24.7 BESKRYWINGSPUNT VAN GK DIE KANDELAAR OOR DIE OPLEIDING VAN PREDIKANTE (Artt 97, 257, 292, 316)

24.7 POINT OF DESCRIPTION OF GK DIE KANDELAAR REGARDING THE TRAINING OF MINISTERS (Arts 97, 257, 292, 316)

A. Oudl RJW van der Kooy stel die Beskrywingspunt.
Elder RJW van der Kooy tables the Point of Description.

B. **Besluit:** Verwys na ad hoc kommissie 2.
Decision: Referred to ad hoc commission 2.

C. Ds KP Steyn rapporteer namens ad hoc kommissie 2.
Rev KP Steyn reports on behalf of ad hoc commission 2.

D. **Besluit:** Verwys die Rapport terug na die hoc kommissie om saam met Kommissie Teologiese Skool met ‘n eenvormige aanbeveling te kom.
Decision: Refer the Report back to the ad hoc commission to come to a uniform recommendation along with the Commission Theological School.

E. Ds KP Steyn rapporteer namens die ad hoc.
Rev KP Steyn reports on behalf of the ad hoc commission.

F. **Ordevoorstel:** Ds AJ Burger maak die volgende ordevoorstel: Dat die aanbevelings na ‘n ad hoc kommissie bestaande uit prof G Breed, di P Venter (s) en SZ Phungula verwys word om die opdragte duidelik te formuleer.
Order proposal: Rev AJ Burger makes the following order proposal: That the recommendations be referred to an ad hoc commission, made up of prof G Breed, Revs P Venter (c) and SZ Phugula.

G. **Besluit:** Goedgekeur.
Decision: Approved.

H. Ds P Venter rapporteer namens die ad hoc kommissie.
Rev P Venter reports on behalf of the ad hoc commission.

I. **BESKRYWINGSPUNT / POINT OF DESCRIPTION**

1. Voorstel Sinode 2018 wys Deputate aan om die volgende Sinode met konkrete voorstelle te adviseer oor die identifisering en implementering van bykomstige en/of alternatiewe praktiese vorms van opleiding van predikante. Sodanige Deputaatgroep moet goed verteenwoordig word deur die kerke wat die ergste deur die tekort aan predikante geraak word. Die bedoeling moet wees om so gou as moontlik tot konkrete stappe oor te gaan om hierdie tekorte oor die kort- tot mediumtermyn effektief aan te spreek.	**1. Proposal** That Synod 2018 appoints Deputies to serve the next Synod with advice on concrete proposals on the identification and implementation of additional and/or alternative practical/workable forms for the training of ministers of religion. Such a group of Deputies must be well represented by churches which have been the most affected by the shortage of ministers. The objective must be to implement as soon as possible concrete steps to address the shortage effectively in the short to medium term.
2. Inleidende opmerkings Na dekades se besprekings, studie en besluite sonder dat die tekort aan predikante verminder het, kan nie langer gewag word met die identifisering en implementering van bykomstige en/of alternatiewe praktiese vorms van opleiding van predikante om in hierdie	**2. Introductory remarks** After decades of discussions, studies and decisions, the shortage of ministers has not abated. The GKSA should not wait any longer with the identification and implementation of additional and alternative practical forms of the training of ministers to address this problem and to

