Government Gazette
Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA

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government printing
Department:
Government Printing Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

HIGH ALERT: SCAM WARNING!!!

TO ALL SUPPLIERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS

It has come to the attention of the *GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS* that there are certain unscrupulous companies and individuals who are defrauding unsuspecting businesses disguised as representatives of the *Government Printing Works* (*GPW*).

The scam involves the fraudsters using the letterhead of *GPW* to send out fake tender bids to companies and requests to supply equipment and goods.

Although the contact person's name on the letter may be of an existing official, the contact details on the letter are not the same as the *Government Printing Works*'. When searching on the Internet for the address of the company that has sent the fake tender document, the address does not exist.

The banking details are in a private name and not company name. Government will never ask you to deposit any funds for any business transaction. *GPW* has alerted the relevant law enforcement authorities to investigate this scam to protect legitimate businesses as well as the name of the organisation.

Example of e-mails these fraudsters are using:

PROCUREMENT@GPW-GOV.ORG

Should you suspect that you are a victim of a scam, you must urgently contact the police and inform the *GPW*.

GPW has an official email with the domain as **@gpw.gov.za**

Government e-mails DO NOT have org in their e-mail addresses. All of these fraudsters also use the same or very similar telephone numbers. Although such number with an area code 012 looks like a landline, it is not fixed to any property.

GPW will never send you an e-mail asking you to supply equipment and goods without a purchase/order number. *GPW* does not procure goods for another level of Government. The organisation will not be liable for actions that result in companies or individuals being resultant victims of such a scam.

Government Printing Works gives businesses the opportunity to supply goods and services through RFQ / Tendering process. In order to be eligible to bid to provide goods and services, suppliers must be registered on the National Treasury's Central Supplier Database (CSD). To be registered, they must meet all current legislative requirements (e.g. have a valid tax clearance certificate and be in good standing with the South African Revenue Services - SARS).

The tender process is managed through the Supply Chain Management (SCM) system of the department. SCM is highly regulated to minimise the risk of fraud, and to meet objectives which include value for money, open and effective competition, equitability, accountability, fair dealing, transparency and an ethical approach. Relevant legislation, regulations, policies, guidelines and instructions can be found on the tender's website.

Fake Tenders

National Treasury's CSD has launched the Government Order Scam campaign to combat fraudulent requests for quotes (RFQs). Such fraudulent requests have resulted in innocent companies losing money. We work hard at preventing and fighting fraud, but criminal activity is always a risk.

How tender scams work

There are many types of tender scams. Here are some of the more frequent scenarios:

Fraudsters use what appears to be government department stationery with fictitious logos and contact details to send a fake RFQ to a company to invite it to urgently supply goods. Shortly after the company has submitted its quote, it receives notification that it has won the tender. The company delivers the goods to someone who poses as an official or at a fake site. The Department has no idea of this transaction made in its name. The company is then never paid and suffers a loss.

OR

Fraudsters use what appears to be government department stationery with fictitious logos and contact details to send a fake RFQ to Company A to invite it to urgently supply goods. Typically, the tender specification is so unique that only Company B (a fictitious company created by the fraudster) can supply the goods in question.

Shortly after Company A has submitted its quote it receives notification that it has won the tender. Company A orders the goods and pays a deposit to the fictitious Company B. Once Company B receives the money, it disappears. Company A's money is stolen in the process.

Protect yourself from being scammed

- If you are registered on the supplier databases and you receive a request to tender or quote that seems to be from a government department, contact the department to confirm that the request is legitimate. Do not use the contact details on the tender document as these might be fraudulent.
- Compare tender details with those that appear in the Tender Bulletin, available online at **www.gpwonline.co.za**
- Make sure you familiarise yourself with how government procures goods and services. Visit the tender website for more information on how to tender.
- If you are uncomfortable about the request received, consider visiting the government department and/or the place of delivery and/or the service provider from whom you will be sourcing the goods.
- In the unlikely event that you are asked for a deposit to make a bid, contact the SCM unit of the department in question to ask whether this is in fact correct.

Any incidents of corruption, fraud, theft and misuse of government property in the *Government Printing Works* can be reported to:

Supply Chain Management: Ms. Anna Marie Du Toit, Tel. (012) 748 6292.
Email: **Annamarie.DuToit@gpw.gov.za**

Marketing and Stakeholder Relations: Ms Bonakele Mbhele, at Tel. (012) 748 6193.
Email: **Bonakele.Mbhele@gpw.gov.za**

Security Services: Mr Daniel Legoabe, at tel. (012) 748 6176.
Email: **Daniel.Legoabe@gpw.gov.za**

Closing times for **ORDINARY WEEKLY** *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* 2025

*The closing time is **15:00** sharp on the following days:*

- **24 December,** Wednesday for the issue of Friday **03 January 2025**
- **03 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **10 January 2025**
- **10 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **17 January 2025**
- **17 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **24 January 2025**
- **24 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **31 January 2025**
- **31 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **07 February 2025**
- **07 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **14 February 2025**
- **14 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **21 February 2025**
- **21 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **28 February 2025**
- **28 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **07 March 2025**
- **07 March,** Friday for the issue of Friday **14 March 2025**
- **13 March,** Thursday for the issue of Thursday **20 March 2025**
- **20 March,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **28 March 2025**
- **28 March,** Friday for the issue of Friday **04 April 2025**
- **04 April,** Friday for the issue of Friday **11 April 2025**
- **10 April,** Thursday for the issue of Thursday **17 April 2025**
- **16 April,** Wednesday for the issue of Friday **25 April 2025**
- **23 April,** Wednesday for the issue of Friday **02 May 2025**
- **02 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **09 May 2025**
- **09 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **16 May 2025**
- **16 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **23 May 2025**
- **23 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **30 May 2025**
- **30 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **06 June 2025**
- **06 June,** Friday for the issue of Friday **13 June 2025**
- **12 June,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **20 June 2025**
- **20 June,** Friday for the issue of Friday **27 June 2025**
- **27 June,** Friday for the issue of Friday **04 July 2025**
- **04 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **11 July 2025**
- **11 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **18 July 2025**
- **18 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **25 July 2025**
- **25 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **01 August 2025**
- **01 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **08 August 2025**
- **08 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **15 August 2025**
- **15 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **22 August 2025**
- **22 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **29 August 2025**
- **29 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **05 September 2025**
- **05 September,** Friday for the issue of Friday **12 September 2025**
- **12 September,** Friday for the issue of Friday **19 September 2025**
- **18 September,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **26 September 2025**
- **26 September,** Friday for the issue of Friday **03 October 2025**
- **03 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **10 October 2025**
- **10 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **17 October 2025**
- **17 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **24 October 2025**
- **24 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **31 October 2025**
- **31 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **07 November 2025**
- **07 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **14 November 2025**
- **14 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **21 November 2025**
- **21 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **28 November 2025**
- **28 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **5 December 2025**
- **05 December,** Friday for the issue of Friday **12 December 2025**
- **11 December,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **19 December 2025**
- **17 December,** Wednesday for the issue of Wednesday **24 December 2025**

LIST OF TARIFF RATES

FOR PUBLICATION OF NOTICES

COMMENCEMENT: 1 APRIL 2018

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL

Notice sizes for National, Provincial & Tender gazettes 1/4, 2/4, 3/4, 4/4 per page. Notices submitted will be charged at R1008.80 per full page, pro-rated based on the above categories.

Pricing for National, Provincial - Variable Priced Notices		
Notice Type	**Page Space**	**New Price (R)**
Ordinary National, Provincial	1/4 - Quarter Page	252.20
Ordinary National, Provincial	2/4 - Half Page	504.40
Ordinary National, Provincial	3/4 - Three Quarter Page	756.60
Ordinary National, Provincial	4/4 - Full Page	1008.80

EXTRA-ORDINARY

All Extra-ordinary National and Provincial gazette notices are non-standard notices and attract a variable price based on the number of pages submitted.

The pricing structure for National and Provincial notices which are submitted as **Extra ordinary submissions** will be charged at R**3026.32** per page.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

The **Government Printing Works** (**GPW**) has established rules for submitting notices in line with its electronic notice processing system, which requires the use of electronic *Adobe* Forms. Please ensure that you adhere to these guidelines when completing and submitting your notice submission.

Closing Times for Acceptance of Notices

1. The *Government Gazette* and *Government Tender Bulletin* are weekly publications that are published on Fridays and the closing time for the acceptance of notices is strictly applied according to the scheduled time for each gazette.

2. Please refer to the Submission Notice Deadline schedule in the table below. This schedule is also published online on the Government Printing works website www.gpwonline.co.za

   All re-submissions will be subject to the standard cut-off times.
   All notices received after the closing time will be rejected.

Government Gazette Type	Publication Frequency	Publication Date	Submission Deadline	Cancellations Deadline
National Gazette	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Regulation Gazette	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Petrol Price Gazette	Monthly	Tuesday before 1st Wednesday of the month	One day before publication	1 working day prior to publication
Road Carrier Permits	Weekly	Friday	Thursday 15h00 for next Friday	3 working days prior to publication
Unclaimed Monies (Justice, Labour or Lawyers)	January / September 2 per year	Last Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Parliament (Acts, White Paper, Green Paper)	As required	Any day of the week	None	3 working days prior to publication
Manuals	Bi- Monthly	2nd and last Thursday of the month	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
State of Budget (National Treasury)	Monthly	30th or last Friday of the month	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Extraordinary Gazettes	As required	Any day of the week	*Before 10h00 on publication date*	*Before 10h00 on publication date*
Legal Gazettes A, B and C	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Tender Bulletin	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Gauteng	Weekly	Wednesday	Two weeks before publication	3 days **after** submission deadline
Eastern Cape	Weekly	Monday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Northern Cape	Weekly	Monday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
North West	Weekly	Tuesday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
KwaZulu-Natal	Weekly	Thursday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Limpopo	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Mpumalanga	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

Government Gazette Type	Publication Frequency	Publication Date	Submission Deadline	Cancellations Deadline
Gauteng Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	Wednesday before the First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days **after** submission deadline
Northern Cape Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days **after** submission deadline
National Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days **after** submission deadline
Mpumalanga Liquor License Gazette	Bi-Monthly	Second & Fourth Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTES

3. *Extraordinary Gazettes* can have only one publication date. If multiple publications of an *Extraordinary Gazette* are required, a separate Z95/Z95Prov *Adobe* Forms for each publication date must be submitted.

NOTICE SUBMISSION PROCESS

4. Download the latest *Adobe* form, for the relevant notice to be placed, from the **Government Printing Works** website www.gpwonline.co.za.

5. The *Adobe* form needs to be completed electronically using *Adobe Acrobat* / *Acrobat Reader*. Only electronically completed *Adobe* forms will be accepted. No printed, handwritten and/or scanned *Adobe* forms will be accepted.

6. The completed electronic *Adobe* form has to be submitted via email to submit.egazette@gpw.gov.za. The form needs to be submitted in its original electronic *Adobe* format to enable the system to extract the completed information from the form for placement in the publication.

7. Every notice submitted **must** be accompanied by an official **GPW** quotation. This must be obtained from the *eGazette* Contact Centre.

8. Each notice submission should be sent as a single email. The email **must** contain **all documentation relating to a particular notice submission**.

   8.1. Each of the following documents must be attached to the email as a separate attachment:

      8.1.1. An electronically completed *Adobe* form, specific to the type of notice that is to be placed.

         8.1.1.1. For National *Government Gazette* or *Provincial Gazette* notices, the notices must be accompanied by an electronic Z95 or Z95Prov *Adobe* form

         8.1.1.2. The notice content (body copy) **MUST** be a separate attachment.

      8.1.2. A copy of the official **Government Printing Works** quotation you received for your notice. *(Please see Quotation section below for further details)*

      8.1.3. A valid and legible Proof of Payment / Purchase Order: **Government Printing Works** account customer must include a copy of their Purchase Order**. Non-Government Printing Works** account customer needs to submit the proof of payment for the notice

      8.1.4. Where separate notice content is applicable (Z95, Z95 Prov and TForm 3, it should **also** be attached as a separate attachment. *(Please see the Copy Section below, for the specifications)*.

      8.1.5. Any additional notice information if applicable.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

9. The electronic *Adobe* form will be taken as the primary source for the notice information to be published. Instructions that are on the email body or covering letter that contradicts the notice form content will not be considered. The information submitted on the electronic *Adobe* form will be published as-is.

10. To avoid duplicated publication of the same notice and double billing, Please submit your notice **ONLY ONCE.**

11. Notices brought to **GPW** by "walk-in" customers on electronic media can only be submitted in *Adobe* electronic form format. All "walk-in" customers with notices that are not on electronic *Adobe* forms will be routed to the Contact Centre where they will be assisted to complete the forms in the required format.

12. Should a customer submit a bulk submission of hard copy notices delivered by a messenger on behalf of any organisation e.g. newspaper publisher, the messenger will be referred back to the sender as the submission does not adhere to the submission rules.

QUOTATIONS

13. Quotations are valid until the next tariff change.

    13.1. ***Take note:*** **GPW**'s annual tariff increase takes place on ***1 April*** therefore any quotations issued, accepted and submitted for publication up to ***31 March*** will keep the old tariff. For notices to be published from 1 April, a quotation must be obtained from **GPW** with the new tariffs. Where a tariff increase is implemented during the year, **GPW** endeavours to provide customers with 30 days' notice of such changes.

14. Each quotation has a unique number.

15. Form Content notices must be emailed to the *eGazette* Contact Centre for a quotation.

    15.1. The *Adobe* form supplied is uploaded by the Contact Centre Agent and the system automatically calculates the cost of your notice based on the layout/format of the content supplied.

    15.2. It is critical that these *Adobe* Forms are completed correctly and adhere to the guidelines as stipulated by **GPW**.

16. **APPLICABLE ONLY TO GPW ACCOUNT HOLDERS**:

    16.1. **GPW** Account Customers must provide a valid **GPW** account number to obtain a quotation.

    16.2. Accounts for **GPW** account customers **must** be active with sufficient credit to transact with **GPW** to submit notices.

        16.2.1. If you are unsure about or need to resolve the status of your account, please contact the **GPW** Finance Department prior to submitting your notices. (If the account status is not resolved prior to submission of your notice, the notice will be failed during the process).

17. **APPLICABLE ONLY TO CASH CUSTOMERS:**

    17.1. Cash customers doing **bulk payments** must use a **single email address** in order to use the **same proof of payment** for submitting multiple notices.

18. The responsibility lies with you, the customer, to ensure that the payment made for your notice(s) to be published is sufficient to cover the cost of the notice(s).

19. Each quotation will be associated with one proof of payment / purchase order / cash receipt.

    19.1. This means that **the quotation number can only be used once to make a payment.**

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

COPY (SEPARATE NOTICE CONTENT DOCUMENT)

20. Where the copy is part of a separate attachment document for Z95, Z95Prov and TForm03

20.1. Copy of notices must be supplied in a separate document and may not constitute part of any covering letter, purchase order, proof of payment or other attached documents.

The content document should contain only one notice. (You may include the different translations of the same notice in the same document).

20.2. The notice should be set on an A4 page, with margins and fonts set as follows:

Page size = A4 Portrait with page margins: Top = 40mm, LH/RH = 16mm, Bottom = 40mm; Use font size: Arial or Helvetica 10pt with 11pt line spacing;

Page size = A4 Landscape with page margins: Top = 16mm, LH/RH = 40mm, Bottom = 16mm; Use font size: Arial or Helvetica 10pt with 11pt line spacing;

CANCELLATIONS

21. Cancellation of notice submissions are accepted by **GPW** according to the deadlines stated in the table above in point 2. Non-compliance to these deadlines will result in your request being failed. Please pay special attention to the different deadlines for each gazette. Please note that any notices cancelled after the cancellation deadline will be published and charged at full cost.

22. Requests for cancellation must be sent by the original sender of the notice and must accompanied by the relevant notice reference number (N-) in the email body.

AMENDMENTS TO NOTICES

23. With effect from 01 October 2015, **GPW** will not longer accept amendments to notices. The cancellation process will need to be followed according to the deadline and a new notice submitted thereafter for the next available publication date.

REJECTIONS

24. All notices not meeting the submission rules will be rejected to the customer to be corrected and resubmitted. Assistance will be available through the Contact Centre should help be required when completing the forms. (012-748 6200 or email info.egazette@gpw.gov.za). Reasons for rejections include the following:

24.1. Incorrectly completed forms and notices submitted in the wrong format, will be rejected.

24.2. Any notice submissions not on the correct *Adobe* electronic form, will be rejected.

24.3. Any notice submissions not accompanied by the proof of payment / purchase order will be rejected and the notice will not be processed.

24.4. Any submissions or re-submissions that miss the submission cut-off times will be rejected to the customer. The Notice needs to be re-submitted with a new publication date.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

APPROVAL OF NOTICES

25. Any notices other than legal notices are subject to the approval of the Government Printer, who may refuse acceptance or further publication of any notice.

26. No amendments will be accepted in respect to separate notice content that was sent with a Z95 or Z95Prov notice submissions. The copy of notice in layout format (previously known as proof-out) is only provided where requested, for Advertiser to see the notice in final Gazette layout. Should they find that the information submitted was incorrect, they should request for a notice cancellation and resubmit the corrected notice, subject to standard submission deadlines. The cancellation is also subject to the stages in the publishing process, i.e. If cancellation is received when production (printing process) has commenced, then the notice cannot be cancelled.

