating financial wealth.
• Accurately record and efficiently process transactions.

During 2001 we made significant progress in all the above. At the operational level this was achieved by clarifying the objectives and service orientation of the finance department and reviewing the management structure. As a result, layers of management were reduced and direct accountability was established. Early measures show significant improvements in processing efficiency, including faster collection of fees. We have also produced the Financial Statements relatively early; these are fully compliant with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

The three-year budget framework and the continual interaction with the faculties have contributed to the improvement in the overall financial results below. These early indications of process and structural improvements coupled with the improved financial results are encouraging, however we need to improve our level of service further, and we do not feel we are at the desired level of sustainable financial stability. The first year’s progress has been encouraging, we hope to report continued improvement for 2002.

Key aspects of the University’s financial results are:

1. A strong rise in recurrent income by 14.3%, underpinned by an increase in income from research contracts of 38.1%, from state subsidies and grants of 14.9% (a function of continuing growth in student numbers, throughput, and research publications), and from tuition and other fee income of 13.6%.

2. A growth in overall expenditure of 8.7%, with Council controlled recurrent expenditure, before finance costs, increasing by only 5.4%.

3. A growth in the financial support provided to financially disadvantaged students of some 26% to R80.7-million.

4. An improvement in the University’s net cash position from R47.4-million to R112.0-million, after investing a further R61.7-million in fixed assets and reducing the University’s long term borrowings by R27.9-million. Much of this, however, is due to the increase in restricted funds designated for specific activities.

5. An increase in the University’s overall operating surplus of 152.4% to R88.9-million, and a surplus attributable to Council controlled unrestricted funds of R34.7-million from a deficit of R31.7-million in 2000.

6. The University’s growth in income exceeded that in expenditure for the first time in many years.

The University’s Balance Sheet reflects these improved operating results with:

1. Total borrowings reducing from R234.3-million to R206.3-million.

2. Non-Distributable Reserves, comprising mostly of our Endowed funds, rising from R553.8-million to R689.9-million, as result of strong equity markets and foreign exchange gains.

3. Unrestricted Council controlled funds rising from R116.1-million to R151.1-million; it should be noted, however, that realisable assets do not back much of this balance.
# CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2001

Extract from the audited financial statements approved by the UCT Council, 8 May 2002

(All amounts in R’000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2000 Restated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Current Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>392 043</td>
<td>376 482</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>938 266</td>
<td>753 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in Associate</td>
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<td>1 211</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-current receivables</td>
<td>20 698</td>
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<tr>
<td>Student loans</td>
<td>10 642</td>
<td>15 505</td>
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<td>Loans to employees</td>
<td>10 056</td>
<td>9 928</td>
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<td>Current Assets</td>
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<td>164 513</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>565</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable and prepayments</td>
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<td>52 447</td>
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<td>Loans to employees</td>
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<td>9 642</td>
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<tr>
<td>Student fees receivable</td>
<td>26 646</td>
<td>19 660</td>
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<td>Current portion of investments</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>34 810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank and cash equivalents</td>
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<td>47 389</td>
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<td><strong>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</strong></td>
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<td>1 321 089</td>
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<td>Equity</td>
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<td>890 394</td>
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<td>Non-distributable reserves</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Endowed funds</td>
<td>503 681</td>
<td>449 748</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revaluation reserve</td>
<td>186 200</td>
<td>104 040</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restricted funds designated for specific activities</td>
<td>295 941</td>
<td>220 540</td>
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<td>Education and general</td>
<td>269 376</td>
<td>209 560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student and staff accommodation</td>
<td>26 565</td>
<td>10 980</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unrestricted Council controlled funds</td>
<td>151 121</td>
<td>116 066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Current Liabilities</td>
<td>358 246</td>
<td>330 551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowings – Interest bearing</td>
<td>190 413</td>
<td>177 660</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-current portion of provisions and accruals</td>
<td>167 833</td>
<td>152 891</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td>63 775</td>
<td>100 144</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accounts payable and accrued liabilities</td>
<td>34 570</td>
<td>32 311</td>
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<td>Student deposits</td>
<td>6 969</td>
<td>5 552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current portion of borrowings</td>
<td>15 936</td>
<td>56 631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current portion of provisions and accruals</td>
<td>6 300</td>
<td>5 650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(All amounts in R’000)
## CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2001

Extract from the audited financial statements approved by the UCT Council, 8 May 2002