steeds voortdurende ernstige tekort aan predikante, veral in swart of Engelssprekende kerke, te voorsien nie. In die lig hiervan word die Sinode versoek om hierdie Beskrywingspunt vir sy rekening te neem.	provide in this continuing shortage of ministers, especially in the black and English-speaking churches. In the light of this, the Synod is requested to discuss this matter and accept this Point of description.
3. Agtergrond	**3. Background**
3.1 Al vir meer as twee dekades (minstens sedert 1994) besin meerdere vergaderings herhaaldelik oor die tekort aan predikante sonder dat noemenswaardige vordering gemaak word, terwyl, soos hieronder aangetoon, hierdie tekort al ernstiger word.	3.1 It is now over two decades (at least since 1994) that major assemblies and other meetings of the GKSA have reflected on this shortage without any progress worth mentioning having been made, while this shortage, as indicated below, has become more serious and critical.
3.2 Sedert die samevoeging van die Hammanskraalse Teologiese Skool en die Teologiese Skool Potchefstroom in 1994 het, soos ook hieronder aangetoon word, die getal swart studente en die getal swart predikante afgeneem en bly die tekorte krities groot.	3.2 Since the merger of the Hammanskraal Theological School and the Theological School of Potchefstroom (TSP) in 1994, the number of black students and black ministers has decreased and the shortages have become critically high, as will be indicated below.
3.3 Die verkondiging van die Woord is ‘n kern-bestanddeel van die omkeer-(kerkgroei-)strategie. Solank hierdie “element” nie na behore kan bydra nie, beteken dit dat hierdie strategie by wyse van spreke sonder ‘n arm en ‘n been nagestreef word. ‘n Strategie sonder die nodige implementering-vermoë en –toerusting kan menslikerwys nie slaag nie en lyk halfhartig.	3.3 The proclaiming of the Word is a key element in the turnaround or church growth strategy. As long as this element is not contributing as should be the case, this strategy will as a matter of speech be pursued without an arm and a leg. A strategy without the required implementation capacity and equipment will humanly-speaking not succeed and looks half-hearted.
3.4 Die toekoms van die Gereformeerde leer (en kerke) in Suid-Afrika en wyer lê na die mens gesproke al meer by swart of Engelssprekende gemeenskappe en kerke. Maar dit is juis hier waar die grootste tekort aan predikante ondervind word, terwyl hier terselfdertyd ook die grootste groeipotensiaal lê.	3.4 The future of the Reformed teaching/ doctrine and churches in South Africa in human terms lies increasingly with the black or English-speaking communities and churches. But as will be indicated below, this is precisely where the shortage is most serious, whilst this is where the growth potential is greatest.
3.5 Ernstige besinning is dringend noodsaaklik om vas te stel of die huidige opleidingsmodel die enigste een is wat Bybels verantwoord is, gegewe die huidige kulturele verskeidenheid binne die GKSA, die voortgesette tekort aan predikante en die noodsaak van Gereformeerde kontekstualisering. In die afgelope paar dekades is reeds baie daaroor op meerdere vergaderings, deur Studiedeputate en ook deur individue besin, met talle voorstelle en alternatiewe, maar tot dusver was daar geen effektiewe stappe om iets aan die	3.5 Serious reflection and consideration is urgently required to determine if the present training model is the only one which is Biblically justifiable, especially in the light of the cultural heterogeneity within the GKSA, the continuing shortage of ministers and the necessity of Reformed contextualisation. In the past few decades there has been much reflection on this matter by Study Deputies, major assemblies and also by individuals, with many proposals and alternatives, but to date no steps have been taken to address this shortage

tekort te kon doen nie.	effectively.
4. Motivering	**4. Motivation**
4.1 *Ten opsigte van die huidige stand van sake*	4.1 *In respect of the present situation*
4.1.1 In 2016 was daar 389 kerke met 265 predikante (2017 Almanak). In totaal het 21 kerke meer as een predikant terwyl ‘n aantal kerke bedieningsoor-eenkomste het. In totaal is volgens die Almanak 121 gemeentes vakant. Dus is byna ‘n derde (31,1%) van alle kerke binne die GKSA vakant.	4.1.1 In 2016 there were 389 churches with 265 ministers (2017 Almanak). There were 21 churches which were served by more than one minister, while a number of churches had agreements with each other to jointly use a minister. In total, 121 churches were vacant, according to the 2017 Almanak. This is nearly a third (31,1%) of all churches in the GKSA.
4.1.2 Alhoewel heelwat van hierdie gemeentes hulpdienste van naburige gemeentes se predikante of van emeriti kry, ontvang hulle nie volle pastorale en leer-bediening nie. Hulle is ook nie in staat is om aan ‘n kerk-groei-strategie deel te neem nie, en baie van hulle voer waarskynlik ‘n stryd om oorlewing en voortbestaan.	4.1.2 While many of these churches are receiving assistance from neighbouring churches’ ministers or emeriti, they do not receive full pastoral and preaching services. In addition, they are not able to participate in a church growth strategy, while many most probably are struggling for survival and continuation of the congregation.
4.1.3 Van die 129 swart gemeentes is 61 vakant, dus byna die helfte (47,3%). Die persentasie vakante wit gemeentes is heelwat laer.	4.1.3 Of the 129 black churches, 61 are vacant, nearly half (47,3%). The percentage of vacant white churches is substantially less.
4.1.4 Die totale getal predikante in die GKSA neem nie toe nie, maar toon eerder ‘n dalende tendens. So was daar in 2008 in totaal 273 predikante wat gemeentes bedien het. Die getal het gestyg tot 278 in 2011, maar sedertdien geleidelik gedaal tot 265 in 2016.	4.1.4 The total number of ministers in the GKSA is not increasing, but shows a declining trend. There were 273 ministers in 2008 serving churches. The number increased to 278 in 2011, but has subsequently declined steadily to 265 in 2016.
4.1.5 Tussen 2008 en 2016 was die getal predikante wat emeriteer of die bediening verlaat het, 73 (professore ingesluit), dus 9 per jaar. Net in 2016 was dit 16. Maar die getal nuwe predikante wat tot die bediening toegelaat is, het nie daarvoor opgemaak nie. Die gevolg is die genoemde netto daling in die getal predikante.	4.1.5 Between 2008 and 2016 the number of ministers retiring or leaving the service totalled 73 (including professors). This is 9 per year. In 2016 there were 16! But the number of new ministers entering the service did not make up for this loss. The result was the said net decrease in the number of ministers.
4.1.6 Wat betref swart predikante: Daar het in die tien jaar tot en met 2016 in totaal 21 nuwe swart predikante bygekom, terwyl 18 geëmeriteer het, oorlede is of om ander redes uit die bediening is. Nog erger: In die afgelope vier jaar het slegs 7 predikante bygekom, terwyl 9 uit is, ‘n netto daling van 2. Kyk ‘n mens na die	4.1.6 In respect of black ministers, the following illustrates the problem: In the ten years up to and including 2016, the number of new ministers entering service was 21, while 18 retired, died or left the service for other reasons. Worse: In the past four years there were only 7 new ministers, while 9 left, a decrease of 2. Looking at the number