GOVERNMENT PRINTER INDEMNIFIED AGAINST LIABILITY

27. The Government Printer will assume no liability in respect of—

27.1. any delay in the publication of a notice or publication of such notice on any date other than that stipulated by the advertiser;

27.2. erroneous classification of a notice, or the placement of such notice in any section or under any heading other than the section or heading stipulated by the advertiser;

27.3. any editing, revision, omission, typographical errors or errors resulting from faint or indistinct copy.

LIABILITY OF ADVERTISER

28. Advertisers will be held liable for any compensation and costs arising from any action which may be instituted against the Government Printer in consequence of the publication of any notice.

CUSTOMER INQUIRIES

Many of our customers request immediate feedback/confirmation of notice placement in the gazette from our Contact Centre once they have submitted their notice – While **GPW** deems it one of their highest priorities and responsibilities to provide customers with this requested feedback and the best service at all times, we are only able to do so once we have started processing your notice submission.
GPW has a 2-working day turnaround time for processing notices received according to the business rules and deadline submissions.
Please keep this in mind when making inquiries about your notice submission at the Contact Centre.

29. Requests for information, quotations and inquiries must be sent to the Contact Centre ONLY.

30. Requests for Quotations (RFQs) should be received by the Contact Centre at least **2 working days** before the submission deadline for that specific publication.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

PAYMENT OF COST

31. The Request for Quotation for placement of the notice should be sent to the Gazette Contact Centre as indicated above, prior to submission of notice for advertising.

32. Payment should then be made, or Purchase Order prepared based on the received quotation, prior to the submission of the notice for advertising as these documents i.e. proof of payment or Purchase order will be required as part of the notice submission, as indicated earlier.

33. Every proof of payment must have a valid **GPW** quotation number as a reference on the proof of payment document.

34. Where there is any doubt about the cost of publication of a notice, and in the case of copy, an enquiry, accompanied by the relevant copy, should be addressed to the Gazette Contact Centre, **Government Printing Works**, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001 email: info.egazette@gpw.gov.za before publication.

35. Overpayment resulting from miscalculation on the part of the advertiser of the cost of publication of a notice will not be refunded, unless the advertiser furnishes adequate reasons why such miscalculation occurred. In the event of underpayments, the difference will be recovered from the advertiser, and future notice(s) will not be published until such time as the full cost of such publication has been duly paid in cash or electronic funds transfer into the **Government Printing Works** banking account.

36. In the event of a notice being cancelled, a refund will be made only if no cost regarding the placing of the notice has been incurred by the **Government Printing Works**.

37. The **Government Printing Works** reserves the right to levy an additional charge in cases where notices, the cost of which has been calculated in accordance with the List of Fixed Tariff Rates, are subsequently found to be excessively lengthy or to contain overmuch or complicated tabulation.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

38. Copies of any of the *Government Gazette* or *Provincial Gazette* can be downloaded from the **Government Printing Works** website www.gpwonline.co.za free of charge, should a proof of publication be required.

39. Printed copies may be ordered from the Publications department at the ruling price. The **Government Printing Works** will assume no liability for any failure to post or for any delay in despatching of such *Government Gazette*(s)

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS CONTACT INFORMATION

Physical Address:	**Postal Address:**	**GPW Banking Details:**
Government Printing Works	Private Bag X85	**Bank:** ABSA Bosman Street
149 Bosman Street	Pretoria	**Account No.:** 405 7114 016
Pretoria	0001	**Branch Code:** 632-005

For Gazette and Notice submissions: Gazette Submissions: **E-mail:** submit.egazette@gpw.gov.za

For queries and quotations, contact: Gazette Contact Centre: **E-mail:** info.egazette@gpw.gov.za
Tel: 012-748 6200

Contact person for subscribers: Mrs M. Toka: **E-mail:** subscriptions@gpw.gov.za
Tel: 012-748-6066 / 6060 / 6058
Fax: 012-323-9574

GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6757 **24 October 2025**

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT STANDARDS ACT, 1990 (ACT No. 119 OF 1990)

STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS REGARDING CONTROL OF THE EXPORT OF OILSEEDS: AMENDMENT

I, Billy Makhafola, appointed as Executive Officer in terms of section 2(1) of the Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act no. 119 of 1990), hereby give notice under section 4(3)(c) of the said Act, that --

(a) the Standards and Requirements regarding the Control of the Export of Oilseeds as determined by Government Notice No. R. 1983 of 23 August 1991, and promulgated in Government Notice No. 1230 of 18 August 1995 is hereby amended; and

(b) the amended standards and requirements mentioned in paragraph (a) --

(i) shall be available for inspection at the office of the Executive Officer: Agricultural Product Standards, Harvest, 30 Hamilton Street, Arcadia, Pretoria;

(ii) may be obtained from the Executive Officer: Agricultural Product Standards, Department of Agriculture, Private bag X343, Pretoria 0001, Tel. (012) 319 6291 or fax (012) 319 6265 or email: CarolineL@nda.gov.za on payment of the prescribed fees or from http:www.nda.gov.za; and

(iii) shall come into operation seven (7) days after publication of this Notice.



Mr. BILLY MAKHAFOLA
EXECUTIVE OFFICER: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT STANDARDS

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR

NO. 6758 **24 October 2025**

VARIATION OF SCOPE OF THE BARGAINING COUNCIL FOR THE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY KWAZULU NATAL

I, Lehlohonolo Molefe, Registrar of Labour Relations, hereby, give notice in terms of section 109 of the Labour Relations Act, 1995, that, following an application by the above-mentioned Council, its scope has been varied as contained in the Annexure hereto.

REGISTRAR OF LABOUR RELATIONS

ANNEXURE

The scope of the abovenamed Bargaining Council has in terms of section 58 of the Labour Relations Act, 1995 been varied.

With effect from 09/10/2025 the Council is registered in respect of: -

The Furniture Manufacturing Industry as defined hereunder, in the Province of KwaZulu Natal.

"Furniture, Bedding, Upholstery and Curtain Manufacturing Industry": means without in any way limiting the ordinary meaning of the expression, the manufacture of furniture either in whole or in part of all types of furniture irrespective of the materials used and shall include the following:

(a) Furniture:

Manufacturing, assembling staining, cutting, edging repairing, spraying, polishing, re-polishing, wood machining, veneering, woodturning, carving, painting, staining, wood bending and laminating, the making of and / or repairing of frames, loose covers and / or cushions, of all items and / or components of furniture and board,

"Board" means any type of wood or wooden or related product or any other substitute material amongst others being: laminated board, fibre board, chip board, block board, veneer board, superwood board, melamine board, pressed board.

Furniture manufacturing shall also include hotel, tea room or restaurant furniture, office, church, school, bar and theatre furniture, cabinets for musical instruments and radio cabinets. The veneering, laminating, papering and / or wrap of all types of doors and door frames of buildings or rooms (the latter doors and frames exclude doors and frames manufactured from iron, steel and other metal materials) , large or small, including the manufacturing of all items or components, whether or not such items are intended to be free standing, built in and / or affixed to a building as listed in (i) to (vii) below :

(i) dressers, cupboards, units for the housing of sinks and appliances, grocery cupboards, shelves, pigeon holes, worktops, tables, chairs, benches and pelmets ;

(ii) multi purpose cabinets which can be used either singly or in combination with each other for various purposes, including kitchen dressers, kitchen cupboards and fittings including cupboards and / or cabinets in any other part of a building; kitchen cupboard tops, kitchen cupboard components (irrespective of material used) ;

(iii) headboards and pedestals for beds, wardrobes and wall units ;

(iv) other cabinets and cupboards, benches, tables, chairs, shelves, benches for laboratories, shops, offices or banks ;

(v) counters, shelves and cupboards for use in bars, hotels, shops, offices or banks.

(vi) the assembly of and fitting in any building of any type of furniture ;

(vii) the repairing or remedying in any building of any type of furniture ;

(b) Bedding :

The manufacture and / or processes involved in the manufacture of bedding, including all types of mattresses, spring mattresses, overlays, pillows, bolsters, spring units, bed spring unit mattresses and studio couches, which is designed for seating and / or conversion into a bed and of which the frame is constructed mainly of metal and the seating and / or sleeping surface consists of a mattress and / or cushion.

(c) Upholstery :

The upholstering and / or re-upholstering of all types of furniture, or item of furniture, bedding, pelmets and mattress bases.

(d) Curtain Making :

The making, altering, repairing and / or fitting of curtains, rails, rods and pelmets.

(e) Cane Furniture :

The manufacturing of furniture made principally of wicker, cane and / or grass.

(f) Ancillary Items :

The manufacture in a factory, building and / or elsewhere in conjunction with items specified under (a) to (e) products of which wood constitutes the main component, which shall include plywood, veneer boards, chip board, laminated board, block board and / or any similar product for use in ;

(i). the erection, completion, renovation, repair, maintenance or alteration of permanent finish of buildings or structures, including but not limited to mouldings, skirting boards, panelling, shelving, banisters, partitioning and shall include doors and door frames, windows and window frames.

Provided that the manufacturing of metal furniture, metal bedsteads and furniture manufactured wholly from plastic materials, shall be excluded.

REGISTRAR OF LABOUR RELATIONS

DATE..09/10/2025.....

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

NO. 6759 **24 October 2025**

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998
(ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)

CONSULTATION ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE NATIONAL GUIDELINE FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE IMPLICATIONS IN APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS, ATMOSPHERIC EMISSION LICENSES AND WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENSES, FOR A SECOND ROUND OF PUBLIC COMMENT

I, Dion Travers George, Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, hereby in terms of section 24J of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), give notice of my publication of the National Guideline for the consideration of climate change implications in applications for environmental authorisations, atmospheric emission licenses and waste management licenses, as set out in the Schedule hereto.

This Notice contains a revised version of the documents contained in Government Notice R.559 of Government *Gazette* No.47761, published on 25 June 2021, for public comment, and reflects the incorporation of amendments made, based on the first call for public comment.

Members of the public are invited to submit written representations or objections, within 30 days from the date of publication of this notice in the Government *Gazette* or in the newspaper, whichever is the later date, to any of the following addresses:

By post to: Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
The Director-General
Attention: Mr Simon Moganetsi
Private Bag X447
PRETORIA
0001

By hand at: Reception, Environment House, 473 Steve Biko Road, Arcadia, Pretoria.

By e-mail: SMoganetsi@dffe.gov.za

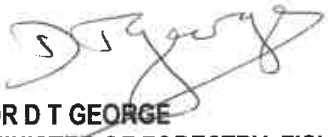
Any inquiries in connection with the Notice can be directed to Mr Simon Moganetsi by phone at 012 399 9309 or by mail at SMoganetsi@dffe.gov.za.

A hard copy of any notice or documents associated with this Government *Gazette* can be requested from Ms. M Moilwa at email: mmoilwa@dffe.gov.za or collected at the Department's physical address as

indicated above. The Government Notice can be downloaded from the Department's website at https://www.dffe.gov.za/legislation/gazetted_notices

The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment complies with the Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013). Comments received and responses thereto are collated into a comments and response report which will be made available to the public as part of the consultation process. If a commenting party has any objection to his or her name, or the name of the represented company/ organisation, being made publicly available in the comments and responses report, such objection should be highlighted in bold as part of the comments submitted in response to this Government Notice.

Comments or input received after the closing date may not be considered.



DR D T GEORGE
MINISTER OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

forestry, fisheries & the environment

Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SCHEDULE

NATIONAL GUIDELINE FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE IMPLICATIONS IN APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS, ATMOSPHERIC EMISSION LICENSES AND WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENSES

issued under section 24J of the National Environmental Management Act,1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)

2025

Preface

This Guideline is published in terms of section 24J of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and must therefore be read together with the provisions of NEMA and specific environmental management Acts (SEMAs), including the national environmental management principles in section 2 of NEMA, as well as the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (EIA Regulations) and other Guidelines published related to climate change. It is of importance that the Guideline must be read in the context of the mitigation hierarchy provided for in sections 2(4)(a)(ii) and 23(2)(b) of NEMA, read with the Climate Change Act, 2024 (Act No. 22 of 2024).

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AEL	atmospheric emission license
BA	basic assessment
CC Act	Climate Change Act, 2024 (Act No. 22 of 2024)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
EA	environmental authorisation
EAP	environmental assessment practitioner
EIA	environmental impact assessment
EIA Regulations	Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended
EMPr	environmental management programme
GHG	greenhouse gas
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
NEMAQA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004)
NEMWA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)
S&EIR	scoping and environmental impact reporting process
SEMA	specific environmental management Act
ToR	terms of reference
WML	waste management license

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DEFINITIONS

In this Guideline, unless expressly provided otherwise, or if the context provides otherwise, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (**NEMA**), the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (**EIA Regulations**), the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (**NEMWA**), the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) (**NEMAQA**) or the Climate Change Act, 2024 (Act No. 22 of 2024) (**CC Act**), has the same meaning, and –

"adaptation" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the CC Act;

"applicant" means a person who has submitted an application for an environmental authorisation, waste management license, or atmospheric emission license to the competent authority or licensing authority and has paid the prescribed fee;

"assessment" means the process of collecting, organising, analysing, interpreting and communicating information that is relevant to decision-making;

"atmospheric emission license" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the NEMAQA;

"carbon footprint" means the total amount of greenhouse gas emissions caused by a person;

"carbon sink" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the CC Act;

"climate change" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the CC Act;

"development" means any activity that requires an authorisation or license in terms of NEMA, NEMWA or NEMAQA;

"direct greenhouse gas emissions" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the CC Act;

"emission sources" means any process or activity which releases a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas into the atmosphere;

"greenhouse gas (GHG)" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the CC Act;

"GHG emissions" has the meaning assigned to it in regulation 1 of the National Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulations, 2017, published in Government Notice No. 275 in Government *Gazette* No. 40762 of 3 April 2017, published in terms of NEMAQA;

"impact" includes direct impact, indirect impact and cumulative impact;

"indirect greenhouse gas emissions" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the CC Act;

"inductive probability" means an estimate based on the available information and strength of evidence;

"licensing authority" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of NEMWA and section 1 of NEMAQA, respectively;

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"listed activity" means an activity identified in terms of section 24(2)(a) and (d) of NEMA requiring an environmental authorisation; listed in terms of section 21 of the NEMAQA requiring an atmospheric emissions license; or listed in terms of section 19 of the NEMWA requiring a waste management license;

"mitigation" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the CC Act;

"mitigation measure" has the meaning assigned to it in the National Pollution Prevention Plan Regulations, 2016, published in Government Notice No. 712 in Government *Gazette* No. 40996 of 21 July 2017;

"proponent" means a person intending to submit an application for an environmental authorisation, atmospheric emission license or waste management license and is referred to as an applicant once such application has been submitted;

"resilience" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the CC Act;

"significant impact" has the meaning assigned to it in the EIA Regulations;

"sector" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the CC Act;

"specialist" means a person that is generally recognised within the scientific community as having the capability of undertaking, in conformance with generally recognised scientific principles, specialist studies or preparing specialist reports, including due diligence studies and socio-economic studies;

"specified activity" means an activity as specified within a listed geographical area in terms of section 24(2)(b) and (c) of NEMA;

"statistical probability" means information where all uncertainties are accounted for;

"stranded assets" means developments or projects that fail to deliver adequate financial returns due to changing circumstances;

"transition risks" means the risk that the value of assets and income are less than anticipated due to policy changes (especially climate change policies) and market transformations, including the transition away from fossil fuels; and

"waste management license" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of NEMWA.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance to proponents/applicants of development projects, for purposes of integrating climate change and its implications into the earliest stages of development planning for a project to be assessed in terms of National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (NEMWA), read with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (EIA Regulations), and/or the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) (NEMAQA). This Guideline specifies the nature, scope and extent of the information to be considered and included as part of the application process; and provides guidance and general instruction on the minimum requirements to consider when undertaking a climate change impact assessment, which forms part of an application for environmental authorisation (EA), an atmospheric emission license (AEL) and/or a waste management license (WML). Furthermore, the Guideline outlines the information that must be included in any such application process to assist the authorities with determining the minimum information required to enable an informed decision on applications for EA, AEL and WML.

The competent and licensing authorities recognize the importance of integrating climate change and its implications into the earliest stages of development planning. The consistent consideration of climate change in environmental impact assessments (EIA) will increase attention to, and awareness of, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and will stimulate consideration of less emission intensive ways to realize developments.

The consideration of climate change implications as part of the EIA process, must therefore determine:

a) The potential impact of climate change on aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the proposed development, including, in particular, fauna, flora, terrestrial and aquatic systems, archaeological heritage, landscape, and whether the impact is negative or positive;
b) The potential alternatives to the proposed development: alternatives that will have less impact on climate change (environment and generation of waste included), the society and economy and proposed development alternatives that will be least affected by climate change;
c) Climate risk assessment on infrastructure within the development processes;
d) Measures to improve water resources and sanitation management through reduction of non-revenue water resources, including forestry;
e) Whether, and to what extent, the proposed development will result in the release of GHG emissions;

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f) Whether the proposed development is necessary to achieve long-term decarbonisation goals;
g) The impact of the development on the social, economic, natural and built environment that are crucial for climate change adaptation and resilience;
h) The proposed project's implications to South Africa's international obligations;
i) The projected impact of climate change on the proposed development; and
j) Whether, and to what extent, the impacts and implications can be mitigated.