### EDUCATION AND GENERAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Council Controlled</th>
<th>Specifically Funded Activities</th>
<th>Student &amp; Staff Housing</th>
<th>Sub Total</th>
<th>2001 TOTAL</th>
<th>2000 Restated TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL INCOME</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recurrent Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State appropriations-subsidies &amp; grants</td>
<td>720 443</td>
<td>361 779</td>
<td>1 082 222</td>
<td>78 736</td>
<td>1 160 958</td>
<td>1 015 996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuition &amp; other fee income</td>
<td>395 027</td>
<td>57 363</td>
<td>452 390</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>452 390</td>
<td>393 584</td>
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<td>Income from contracts</td>
<td>212 991</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>212 991</td>
<td>70 900</td>
<td>283 891</td>
<td>249 810</td>
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<tr>
<td>For research</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>144 723</td>
<td>145 055</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>145 055</td>
<td>106 310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For other activities</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>143 139</td>
<td>143 139</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>143 139</td>
<td>103 635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of goods &amp; services</td>
<td>75 186</td>
<td>47 031</td>
<td>122 217</td>
<td>7 816</td>
<td>130 033</td>
<td>126 484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private gifts &amp; grants</td>
<td>13 283</td>
<td>79 846</td>
<td>93 129</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>93 129</td>
<td>92 428</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td>696 819</td>
<td>328 963</td>
<td>1 025 782</td>
<td>78 716</td>
<td>1 104 498</td>
<td>968 616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and dividends</td>
<td>23 624</td>
<td>32 816</td>
<td>56 440</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>56 460</td>
<td>47 380</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Recurrent Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit on disposal of fixed assets</td>
<td>15 586</td>
<td>2 980</td>
<td>18 566</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>19 526</td>
<td>23 076</td>
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<tr>
<td>Profit on sale of investments</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25 894</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>1 350</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other non-recurrent income</td>
<td>8 654</td>
<td>2 980</td>
<td>11 634</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>11 700</td>
<td>15 505</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</strong></td>
<td>701 309</td>
<td>326 020</td>
<td>1 027 329</td>
<td>64 237</td>
<td>1 091 566</td>
<td>1 003 846</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recurrent Expenditure</td>
<td>696 392</td>
<td>323 268</td>
<td>1 019 660</td>
<td>62 932</td>
<td>1 082 592</td>
<td>981 411</td>
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<td>Personnel</td>
<td>429 753</td>
<td>96 448</td>
<td>526 201</td>
<td>9 692</td>
<td>535 893</td>
<td>476 124</td>
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<td>Academic professional</td>
<td>240 137</td>
<td>33 614</td>
<td>273 751</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>273 751</td>
<td>251 134</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other personnel</td>
<td>189 616</td>
<td>62 834</td>
<td>252 450</td>
<td>9 692</td>
<td>262 142</td>
<td>224 990</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other operating expenses</td>
<td>205 532</td>
<td>130 311</td>
<td>335 843</td>
<td>50 917</td>
<td>386 760</td>
<td>366 908</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bursaries and financial aid</td>
<td>29 905</td>
<td>50 818</td>
<td>80 723</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>80 723</td>
<td>64 068</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>20 319</td>
<td>22 894</td>
<td>43 213</td>
<td>2 050</td>
<td>45 263</td>
<td>43 858</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td>685 509</td>
<td>300 471</td>
<td>985 980</td>
<td>62 659</td>
<td>1 048 639</td>
<td>950 958</td>
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<td>Finance costs</td>
<td>10 883</td>
<td>22 797</td>
<td>33 680</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>33 953</td>
<td>30 453</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Recurrent Expenditure</td>
<td>4 917</td>
<td>2 752</td>
<td>7 669</td>
<td>1 305</td>
<td>8 974</td>
<td>22 435</td>
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<td>Minor capital items expensed</td>
<td>4 917</td>
<td>2 752</td>
<td>7 669</td>
<td>1 305</td>
<td>8 974</td>
<td>22 435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING SURPLUS</strong></td>
<td>34 720</td>
<td>38 739</td>
<td>73 459</td>
<td>15 459</td>
<td>88 918</td>
<td>35 226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of profits in Associate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 211</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfer from endowed funds</td>
<td>14 914</td>
<td>6 507</td>
<td>21 421</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>21 538</td>
<td>16 834</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NET SURPLUS</strong></td>
<td>49 634</td>
<td>45 246</td>
<td>94 880</td>
<td>15 576</td>
<td>110 456</td>
<td>53 271</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2001
Extract from the audited financial statements approved by the UCT Council, 8 May 2002

(All amounts in R’000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2000 Restated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flows from operating activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash receipts from students, government and private sources</td>
<td>1 022 790</td>
<td>904 267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash paid to employees and suppliers</td>
<td>(912 177)</td>
<td>(858 397)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment income</td>
<td>56 460</td>
<td>47 380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest paid</td>
<td>(33 953)</td>
<td>(30 453)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash generated from operations</td>
<td>133 120</td>
<td>62 797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowed funds donation income</td>
<td>6 002</td>
<td>7 723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowed funds investment income</td>
<td>24 795</td>
<td>22 273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash inflows from operating activities</strong></td>
<td>163 917</td>
<td>92 793</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Cash flows from investing activities** |        |               |
| Additions to fixed assets | (61 697) | (86 396) |
| Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets | 1 792 | 3 050 |
| Net additions to investments | (11 472) | (21 726) |
| **Cash outflows from investing activities** | (71 377) | (105 072) |

| **Cash flows from financing activities** |        |               |
| (Decrease)/Increase in long term borrowings | (27 942) | 11 138 |
| **Cash (outflows)/inflows from financing activities** | (27 942) | 11 138 |

| **Net movement in cash and cash equivalents** |        |               |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | 47 389 | 48 530 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | 111 987 | 47 389 |

#### CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS
Reconciliation of net surplus to cash generated from operations:

|                                |        |               |
| Surplus | 110 456 | 53 271 |
| Adjustments for: | | |
| Depreciation | 45 263 | 43 858 |
| Net movement in leave and medical aid benefit provisions | 15 592 | 11 353 |
| Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment | (919) | (1 350) |
| Investment income | (56 460) | (47 380) |
| Interest expense | 33 953 | 30 453 |
| Profit on sale of current investments | (11 700) | (15 505) |
| Share of profits in Associate | - | (1 211) |
| Income transferred from endowed funds | (21 538) | (16 834) |
| Changes in working capital | | |
| • Trade and other receivables | (7 892) | 2 732 |
| • Inventories | 182 | (151) |
| • Payables | 3 676 | (13 366) |
| Cash generated from operations | 110 613 | 45 870 |