getal swart kandidate, kan in die volgende ses jaar nie veel meer as gemiddeld een nuwe predikant per jaar van die TSP verwag word nie.	of black theological students, the number of students completing their studies and ready to be called, cannot be expected to be much more than one per year.
4.1.7 ‘n Opname tydens die Sinode 2015 (Acta 2015:479 ev) het aangetoon hoe groot die bedieningsnood in veral swart kerke is. Hoewel die opname nie as ‘n wetenskaplik-korrekte resultaat beskou is nie, het dit wel die voortgesette tendens onderstreep.	4.1.7 A survey during the 2015 Synod indicated the size of the service need in especially black churches. Although the survey could not be seen as academically reliable, it did underline the continuing trend.
4.1.8 Tydens ‘n adviserende konferensie deur die Klassis KwaZulu-Natal Suid en die Klassis KwaZulu-Natal Noord van 29 Mei tot 1 Junie 2017 by die Reformed Mission, Enkumane, Richmond, is die bedieningsnood in veral die isiZulu-sprekende Gereformeerde Kerke duidelik aangetoon. Bo en behalwe die bestaande en groterwordende tekort, is daar tans geen isiZoeloe-sprekende teologiese studente nie. Daarby is die sendelinge van die Nederlands Gereformeerde Kerken (wat al meer as vyftig jaar in hierdie gebied sendingwerk gedoen en talle kerke geplant het) besig om geleidelik te onttrek.	4.1.8 During an advisory conference by the Classis KwaZulu-Natal South and the Classis KwaZulu-North from 29 May to 1 June 2017 at the Reformed Mission, Enkumane, Richmond, the enormous need in especially the isiZulu-speaking Reformed churches was clearly shown. Over and above the present and increasing shortage, there are no isiZulu-speaking theological students. In addition, the missionaries of the Netherlands Reformed Churches who have been doing sterling mission-work in this region for over 50 years and have planted many churches, are busy with a phased withdrawal.
4.1.9 Indien daar nie dringend effektiewe aandag aan hierdie dalende tendense gegee word nie, sal dit voortduur en al erger word. By die TSP was daar in 2016 in totaal 11 kandidate (finale jaars), 9 vyfdejaars, 6 vierdejaars, 9 derdejaars, 8 tweedejaars en 13 eerstejaars.	4.1.9 If effective and urgent attention is not given to this declining trend, it will continue and become even more serious. At the TSP there were altogether 11 candidates (final year), 9 fifth year, 6 fourth year, 9 third year, 8 second year and 13 first year candidates.
4.1.10 Docenda, wat in 2015 begin funksioneer het, het in 2016 in nege studiesentra tussen 47 en 60 studente (afhangende van die tyd van die jaar) gehad, maar daar was slegs enkele lidmate van die GKSA wat vir die BTh (Bybeltale) ingeskryf het. Daarby moet teologiese studente volgens ‘n Sinodebesluit die laaste drie jaar van hul studies residensieel by die TSP voltooi (Acta 2006:803, 2.3.4.1.1, kyk ook Acta 2012:501). Hierdie besluit is om verskillende redes (finansieel, kultureel, sosiaal, ens) vir veral swart studente nie uitvoerbaar nie. Daarby moet gemeld word dat talle Gereformeerde kerkverbande in ander lande meer as een	4.1.10 Docenda which started functioning in 2015, had nine study centres in 2016 with between 60 and 47 students (depending the time of the year), but only a few members of the GKSA who were studying BTh (Bible languages). It should also be noted that theological students must do their final three years of their studies in residence at the TSP in Potchefstroom (Acta 2006:803, 2.3.4.1.1, see also Acta 2012:501). This decision makes it impossible for especially black students to complete their studies for various reasons (financial, cultural, social, etc.). In addition, it must be mentioned that many Reformed denominations in other