While there are already some efforts being made to consider the implications of climate change in EIAs, this Guideline provides a consistent approach for all role players (e.g., proponents, applicants, EAPs, specialists and authorities) on when and how to integrate and address climate change implications during the EIA process. Furthermore, this Guideline provides an approach for the undertaking of a climate change assessment, as part of an application for EA.

Recent case law reiterates and substantiates the fact that climate change implications are an inseparable part of the environment, and that climate change is a relevant consideration in EA, WML, and AEL application processes, both from a climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation perspective[1].

2 LEGAL CONTEXT

The relevant laws and policies for the purposes of this Guideline are the NEMA, NEMAQA, NEMWA, the CC Act, and the National Climate Change Response White Paper[2]. These laws and the policy must be read in the context of section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (the Constitution) which gives everyone the right to-

a) an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and
b) have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that –
    i) prevent pollution and ecological degradation;

[1] Earthlife Africa Johannesburg v Minister of Environmental Affairs and others [2017] 2 All SA 519 (GP), para 78- 79, The Trustees of the Groundwork Trust v Acting Director-General: Department of Water and Sanitation and Others (2020) WT02/18/ MP, para 20.
[2] Department of Environmental Affairs. National Climate Change Response Plan White Paper, 2011. The White Paper sets out South Africa's climate change response strategy to achieve the National Climate Change Response Objective in a manner consistent with the outlined principles and approach and which is structured around the following strategic priorities: risk reduction and management; mitigation actions with significant outcomes; sectoral responses; policy and regulatory alignment; **informed decision making and planning**; integrated planning; technology research, development and innovation; facilitated behaviour change; behaviour change through choice; and resource mobilisation. This Guideline aims to provide for informed decision making on applications for environmental authorisation, waste management license and atmospheric emission license processes, taking into consideration the national and international obligations of South Africa with regard to climate change. As with the White Paper, emphasis is also placed on mitigation and adaptation.

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ii) promote conservation; and

iii) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

This Guideline has also incorporated relevant international legal mechanisms that are binding on South Africa, most notably the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the agreements made under that Framework Convention. These include the Paris[3] Agreement under which countries agreed to "holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change". Article 4 of the Paris Agreement requires countries that are parties to this Agreement to prepare and communicate their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

These countries must also report on their compliance with the Paris Agreement's obligations, including progress on implementing and achieving the NDCs. The NDCs of the country parties presents their global effort to "reach global peaking of GHG emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing countries, and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.". Moreover, South Africa has promulgated legislation specifically pertaining to climate change, namely the CC Act.

NEMA and the SEMAs provide for an integrated environmental management system in terms of which EAs are required for NEMA listed and specified activities and licenses for the NEMWA and NEMAQA listed activities. The NEMA listed or specified activities are contained in Listing Notices 1 – 3 of the EIA Regulations, published in terms of NEMA. Furthermore, Notices under NEMAQA and NEMWA contain listed activities requiring AELs and WMLs, respectively. The process to be followed for EA applications is prescribed in the EIA Regulations. In terms of the EIA Regulations and the Listing Notices, a basic assessments (BA) process must be undertaken as part of an EA application to commence with the activities identified in Listing Notices 1 and 3 and a scoping and environmental impact reporting (S&EIR) process must be undertaken as part of EA applications to commence with activities identified in Listing Notice 2. Importantly, for the purposes of this Guideline, the EIA Regulations make provision for the

[3] Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Dec. 12, 2015, T.I.A.S. No. 16-1104.

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submission of specialist reports under certain circumstances. NEMA also requires the submission of an environmental management programme (EMPr) for approval by a competent authority.

NEMWA makes provision for the listing of waste management activities that have, or are likely to have, a detrimental effect on the environment. Such a list has been published by the Minister[4]. The activities identified as Category A and B activities may not be undertaken without a WML, unless waste streams or portions of waste streams have been excluded from the definition of a waste stream in terms of the Waste Exclusion Regulations, 2018[5]. Applications for a WML to undertake a Category A activity require the submission of a BA report as contemplated in the EIA Regulations, and applications for a WML for an activity identified as a Category B activity require the submission of a scoping and EIA report. An environmental management programme and, where required, specialist reports are also required to be submitted as part of the BA or S&EIR process for a WML, as contemplated in the EIA Regulations.

NEMAQA makes provision for the listing of activities that result in atmospheric emissions, which have or may have a significant detrimental effect on the environment, including health, social conditions, economic conditions, ecological conditions or cultural heritage. Such a list has been published by the Minister[6]. An AEL is required before the activities identified in that list can be undertaken. Although an application for an AEL is provided for separately from an application for an EA, the information provided through the NEMA EA process is integrally linked to the AEL process and must be considered as part of the AEL process. The licensing process requirements contained in the NEMAQA interface with the process in the EIA Regulations and air quality impact assessment reports generally form part of the EA process.

In terms of section 39(b) of NEMAQA, the licensing authority must take into account the pollution being or likely to be caused by the carrying out of the activity applied for and the effect or likely effect of that pollution on the environment, including health, social conditions, economic conditions, cultural heritage and ambient air quality. It is, therefore, necessary for the EA decision, including the air quality impact assessment report, to have been completed prior to the decision on the AEL application being made by the licensing authority. Section 40 (2)(c) of NEMAQA requires that any decision to grant an AEL must be consistent with, amongst other things, any environmental impact assessment done and the decision taken on an application for an EA. In terms of section 40(3) of NEMAQA, the AEL licensing authority must furthermore make its decision within 60 days of the date on which the EA decision was made.

[4] Government Notice No. 921 in Government *Gazette* No. 37083 of 29 November 2013, as amended.
[5] Government Notice No. 715 in Government *Gazette* No. 41777 of 18 July 2018.
[6] The most recent list was published in Government Notice No. 893 in Government *Gazette* No. 37054 dated 22 November 2013.

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The provisions of the CC Act also need to be considered. Section 26(1) requires the Minister to, by notice in the *Gazette*, publish a list of greenhouse gases which the Minister reasonably believes cause or are likely to cause or contribute to climate change.

Once it has been put into effect, section 26(2) would provide for the Minister, by notice in the *Gazette*, to publish a list of activities which emit, or have the potential to emit, one or more of the greenhouse gases listed in terms of subsection (1). Section 26(3) provides that a notice published in terms of section 26(2)—

a) must apply to greenhouse gas emitting activities which have already commenced and new greenhouse gas emitting activities;
b) must determine quantitative greenhouse gas emission thresholds expressed in carbon dioxide equivalent to identify persons to be assigned a carbon budget, in terms of section 27(1), and who are required, in terms of section 27(4), to submit greenhouse gas mitigation plans to the Minister;
c) must specify that the notice does not apply to listed activities which emit quantities of greenhouse gases below the quantitative greenhouse gas emission thresholds determined in terms of paragraph (b);
d) may contain transitional provisions and other special arrangements in respect of the activities contemplated in paragraph (a); and
e) must determine the date on which the notice takes effect.

Section 26(4) provides that the thresholds contemplated in section 26(3)(b) must be expressed in carbon dioxide equivalents for carbon budgets and greenhouse gas mitigation plans and shall be applicable at company level based on operational control; must be based on the availability of feasible mitigation technology; and must take into account any opportunities and constraints to implementation of policies and measures. Section 26(5) provides that the Minister may review the lists published in terms of sections 26(1) and (2) in line with the requirements of national and international mitigation goals for the purposes of determining whether such lists require revision and amendment, including when the need for such review is demonstrated by monitoring and evaluation results; technological advances; the best available science, evidence or information; the Republic's international commitments and obligations; or opportunities and constraints to implementation of policies and measures.

Section 26(6) provides that in the event that a review undertaken in terms of section 26(5) indicates the need for revision and amendment of one or both of the lists, the Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, revise and amend the relevant list, by adding or removing greenhouse gases from the greenhouse gases list; adding or removing activities from the activities list; or making other changes to the particulars on the list, such as the applicability of greenhouse gases to certain activities.

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The relevant legislation indicated above must be read in the context of section 24 of the Constitution and relevant international legal instruments and agreements as well as the general requirement for organs of state to consider all relevant factors in decision-making processes in terms of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000). Any climate change assessment and decision made on an application for EA, WML or AEL would need to take an assigned carbon budget and the contents of a greenhouse mitigation plan into consideration, once sections 26(2)-(6) and section 27 of the CC Act is in operation, to ensure there is no conflict with such carbon budget and greenhouse mitigation plan. Any impact management actions or outcomes in an environmental management programme would need to be aligned and take into account the contents of a greenhouse gas mitigation plan. The consideration of a carbon budget and greenhouse mitigation plan would also mean that decisions are aligned with national emission reduction targets. The requirement for climate change implications to be taken into account is therefore important in decision making for EAs, AELs and WMLs.

Section 24J of NEMA mandates the Minister responsible for environmental affairs, or a Member of the Executive Council (MEC) responsible for environmental affairs in a province, with the concurrence of the Minister, to publish guidelines regarding NEMA listed or specified activities, or the implementation, administration and institutional arrangements of Regulations made in terms of section 24(5) of NEMA (which include the EIA Regulations). This Guideline seeks to give guidance on the implementation of the EIA Regulations where listed or specified activities are triggered, requiring EA, and climate change impacts are a relevant implication for purposes of the assessment and decision making. As indicated, the EIA Regulations are also applicable to the WML application process and, therefore, the Guideline would also apply to applications for WML. Similarly, as the EA air quality assessments inform the AEL application process, the Guideline also applies to such process.

3 PURPOSE AND APPLICABILITY

The purpose of this Guideline is to give guidance on the consideration of climate change impacts in the EIA processes linked to EA, WML and AEL applications.

a) Who is the target audience for this Guideline?

The Guideline is directed at competent and licensing authorities, EAPs, specialists, proponents, applicants, and other stakeholders involved in EIA processes.

b) What type of EIA processes and developments is this Guideline applicable to?

This Guideline has been developed to support the inclusion of climate change implications into EIA processes, regardless of whether such implications are applicable during the early development

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planning phase to inform planning and design decisions (i.e., during pre-application planning) or as part of prescribed EIA processes to obtain statutory approvals for a proposed development.

Where specialist climate change input may be required, the Guideline promotes early, focused and appropriate involvement of specialists in EIA processes in order to encourage proactive consideration of potentially significant impacts, so that negative impacts may be avoided or effectively managed and for benefits to be enhanced through due consideration of alternatives and changes to the development proposal. The Guideline is applicable to a range of types and scales of development, across all components of the environment, i.e., different biophysical, social, economic and governance contexts. It must be noted that this Guideline is only applicable to green field projects (new developments) and not for EIAs done with existing developments already approved, unless the proposal is the extension of the already existing developments.

c) What will this Guideline not do?

In order to retain its relevance in the changing legislative context, the Guideline promotes the principles of EIA best practice within the context of the specific legislated framework for EAs, WMLs and AEL, without going into the detail of the specific administrative, procedural or reporting requirements and timeframes for applications to obtain statutory approval. The Guideline should, therefore, be read in conjunction with the applicable legislation, regulations and procedural guidelines to ensure that mandatory requirements are met, including vulnerability assessment requirements.

This Guideline does not replace the value of practical experience gained through coordinating, being responsible for and/or reviewing specialist inputs. The Guideline must not be viewed as prescriptive and inflexible but deviation from the guideline should only be permissible if reasonable and for good and scientifically sound cause. Such deviation should be transparent and highlighted for public participation processes and in reports for Interested and affected parties. It is intended to provide best practice guidance to improve the quality of specialist input related to climate change impacts. The Guideline should therefore not be used indiscriminately without due consideration of the particular context and circumstances within which an EIA is undertaken, as this has an influence on both the approach and the methods available and used by EAPs and specialists.

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4 DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

4.1 In order to assist all stakeholders (e.g., applicants, proponents, EAPs, specialists, all authorities involved in EA, WML and AEL, and the public), this Guideline includes -

a) some examples –

i) of when a proposed development will likely have climate change implications as well as when climate change will be a likely consideration for a development;

ii) of measures that can be taken to mitigate the likely climate change impact of a development;

iii) on how to assess whether a development will contribute to climate change (typically by emission of GHGs or the destruction of carbon sink);

iv) on how to assess climate variability in catchment areas;

v) how to assess the impact of a development on features (social, economic, built and natural) that are crucial for adapting to climate change, or climate change resilience;

vi) of the potential for development to contribute to climate change by causing a loss of natural terrestrial vegetation, or riparian and wetland habitat that serve as carbon sinks;

vii) to assist EAPs, applicants, proponents and, where applicable, specialists regarding the minimum information to be included in EIA reports (including climate change impact assessment reports), to enable an informed opinion or recommendation as to whether the proposed development should be authorised;

viii) to assist authorities regarding the minimum information required to enable informed decisions on applications for EA, AEL and WML;

ix) to provide guidance on how to consider impact mitigation measures for GHG emissions when applying for EA, WML and AEL; and

b) minimum information guidance –

i) as to when a climate change impact assessment, and climate change impact assessment report, is likely to be required;

ii) on the type of information that must be included in a BA, scoping or EIA report when a climate change impact assessment and climate change impact assessment report is likely not to be

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required;

iii) on the type of information that must be included in a climate change impact assessment report; and

iv) on the type of information that must be included in a climate change impact assessment.

4.2 It is reiterated that this Guideline does not provide comprehensive, technical guidance on climate change impact assessments, but rather emphasises the importance of climate change for EIA processes.

4.3 A proponent, applicant or EAP should consider whether a proposed development will likely have significant implications for climate change (i.e., accumulation of GHGs into the atmosphere) or if climate change will have significant implications for a specific development, both in terms of reducing adaptation and reliance, and the impacts of climate change manifestations on the project itself. If one or more of the following criteria apply to a proposed development, climate change will be a relevant consideration for EIA processes:

a) The development will likely result in the significant release (or absorption or avoidance) of GHGs and, therefore, contribute (or mitigate) climate change;
b) The development will likely impact (adversely or positively) on ecological infrastructure (e.g., biodiversity corridors or wetlands), socio–economic (e.g., employment) or built infrastructure (e.g., dams and storm water systems) that is important for climate change adaptation or resilience;
c) The development is necessary in order to enable the future avoidance and reduction of GHG emissions from other sources; and/or
d) The development will likely be impacted (positively or negatively) by future climate change manifestations (e.g., could be determined taking into consideration the nature or location of the development).

PLEASE TAKE NOTE: The lists of examples given in this Guideline are not intended to be exhaustive.

4.4 Examples of developments that will result in the release of significant GHGs include –

a) The development of electricity generation facilities that utilise fossil fuels[7];
b) Industrial developments that contribute to atmospheric GHG emissions;

[7] For example, See activities 2 and 37 of Listing Notice 1 and activity 2 of Listing Notice 2.

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c) The extraction and production of fossil fuels[8];
d) The development and related operation of feedlots[9];
e) The clearing of indigenous vegetation, especially where the indigenous vegetation is important for carbon capture and storage, and where the cleared indigenous vegetation is going to be replaced by built infrastructure such as roads, airports and urban development;
f) The development of transport facilities (e.g., airports, railway lines, stations);
g) The development of waste disposal facilities; and
h) Treatment of waste through burn technologies such as incinerators.

4.5 Examples of developments that will likely result in impacts on ecological, social, economic resources or built infrastructure that are important for climate change adaptation or resilience include:
a) Developments that will impact on water resources, such as rivers, streams, aquifers, wetlands, as well as water resource systems such as strategic water source areas (both surface and groundwater) and aquifer recharge areas, given the projections that South Africa will likely become drier as a result of climate change;
b) Developments that will impact on peri-urban food systems and water supply which ensure food security resilience-affordability, access and short supply chain, and ecosystem services such as city heat mitigation;
c) Developments that, as a result of climate change manifestations, will impact on people's health or livelihoods;
d) Developments that will impact on coastal systems and wetlands that will mitigate severe weather events such as storms and floods that will likely become more severe and frequent due to climate change;
e) Development that will impact on water infrastructure, such as dams and storm water systems, given the likely drying climate and the future severe weather events;
f) Wastewater treatment works; and
g) Waste disposal facilities.

4.6 Example of developments that will likely be impacted by climate change include:
a) Developments in areas that will likely become prone to increased frequency and intensity of fires, rainfall, flooding or be affected by sea-level rise in the future as a result of climate

[8] For example, see activities 20, 21, 21D and 66A of Listing Notice 1, as well as activities 17, 18, 20 and 20A in Listing Notice 2.
[9] For example, see activity 4, 5, 39 and 40 in Listing Notice 1.

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change;

b) Developments in drought affected regions, for example, agricultural developments;
c) Developments likely to be impacted by climate change due to "more extreme or severe weather events"; and
d) Developments which are affected by indirect impacts, such as carbon border taxes[10] that may impact on a development's viability.

It is important to note that the identification of activities in terms of section 24(2) of NEMA or the listing of activities in terms of NEMWA and NEMAQA, does not necessarily always indicate the presence of significant impacts from a climate change perspective. Relevant factors, including the sensitivity of the receiving environment and the scale of development, should be considered to determine the presence of significant impacts on a case-by-case.

5 GENERIC PRINCIPLES FOR INVOLVING CLIMATE CHANGE SPECIALISTS IN EIA PROCESSES

The following generic principles apply to the involvement of specialists in the EA, WML and AEL application processes and underpin this guideline:

a) Eliminate unnecessary climate change specialist involvement through proactive development planning and design to avoid or sufficiently reduce negative impacts that may otherwise require a specialist assessment;
b) Maximise the use of existing relevant information prior to involving a specialist;
c) Where appropriate and necessary, involve specialists early in the EIA process to increase efficiency and effectiveness of their involvement;
d) Maintain continuity of specialist involvement throughout the EIA process (specialist involvement should add value to development planning and design);
e) Support flexible, focused and appropriate involvement of specialists to provide adequate, relevant information to make informed decisions (i.e., the correct level of information should be supplied at the right time in the EIA process);
f) Allow for greater involvement of specialists in the identification of key issues, over and above those identified through stakeholder engagement processes;

[10] Carbon tax is an environmental tax on the carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent of greenhouse gas emissions imposed in terms of the Carbon Tax Act, 2019 (Act No. 15 of 2019) and Customs and Excise Act No 91 of 1964.

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g) Allow for efficient and effective interaction between climate change specialists and the EAP, the applicant, the authorities, other specialists on the EIA/development team and other stakeholders to improve the quality of the EIA process and outcomes;
h) Ensure that findings are informed by local and indigenous knowledge and experience, as ascertained through meaningful, inclusive and effective public participation;
i) Allow specialists to progressively refine and adjust climate change assessments during the course of the EIA process, as new information becomes available or changes are made to the project design, provided all information is made available to potential and registered interested and affected parties for consideration and comment; and
j) Ensure that specialists provide details of assumptions made, methods employed, climate and socio-economic scenarios applied, and baseline references used in their assessments.

6 THE ROLE OF THE EAP

The EAP is appointed by the proponent to manage the EA/WML application on behalf of the proponent. The EAP undertakes the screening of issues and concerns, inclusive of climate change implications. It must be acknowledged that climate change is not a concern in every EIA process, and it is the responsibility of the EAP to identify the need for specialist climate change inputs into the EIA process. Note that specialist inputs can be requested prior to or at any stage of the EIA process, taking into consideration the prescribed timeframes in the EIA Regulations, and can range from providing brief input when consulted, to a specialist climate change impact assessment. The following steps will assist in determining the need for specialist input:

Step 1: Gather and evaluate the adequacy of available information

At the start of the EIA process, the EAP must gather all the relevant information on the proposed development, the affected receiving environment, and the strategic context (i.e., policies, plans and frameworks) within which the proposed development will be situated. This information is needed to identify issues that may have a positive or negative impact on the biophysical, social or economic environment. Note that at this stage, information should be sufficient to identify climate change implications (Step 2 below), rather than to assess the significance of potential climate change impacts.

Additional information about the proposed development, the environment and legal, policy and planning context may be required, but if insufficient information is available on any aspect of the proposed development or the context triggers concerns about significant negative climate change impacts, the EAP

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should involve an appropriate specialist(s) to provide outstanding information.

Step 2: Identify potential issues and concerns

The EAP must ensure that the EIA process only focuses on climate change implications where it is relevant (avoiding the generation of excessive amounts of irrelevant information). Consistent with the principles of sustainable development, the screening process must consider intra- and inter-generational sustainability concerns (i.e., identify issues of potential concern to future generations as well as the current generation). Furthermore, and of importance for climate change, potential local, regional, national and international climate change implications should be identified, from the following resources and tools, amongst others:

- National Climate Change Information System (NCCIS).
- United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 6th Assessment Report – The Physical Science Basis (2021).
- South African Climate Change Vulnerability Atlas (SARVA).
- South African Environmental Observation Network (SAEON portal).
- Climate System Analysis Group (CSAG).
- Climate Information Portal (CIP).
- National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2020).
- National Climate Risk and Vulnerability (CRV) Assessment Framework (2020).
- Relevant Provincial Climate Change Response Strategy.
- Relevant District Municipality Climate Change Report.
- Relevant Local Municipality Climate Change Report.
- CSIR Greenbook Local Municipality Risk Profiles.

As already highlighted, the EAP appointed to manage the EIA process takes responsibility for the scoping[11] of issues and concerns, inclusive of climate change implications, on behalf of the proponent. This determination will also be influenced by the inputs of other stakeholders, especially the determination from the competent/licensing authorities. The issues and concerns can be identified through a combination of the following approaches:

a) EAP's knowledge and experience from similar developments;
b) Specialist knowledge and experience;

[11] Even though the basic assessment process does not draw distinction between the scoping and impact assessment phases of the process, there is indeed a part of the process that consist of an exercise to scope and determine what information should form part of the basic assessment and thereafter an EIA process. Any reference to scoping/ EIA in this Guideline should therefore be seen to also form part of the BA process.

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c) Consultation with relevant organs of state;
d) Consultation with landowners, adjacent landowners as well as communities;
e) Consultation with key infrastructure providers and service providers;
f) Consultation with stakeholders;
g) Proponent's/applicant's knowledge and experience in constructing, operating and closure of similar developments;
h) A review of relevant literature (e.g., EIAs undertaken for similar developments) and best practice guidelines;
i) Legislation, policies and strategic frameworks and strategic plans;
j) Site visits;
k) Site sensitivity verification reports (SSVRs); and
l) Scoping checklists.

Whilst the EAP must respond to all issues that are raised during scoping, not all issues require specialist input. The rationale used for determining which issues are scoped out without further specialist input and which issues are assessed in more detail (potentially by specialists) is described in subsequent Steps 3-5.

Step 3: Determine if the issue falls within the scope of the EIA process

After climate change has been identified as an issue as per paragraph 4.3 above, the EAP must determine the impact significance[12] and whether it falls within the scope of the EIA process, as not all issues identified would require a climate change assessment. The EAP may be requested by the authority to include a discussion on the issue and implications in the BA and/or Scoping and EIA reports. If appropriate, this could be informed by specialist input.

Not all activities that require EA, WML or AEL will require climate change impact assessments. However, it must be kept in mind that some climate change impacts are cumulative in nature – even small amounts of GHG emissions may still contribute to global climate change. All EIA reports should still include potential risks from climate change that could affect the development, and the risks associated with the approved development (adaptation, resilience and GHG emissions) in the short, medium or long term.

In the event where no climate change impact assessment is deemed necessary, the BA or EIA reports

[12] DEAT (2002) Impact Significance, Integrated Environmental Management, Information Series 5, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), Pretoria.

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should include the following:

a) A reasoned opinion (from an adaptation perspective) whether the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised, including any avoidance, management and adaptation measures that will be included in the EMPr;

b) A reasoned opinion of whether or not the development will result in significant GHG emissions;

c) A reasoned opinion of whether or not a proposed development would impact adversely on the ecological, socio-economic or built infrastructure that is important for climate change adaptation or resilience, or a carbon sink;

d) A reasoned opinion of whether or not a specific development will likely be impacted by the physical effects of climate change, such as more severe and frequent floods, droughts, increased air or water temperatures, heatwaves and storm events, or by socio-economic disruption/s caused by water and food supply disruptions, biodiversity loss, disease, climate migration or other climate related factors;

e) A statement on how the impact mitigation hierarchy was followed in respect of the proposed development's climate change impacts, for example, was the climate change impact avoidable, and if not, why avoidance is not possible and if the impacts can be minimised and remedied;

f) A statement on how the risk averse and cautionary approach was applied in respect of a proposed development's likely climate change impacts and the likely impacts of climate change on the proposed development;

g) A comparison of the impacts of the proposed development on the identified alternatives. For example, contextualize a proposal for a coal fired power station by comparing it to renewable energy alternatives;

h) Proposed recommendations in the form of conditions to be included in the EA, AEL and/or WML; and

i) Any other information that may be requested by the competent authority and/or licensing authority.

Step 4: Determine whether climate change risk can be resolved through changing the development proposal

Consistent with the application of the impact mitigation hierarchy, this step determines if climate change risks can be resolved through amending the development proposal or components thereof (e.g. design, layout, location, no-go alternative or technology). The consideration of information contained in a strategic assessment or policy document may be one of the reasons why a climate change assessment is not considered necessary. However, this does not negate the need for the EAP to provide a reasoned opinion on the merits of the issue/impact. This may require specialist involvement to propose and investigate the possible impacts of practical changes to the development proposal, considering the nature of the

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receiving environment. The consideration of alternatives should be well motivated.

If changes to the development proposal can be made which effectively avoid or minimize negative impacts or enhance positive impacts, and which do not raise other key issues, closure can be reached on the issue without further assessment or specialist involvement (i.e., the issue can be scoped out). This must be clearly documented and communicated in the EIA process. In instances where an issue cannot be resolved through changing the development proposal, the EIA process moves to step 5.

Step 5: Assess potential impacts associated with the proposed development, including recommendations for management actions and monitoring programmes

The remaining unresolved climate change risks (after following steps 1-4) that could not be addressed through changes to the development proposal, need to be evaluated by the EAP to determine if enough information exists to assess the associated impacts without specialist involvement. If the EAP is able to draw on existing information and experience to confidently assess the impact without specialist input or is able to conclude that the potential impact is of such low significance that no further impact assessment is required, then the issue can be closed off without further specialist involvement.

However, climate change risks that cannot be resolved through the screening processes based on the available information must be taken forward through BA and/or S&EIR processes and must be addressed through the involvement of climate change specialists. The EAP, in conjunction with the specialists, should draft the terms of reference (ToR) for the required input. At this stage, the specialist's role is to assess the potential impact of the proposed development (including feasible alternatives within the development proposal) and provide recommendations for management actions and monitoring programmes. The BA/scoping and EIA reports must also include a comparison of the impacts of the proposed development with the impacts of the identified alternatives.

Further to the above, it must be noted that whilst the EAP as part of the EIA process will determine the need for involvement of a climate change specialist, the competent authority or licensing authority may be approached through a pre-application meeting to obtain the view of the competent authority on whether or not a proposed development could potentially have significant climate change impacts and therefore require climate change specialist input into the EIA process. As the expression of a view in this regard may have significant consequences and requires sound knowledge and insight into the potential climate change impacts related to the development, the competent/licensing authority should avail itself of expert input and ensure that its decision in this regard is based on sound scientific and other objective

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reasons. This must be communicated to the EAP.

7 THE ROLE AND TIMING OF SPECIALIST STUDY WITHIN THE EIA PROCESS

Once the need for climate change specialist inputs has been identified by the EAP, specialists can be involved for different purposes during various stages of the EIA process, regardless of whether the process is initiated before or upon submission of an application for statutory approval. Specialists can therefore provide input during pre-application planning (highly recommended) and/or following the submission of an application for statutory approval of the proposed development (i.e., during screening, BA and/or scoping and/or impact assessment). Differences in the nature and outcome of specialist involvement at different stages of the project lifecycle and EIA process are summarized in Table 1.

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Table 1: Role and timing of specialist input within the *EIA process*[13]

Scope of specialist involvement	Pre-application meeting/planning	Screening and scoping	Impact assessment
Need for specialist involvement	The need for specialist involvement is to be determined by the EAP, on behalf of the proponent, based on the level of information available on the nature and scale of the development proposal, the nature of the receiving environment, the policy and strategic environmental planning context and need and desirability[14] considerations.		
Timing of specialist involvement	Prior to submission of an application for environmental authorisation – part of the planning team.	In accordance with the provisions of the applicable NEMA and SEMA, as well as their subordinate legislation.	
Nature of involvement	Proactive and advisory in nature and often focused on avoidance of impacts. Intensity of involvement determines whether or not ToRs are required.	Proactive, reflective and advisory. Intensity of involvement determines whether or not ToRs are required. This mostly constitutes specialist opinions and inputs without detailed assessments.	Investigative, analytical and advisory. ToRs required. This constitutes detailed specialist assessment(s).
Type of decision which specialist involvement informs	Informs proponent's development planning and design (including alternatives) and if the development should proceed into the formal regulatory process (fatal flaw analysis).	**Screening** – Would implementing the project be likely to have significant effects on, or be significantly affected by, climate change? - To determine precisely what needs to be assessed	Informs the EAP's assessment of impacts, mitigation measures and if the development proposal should be recommended

[13] Table 1 is also applicable to the basic assessment process. The basic assessment process also involves planning and may have a pre-application meeting. Even though the basic assessment process does not draw distinction between the screening, scoping and impact assessment phases of the process, there should indeed be a part of the process that consist of an exercise to screen and determine what information should form part of the basic assessment.
[14] The Guideline on Need and Desirability (DFFE, 2017).

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Scope of specialist involvement	Pre-application meeting/planning	Screening and scoping	Impact assessment
		after having been determined that EA, WML or AEL is required. **Scoping** – to identify the issues and impacts that are likely to be important and to establish the ToRs for EIA.	for decision making. Informs the competent authority's review of the application for EA and the adequacy of the EIA mitigation measures. Where an application is being considered, the specialist information informs the conditions attached to the decision and the management measures of the EMPr.

Although current EIA practice often only involves specialists during the impact assessment phase of the process, this guideline encourages earlier, focused and appropriate involvement of climate change specialists in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their input.

Importantly, the involvement of specialists should not be seen as an obstacle in the approval process, but that specialist input, especially at the early concept stage of the development, can play an important role in helping to identify potential "fatal flaws" and formulate practical design alternatives that enhance

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development benefits, as well as minimise negative impacts, and possibly even costs, of the development.

Depending on the nature of the proposed development, the stage of development planning and the EIA process, the environmental context and the amount of available information, climate change specialist involvement will vary in intensity (i.e., level of detail) and may include any or all of the following approaches:

a) Provision of a specialist opinion or comment - professional judgement;
b) Research and literature review – a synthesis of current available information;
c) Baseline survey, from a rapid scan to a more comprehensive survey (including site visit/s);
d) Identification of, and consultation and interviews with all stakeholders, particularly affected communities with localised knowledge of the land in question;
e) Mapping and simulation modelling;
f) Scenario planning;
g) Engagement with other specialists (such as biodiversity and aquatic specialists) to provide specialist input on the climate change risks associated with their respective specialist topics;
h) Specific approaches such as:
    i) Climate change risk and vulnerability assessments;
    ii) Carbon footprint analysis;
    iii) Greenhouse gas emissions inventories; and
    iv) Carbon footprint calculations;
i) Cause-effect-impact pathways, to identify and focus on significant issues; and
j) Assessment of impacts and their significance as required in terms of the EIA Regulations. A proposed climate change significance rating framework is attached as Appendix 1 to this Guideline.

The ToR for specialist involvement should, therefore, be appropriate to the purpose and intensity/scale of involvement and should be discussed and agreed upon between the EAP and the specialist.

The ToR for climate change impact assessment should, amongst others, include the following information:

a) The type, scale and duration of the development;
b) The commitments made in terms of the Paris Agreement;
c) The environmental context within which the development is proposed (i.e., sensitivity of the receiving environment, the type and significance of resource affected, covering socio-ecological and socio-

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economic aspects);

d) The type of climate change issues to be addressed;
e) The adequacy of information available (i.e., currently available and credible science);
f) South Africa's current domestic and international obligations regarding emissions reduction;
g) The potential significance of impacts;
h) The level of certainty and confidence required; and
i) Legal requirements and policy directions (i.e. Constitution, NEMA principles and duty of care, CC Act, National Climate Change Response Adaptation Strategy, development and implementation of a GHG emission reduction system, adoption of a national GHG mitigation framework; National Framework for Air Quality Management, as well as the National Climate Change Response Plan White Paper, 2011). Reference should also be made to relevant provincial and municipal climate change policies and initiatives.

8 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders in the EIA process, in particular the EAP, the climate change specialist, the proponent/applicant and competent /licensing (decision-making) authorities, as it pertains to climate change issues, are described as follows:

8.1 The EAP, on behalf of the proponent/applicant, must *inter alia* –

a) determine the need for and purpose of climate change specialist involvement in the EIA process;
b) where appropriate, ensure that the specialist becomes involved as early as possible in the EIA process, including the pre-application phase. (This includes determining the appropriate level of specialist input required i.e., to determine if a specialist comment will be adequate, or if a detailed specialist assessment will be required);
c) ensure specialist involvement is appropriately budgeted and planned for;
d) draft the ToR for the appointment of the climate change specialist;
e) Ensure that the specialist ToR is appropriate to the nature of the development and the environmental context; and
f) incorporate information from climate change specialist reports (e.g. alternatives, mitigation measures, and trade off) in an objective manner into the BA/ scoping and EIA reports and ensure that the specialist information being used is communicated to all stakeholders as part of the application process and that potential and registered interested and affected parties are provided with the opportunity to comment on reports.

8.2 The climate change specialist must *inter alia* –

a) understand the nature of inputs required and the phase of the EIA process (especially as the pre-application phase may not include a ToR);

b) clarify the ToR with the EAP and ensure its appropriateness considering the nature of the development and the environmental context;

c) conduct climate change impact assessments, including risks and vulnerability analysis and compile and produce climate change impact assessment reports;

d) select the approach and method to address impacts and clearly motivate and communicate this to the EAP; and

e) provide information objectively and clearly communicate this to the EAP for inclusion in the EIA process.