opleidingsentrum het, maar wel onder toesig van Kuratore deur die kerkverband aangestel is om die kwaliteit van die opleiding (teologies-regsinnig en akademies) te beoordeel.	countries use more than one training centre, college, university or seminary, but all under the supervision of Curators appointed to ensure quality (theological and academic).
4.1.11 Jaarliks daal die totale getal lidmate binne die GKSA met meer as 2 000. Die omkeer- of kerkgroeistrategie van die afgelope ses jaar het dus nog nie vir ‘n ommekeer in getalle gesorg nie. ‘n Tekort aan predikante is hier ‘n faktor van belang, want hulle speel ‘n belangrike rol in so ‘n strategie.	4.1.11 Annually the decrease in the number of members of the GKSA amounts to more than 2 000. The turnaround or church growth strategy of the past six years has so far not shown a result in numbers. The shortage of ministers must be a factor of importance, because obviously ministers play an important role in this regard.
4.1.12 In die afgelope jare het meerdere vergaderings, Deputate, Studiekommissies, die Kuratorium, die sogenaamde Rietvallei-vergaderings, asook studies deur kundige individue (bv van prof PJ Buys, prof JA van Rooy en dr JJF Krűger), talle sake in hierdie verband oorweeg. Daar is gekyk na kort kursusse, opleiding van ouderlinge, wysigings aan kurrikula, kontekstualisering, samewerking met ander opleidingsinstellings, vergelyking met opleiding in ander lande, ens. Van al hierdie sake het slegs Docenda van die grond gekom. Soos hierbo aangetoon (par 4.1.10) kan Docenda slegs ‘n beperkte invloed hê.	4.1.12 In the past number of years major assemblies, Deputies, Study commissions, the Curatorium, the so-called Rietvallei meetings as well as studies by knowledgeable and highly regarded experts such as Prof Flip Buys, Prof Koos van Rooy and Dr J J F Krűger have studied the matter and have put forward numerous possibilities such as short courses, the training of elders, curriculum adjustments, contextualisation, co-operation with other training institutions, comparisons with training institutions in other countries, etcetera. Of all these options and ideas, only Docenda got off the ground. But as was indicated above (par 4.1.10) Docenda can have only a limited influence on this matter.
4.2 *Opleiding van swart predikante*	4.2 *The training of black ministers*
4.2.1 Ten opsigte van die opleiding van swart predikante bestaan daar ‘n eiesoortige dilemma. Aan die een kant het dit duidelik geword dat Potchefstroom (Fakulteit Teologie en TSP) klaarblyklik nie in staat is om Hammanskraal te vervang wat betref die omvang van die opleiding van swart studente nie. Aan die ander kant kon daar nie met Hammanskraal voortgegaan word nie (finansieel en polities). Nog geen bevredigende oplossing is vir hierdie dilemma gevind nie.	4.2.1 Especially in regard to the training of black ministers, the GKSA has a dilemma. On the one hand it has become clear that Potchefstroom (the Faculty Theology and the TSP) has not been able to replace Hammanskraal in respect of the number of black students/ministers. On the other hand, it was not possible (financially and politically) to continue with Hammanskraal. A satisfactory solution to this dilemma has not yet been found.
4.2.2 Verder behoort daar by die opleiding van swart predikante aan sekere vereistes voldoen te word ten opsigte van die (Gereformeerde) “Afrikanisering” oftewel die “kontekstualisering” van die opleiding, asook	4.2.2 One also has to take into consideration that black students must be able to satisfy demands regarding the Reformed “Africanisation” or “contextualisation” of the training programmes, as well as the practical limitations and