8.3 The proponent/applicant must *inter alia*-

a) allocate adequate time and budget to the involvement of climate change specialists in all phases of the EIA processes, especially during the pre-application (development planning) phase (under the guidance of the EAP);

b) provide for a contingency budget in the event that additional specialist involvement may be required during the course of the statutory EIA process (i.e., BA, scoping and EIA phases), recognizing that it is impossible to accurately determine the scope of specialist involvement during the initial EIA budgeting process;

c) recognise that changes to the development proposal during the course of the pre-application (development planning) phase, as well as during the statutory EIA process, may be required and may have time and budgetary implications for the EAP and the specialists;

d) respect the requirement for the EAP and specialists to provide accurate and objective information to the competent/ licensing authority (decision-making authority) and timeously provide relevant and accurate development information necessary to identify and assess impacts; and

e) contribute constructively, consistent with the steps of the impact mitigation hierarchy, to the identification of issues, appropriate alternatives, impacts and mitigation measures associated with the proposed development.

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9 EXTENT AND CONTENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

9.1 Climate change impact assessment

After it has been determined that there are significant climate change manifestations/risks that require assessment as part of the EIA, a climate change impact assessment must be undertaken to assess:

a) the extent to which the proposed development will result in the release of GHG emissions into the atmosphere[15] or sequester GHGs from the atmosphere;
b) the impact of the proposed development on socio-economic, ecological or built infrastructure that is important for climate change adaptation and resilience;
c) the projected impact of climate change manifestations (such as projected increased temperatures or decreased rainfall) on the proposed development; and
d) the extent to which the impacts and risks identified in (a) - (c) can be mitigated.

9.2 Information required to provide specialist input

The existence of adequate climate change information is a prerequisite for effective and efficient specialist involvement. The primary responsibilities for sourcing the required information for purposes of compilation of the specialist climate change report lies with the specialist. The following information is generally required:

a) Relevant development information (including relevant alternatives where applicable);
b) Information describing the receiving environment;
c) Legal, policy and planning context;
d) Issues raised during the screening process;
e) Information and sources for determining climate change related manifestations that may be associated with a proposed project;
f) Information generated by other specialists (such as aquatic and biodiversity features); and
g) Contextual factors, such as inductive probability and statistical probability, external to the EIA that may influence issues and concerns (where relevant); and

It must be noted that the lack of adequate information on the receiving environment or the legal, policy and planning context at the start of the EIA process, may require upfront specialist involvement to fill this information gap.

[15] The Methodological guidelines for quantification of GHG: https://www.gov.za/sites/default/files/gcis_document/202210/47257gon2598.pdf.

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9.3 When must a climate change assessment be undertaken?

When the climate change impacts of a proposed development are significant, as determined, following the steps 1 to 5 as described in paragraph 6, a specialist climate change assessment will generally be required. Whilst the EAP, as part of the EIA process, will determine the need for involvement of a climate change specialist, the competent or licensing authority can, however, differ from the EAP and request that a specialist assessment is provided. Agreement on the need for a specialist assessment should be reached early in the process, at pre-application or application stage. The significance of climate change impact will depend on a multitude of factors, including the location of the proposed development, the type, and scale of the development, the nature and sensitivity of the receiving environment, and development duration.

In summary, a climate change impact assessment will be required in the following instances:

a) The EAP, in following steps 1 to 5 as set out in paragraph 6, determines the need for such a specialist assessment as part of the EIA, WML and AEL process;
b) The proposed development directly involves an activity specified in Annexure 1 of the National Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulations and where the associated reporting threshold is exceeded[16]; or
c) Where such assessment is specifically required by the competent or licensing authority.

9.4 Content of a climate change assessment

As with all specialist reports, a climate change impact assessment must include vulnerability assessment reports and must comply with the requirements of the EIA Regulations (Appendix 6).

Examples of the type of information that should be included in a climate change impact assessment report include:

9.4.1 Declaration

A declaration by the specialist that he or she is independent in a form as may be specified by the competent /licensing authority.

[16] National Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulations, 2016 as amended.

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9.4.2 Scope and purpose of the report

An indication of the scope of, and the purpose for which, the report was prepared (this includes, where applicable distinguishing between pre-construction, construction, operational and closure/decommissioning impacts).

9.4.3 Description of the development and activities

a) Description of the development and associated activities.
b) The duration, date and season of the site investigation and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment.
c) Summary of potential development and, where relevant, operational impacts, including:
    - GHG emissions associated with the project;
    - Impact of the project on climate change adaptation and resilience; and
    - Impact of climate change manifestations (e.g., increased temperatures) on the project.

9.4.4 Methodology

A description of the methodology adopted in preparing the report or carrying out the specialized process inclusive of equipment and modelling used.

Typical approaches to providing climate change inputs, including:

a) Desktop study – a synthesis of current available information;
b) Professional judgment or opinion;
c) Site visits;
d) Cause-effect-impact pathways, to identify and focus on significant issues;
e) Identification of development specific methodologies such as:
    i) Baseline survey, from a rapid scan to a more comprehensive survey;
    ii) Projections of future climate change manifestations based on up to date climate change modelling, which can be sourced from various climate change tools, such as the CSIR Greenbook Municipal Risk Profiles;
    iii) Climate change risk and vulnerability assessments;
    iv) Carbon footprint analysis;
    v) Greenhouse gas emissions inventories;
    vi) Carbon footprint calculations;
    vii) Detailed studies and/or surveys, laboratory processing, analysis, and/or mapping;
    viii) Modelling; and

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ix) Scenario planning.

9.4.5 Impacts or findings

a) A description of climate change (temperature and rain-precipitation) scenarios applicable to the specific geographical area and climate risks associated with it;
b) A description of the transition to low-carbon transport modes;
c) A description of coastal flooding and erosion;
d) A description of existing impacts on the site, cumulative impacts of the proposed development and levels of acceptable change (this could also superimpose climate scenarios and risks looking into the future and determine whether the identified impact worsens or not, and implications for that);
e) A description of the potential impact on the surrounding environment, and implications for the proposed development;
f) A description of the potential impact on the proposed development, and implication for the surrounding environment and the climate resilience of the proposed development;
g) A description of the surrounding social environment, including all communities and settlements, whether formal or informal, in order to ascertain the full scope of impacts, including disproportionate impacts on certain groups and to enable adequate and proactive public participation, to ensure that the needs of all affected parties are able to be engaged with and addressed;
h) An indication of what GHGs are likely to be emitted as a result of the proposed activity;
i) An estimation of the GHG emissions, direct and indirect (including upstream GHG emissions), that will be released into the atmosphere annually throughout the full lifecycle of the project or activity;
j) An analysis of how the estimated GHG emissions associated with the project will impact on South Africa's GHG emissions reduction trajectory and its ability to maintain its domestic and international obligations under the Paris Agreement (including its ability to maintain its NDCs), and whether the development is aligned with a fair share of emissions and mitigation pathways compatible with a 1.5°C warming limit, and/or the latest scientific conclusions on what constitutes a safe warming limit;
k) The likelihood of the proposed development being exposed to climate related financial risks such as transition risks, stranded assets, the negative impact on trade and market competitiveness, as well as physical climate risks should all be taken into account;

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l) An estimation of the climate change impact, measured in GHG emission equivalent, of destroying or damaging a carbon sink should the proposed development have a likely adverse impact on a carbon sink;

m) An assessment of how important the ecological or built infrastructure is for climate change resilience and adaptation in a specific context, should the development have a likely adverse impact on such ecological or built infrastructure;

n) An assessment of the socio-economic and health impacts taking into account that climate change impacts are often most intensely experienced by certain groups and communities, including economically marginalised persons, women and participants in traditional and informal economies;

o) An assessment of whether the proposed development would have any positive impacts on climate change;

p) A description of the uncertainties associated with the findings/impacts;

q) Mitigation outcomes and mitigation actions, including any monitoring requirements to be included in the EMPr;

r) Whether, and how, the climate change impacts and risks of a proposed development can be mitigated, having due regard to the precautionary principle and the impact mitigation hierarchy, which determines that environmental impacts must be avoided, and where they cannot altogether be avoided, must be minimised and remedied;

s) Details of the expected carbon footprint of the development including, but not limited to:

   i) Identification of avoidance, management and mitigation measures (i.e., consideration of the impact mitigation hierarchy for managing development related GHG emissions, including full life cycle emissions); and

   ii) Identification of the contribution that the development could have towards climate change through the accumulation of GHGs in the atmosphere.

10 THE APPLICATION OF THE IMPACT MITIGATION MEASURES

The categories for prescribing and designing climate change impact mitigation measures (avoidance, minimization, rehabilitation and offsetting) must be considered/discussed during all phases of an EIA process, starting at the pre-application phase to identify the feasibility of the development from a climate change perspective.

The following considerations can guide the specialist to improve the effectiveness of mitigation measures:

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a) For each identified positive impact, determine whether it can be further enhanced, and for identified negative impacts, state the mitigation measures that will reduce climate change related risks or reduce the GHG emissions;
b) For each impact, demonstrate how the mitigation actions will result in reducing the GHG emissions;
c) For each negative identified impact, provide mitigation objectives that would result in a measurable reduction in climate change risk or GHG emissions;
d) For each negative impact recommend practically attainable mitigation actions that can measurably affect the significance rating;
e) New innovative techniques should be investigated and should form part of the considerations for the custom-design of mitigation measures to particular problems;
f) Mitigation measures should, where possible, be based on scientific evidence or measures applied successfully in other comparable developments;
g) Provide a precise description for each recommended mitigation action;
h) The mitigation actions should be affordable, feasible, achievable and measurable with defined criteria for success;
i) Mitigation measures for addressing identified impacts should not result in, or create additional impacts of their own;
j) If no mitigation is considered feasible, this must be stated and reasons provided;
k) The significance rating of the impacts of the proposed project (climate change risks or GHG emissions) with and without mitigation measures should be provided;
l) A specified implementation date, time and sequence for mitigation measures should be provided; and
m) A clear assessment of the likely success of the proposed mitigation measures should be provided.

Table 2 below summarizes the different approaches to prescribing and designing mitigation measures[17].

[17] Draft Overall Policy on Environmental Offsetting in South Africa (2.2 Mitigation options).

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Table 2: **Different categories for prescribing and designing mitigation measures**

1. Avoidance:	The least risky mitigation option that requires the consideration of options relating to project desirability, necessity, location, scale, layout, technology and phasing to avoid or prevent negative impacts on the environment.
2. **Minimization:**	The consideration of alternatives to project location, scale, layout, technology and phasing that would reduce, moderate or minimise impacts on the environment.
3. Rehabilitate:	The consideration of activities to rehabilitate, restore, remediate, repair or reinstate the environment where impacts are unavoidable and where such activities return the impacted environment to a near-natural state or an agreed land use after the project.
4. Offset:	The consideration of measures to counterbalance the remaining impacts on the environment after every effort has been made to avoid, minimise and then rehabilitate impacts through avoiding, minimising and rehabilitating impacts or impacted areas elsewhere.

11 ADDRESSING DIRECT, INDIRECT AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The specialist must consider potentially significant direct, indirect and cumulative climate change impacts of a proposed development. This requires the following:

a) Conceptualisation of possible cause-effect pathways resulting from the proposed development;
b) An understanding of the strategic context within which the proposed development is located, the current and future plans/frameworks, developments and activities in the area;
c) An awareness of other threats or trends that could affect the socio-economic and socio-ecological systems within which the development is proposed;
d) An understanding of the likely resilience and status of affected systems; and
e) An understanding of broader strategic sustainability goals or targets for the area that would be affected by the proposed development.

12 CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Climate change implications require a response that specifically seeks to reduce the vulnerability of socio-

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economic and biological systems to possible negative impacts of climate change on the proposed development, and the surrounding environment. The proposed development could have detrimental impacts and contribute impacts on the surrounding environment and other closely related infrastructure and could also be impacted negatively as a result of the risks associated with climate change, and the surrounding environment. Climate change adaptation becomes fundamental to ensure that the proposed development is not vulnerable to climate risks, and to ensure that adaptation measures are implemented to prevent or minimise negative impacts associated with climate change as a result of the development.

The following issues must be addressed by climate change impact assessments in the context of EIA, namely:

a) Climate change manifestation scenarios that are anticipated;
b) Climate change risks associated with climate change manifestations;
c) Likely impact of the climate change risks on the developments;
d) Likely impact of climate change manifestations on the surrounding environment, and implications for the development and the surrounding environment; and
e) Explanation of how the existing impacts identified during the EIA process are likely to be contributed or minimised as a result of climate change manifestations and what measures are likely to be implemented to accommodate and manage (adapt to) the anticipated worst scenario, where applicable.

Projections of future climate change manifestations based on up-to-date climate change modelling can be sourced from various climate change tools, such as the CSIR Greenbook Municipal Risk Profiles.

13 EMPR REQUIREMENTS: IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

An EMPr relates to the implementation phase of an EIA process. As such, the EMPr does not assess impacts, but governs the implementation of the mitigation measures that have been identified during the preceding assessment phase of the EIA process.

13.1 EMPr content

Where an EMPr is prepared for a proposed development that will likely have climate change impacts, impact management outcomes and impact management actions regarding the mitigation measures for

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the climate change impacts must be recorded in an EMPr. As terms suggest, impact management outcomes are certain management targets that are set out in an EMPr, and impact management actions are the actions required to meet those targets.

The impact management outcomes in the climate change context could include, for example, enhancing a carbon sink or ecological infrastructure that is important for climate change adaptation or resilience. Specific impact management actions could include, for example, using low carbon technology during the construction and operational phases of a development, designing the development in such a way as to enhance a carbon sink or important ecological infrastructure or constructing artificial levees to protect the development from a storm surge or a flood. Any adaptation measures and/or mitigation measures proposed must be included in the EMPr and comply with Appendix 4 of the EIA Regulations.

The EMPr must be reviewed and approved by the competent authority or licensing authority.

13.2 Adaptation and impact mitigation measures

a) Mitigation impact management outcomes and mitigation impact management actions, including any monitoring requirements to be included in the EMPr.
b) Whether, and how, climate change impacts of a proposed development can be mitigated, having due regard to the precautionary principle and the impact mitigation hierarchy, which determines that environmental impacts must be avoided, and where they cannot altogether be avoided, must be minimized and mitigated.
c) Identification of adaptation measures for the impact identified in the impact section (both impact on the proposed development and of the proposed development on the surrounding environment).

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14 REFERENCES

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National Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulations, Government Notice No. 994 in Government *Gazette* No. 40762 of 3 April 2017, as amended.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, Government Notice No. R982 in Government Gazette No. 38282 of 4 December 2014, as amended.

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15 APPENDIX 1: CLIMATE CHANGE SIGNIFICANCE RATING FRAMEWORK

The criteria for the rating of climate change impact severity for a proposed project may not always be the same as for other environmental and social risks or issues. The following framework is proposed with respect to climate change risks associated with the following main climate change impact categories:

- Impact of climate change manifestations on the project
- Impact of the project on climate change adaptation or resilience
- Impact of the project on greenhouse gas emissions

Table 3 provides and overall climate change significance rating framework that aligns with the requirements of Appendix 3 of the EIA Regulations for the environmental impact assessment process, particularly paragraph 3(1)(h)(V-V1).

Table 4 provides a more detailed criteria for the ranking of impact severity.

Table 5 provides a more detailed criteria for ranking of impact severity (intensity).

Table 6 provides a more detailed description of significance ratings.

Table 3: Climate change impact significance rating framework.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS OR RISKS	IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE MANIFESTATIONS ON THE PROJECT	IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION OR RESILIENCE	IMPACT OF PROJECT ON GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS
EXAMPLES OF IMPACT OR RISK	• Increased rainfall may expose the project to a higher risk of flooding and damage to infrastructure.	• The project may damage coastal dune systems thus compromising the natural coastal defence and increasing vulnerability to tidal surges.	• The project may require the consumption of significant quantities of fossil fuels resulting in a significant increase in GHG emissions into the atmosphere.

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CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS OR RISKS	IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE MANIFESTATIONS ON THE PROJECT	IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION OR RESILIENCE	IMPACT OF PROJECT ON GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS
	• Increased sea-level rise and tidal surges may expose infrastructure to damage.	• The project could result in the loss of a water resource thus increasing vulnerability to expected drought conditions.	• The project may be a renewable energy project that avoids or reduces the burning of fossil fuels thus reducing GHG emissions into the atmosphere.
IMPACT CRITERIA			
1. **Nature** – the nature of an impact is classified as negative or positive, also whether an impact is Direct or Indirect.	Positive or negative Direct or indirect	Positive or negative Direct or indirect	Positive or negative Indirect
2. **Duration** – the length of time the impact is expected to last, from short-term to long-term or permanent or how often the impact occurs, such as frequency of storm and flooding events.	Rating according to Table 4 below.	Rating according to Table 4 below.	Probably permanent
3. **Extent** **Spatial Extent** – the geographical area affected by the impact, ranging from local to global.	Local	Local, study area, municipality or regional	Global

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CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS OR RISKS	IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE MANIFESTATIONS ON THE PROJECT	IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION OR RESILIENCE	IMPACT OF PROJECT ON GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS
Extent of Impact – the scale of the impact on the receiving environment, such as changes in temperature, rainfall patterns, or sea levels.			
4. **Probability** – the likelihood of the impact occurring ranging from low to high probability.	Rating according to Table 6 below.	Rating according to Table 6 below.	PROBABLE based on calculations
5. **Irreplaceability** – the extent to which the impact will cause irreplaceable loss of resources.	Rating according to Table 6 below.	Rating according to Table 6 below.	Probably VERY HIGH due to irreversibility of elevated GHG concentrations in the atmosphere.
6. **Reversibility and mitigation potential** – The extent to which the impacted environment or system can be mitigated to reduce or avoid the impact through various measures and return to its previous state after the impact occurs. The degree of difficulty of implementing measures to reverse and/or mitigate the	Rating according to Table 6 below.	Rating according to Table 6 below.	Reversibility probably VERY HIGH negative due to irreversibility of elevated GHG concentrations in the atmosphere. Rating according to Table 6 below.

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CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS OR RISKS	IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE MANIFESTATIONS ON THE PROJECT	IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION OR RESILIENCE	IMPACT OF PROJECT ON GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS
various impacts including the practical feasibility, the cost and the potential effectiveness of the measure(s).			
7. **Severity (intensity)** The severity or intensity of the impact on the environment or socio-economic systems. This could include the degree of temperature change, the intensity of storms, or the severity of droughts, or levels of project GHG emissions.	Rating according to Table 6 below.	Rating according to Table 6 below.	• VERY HIGH – More than 1,000,000 tCO_2e per year. • HIGH – More than 100,000 tCO_2e per year. • MODERATE – More than 10,000 tCO_2e per year. • LOW – Less than 10,000 tCO_2e per year.
8. **Significance** – The significance of an impact is often determined by combining the ratings for the above criteria. For example, a high-impact event with a high probability, global extent, long duration, and	Rating according to Table 6 below.	Rating according to Table 6 below.	Rating according to Table 6 below.

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CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS OR RISKS	IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE MANIFESTATIONS ON THE PROJECT	IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION OR RESILIENCE	IMPACT OF PROJECT ON GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS
irreversible effects would be considered highly significant.			
9. **Residual risk -** The residual risk is a measure of the remaining environmental or social risk after mitigation measures or controls have been implemented. Residual risk is the risk "left over" after mitigation measures or controls have been applied.	Rating according to Table 6 below.	Rating according to Table 6 below.	Rating according to Table 6 below.

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Table 4:Ranking of Evaluation Criteria.

Effect	**Duration**	
	Short term	Less than 2 years
	Medium term	Between 2-10 years
	Long term	Between 10-25 years
	Permanent	Over 25 years or resulting in a permanent and lasting loss
	Extent	
	Localised	Impacts affect a small area of a few hectares in extent. Often only a portion of the project area.
	Study area	The proposed site and its immediate surroundings.
	Municipal	Impacts affect the Local Municipality, or any towns within the municipality.
	Regional	Impacts affect the wider area or the Province as a whole.
	National	Impacts affect the entire country.
	International/Global	Impacts affect other countries or have a global influence.
	Probability	
	Definite	More than 90% sure of a particular fact or impact. Should have substantial supportive data.
	Probable	Over 70% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of that impact occurring.
	Possible	Only over 40% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.
	Unsure/Unlikely	Less than 40% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.
Irreplaceable loss of resources	**Irreplaceable loss of resources**	
	Limited	Loss or impact on replaceable or regenerable resources. Restoration is simple and effective.
	Moderate	Resources are degraded or lost, with replacement possible but difficult, costly, or time-consuming.
	High	Major loss of significant resources or ecosystems that are largely irreplaceable. Restoration is technically possible but not guaranteed.

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	Very High	Permanent loss of **unique and irreplaceable** resources with no viable replacement or restoration pathway.
Mitigation potential	**Impact reversibility and mitigation potential**	
	Easy	The impact can be easily, effectively and cost effectively mitigated/reversed
	Moderate	The impact can be effectively mitigated/reversed without much difficulty or cost
	Difficult	The impact could be mitigated/reversed but there will be some difficultly in ensuring effectiveness and/or implementation, and significant costs
	Very Difficult	The impact could be mitigated/reversed but it would be very difficult to ensure effectiveness, technically very challenging and financially very costly
Severity (intensity) See Table 5 below	**Severity (intensity)**	
	Slight	Slight impacts or benefits on the affected system(s) or party(ies)
	Moderate	Moderate impacts or benefits on the affected system(s) or party(ies)
	Severe/Beneficial	Severe or intense impacts or benefits on the affected system(s) or party(ies)
	Very severe/very beneficial	Very severe or very intense impacts on or very high benefits to the affected system(s) or party(ies)
Residual Risk	**Residual Risk**	
	Low	There is a low risk that additional environmental & social (E&S) impacts will arise after mitigation measures have been effectively implemented.
	Moderate	There is a moderate risk that additional E&S impacts will arise after mitigation measures have been effectively implemented.
	High	There is a high risk that additional E&S impacts will arise after mitigation measures have been effectively implemented but not sufficient enough to stop the project from proceeding.

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	Very High	There is a very high risk that additional E&S impacts will arise after mitigation measures have been effectively implemented and proceeding with the project should be seriously questioned.

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Table 5: Impacts Severity (Intensity) Rating

Impact severity *(The severity of negative impacts, or how beneficial positive impacts would be on an affected system or affected party)*	
Very severe	**Very beneficial**
An irreversible and permanent change to the affected system(s) or party(ies) which cannot be mitigated. For example the permanent loss of forested land with very high carbon content.	A permanent and very substantial benefit to the affected system(s) or party(ies), with no real alternative to achieving this benefit. For example the substantial improvement in energy efficiency.
Severe	**Beneficial**
Long term impacts on the affected system(s) or party(ies) that could be mitigated. However, this mitigation would be difficult, expensive or time consuming, or some combination of these. For example, the clearing of forest vegetation with high carbon content.	Long term impact and substantial benefit to the affected system(s) or party(ies). Alternative ways of achieving this benefit would be difficult, expensive or time consuming, or some combination of these. For example an increase in energy efficiency.
Moderately severe	**Moderately beneficial**
Medium to long term impacts on the affected system(s) or party (ies), which could be mitigated. For example constructing a road where there was vegetation with a low conservation value or low carbon content.	A medium to long term impact of real benefit to the affected system(s) or party(ies). Other ways of optimising the beneficial effects are equally difficult, expensive and time consuming (or some combination of these), as achieving them in this way. For example, a 'slight' improvement in energy efficiency.
Slight	**Slightly beneficial**
Medium or short term impacts on the affected system(s) or party(ies). Mitigation is very easy, cheap, less time consuming or not necessary. For example a temporary loss of vegetation and carbon content.	A short to medium term impact and negligible benefit to the affected system(s) or party(ies). Other ways of optimising the beneficial effects are easier, cheaper and quicker, or some combination of these.
No effect	**Don't know/Can't know**
The system(s) or party(ies) is not affected by the proposed development.	In certain cases it may not be possible to determine the severity of an impact.

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Significance Ratings

All feasible alternatives and the "no-go option" should be equally assessed in order to evaluate the significance of the impacts both before and after mitigation. The "residual" impacts (that remain after mitigation measures are taken into account) can also be described.

All impacts must have a "cause and comment", a significance rating before mitigation, after mitigation and for the no-go option. Impacts should also indicate applicable mitigation measure/ recommendations to reduce the impact significance.

Table 6: Description of Issues Level Significance Ratings.

SIGNIFICANCE RATE	DESCRIPTION	COLOUR CODE
	NEGATIVE	
LOW	The climate change related impacts on this issue are acceptable and mitigation, while desirable, is not essential. The impacts on the issue by themselves are insufficient, even in combination with other low impacts, to prevent the development being approved. Impacts on this particular issue will result in negative medium to short term effects on the social and/or natural environment.	LOW (-)
MODERATE	The climate change related impacts on this issue are important and require mitigation. The impacts on this issue are, by themselves, insufficient to prevent the implementation of the project, but could in conjunction with other issues with moderate impacts, prevent its implementation. Impacts on this particular issue will usually result in a negative medium to long-term effect on the social and/or natural environment.	MODERATE (-)
HIGH	The climate change related impacts on this issue are serious, and if not mitigated, they may prevent the implementation of the project. Impacts on this particular issue would be considered by society as constituting a significant and usually a long-term change to the natural and/or social environment.	HIGH (-)
VERY HIGH -	The climate change related impacts on this issue are VERY serious, and probably cannot be mitigated, and may represent a "fatal-flaw" to the implementation of the project. Impacts on this	VERY HIGH (-)

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SIGNIFICANCE RATE	DESCRIPTION	COLOUR CODE
	particular issue would be considered by society as constituting a very severe and usually permanent or very long-term changes to the natural and/or social environment.	
	POSITIVE	
LOW +	A short to medium term and negligible climate change related benefit to the affected system(s) or party(ies). Other ways of optimising the beneficial effects are easier, cheaper and quicker, or some combination of these.	LOW (+)
MODERATE +	A medium to long term climate change related benefit to the affected system(s) or party(ies). Other ways of optimising the beneficial effects are equally difficult, expensive and time consuming (or some combination of these), as achieving them in this way. For example a 'slight' improvement in energy efficiency.	MODERATE (+)
HIGH +	A long term impact and substantial climate change related benefit to the affected system(s) or party(ies). Alternative ways of achieving this benefit would be difficult, expensive or time consuming, or some combination of these. For example a material increase in energy efficiency.	HIGH +-)
VERY HIGH +	Impacts on this particular climate change related issue would be considered by society as constituting highly beneficial and usually a long-term positive change to the natural and/or social environment. For example, the establishment and formal proclamation of a nature reserve with a high carbon content.	VERY HIGH (+)

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NATIONAL TREASURY

NO. 6760 **24 October 2025**

INCREASE OF EQUITABLE SHARE OF PROVINCES IN TERMS OF SECTION 6(4) OF DIVISION OF REVENUE ACT, 2025

I, Enoch Godongwana, Minister of Finance, in terms of section 6(4) of the Division of Revenue Act, 2025 (Act No. 2 of 2025), hereby increase the equitable share of provinces for the 2025/26 financial year, as set out in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Provinces	2025/26
Eastern Cape	R1 260 303 195
Free State	R567 813 925
Gauteng	R2 130 295 846
KwaZulu-Natal	R2 031 361 219
Limpopo	R1 064 245 453
Mpumalanga	R766 521 787
Northern Cape	R240 418 348
North West	R683 232 554
Western Cape	R1 004 837 674
Total	**R9 749 030 000**



ENOCH GODONGWANA

MINISTER OF FINANCE

SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE

NO. 6761 **24 October 2025**

FURTHER INFORMATION REQUIRED IN TERMS OF SECTION 18A(2)*(a)*(vii) FOR PURPOSES OF A RECEIPT ISSUED UNDER SECTION 18A(2)*(a)* OF THE INCOME TAX ACT, 1962 (ACT NO. 58 OF 1962)

In terms of section 18A(2)*(a)*(vii) of the Income Tax Act, 1962, I, Edward Christian Kieswetter, Commissioner for the South African Revenue Service, hereby prescribe, in the attached Schedule, the further information that must be contained in a receipt issued in terms of section 18A(2)*(a)* of the Act.

This notice replaces Notice No. 3082 published in Government *Gazette* No. 48104 of 24 February 2023, with effect from 1 March 2026, and applies to all receipts issued on or after that date.



E C KIESWETTER
COMMISSIONER: SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE

Schedule

1. General

In this notice, any term or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in a "tax Act" as defined in section 1 of the Tax Administration Act, 2011, has the meaning so assigned, unless the context indicates otherwise.

2. Further information required in terms of section 18A(2)*(a)*(vii) of the Income Tax Act

The following further information must be included on a receipt issued in terms of section 18A(2)*(a)* of the Income Tax Act:

2.1 Information relating to the donor:

- 2.1.1 Nature of person (natural person, company, trust, etc.);
- 2.1.2 Identification type and country of issue (in the case of a natural person);
- 2.1.3 Identification or registration number (in the case of a juristic person);
- 2.1.4 Trading name (if different from the registered name);
- 2.1.5 Income tax reference number;
- 2.1.6 Contact number;
- 2.1.7 Electronic mail address;

2.2 Information relating to *bona fide* donations of property made in kind:

- 2.2.1 An adequate and accurate description of the donation of property made in kind;
- 2.2.2 The deemed amount of the deduction of a donation of property made in kind determined under section 18A(3) or (3A) of the Income Tax Act;

2.3 Information relating to the receipt issued:

- 2.3.1 A unique receipt number.

PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NOTICE 3567 OF 2025

MS LERATO NGOBENI, MP

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO INTRODUCE A PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL AND INVITATION FOR COMMENT THEREON, NAMELY THE ELECTORAL LAWS AMENDMENT BILL, 2025

Ms Lerato Ngobeni, MP, acting in accordance with section 73(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, intends to introduce the Electoral Laws Amendment Bill, 2025, in Parliament. An explanatory summary of the Bill is hereby published in accordance with Rule 276(1)(c) of the Rules of the National Assembly (9th Edition).

In the lead-up to the 2024 general elections, a controversial poll was released in March 2024 without disclosing the identity of the commissioning party or the entity that conducted it. The data was anonymously attributed to Rapport, City Press, and News24, leading to a complaint by ActionSA to the Press Ombudsman, ("Ombud"). The Ombud found Rapport, the original publisher, guilty of violating section 1.2 of the Press Code and instructed that corrections be published by all media outlets involved. This type of "push polling" is intended to shape public opinion and is not about genuine data collection and sharing.

The integrity of electoral democracy relies heavily on citizens' fair, transparent, and informed participation. Political opinion polling plays a significant role in shaping public perceptions, guiding media coverage, influencing campaign strategies and ultimately shaping voting patterns. However, in the absence of clear and formal regulation to avoid the concealment of any methodological flaws or sponsorships, publication of political opinion polls could result in the dissemination of unverifiable or manipulated polling data becoming tools for misinformation, manipulation, and electoral interference without recourse or sufficient scrutiny.

Currently, the only explicit statutory provision is section 109 of the Electoral Act, 1998 (Act No. 73 of 1998) ("Electoral Act"), which prohibits the publishing of exit poll results during the prescribed voting hours on election day. This narrow restriction does not apply to the broader and more influential category of pre-election political opinion polling.

South Africa lacks any specific legal provisions governing the conduct, publication, and dissemination of political opinion polling during or before election periods.

To address this legal vacuum, the Electoral Laws Amendment Bill, 2025 ("the draft Bill"), proposes amendments to the Electoral Commission Act, 1996, (Act No. 51 of 1996) and to the Electoral Act to govern the conduct, publication, and dissemination of political opinion polling during or before election periods in line with international best practice. The draft Bill seeks to:

- establish the Office of the Polling Ombud through creating a new oversight body within the Electoral Commission to regulate political opinion polling and exit polling;
- provide for the functions and powers of the Polling Ombud and these include registration of polling entities, compliance enforcement, issuing fines, and ensuring transparency in political polling activities;
- regulate political opinion polling and exit polling through mandatory registration and information disclosure by polling entities and setting timeframes when polling results can or cannot be published; and
- prohibit official printing and publication of a political opinion poll conducted in connection with an election, seven days prior to that election.

Members of the public, civil society organisations, and other stakeholders are invited to submit written comments on the proposed content of the draft Bill within 30 days of this notice's publication. Submissions can be delivered to the Speaker of the National Assembly, New Assembly Building, Parliament Street, Cape Town, 8001; mailed to the Speaker, P O Box 15, Cape Town, 8000 or emailed to speaker@parliament.gov.za and copied to parliament@actionsa.org.za.

A copy of the Electoral Laws Amendment Bill, 2025, may be accessed at the following website: https://www.actionsa.org.za/electoral-reform/.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 3568 OF 2025

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION

NOTICE OF INITIATION OF THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE ALLEGED DUMPING OF TUBES AND PIPES HAVING CIRCULAR CROSS-SECTIONS, WITH AN EXTERNAL DIAMETER WHICH EXCEEDS 406,4MM, OF IRON OR STEEL (EXCLUDING LONGITUDINALLY SUBMERGED ACR WELDED AND LONGITUDINALLY WELDED PIPES) ORIGINATING IN OR IMPORTED FROM THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE ("MOZAMBIQUE") ("ELECTRIC RESISTANCE WELDED PIPES ("ERW") AND SPIRAL WELDED PIPES/SUBMERGED ARC WELDED PIPES ("SAW")

The International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa ("the Commission") decided to proceed with an investigation into the alleged dumping of tubes and pipes having circular cross-sections, with an external diameter which exceeds 406,4mm, of iron or steel (excluding longitudinally submerged Acr welded and longitudinally welded pipes) commonly referred to as Electric Resistance Welded pipes ("ERW") and Spiral welded pipes/Submerged Arc Welded pipes ("SAW") classifiable under tariff subheading 7305.19 originating in or imported from the Republic of Mozambique.

THE APPLICANT

The Application was lodged by Hall Longmore (Proprietary) Limited ("the Applicant"). The Applicant submitted an application to the Commission alleging that electric resistance welded pipes and spiral welded pipes originating in or imported from Mozambique are being dumped on the Southern African Customs Union("SACU"), causing material injury and a threat of material injury to the SACU market. The Applicant submitted sufficient evidence and established a prima facie case to enable the Commission to arrive to a reasonable conclusion that an investigation should be initiated based on dumping, material injury, threat of material injury and a causal link between the alleged dumped imports and

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the material injury and the threat of material injury experienced by the SACU Industry.

THE PRODUCT

The product allegedly being dumped is steel tubes and pipes commonly referred to as electric resistance welded pipes and spiral welded pipes/submerged Arc welded pipes classifiable under tariff subheading 7305.19 originating in or imported from Mozambique.