wat betref die praktiese beperkings en sosiale omstandighede waarbinne die meeste swart kerke hulle bevind. Behalwe dat swart studente al meer bewus word van hierdie behoefte, is dit duidelik dat die sogenaamde Westerse vereistes wat aan opleiding gestel word, toenemend onder druk kom.	social circumstances and environment within which black churches are functioning. Black students are becoming increasingly aware of this need and the so- called Western requirements of the theological training course are increasingly under pressure.
4.2.3 Teologiese opleidingsprogramme moet aandag gee aan sake soos spiritualiteit; Afrika-gelowe; die rol en aanbieding van Bybeltale; kerkplanting, en ook die vlak en volgorde van modules. Omdat baie swart teologiese studente reeds leidende rolle in kerke speel, moet as prioriteit in hul opleiding voorsiening gemaak word tov sake soos Bybelkennis, preekmaak en pastorale sorg.	4.2.3 Theological training programmes must attend to matters such as spirituality, African religions, the role and presentation of Biblical languages, church planting, as well as the level and sequence of modules. Because many black theological students already play leadership roles in their churches, their programmes should give priority to aspects such as Bible knowledge, how to preach and pastoral care.
4.2.4 Hieroor is ook reeds baie in Gereformeerde kringe besin. Verskeie Gereformeerde studies wys op die beperkings van ‘n Westers-akademiese opleidingsprogramme en op die moontlikhede van ’n Gereformeerde nie-westerse opleiding vir swart predikante. Die vraag is dus of die TSP daartoe in staat is om vir beide “kulture” voldoende voorsiening te kan maak.	4.2.4 These matters have already received much attention in Reformed theological circles. A number of Reformed studies have shown the limits of a Western-academic training programme and also have shown the possibilities of a Reformed non-Western academic training for black students. This raises the question if the TSP is able to provide sufficiently in the demands of both “cultures”.
5. Ander relevante sake	**5. Some other relevant matters**
5.1 Die GKSA is reeds sedert 1994 (maar ook al eerder) toenemend gekonfronteer met die noodsaak om ander vorms van predikante-opleiding (wat steeds volledig onder die kerke se beheer moet staan) te identifiseer. Waar dit in daardie jaar reeds nodig was (maar nie deur Sinodes verdiskonteer is nie), is dit nou, 24 jaar later, dringend noodsaaklik.	5.1 The GKSA has been confronted increasingly since 1994 (but also earlier) with the need to identify other forms of the training programmes of ministers (but all under the control of the churches). While it was necessary then (but not been fully taken into consideration by the Synods), it is now, 24 years later, an even more urgent necessity.
5.2 Die voormalige rektor van NWU (en voormalige predikant binne die GKSA), dr Theuns Eloff, het in Maart 2017 die mening uitgespreek dat Afrikaans as onderrigtaal nie langer as agt jaar op die Potchefstroom-kampus sal voortbestaan nie. Wanneer dit gebeur, sal dit ook vir die Fakulteit Teologie geld. Ook die TSP sal ingrypend daardeur geraak word wat betref die gebruik van Afrikaans en ook wat betref die	5.2 The previous rector of the NWU (also previously a minister in the GKSA), dr Theuns Eloff, stated in March 2017 that Afrikaans as a training language will not continue for longer than another eight years at the Potchefstroom campus. This obviously will be the case for the Faculty of Theology as well. It has to be expected that the TSP will also be affected drastically regarding the use of Afrikaans and also regarding the

Gereformeerde identiteit van die opleiding. Waarom sal 'n staatsinstelling soos NWU-Potchefstroom toelaat dat die TSP, wat finansieel en andersins grootliks van die NWU afhanklik is, sy opleiding tot Gereformeerde opleiding beperk?	Reformed identity of the training. Why would a public/state institution such as NWU Potchefstroom allow the TSP, which is financially and otherwise substantially dependent of the NWU, to limit its training to the Reformed doctrine?
5.3 Dit is belangrik dat die voorgestelde Studiedeputate die nodige agtergrond en insig moet hê op die gebied van Gereformeerde kontekstualisering; die beperkings van Westerse akademiese metodologie en denke op die gebied van teologiese opleiding; die Bybelse behoeftes aan begeleiding en vereistes van swart kerke; moontlike alternatiewe vorms van opleiding; asook faktore soos politieke en sosiale verwikkelinge wat nie net die NWU en die TSP gaan raak nie, maar ook die GKSA en SA in sy geheel.	5.3 It is important that the Study Deputies as proposed in this document must have the necessary background and insight in the field of Reformed contextualisation, the limits of Western academic methodology and the latest thinking in the field of theological training programmes; the Biblical demands and needs for training and the requirements of black churches; possible alternative forms of training; as well as factors such as political and social developments which will not only effect the NWU and the TSP, but also the GKSA and SA as a whole.
6. Moontlikhede ter oorweging Daar is 'n verskeidenheid alternatiewe en aspekte wat deur die voorgestelde Deputate oorweeg sou kon word. Om enkeles te noem:	**6. Possibilities for consideration** There are a variety of alternatives and aspects which can be considered by the proposed Deputies. To name a few:
6.1 Die ontwikkeling van 'n toepaslike programme (en instelling?) vanaf eerstejaarvlak wat deur die Raad vir Hoër Onderwys geakkrediteer en waarvan die instelling deur die Departement vir Hoër Onderwys en Opleiding geregistreer word. Die graad sal op verskillende maniere afgelewer kan word (residensieel, afstandsonderrig, studiegroepe, seminarie, ens). Dit is egter 'n duur proses, vereis kundigheid en finansies, en neem baie tyd om in plek te stel en goedgekeur te kry.	6.1 The development of an appropriate programme or programmes (and institutions?) from the first year level upwards to be accredited by the Council for Higher Education. If an own institution has to be established, it has to be registered with the Department of Higher Education and Training. The method of delivery of the programme/ degree can be residential, distance interactive, involving study groups, seminaries, etc. Accreditation and registration is an expensive process, requires academic knowledge and finances, and takes a long time to prepare and gain approval.
6.2 Die oprigting van 'n seminarie met sy eie kurrikulum, onder die toesig van die Kuratorium, maar sonder akkreditasie van owerheidsweë. Soiets sal aan die GKSA volle ruimte gee om 'n ten volle Gereformeerde program op te stel en aan te bied.	6.2 The establishment of an own seminary with its own programmes, under the supervision of the curators, but without the accreditation/registration regulations and restrictions of the authorities. In this way, a fully Reformed programme can be compiled without state intervention.
6.3 Samewerking met reeds bestaande Gereformeerde opleidingsinstansies in die vorm van vennootskappe. Deur vennootskappe aan te gaan, kan byvoorbeeld vir Gereformeerde inhoud	6.3 Co-operation with already existing Reformed training colleges in the form of partnerships through which Reformed contents and quality can be ensured. In principle there are no objections that a