THE ALLEGATION OF DUMPING

The allegation of dumping is based on the comparison between the normal value and the export prices from Mozambique.

The normal value for Mozambique was determined based the price quotations in Mozambique domestic market.

The export price was determined based on import statistics from the South African Revenue Services ("SARS"). This price was adjusted with 5 percent of the average ex-factory price. On this basis, the Commission found that there was prima facie evidence of dumping of the subject products from Mozambique.

The dumping margin for Mozambique was determined to be 261.24%

THE ALLEGATION OF MATERIAL INJURY, THREAT OF MATERIAL INJURY AND CAUSAL LINK

The Applicant submitted evidence indicating that it experienced material injury in the form of the following injury indicators; price suppression, price undercutting, sales volumes, profit, market share, productivity, inventories and growth since imports of the subject product entered the SACU market in the period beginning 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2025.

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The Applicant alleged that a threat of material injury exists and submitted evidence with regards to the freely disposable capacity of the exporters, significant increase of the alleged dumped imports, the state of the economy in Mozambique and prices of imports which will have a significant suppressing effect on domestic prices.

Further to that, the Applicant provided sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the material injury and the threat of material injury experienced by it can be linked to the alleged dumped imports.

On this basis, the Commission found that there was *prima facie* proof of material injury, a threat of material injury and causal link.

PERIOD OF INVESTIGATION

The period of investigation for the purpose of determining the dumping margin is from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. The period of investigation for the purpose of determining material injury is from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2025.

PROCEDURAL FRAMEWORK

Having decided that there is sufficient evidence and a *prima facie* case to justify the initiation of an investigation, the Commission has begun an investigation in terms of section 16 of the International Trade Administration Act, 2002 ("the ITA Act"). The Commission will conduct its investigation in accordance with the relevant sections of the ITA Act and the Anti-Dumping Regulations of the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa ("ADR"). Both the ITA Act and the ADR are available on the Commission's website (www.itac.org.za) or from the Trade Remedies section, on request.

To obtain the information it deems necessary for its investigation, the Commission will send non-confidential versions of the application and questionnaires to all known importers and exporters and known representative associations. The trade representatives of the

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exporting countries have also been notified. Importers, exporters and other interested parties are invited to contact the Commission as soon as possible to determine whether they have been listed and were furnished with the relevant documentation. If not, they should immediately ensure that they are sent copies. The questionnaire must be completed and any other representations must be made within the time limit set out below.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Please note that if any information is considered to be confidential then a non-confidential version of the information must be submitted for the public file, simultaneously with the confidential version. In submitting a non-confidential version, the following rules are strictly applicable and parties must indicate:

- where confidential information has been omitted and the nature of such information;
- reasons for such confidentiality;
- a summary of the confidential information which permits a reasonable understanding of the substance of the confidential information; and
- In exceptional cases, where information is not susceptible to summary, a sworn affidavit setting out the reasons why it is impossible to comply should be provided.

A sworn affidavit is defined as a written sworn statement of fact voluntarily made by an affiant or deponent under an oath or affirmation administered by a person authorized to do so by law. Such statement is witnessed as to the authenticity of the affiant's signature by a taker of oaths, such as a notary public or commissioner of oaths. An affidavit is a type of verified statement or showing, or in other words, it contains verification, meaning it is under oath or penalty of perjury and this serves as evidence to its veracity and is required for court proceedings.

This rule applies to all parties and to all correspondence with and submissions to the Commission, which unless indicated to be confidential and filed together with a non-

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confidential version, will be placed on the public file and be made available to other interested parties.

If a party considers that any document of another party, on which that party is submitting representations, does not comply with the above rules and that such deficiency affects that party's ability to make meaningful representations, the details of the deficiency and the reasons why that party's rights are so affected must be submitted to the Commission in writing forthwith (and at the latest 14 days prior to the date on which that party's submission is due). Failure to do so timeously will seriously hamper the proper administration of the investigation, and such party will not be able to subsequently claim an inability to make meaningful representations based on the failure of such other party to meet the requirements.

Subsection 33(1) of the ITA Act provides that any person claiming confidentiality of information should identify whether such information is *confidential by nature* or is *otherwise confidential* and, any such claims must be supported by a written statement, in each case, setting out how the information satisfies the requirements of the claim to confidentiality. In the alternative, a sworn statement should be made setting out reasons why it is impossible to comply with these requirements.

Section 2.3 of the ADR provides as follows:

"The following list indicates "information that is by nature confidential" as per section 33(1) (a) of the Main Act, read with section 36 of the Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act 2 of 2000):

(a) management accounts;
(b) financial accounts of a private company;
(c) actual and individual sales prices;
(d) actual costs, including cost of production and importation cost;
(e) actual sales volumes;
(f) individual sales prices;
(g) information, the release of which could have serious consequences for the person that provided such information; and
(h) information that would be of significant competitive advantage to a competitor;

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Provided that a party submitting such information indicates it to be confidential."

ADDRESS

The response to the questionnaire and any information regarding this matter and any arguments concerning the allegation of dumping and the resulting material injury and threat of material injury must be submitted in writing to the following address:

Physical address	**Postal address**
Senior Manager: Trade Remedies I	Senior Manager: Trade Remedies I
International Trade Administration Commission	Private Bag X753
Block E – The DTI Campus	PRETORIA
77 Meintjies Street	0001
SUNNYSIDE	SOUTH AFRICA
PRETORIA	
SOUTH AFRICA	

PROCEDURES AND TIME LIMITS

All responses, including non-confidential copies of the responses, should be received by the Senior Manager: Trade Remedies I not later than 30 days from the date hereof, or from the date on which the letter accompanying the above-mentioned questionnaire was received. The said letter shall be deemed to have been received seven days after the day of its dispatch.

Late submissions will not be accepted except with the prior written consent of the Commission. The Commission will give due consideration to written requests for an extension of not more than 14 days on good cause shown (properly motivated and substantiated), if received prior to the expiry of the original 30-day period. Merely citing insufficient time is not an acceptable reason for extension. Please note that the Commission will not consider requests for extension by the Embassies on behalf of

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exporters.

The information submitted by any party may need to be verified by the Investigating Officers for the Commission to take such information into consideration. The Commission may verify the information at the premises of the party submitting the information, within a short period after the submission of the information to the Commission. Parties should therefore ensure that the information submitted will subsequently be available for verification. It is planned to do the verification of the information submitted by the exporters within three to five weeks subsequent to submission of the information. This period will only be extended if it is not feasible for the Commission to do it within this time period or upon good cause shown, and with the prior written consent of the Commission, which should be requested at the time of the submission. It should be noted that unavailability of, or inconvenience to consultants will not be considered as good cause.

Parties should also ensure when they engage consultants that they will be available at the requisite times, to ensure compliance with the above time frames. Parties should also ensure that all the information requested in the applicable questionnaire is provided in the specified detail and format. The questionnaires are designed to ensure that the Commission is provided with all the information required to make a determination in accordance with the rules of the ADR. The Commission may therefore refuse to verify information that is incomplete or does not comply with the format in the questionnaire, unless the Commission has agreed in writing to a deviation from the required format. A failure to submit an adequate non-confidential version of the response that complies with the rules set out above under the heading *Confidential Information* will be regarded as an incomplete submission.

Parties, who experience difficulty in furnishing the information required, or submitting in the format required, are therefore urged to make written applications to the Commission at an early stage for permission to deviate from the questionnaire or provide the information in an alternative format that can satisfy the Commission's requirements. The Commission will give due consideration to such a request on good cause shown.

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Any interested party may request an oral hearing at any stage of the investigation in accordance with Section 5 of the ADR, provided that the party indicates reasons for not relying on written submission only. The Commission may refuse an oral hearing if granting such hearing will unduly delay the finalisation of a determination. Parties requesting an oral hearing shall provide the Commission with a detailed agenda for, and a detailed version, including a non-confidential version, of the information to be discussed at the oral hearing at the time of the request.

If the required information and arguments are not received in a satisfactory form within the time limit specified above, or if verification of the information cannot take place, the Commission may disregard the information submitted and make a finding based on the facts available to it.

Should you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact the following investigating officers: **Ms. Charity Mudzwiri at Cramaposa@itac.org.za** and **Mr Emmanuel Manamela at Emanamela@itac.org.za**.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 3569 OF 2025

COMPETITION TRIBUNAL
NOTIFICATION OF DECISION TO APPROVE MERGER

The Competition Tribunal gives notice in terms of rules 34(b)(ii) and 35(5)(b)(ii) of the "Rules for the conduct of proceedings in the Competition Tribunal" as published in Government Gazette No. 22025 of 01 February 2001 that it approved the following mergers:

Case No.	Acquiring Firm	Target Firm	Date of Order	Decision
LM001Apr25	Ninety One Ltd	Sanlam Investment Management (Pty) Ltd	19/09/2025	Approved Subject to Conditions
LM069Aug25	Holistics Remedies (Pty) Ltd	Avroy Shlain Cosmetics (Pty) Ltd	26/09/2025	Approved
LM047Jun25	CCH Coega (Pty) Ltd	Port Elizabeth Cold Storage	29/09/2025	Approved
LM067Aug25	Cashbuild Management Services (Pty) Ltd (Cashbuild Management)	Allbuildco Holdings (Pty) Ltd	30/09/2025	Approved
LM068Aug25	African Bank Ltd	Eskom Home Loan Book	30/09/2025	Approved Subject to Conditions
LM062Jul25	Futuregrowth Asset Management (Pty) Ltd	K2024586840 (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd	01/10/2025	Approved
LM074Aug25	Toyota Fudosan Co. Ltd	Toyota Industries Corporation	02/10/2025	Approved

The Chairperson Competition Tribunal

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 3570 OF 2025

COMPETITION TRIBUNAL

NOTIFICATION OF COMPLAINT REFERRAL

The Competition Tribunal gives notice in terms of Section 51(3) & (4) of the Competition Act 89 of 1998 as amended, that it received the c COVCR074Jul20omplaint referrals listed below. The complaint(s) alleges that the respondent(s) engaged in a prohibited practice in contravention of the Competition Act 89 of 1998.

Case No.	Complainant	Respondent	Date received	Sections of the Act
CRP097Sep25	Duma Health-Care (Pty) Ltd	National Treasury Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	15/09/2025	-

The Chairperson
Competition Tribunal

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

NOTICE 3571 OF 2025

NOTICE 2045 OF 2023
AIR SERVICE LICENSING ACT, 1990 (ACT NO.115 OF 1990)
APPLICATION FOR THE GRANT OR AMENDMENT OF DOMESTIC AIR SERVICE LICENCE

Pursuant to the provisions of section 15 (1) (b) of Act No. 115 of 1990 and Regulation 8 of the Domestic Air Regulations,1991, it is hereby notified for general information that the application detail of which appear in the appendix, will be considered by the Air Service Licensing Council. Representation in accordance with section 15 (3) of the Act No.115 of 1990 in support of, or in position, an application, should reach the Air Service Licensing Council. Department of Transport, Private Bag X 193, Pretoria, 0001 or by email to: TshivhaZ@dot.gov.za within 21 days of date of the publication thereof.

APPENDIX I (New Applications) (A)

Full name and trade name of the applicant. (B) Full business or residential address of the applicant. (C) Class of license applied for. (D) Type of air service to which application applies. (E) Category of aircraft to which application applies.

Air Blade Aviation (Pty) Ltd. (B) Signature Flight Support, Beechcraft Road, Cape Town Int Airport. (C) Class III. (D) Type G2, G3, G4, G10, G15 & G16(Offshore Operations) (E) Category H2

Fly X (Pty) Ltd t/a Fly X. (B) One on Ninth, 23 9th Street, Melrose Estate, Gauteng. (C) Class II. (D) Type N1 & N2. (E) Category A3, H1 & H2

APPENDIX II (Amendment Applications)

(A) Full Name and trade name of the applicant. (B) Full business or residential address the applicant. (C) The Class and number of license in respect of which the amendment is sought (D) Type of air service and the amendment thereto which is being applied for (E) Category of aircraft and the amendment thereto which is being applied for. (F) Amendment referred to in section 14(2) (b) to (e).

A) Air Blade Aviation (Pty) Ltd(B)Signature Flight Support, Beechcraft Road, Cape Town Int Airport. (C) **Class II (G1571D).** (D) Type N1 & N2 (E) Category H2. (F) Amendment Application due to changes to personnel: P.F Hadfield is replacing R.J Russell as Air Safety Officer.

A) **Terzin Trading 3 CC t/a Simola Air** (B)Hangar 5, Convair Road, General Aviation Area, Cape Town Int Airport. (C) **Class II (N1013D**). (D) Type N1 & N2 (E) Category H1 & H2. (F) Amendment Application due to changes to personnel: N.L Miya replaces B.J Rothman as Air Safety Officer.

A) **Terzin Trading 3 CC t/a Simola Air** (B)Hangar 5, Convair Road, General Aviation Area, Cape Town Int Airport. (C) **Class III (G1014D**). (D) Type G2, G3, G4, G5, G8, G10 G15 &G16 (Operations with night vision google and offshore operations) (E) Category H1 & H2. (F) Amendment Application due to changes to personnel: N.L Miya replaces B.J Rothman as Air Safety Officer.

INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE ACT, (ACT NO.60 OF 1993)
GRANT /AMENDMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE LICENSE

Pursuant to the provisions of section 17 (12) of Act No.60 of 1993 and Regulation 15 (1) and 15 (2) of the International Air Regulations,1994, it is hereby notified for general information that the applications, detail of which appear in the Schedules hereto, will be considered by the International Air Services Council (Council) representation in accordance with section 16(3) of the Act No. 60 of 1993 and regulation 25(1) of International Air Services Regulation, 1994, against or in favour of an application, should reach the Chairman of the International Air Services Council at Department of Transport, Private Bag X 193, Pretoria, 0001 or by email to: internatonalcouncil@dot.gov.za/ TshivhaZ@dot.gov.za within 28 days of the publication hereof. It must be stated whether the party or parties making such representation is / are prepared to be represent or represented at the possible hearing of the application.

APPENDIX I

A) **Air Blade Aviation (Pty) Ltd.** (B) Signature Flight Support, Beechcraft Road, Cape Town Int Airport(C) Class III (D) Type G2, G3, G4, G10, G15 & G16 (Offshore operations). (E) Category H2. (F) Cape Town International Airport (Signature flight support) or any other airport/landing zone required by clients. (G) Worldwide.

Fly X (Pty) Ltd t/a Fly X. (B) One on Ninth, 23 9th Street, Melrose Estate, Gauteng. (C) Class II. (D) Type N1 & N4. (E) Category A3, H1 & H2. (F) Lanseria Airport (G)

KZN Aviation (Pty) Ltd. (B) Hangar 7, Virginia Airport, Durban North, KZN. (C) Class II. (D) Type N1 & N2. (E) Category A3, A4 & H2.

APPENDIX II (Amendment Application)

A) Terzin Trading 3 cc t/a Simola Air. (B) Hangar 5, Convair Road, General Aviation Area, Cape Town Int Airport. (C) **Class III (I/G463).** (D) Type G2, G3, G4, G5, G8, G10, G14, G15 & G16(Night vision google operations and offshore operations). (E) Category H1 & H2. (E) F) Amendment Application due to changes to personnel. L.N Miya is replacing B.J Rothman as Air Safety Officer.

A) Terzin Trading 3 cc t/a Simola Air. (B) Hangar 5, Convair Road, General Aviation Area, Cape Town Int Airport. (C) **Class II (I/N462).** (D) Type N1 & N4. (E) Category H1 & H2. (E) F) Amendment Application due to changes to personnel. L.N Miya is replacing B.J Rothman as Air Safety Officer.

A) Air Blade Aviation (Pty) Ltd. (B) Signature Flight Support, Beechcraft Road, Cape Town In Airport (C) **Class II (I/N442).** (D) Type N1 & N2. (E) Category H2. (E) F) Amendment Application due to changes to personnel. P.F is replacing R.J as Air Safety Officer.

A) Airlink (Pty) Limited t/a Airlink. (B) #3 Greenstone Hill Office Park, Emerald Boulevard, Greenstone Hill, Modderfontein. (C) **Class I (I/S073).** (D) Type S1& S2. (E) Category A1, A2, A3 & A4. (F). Amendment Application due to changes to addition of routes; OR Tambo International Airport, Johannesburg, South Africa (JNB)- Hosea Kutako International Airport, Windhoek, Namibia (WDH).

BOARD NOTICE 840 OF 2025

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

INVITATION TO COMMENT ON EXPOSURE DRAFT 215 AND EXPOSURE DRAFT 216 ISSUED BY THE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

Issued: 24 October 2025

The Accounting Standards Board (the Board) invites comment on *Proposed Amendments to the Standard of GRAP on Accounting by Principals and Agents (GRAP 109)* (ED 215) and *Improvements to the Standards of GRAP, 2026* (ED 216).

Comment is due as follows:

- ED 215 by **13 February 2026**.
- ED 216 by **9 January 2026**.

The purpose of ED 215 is to clarify the existing requirements in GRAP 109 to identify whether an arrangement meets the definition of a principal-agent arrangement. ED 215 seeks comment from stakeholders on whether the proposed amendments are useful.

The purpose of ED 216 is to propose improvements to the Standards of GRAP. ED 216 seeks comments from stakeholders on these proposed improvements.