en kwaliteit gesorg word. Daar is geen prinsipiële besware daarteen dat 'n kerkverband soos die GKSA meer as een opleidingsinstelling het nie, soos met verskeie kerkverbande (OPC, PCA, NGK) die geval is. Die opleiding moet egter steeds onder die toesig van die GKSA se Kuratore staan om die beginsel "vir die kerke, deur die kerke" te handhaaf (KO, art 18).	denomination such as the GKSA uses more than one training institution, as is the case with a number of other denominations (OPC, PCA, NGK). The training, however, has to be under the supervision of GKSA's Curators to honour the principle of "for the churches by the churches" (CO, art 18).
6.4 Bestudering van Gereformeerde predikant-opleidingsinstellings in lande soos die VSA, Kanada, Brasilië, Suid-Korea, Australië, Nederland en selfs Indië. Heelwat inligting en Rapporte van Gereformeerde Kerke in daardie lande is beskikbaar en daar kan van hul metodes, tekortkomings, foute, uitdagings en potensiaal geleer word. Daar is ook in SA verskeie instellings wat reeds heelwat kundigheid in hierdie verband opgedoen en in die praktyk gebring het.	6.4 Studying the Reformed minister training institutions in countries such as the USA, Canada, Brazil, South Korea, Australia, the Netherlands and even India. Much information and reports of Reformed training programmes and approaches in those countries are available and much can be learnt from the methods, shortcomings, mistakes, challenges and potential of these practical experience in this regard.
6.5 Indien predikante binne die GKSA hul opleiding by meer as een instelling kan ontvang, kan die Kuratorium minimum vereistes neerlê waardeur ook aan die kontekste, behoeftes en vereistes van kerke van verskillende aard binne die GKSA voldoen kan word.	6.5 If ministers in the GKSA get their training at more than one institution, the Curatorium institutions. Also in South Africa there are a number of institutions with knowledge and will have to formulate minimum requirements according to which the contexts, demands and requirements for different cultures in Reformed churches within the GKSA are to be met.
6.6 'n Gekombineerde opleiding waartydens die student hom bekwaam vir predikant sowel as vir onderwyser kan ondersoek word. Baie gemeentes wat 'n predikant dringend benodig, kan nie 'n predikant onderhou nie. Deur ook onderwyser te wees (wat 'n predikant in elk geval gedeeltelik is), kan hierdie vorm van tentmakerbediening dit wel moontlik maak.	6.6 A combined training programme where the student prepares himself for ministry as well as teaching could be investigated. Many churches which need a minister cannot afford one. But if a minister can also practise as a teacher, this form of tentmaker service could be an attractive option (preaching and teaching being very close to each other).
6.7 'n Gedeeltelike en praktiese opleiding as "evangelis" (Hand 21:8, Ef 4:11, 2 Tim 4:5) kan ondersoek word.	6.7 A partly and practical training as evangelist (Acts 21:8, Eph 4:11, 2 Tim 4:5) can be investigated.
7. Ter afsluiting Sinode 2018 word ter wille van die kerk van Jesus Christus in SA dringend versoek om hierdie Beskrywingspunt te aanvaar en om Deputate aan te stel om so spoedig moontlik daaraan uitvoering te gee. Die Sinode word wysheid en insig in sy besluit toegebid.	**7. In conclusion** For the sake of the church of Jesus Christ in SA, Synod 2018 is urgently requested to accept this proposal and appoint Deputies to investigate this matter as soon as possible. We pray that the Synod may have the wisdom and insight in deciding on this matter. It is of urgent and

Hierdie saak is dringend en is van groot belang vir die voortgang van God se kerk en koninkryk hier ter plaatse.	great importance for the continuation of God's church and kingdom in our country.