Responses to the Exposure Drafts should be received by the respective comment deadlines, as indicated above.

Copies of the documents

The documents are available electronically on the Board's website – http://www.asb.co.za, or can be obtained by contacting the Board's offices on 011 697 0660 (telephone), or info@asb.co.za (email).

Comment on the Exposure Drafts can be emailed to info@asb.co.za.

We look forward to receiving your responses.

BOARD NOTICE 841 OF 2025

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DEFINING OF A PRODUCTION AREA
GOUKOU RIVER VALLEY (WARD)

(In terms of Section 6 of the Wine of Origin Scheme published by Government Notice No. R.1434 of 29 June 1990)

Please take note that Visual Viticulture (Pty) Ltd has submitted an application to the Wine Certification Authority to define Goukou River Valley (Ward) as a Wine of Origin area.

In the lower region of the Goukou River, 16 km before Still Bay, lies a series of elevated calcarenite hills that extends towards the ocean. This geological and topographical feature was used to delineate the northernmost boundary of Goukou River Valley. The Goukou River Ward is a narrow valley (1-3 km wide) on both sides of the last 16 km of the Goukou River. The Goukou River Valley stops before the mouth of the river where the built-up areas begin, approximately 3 km from the mouth of the river.

The proposed boundaries can be viewed at www.sawis.co.za – "Certification – News and Information" or contact Jackie Cupido at 021-807 5704.

Anyone having any objection against this application is hereby notified to lodge their objections, with motivations, in writing with Olivia Poonah (olivia@wineauthority.org), Executive Manager, Wine Certification Authority, P O Box 2176, Dennesig, Stellenbosch, 7599 within 30 (thirty) days of publication of this notice.

BOARD NOTICE 842 OF 2025

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DEFINING OF A PRODUCTION AREA SHAW'S MOUNTAIN (WARD)

(In terms of Section 6 of the Wine of Origin Scheme published by Government Notice No. R.1434 of 29 June 1990)

Please take note that Eben van Wyk has submitted an application to the Wine Certification Authority to define Shaw's Mountain (Ward) as a Wine of Origin area.

The proposed ward borders and lies to the east of the existing Hemel-en-Aarde Ridge Ward, with the Hartbeest River forming the southern boundary of the area.

The proposed boundaries can be viewed at www.sawis.co.za – "Certification – News and Information" or contact Jackie Cupido at 021-807 5704.

Anyone having any objection against this application is hereby notified to lodge their objections, with motivations, in writing with Olivia Poonah (olivia@wineauthority.org), Executive Manager, Wine Certification Authority, P O Box 2176, Dennesig, Stellenbosch, 7599 within 30 (thirty) days of publication of this notice.

BOARD NOTICE 843 OF 2025

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DEFINING OF A PRODUCTION AREA STILL BAY/STILBAAI (DISTRICT) AND REPEALS THE PRODUCTION AREA STILL BAY EAST/STILBAAI-OOS (WARD)

(In terms of Section 6 of the Wine of Origin Scheme published by Government Notice No. R.1434 of 29 June 1990)

Please take note that Visual Viticulture (Pty) Ltd has submitted an application to the Wine Certification Authority to define Still Bay (District) as a production area for the purpose of producing a Wine of Origin, and to repeal the Still Bay East/Stilbaai-Oos (Ward).

A distinct geological and topographical feature was used to delineate the northernmost boundary of the proposed Still Bay/Stilbaai District. The boundary of the district extends southward to the coastline, following the shoreline for approximately 15 kilometres to the east and west of Still Bay.

The proposed boundaries can be viewed at www.sawis.co.za – "Certification – News and Information" or contact Jackie Cupido at 021-807 5704.

Anyone having any objection against this application is hereby notified to lodge their objections, with motivations, in writing with Olivia Poonah (olivia@wineauthority.org), Executive Manager, Wine Certification Authority, P O Box 2176, Dennesig, Stellenbosch, 7599 within 30 (thirty) days of publication of this notice.

South African Council
for the Architectural Profession

51 Wessel Road, Right Wing, Rivonia, Sandton, 2128
P.O. Box 1500, Rivonia, 2128
Tel: 011 475 5000 | Fax: 011 478 5100
Email: info@sacapsp.com
Web: www.sacapsp.com

d) The Registered Professional will be required to obtain and claim the necessary points for the renewal of registration, as well as the minimum number of points required per annum, during the year that the extension is granted.

10. Failure to comply with these conditions

a) Any Registered Professional who fails to undertake CPD activities or to comply with these rules shall be charged with improper conduct for failure to comply with Rule 2.4, and the provisions of Sections 27(3), 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of the Act apply *mutatis mutandis* in respect of such person.

b) A Registered Professional found guilty of failure to comply with Rule 2.4 by a duly constituted Disciplinary Tribunal shall be fined in terms of Section 32 (3) (ii) of the Act.

c) The fine is calculated in terms of the Adjustment of Fines Act, 1991 (Act No. 101 of 1991) by the ratio of one year's imprisonment. The ratio for one-year imprisonment is (twenty thousand) R20,000. The ratio is based on section 92 of the Magistrate Court Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1994), read with Government Notice R1411 (GG 19435) of October 1998.

11. Right to appeal

The provisions of Section 24(1) and 24 (3) of the Act apply *mutatis mutandis* in respect of a person who is aggrieved by a decision of the Council to refuse the renewal of the person's registration.

12. Deregistration

a) If the Registered Professional's registration is cancelled due to non-payment of his annual fee in terms of Section 20(1)(a)(iii), the Registered Professional must apply for re-registration and may not practice his profession until he has been re-registered.

b) Such Registered Professional must accrue and claim at least two penalty CPD points from Category 1, within 12 months of reregistration. These points are required in addition to the points normally required per annum. This implies that a Registered Professional who re-registers, after his/her registration has been cancelled due to non-payment, will be required to claim a total of 27 CPD points during the particular CPD cycle. A total of seven of these points must be claimed in Category 1.

c) If the Registered Professional failed to obtain two penalty CPD points from Category 1, within 12 months of reregistration, such Registered Professional must apply for the necessary extensions and obtain the required CPD points within the extension period.

d) In addition to the original registration date, a current registration date, being the date of reregistration, will be noted on the Registered Professional's online profile. The 5 (five) year CPD cycle will be determined by the current registration date.

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13. Approval of Providers of CPD Activities

a) Voluntary Associations and Accredited Architectural Learning Sites are approved to offer Category 1 CPD activities.

b) Voluntary Associations are approved to validate and monitor Category 1 CPD activities offered by providers who have not been approved in terms of these rules. This includes allocating appropriate points to such activities.

c) Voluntary Associations may charge an appropriate fee to recover costs reasonably incurred for validating such activity.

d) Whenever a Voluntary Association validates Category 1 CPD, it must ensure accessibility of the activity to registered professionals (Location), the costs, and the relevance of the activity.

e) It is mandatory that Voluntary Associations indicate the relevant SACAP Professional Competency and/or product or specific development on the CPD Certificates for the Category 1 CPD events.

f) SACAP shall no longer accept Category 1 CPD points if the provided CPD certificate does not indicate the SACAP Professional Competencies or the specific products and/or specific training provided for the purposes of continuing professional development.

g) The Council has the right to review any CPD Category 1 activities validated by Voluntary Associations and ensure that such CPD activities are relevant and contribute to the development and maintenance of professional competencies.

h) The Council shall not be prohibited from offering CPD activities to Registered Professionals.

14. Approval of CPD Activities

a) Subject to the definition of CPD as set out in this document, a voluntary association should, in approving a Category 1 CPD activity, take into consideration the following:

i. The activity should serve to maintain or enhance the knowledge, skills, and competence of all those who participate in it;

ii. The activity should meet an educational and developmental need and provide an effective learning experience for the participants.

iii. The depth and breadth of the subject matter covered must be appropriate;

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iv. The subject covered should provide a balanced view and should not be unduly promotional.

v. Courses may be assessed by obtaining feedback from participants.

vi. CPD providers must have a testing mechanism to assess whether the activity contributed to the competence and skills of a Registered Professional and the extent to which the activity has met the educational and developmental needs of the Registered Professional.

vii. All Category 1 CPD Activities shall be validated in alignment with the following Professional Competencies, amongst others:

- Architectural Design
- Environmental relationships
- Construction Technology
- The structure of buildings
- Contextual and urban relationships
- Architectural history, theory, and precedent
- Building services and related technologies
- Contract documentation and administration
- Computer applications
- Office practice, legal aspects, and ethics

b) Any provider who desires validation of a Category 1 CPD activity must apply to a recognised voluntary association for approval of such activity.

c) Prior to the approval or validation of a CPD activity, the recognised voluntary association or accredited educational institution shall verify and keep records confirming that the trainer or facilitator possesses the requisite experience, knowledge, and/or qualifications relevant to the subject matter of the CPD activity.

d) Any registered professional who intends to undertake a CPD activity offered by a provider other than a recognised voluntary association or accredited educational institution should ascertain whether such activity is approved in terms of these rules.

e) An approved CPD activity is valid for such period as specified by the Council from time to time.

15. Annexures

a) Annexure A table reflects a summary of the calculation of the CPD points and the required points per annum, as well as over the five-year cycle.
b) Annexure 'B' reflects further information on the categories of activities and the requirements can be found in.

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ANNEXURE A

This table reflects a summary of the calculation of the CPD points and the required points per annum, as well as over the five-year cycle.

Further information on the categories of activities and the requirements can be found in Annexure 'B'.

CATEGORY 1 DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES		
ACTIVITY	**POINTS REQUIRED PER ANNUM**	**POINTS TO BE CLAIMED PER 5-YEAR CYCLE**
Attendance of structured educational/developmental meetings (conferences, seminars, workshops, lectures, etc.) • Presented or validated by SACAP-Recognised Voluntary Associations; or • Presented by accredited SACAP Architectural Learning Sites	Compulsory 1 Point	Compulsory 5 Points
Mentoring architectural students in the studio at any of the accredited SACAP Architectural Learning Sites (ALS) voluntarily for at least 4 hours per week over a year, for a maximum of 3 points per year		
Serve on Council, its Committees, JBCC, PROCSA, and/or recognized Voluntary Association Committees (e.g., the Practice Committee)	0.5 point (not compulsory)	2.5 CPD points
Serving as an adjudicator for architecture awards recognised by Voluntary Associations and/or built environment organisations.	0.5 point (Not compulsory)	2.5 CPD points

CATEGORY 2 WORK-BASED ACTIVITIES			
ACTIVITY	**CALCULATION OF POINTS**	**MAXIMUM TO BE CLAIMED**	
		Per Annum	**Per 5-year Cycle**
a. Architectural work: • Project work; or • Lecturing at an accredited SACAP Architectural Learning Site (ALS)	400 hours = 1 point	2 Points	10 Points

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b.	In-house training or mentoring of: • Apprentices (registered as such with SACAP) • Candidates (registered as such with SACAP) • Architectural students, as required by validated architectural programmes	50 hours = 1 point	1 Point	5 Points

CATEGORY 3 INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES				
ACTIVITY		CALCULATION OF POINTS	MAXIMUM TO BE CLAIMED	
			Per Annum	Per 5-year Cycle
a	Membership of one or more SACAP-Recognised Voluntary Associations	1 Full financial year membership = 1 point	1 Point	5 Points
b.	Individual activities	As per the table in Annexure 'B'	3 Points	15 Points

Categories of CPD activities

1. **Category 1: developmental activities**

a) Points for this category can be claimed for the Attendance of structured educational/ developmental activities provided; such activities are validated by a recognised Voluntary Association or Accredited Learning Sites.

- *Workshops*
- *Conferences*
- *Congresses*
- *Lectures*
- *Seminars*
- *Refresher Courses*
- *E-learning*
- *Awards adjudication*

b) Attendance of any programmes by the accredited Schools of Architecture at the accredited Architectural Learning Sites (ALSs).

c) Mentoring architectural students at any of the ALSs will be acknowledged for a maximum of 3 points per annum.

d) The mentor will be required to spend at least four hours per week assisting and mentoring the students at the university.

e) The university has to complete a report on the mentoring that was done. This report will serve as confirmation of the CPD points claimed.

f) All mentors must be listed as such with SACAP.

g) Registered professionals who are appointed to participate in the adjudication of awards by recognised voluntary associations and/or other built environment entities or organisations shall be eligible to claim CPD points, provided that the appointment and participation are verifiable and properly documented.

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2. **Calculation of points**

a) Save for the mentoring of architectural students, as set out above, 1 Point will be allocated for attendance of a 10-hour activity, depending on whether participation is interactive or non-interactive.

b) A full-day activity will be regarded as being for 10 hours, and a half-day activity will be considered as five hours and hence half a point.

c) The points to be claimed for attendance of Category 1 CPD activities will normally be determined by the VA or ALS accrediting the activity and will be indicated as such.

3. **Number of points to be claimed**

a) It is compulsory to claim at least one Point from Category 1 annually.

b) This implies that a minimum of five Points is required from this category at the end of the five-year cycle to renew the registered person's registration.

c) It further implies that five points may be accrued and claimed in Category 1 within a calendar year and may therefore be claimed for the full five-year CPD cycle.

Category 1	Activities	Calculation of Points	Per Annum		Over 5-Year Cycle	
			Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Developmental Activities	Interactive: • Workshops • Conferences • Congresses	10 hours = 1 point	1 Point Compulsory	No Maximum	5 Points Compulsory	No Maximum
	Non-interactive: • Workshops • Conferences • Congresses • Lectures • Seminars • Refresher Courses					
	• Architecture Awards Adjudication • Serving on Council, SACAP/VA Committee activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5
	Mentoring of students at ALS	At least four hours per week, over 32 weeks		3 Points		

1. **Category 2: Work-based activities** (Architectural work)

a) Registered persons also improve their knowledge and competence by performing their day-to-day architectural responsibilities. Points can be claimed in this category for architectural-related work (including management) and Full-time lecturing at an accredited ALS.

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2. **Calculation of points**

a) One point for 400 hours per year for architectural-related work and lecturing.

3. **Number of points to be claimed**

a) A maximum of two points (for 800 hours) may be claimed in respect of this activity per annum, and thus 10 points over the five-year cycle.

1. **Mentoring**

a) The points can be claimed for the mentoring of Apprentices and Candidates registered with SACAP; and/or
b) Architectural students as required as part of their validated programme.
c) In-house training sessions organised by an employer/architectural company and career guidance for apprentices and candidates may also be presented under this category.

2. **Calculation of points**

One point can be claimed for 50 hours of mentoring.

3. **Number of points that can be claimed**

A maximum of one CPD point can be claimed in this category per annum. This implies that no more than five points can be claimed for this activity over the five-year cycle.

Category 2	Activities	Calculation of Points	Per Annum		Over 5-Year Cycle	
			Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Work-based Activities	A. Architectural work or Full-time Lecturing	400 Hours = 1 Point	Not compulsory	2 Points	Not compulsory	10 Points
	B. Training or mentoring of Registered Apprentices, Candidates, and/or Full-time students	50 Hours = 1 Point		1 Point		5 Points

1. **Category 3: individual activities**

a) Active membership of one or more voluntary associations recognised by SACAP. A point can be claimed in this category for being a member of a SACAP-recognised voluntary association.

2. **Calculation of points**

a) One point can be claimed for active membership of a full financial year of one of the SACAP-recognised voluntary associations.

3. **Number of points to be claimed**

a) A maximum of one point can be claimed in this category per annum.

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1. **Individual activities**
   a) Except for post-graduate studies, points can be claimed under the individual categories listed in the table below.

2. **Calculation of points**
   a) One point can be claimed for every 10 hours of participation in the listed activities.

3. **Number of points to be claimed**
   a) The maximum number of points that can be claimed for these activities per annum, and during the five-year cycle, is indicated in the table below.

Category 3	Activities	Calculation of Points	Per Annum		Over 5-Year Cycle	
			Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Individual Activities	A. Membership of 1 or more SACAP-recognised VA	1 Point for membership of a full financial year	Not Compulsory	1 Points	Not Compulsory	5 Points
	B. Points can also be claimed for the following individual activities.					
	- Relevant postgraduate degree	3 points per year	Not Compulsory	3 Points	Not Compulsory	15 Points
	- Other relevant postgraduate qualifications	2 points per year of study				
	- Evaluation of Master's or Doctorate theses as an external examiner	2 points per year				
	- Supervision of students undertaking post-graduate studies	2 points per year				
	- Oral examinations of the final year and postgraduate studies	1 point for every 10 hours of active involvement				
	- Validation of educational programs for accreditation purposes	1 point for every 10 hours of active involvement				
	- Publication of refereed articles: • Single author • Two authors	• 2 points per article • 1 point per article				
	- Publication of professional or technical articles	1 point per article				
	- Papers presented at conferences or congresses	1 point each				
	- Presenter at workshops, seminars, refresher courses, etc.	2 points for 10 hours				
	- Part-time lecturing to undergraduate and postgraduate students	1 point for every 10 hours				
	- Participation in statutory professional, institutional, technical, or nontechnical committees	1 point for every 10 hours of active involvement				

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	- Self-study, which includes but is not restricted to studying journals or electronic or computerised material. Activities under this item must be verified.					
	- Relevant community activities					
	- Specialist activities such as arbitrator, mediator, forensic architecture, environmental impact assessment, etc.					

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