Enkele literatuurverwysings

Algemeen: In die afgelope paar dekades was daar verskeie Studiekommissies, Deputaatskappe, Rapporte asook vertoë aan die Kuratorium van die TSP wat op sy beurt aan verskeie Sinodes verslag gedoen het. Indien verlang, kan detail verskaf word.

Some references

General: In the past two decades there have been a number of Study commissions and Deputies, Reports and representations to the Curatorium of the TSP which in turn were reported to Synods. More information on this can be supplied on request.

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J. GESAMENTLIKE RAPPORT VAN AD HOC KOMMISSIE 2 EN KOMMISSIE TEOLOGIESE SKOOL
JOINT REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMISSION 2 AND COMMISSION THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

1. Opdrag	**1. Assignment**
1.1 Om met 'n gesamentlike Rapport die Sinode te adviseer oor die hantering van die Beskrywingspunte (24.7 Beskrywingspunt GK Kandelaar oor die opleiding van predikante en 24.11 Beskrywingspunt van Streeksinode Vrystaat en KwaZulu-Natal) in die lig van die feit dat die twee Beskrywingspunte in nou verband met mekaar staan.	1.1 To advise the Synod, with a joint Report, regarding the handling of above-mentioned Points of descriptions (24.7 Point of description GK Die Kandelaar regarding the training of ministers and 24.11 Point of description of Regional Synod Free State and KwaZulu-Natal regarding the great need of isiZulu students in KwaZulu-Natal) in light of the fact that the two Points of descriptions are closely related.
2. Die Sinode neem kennis	**2. The Synod takes note**
2.1 Van die verskeie besluite wat Sinode Potchefstroom, Sinode Middellande en	2.1 Of the different decisions taken by Synod Potchefstroom, Synod Midlands

die Algemene Sinode rakende hierdie saak geneem het.	and the General Synod regarding this matter.
2.2 Van die groot nood wat daar is onder die kerke vir teologiese opleiding vir persone wat nie by die TSP kan studeer nie om welke rede ook al (Matt 9:35-38).	2.2 Of the great need under churches for theological training of persons not able to study at the TSP – for whatever reason (Matt 9:35-38).
2.3 Dat hierdie nood 'n unieke aard en soort het wat nie tans deur die TSP of Docenda aangespreek kan word nie, soos duidelik word in die Beskrywingspunt van Streeksinode Vrystaat en KwaZulu-Natal:	2.3 That this need is quite unique and is not adressed at the moment by the TSP or Docenda, as is evident in the Point of description of Regional Synod Free State KwaZulu-Natal:
2.3.1 Punt 1 – Hoë uitvalsyfer	2.3.1 Point 1 – High drop out rate.
2.3.2 Punt 2 – Soeke na antwoord op bogenoemde	2.3.2 Point 2 – Search for answers on above-mentioned.
2.3.3 Punt 3 – Belangrik – aantal isiZulu-predikante wat gaan emeriteer.	2.3.3 Point 3 – Important – number of isiZulu ministers who are going to retire.
2.4 Dat alle opleiding kerkordelik onder die TSP resorteer.	2.4 That all training resort church orderly under the TSP.
3. Aanbeveling	**3. Recommendation**
3.1 Aanbeveling: dat die Sinode gevolg gee aan die Beskrywingspunte op die volgende wyse:	3.1 Recommendation: That the Synod carry out the Points of description in the following manner:
3.1.1 Die Algemene Sinode 2018 verwys beide Beskrywingspunte na die Senaat van die TSP in samewerking met die Kuratore om die besluite en studies van die onderskeie Sinodes te bestudeer en in ag te neem.	3.1.1 The General Synod 2018 refers both of these Points of description to the Senate of the TSP in conjunction wit the Curators to examine and take into account the decisions and studies from the different Synods.
3.1.2 (Punt 2.3.1) Dat die Senaat van die TSP in samewerking met die Kuratore die volgende Sinode adviseer met spesifieke voorstelle vir spoedige implementering vir addisionele en/of alternatiewe vorme van opleiding van predikante vir studente wie se moedertaal nie Afrikaans of Engels is waarvoor by die Senaat van die TSP in samewerking met die Kuratore voorsiening gemaak word nie.	3.1.2 (Point 2.3.1) That the Senate of the TSP in conjunction wit the Curators advises the following Synod with specific proposals for speedy implementation of additional and/or alternative forms of training of ministers for students whose home language is not Afrikaans or English for which provision is not made by the TSP (School for ministerial training)
3.1.3 (Punt 2.3.2) Dat die Senaat van die TSP in samewerking met die Kuratore met die kerke, waar hierdie nood tans bestaan, in gesprek tree rakende moontlike weë wat gevolg kan word ten einde die kerke te bedien.	3.1.3 (Point 2.3.2) That the Senate of the TSP in conjunction wit the Curators enter into conversation with these churches where this need exists, regarding possible ways in which these churches may be served.
3.1.4 Dat die Senaat van die TSP in samewerking met die Kuratore in gesprek tree met Mukhanyo Theological College, Docenda en alle tersaaklike	3.1.4 That the Senate of the TSP in conjunction wit the Curators enter into conversation with Mukhanyo Theological College, Docenda and all

opleidingsentra in KwaZulu-Natal (Nqutu en Richmond), om verdere terreine vir opleiding te ondersoek.	relevent training sentra in KwaZulu-Natal (Nqutu and Richmond) to investigate further terrains for training.
3.1.5 Wanneer bogenoemde in ag geneem word, word die noodsaak vir Woord-bediening duidelik. In die lig hiervan, word die kundiges in kerkreg in die kerkverband versoek om die Senaat en Kuratore by te staan sodat die kerkreg, binne hierdie konteks, die bediening van die Woord kan dien.	3.1.5 When above-mentioned is considered, the need for the Ministry of the Word becomes apparent. In light of this, church polity experts in the church are requested to assist the Senate and Curators so that the church polity, within this context, may serve the ministry of the Word.
Ordevoorstel: Ds AJ Burger maak die volgende ordevoorstel: Dat die aanbevelings na 'n ad hoc kommissie bestaande uit prof G Breed, di P Venter (s) en SZ Phungula verwys word om die opdragte duidelik te formuleer.	**Order proposal:** Rev AJ Burger makes the following order proposal: That the recommendations be referred to an ad hoc commission, made up of prof G Breed, Revs P Venter (c) and SZ Phugula.
Besluit: Goedgekeur.	**Decision: Approved.**

K. **GESAMENTLIKE RAPPORT VAN AD HOC KOMMISSIE 2 EN KOMMISSIE TEOLOGIESE SKOOL – HERFORMULERING VAN PUNT 3**
JOINT REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMISSION 2 AND COMMISSION THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL – REFORMULATION POINT 3

1. Opdrag Die gesamentlike Kommissierapport word na die ad hoc kommissie verwys om in die lig van die bespreking die aanbevelings in pt 3 te herformuleer.	**1. Assignment** Joint Commission report is referred to the ad hoc commission to reformulate the recommendations in pt 3 in the light of discussion.
Besluit: Kennis geneem.	**Decision: Noted.**
2. Sake waarvan die Sinode kennis neem Verskeie afgevaardigdes en prof J Smit het die Kommissie kom spreek en insette gelewer.	**2. Matters the Synod take note of** Many delegates as well as prof J Smit spoke with the Commission and delivered input.
Besluit: Kennis geneem.	**Decision: Noted.**
3. Sake waaroor die Sinode besluit	**3. Matters the Synod decide on**
3.1 Pte 3.1.1–3.1.4 word soos volg gewysig: Die woorde "TSP (Skool vir predikantsopleiding") word telkens vervang met die woorde "Senaat van die TSP in samewerking met die Kuratore". Motivering: Die beroepe professore het die taak om die teologiese opleiding te hanteer en die Kuratore het die verantwoordelikheid om toe te sien dat hierdie opleiding beantwoord aan die nood van die kerke soos omstandig-hede en behoeftes verander soos wat dit uitgewys is in die Beskrywingspunte ter sprake.	3.1 Pts 3.1.1–3.1.4 is changed as follow: The words "TSP (School for ministerial training") is replaced with the words: "Senate of the TSP in conjunction with the Curators", throughout. Motivation: The called-professors have the task to deal with the theological training and the Curators have the responsibility to see to it that this training answers the need of the churches as circumstances and requirements change as is shown in the Points of description involved here.
Besluit: Goedgekeur (wysigings reeds	**Decision: Approved (amendment already**

aangebring – Deputate Handelinge).	**added – Deputies Acta).**
3.2 Pt 3.1.5 Die woorde “TSP (Skool vir predikantsopleiding)” word vervang met die woorde “Senaat en Kuratore”.	3.2 Pt 3.1.5 The words “TSP (School for ministerial training)” be replaced by the words “Senate and Curators”.
Besluit:Goedgekeur (wysigings reeds aangebring – Deputate Handelinge).	**Decision: Approved (amendment already added – Deputies Acta).**